Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 23 — CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, AUG. 17, 1923 — NUMBER 33

Applicants for West Point

Senator A. A. Jones sends us the following which should be of interest to our young men:

My dear Sir:

I am notified by the War Department that there will be two vacancies at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, in June, 1924, to which I am requested to nominate two principal candidates and alternates. In order to reach all of our young men in New Mexico who are desirous of attending this institution I am addressing you and soliciting your co-operation in giving publicity to this information.

Continuing my former practice of holding preliminary competitive examinations throughout the state with a view of making my nominations based upon the ratings made, arrangements have been made with the Civil Service Commission to hold such an examination on Saturday, October 27, 1923, at convenient points. Those desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity should write me well in advance of that date so that the Commission can be advised.

The requirements of admission to the Academy are that candidates must be of good moral character, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. Height shall not be less than 5 feet 4 inches nor more than 6 feet 4 inches; weight not less than 110 pounds nor more than 174 pounds, judged according to the age of the applicant. Candidates must be unmarried, and must not be less than 17 years of age nor more than 22 years of age on April 1st on the calendar year in which they enter the Academy. The applicant must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of New Mexico.

Upon nomination, the candidate will be required to take the mental examination given by the Academy on the first Tuesday in March, or they may be accepted by certificate from a recognized school. The physical examination is usually given the first week in June. Upon these examinations depends the candidate's admission.

In writing me, the applicant should give his full name, date and place of birth, past residence, length of residence in New Mexico, height and weight, education, military training if any, a small unmounted photograph or snapshot of himself, and the names of at least three responsible persons for reference.

Any further information will be gladly furnished upon request.

Very sincerely yours,
ANTONIO A. JONES,
U. S. S.

The Ninth Entertainment

THE CARRIZOZO ENTERTAINERS

At Crystal Theatre, August 23, 1923, 8:00 P. M.

Opening Chorus....Mellow Moon
Leora Taylor, Audrey Miller, Jessie Rustin, Juell Miller, Lois Jones, Stacy Rustin.

1. Vocal Solo, "On The Banks of the Wabash"...Hilary Cooper
2. Humorous Reading...Don R. Finley
3. Vocal Solo, "You Know You Belong To Somebody Else....Ruth E. Brickley
4. Dance.....Karma Deane
El Paso, Texas
5. Vocal Solo, "Yes, We Have No Bananas" Raym'd Lackland
6. Burlesque, "The Darktown Strutters' Ball." Cake Walk, Square Dance, Songs and Jigs
Bessie Dinwiddie — T M Carr
Jeane Reily — J M Beck
Frances Spencer — Bert Matthews
Herndon Reily — Jim Dinwiddie
Kittie Allen — Frank English

Musicians
Frank Leanet — Saturnino Chavez

Closing Chorus
"In Old California With You"

Orchestra
Mrs. D. S. Donaldson, Lewis Burke, J. H. Farris and S. H. Nickels

Admission, 25 and 50 cents.

Good Rains

A good rain hit our community yesterday and covered, as near as we can learn, all the mountain country east of us. Unfortunately, the rain was not as general as could have been wished for, as large acres west of us received no rain. It was a trash-mover where it did strike, and covered the largest area of any rain we have had this summer.

From the State Capital

Santa Fe, Aug. 14.—Warden John B. McManus has announced that he will appoint Thomas A. Summers to succeed P. J. Dugan as deputy warden of the state penitentiary.

Summers is an experienced prison man. He was an officer during McManus' previous term as head of the penitentiary—during the McDonald administration. Since his return, shortly after the first of the year, Summers has been acting yardmaster and steward.

Summers has held every position at the penitentiary, beginning as guard; then successively as cellhouse keeper, captain, steward, yardmaster and acting deputy.

Contracts have been let by the board of regents of the Spanish-American Normal School at El Rito for the overhauling of the water, light and sewer systems. They come to more than $2,000.

From a disgracefully run-down condition—not as bad perhaps as the proverbial "widow woman's farm," but bad enough for a state institution—from this condition the state penitentiary at Santa Fe has been brought to the orderly, well kept and efficient appearance of an up-to-date factory since Warden John B. McManus took charge the first of the year.

Discipline has been improved along with the physical condition.

One of the biggest jobs was the over-hauling of the heating system. With convict labor this was done at a cost of $1,000. The money was spent for materials only. Had the employment of outside labor been necessary the bill probably would not have been less than $7,000.

The cell houses and other buildings have been fixed up, painted and kalsomined.

In view of the fact that there was a "food strike" at the institution a little more than a year ago, somebody probably will want to know what the prisoners have to eat now. A recent Sunday menu is a fair sample. Here it is:

Breakfast—Home-made sausage, bread, syrup, coffee.

Dinner—Pork and beans, bread, coffee cake, tea or coffee.

Supper—Macaroni and cheese, stewed beets, bread, coffee.

Every Sunday there is pie, cake or coffee cake as dessert. Oleomargerine is on the tables twice a week; the penitentiary can't afford butter. A variety of meats is furnished, including stew, beef loaf, stuffed beef hearts, bacon, liver and others.

The "general mess" at which the convicts eat—gets fresh vegetables from the forty-acre garden such as corn, beets, radishes, lettuce, carrots, Swiss chard, onions, string beans, peas, cucumbers, squash and pumpkins.

A Holstein herd has been started in the dairy.

A big herd of Berkshire hogs was left at the institution by Warden McManus when he left there seven years ago. Upon his return he found this had been mixed with the Duroc-Jersey. The herd now consists largely of "pintos."

In the chicken yard he found another melting pot. Separate flocks of white rock and white leghorns which he left there seven years ago had become intermingled.

A large number of visitors see the penitentiary. Since the first of the year more than 2,500, mostly tourists, have been there.

And sales at the store have broken all records. There the things made by convicts are sold and the money turned over to them, or rather credited to their accounts. These include braided hair hat bands, belts and bridles, bracelets and rings that rival the best Indian workmanship, and many other articles.

Automobile Accident

Miss Charlotte Elliott and Vaden Elliott were the victims of an automobile accident Sunday evening. They were returning with some friends from Fort Stanton, when the car overturned at a culvert just out of town. Miss Charlotte had a hand badly lacerated, requiring a number of stitches, and was badly shocked, while Vaden had a shoulder badly fractured, and the attending physician says the injured boy will be without the use of his arm for some time.

Supt. E. B. Cole Talks of New School Term

The new school term opens two weeks from Monday. The pupils will meet at nine o'clock, be given the name of the books needed, have lessons assigned, then be dismissed for the remainder of the day.

The boys and girls of the lower grades are coming to school this year but what about those who are sixteen years of age and who are not compelled by law to go? Boys and girls, why not go for your own good? The last generation has been called the generation of self-made men. But you are not going to live in it. Are you going to be one of the trained men? Do not take any chances with a very limited education. You cannot afford to lose in the game of life. You will find it to your advantage to play safe. Get all the knowledge and training while you can—while you have the opportunity.

Does it pay to get a high school education? Those who have it not and did not take it while they had a chance say it does. Great corporations and business firms, in giving positions to applicants, give the preference to high school graduates. That is done in your own town, and especially in the larger cities. The high school graduate can climb higher and draw more pay than the one who left school before his senior year.

Does an education pay? Does it pay an acorn to become an oak? Does it pay the chrysalis to unfold into a butterfly? Does it pay to add power to the lens of a microscope or the telescope? Does it pay a rosebud to open its petals and fling out its beauty to the world?

Those boys that made going to school a business, instead of loafing along and getting through by the skin of the teeth, know that it pays. Whatever trains one to think, and think quickly, pays. Anything that trains one to get the problems while the other fellow is biting the pencil and wondering how to start, pays.

Fish for Local Streams

A truck load of trout fry for the mountain streams of Lincoln county arrived Wednesday from the State Fish Hatchery. The fish were taken that afternoon to the Bonito, Eagle and Ruidoso streams by George T. McQuillen and J. B. French, and other members of the local game and fish association assisted in their distribution during the night. This is the second truck load of trout fry our streams have received this year. The local association has handled each consignment, and has seen that a proper distribution has been made. Better fishing is promised each year as the careful stocking and protection of the fish continues.

Sharp practice has cut off many a man's chance to succeed.

Don't let the other fellow talk you out of your crop money.

It is the result of a whole year's hard work and as such should be carefully spent and carefully invested.

When you need any advice or counsel on financial matters feel free to call upon any officer of this bank.

This is a regular part of our service and is yours for the asking.

Every branch of our bank is run for your personal convenience in banking.

We solicit your account.

We Pay 4 per cent on Time Deposit

The Exchange Bank

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

THE BANK FOR YOU AND ME IN 1923

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."

for

Home, School and Office.

We would like you to come in and see our big line of stationery. You will find everything you need, whether for office, home or school, and our prices are always low.

For your personal stationery let us show you some of our superfine writing paper with envelopes to match.

Use our good stationery—it has the hallmark of refinement.

See our elegant pocket books, card cases and other leather goods.

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. DE VERE STACPOOLE

A Romance of the Bahamas

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CHAPTER X—Continued.

—13—

"Smashed them every one," said Jude, wading out and beginning to wash the hat. "All your fault! Stuffing me up with them yarns."

"What yarns?"

"Hants."

"Did you see anything?"

"Yep."

"What was it?"

"A wuzzard."

"What was it like?"

"Nothin'," then suddenly, and as if unburdening her soul, "I hadn't more'n got the last of the eggs when I turned and saw him walking on the sands—little old man with a glass under his arm, dressed queer in a long coat, an' a hat on his head like an I dunno what. I wasn't afraid, thought he was real, and he stuck the glass to his eye 'sif he was looking out for a ship."

"Yes."

"Then he went out—puff—like the sniff of a candle—hu—hu—" She clung to him.

"It was all my fault," said he, "talking that nonsense. Don't think of it; it was only an optical illusion. Sir

"Smashed Them, Every One," Said Jude, Wading Out and Beginning to Wash the Hat.

Walter Scott saw a man like that once, and he knew it was only an illusion. He had some wine handy and he drank a glass of it, and the thing disappeared."

"I reckon I'd have drunk a barrel of rum if I'd had one handy," said Jude, drawing away a bit. "Let's get off. Lord! Look at the sun—it's half down. Come'n help with the boat."

They got up, and taking the dinghy by the gunnels began to haul her to the water. They had not got her more than a couple of yards when Jude straightened up as though remembering something and clapped her hand to her head.

"We're Caked!" said Jude.

"How do you mean?" said he.

She explained. It was like her to forget and spend the precious time larking and playing about with "wuzzards." The sun was taking its plunge into the sea, darkness was upon them, and she could not find her way back in the dark. Moon or starlight would be of no use. The dinghy spars of the Sarah and Juan, invisible from the sandspit even in daylight, would be picked up only several miles out. She could not steer by the stars and there was a great easterly current setting seaward which might take them to Timbuctoo. Satan would have done the business right enough [illegible]. But she was a [illegible], she confessed it.

All this in a lugubrious voice not far from tears, as they stood facing each other, and lit by the remorselessly setting sun.

"All right," said Ratcliffe. "Cheer up. We'll just have to stick here till daybreak. We have some grub left and lots of water. No use putting the boat farther down. [illegible] I expect Satan will be in a stew."

"I reckon he'll know," said Jude.

The shipwrecked mariners sat down with their backs to the dinghy and the remains of the "grub" between them, laughing gulls, passing like ghosts in the twilight, hailed them, while the stars broke out to look above the darkness and the tepid wind.

"I sure am a mell!" said Jude. "Reckon I was born on a Friday—they say mules are all born on a Friday. We should a been off two hours before sundown, and there I was talking and listening to your yarns, and here we are on the beach—oh, mommer!" Then after a long pause:

"Did you notice anything looking north before sundown, or were you asleep sitting on that spar?"

"I did see something over there; looked like the ghost of a cloud."

"That was Rum cay, and a sure sign the weather's going to hold. It lifts itself into the sky like that, evening times; you can see it from Lone reef, too."

"I wish I had known that and I should have looked at it more particularly. I was thinking."

"What was you thinking about?"

He laughed. "My people."

"What made you think of them for?"

"You?"

"Me?"

"Yes, I was wondering what you'd think of them if you saw them, especially my aunts."

"Well, you take the bun," said Jude, "you sitting there thinking of your aunts and me running with them eggs!" She stopped of a sudden; her memory had suddenly conjured up the "wuzzard."

"That cuss!" said Jude. "The one I saw." She wriggled close to him till their sides touched. "S'posin'?"

"Yes?"

"S'posin' he was to take it into his head to do a walk along here?"

"Don't you bother about him," said Ratcliffe. "I'd kick him into the sea—besides, he was only an optical illusion. It was my stupid talk did it."

"I'm not bothering," said Jude, "only it's a durned long time till morning. N'matter;" she rested her hand on his shoulder in all the familiarity of companionship; then she shifted her hand from his left to his right shoulder so that her arm was across his back, and then she fell silent and he felt something poking into his left shoulder—it was her nose! She had evidently under his protection forgotten "hants" and "wuzzards," forgotten him, even, for she was humming a sort of tune under her breath.

He knew exactly her mental condition—mind wandering—and it was a strange feeling to be cuddled like that by a person who had half-forgotten his existence, except as a protection against fears, especially when he remembered her recent antagonism that had developed so mysteriously and as mysteriously vanished. He slipped his left arm round her to make her more comfortable. Then her nose gave place to her cheek against his shoulder and she yawned. He could feel her ribs under her guernsey and the beat of her heart just beneath the gentle swell of her breast.

She released herself from his arm and scrambling about in the starlight on her hands and knees began to make a sand pillow.

"There you are!" said she. "Stick your head on it; I'll take first watch. You be port watch, and I'll be starboard."

"No, you won't! I will. I'm not a bit sleepy."

"Neither'm I. Stick your head on it. You're gotta turn in or you'll be no use tomorrow."

He did as he was bid, and Jude took her place sitting on the sand close to him.

"Give us a call if anything happens," said he.

"You bet!" replied Jude.

Then he closed his eyes. A moment before and he had been leagues away from sleep, but with the compulsory closing of his eyes a drowsiness began to steal on him. It was as though the tide of sleep were rising to drift him off.

Now, suddenly, he was walking in the blazing sunlight on the spit, and toward him was walking the "wuzzard"—a little old man in a cocked hat with a spyglass under his arm, who vanished, giving place to Jude, carrying a basket of gull's eggs.

Then Satan [illegible] from somewhere, and Jude, turning, was calling him a "pesky brute."

The words broke the dream, and he opened his eyes. The moon had just risen, touching the spit, and to her [illegible], seated on the sand propped up on its [illegible], a ghost crab, white as snow with ruby eyes, was staring at Jude.

Drugged with weariness and sleep, he closed his eyes for one moment, determined to rise up and drive the thing away in one moment. When he opened his eyes again the sun was rising.

The gulls were mewing and calling and flying above him in the blue. He was lying on his back, his left arm out, and Jude's head on his shoulder.

She had snuggled up beside him for company, and had fallen asleep. Her arm was flung over his chest. It was the embrace of a tired child, delightful to wake up as the freshness of the air and the new life of the world and the innocence of the flower-blue sky, delightful as her breath, sweet and warm against his cheek. As he moved she stirred, grumbled something under her breath, shifted her head so that his arm was released, and turned on her other side, with her right arm flung out on the sand.

He stood up. The tide was in and the dinghy only waiting to be launched. Not a sail or speck upon the sea.

He turned to where the starboard watch was lying, clinging still to Morpheus, and stirred it gently with his foot. Jude moved, turned, grumbled to herself, and then, as if electrified, sat up digging her fists into her eyes and yawning. Then she sat gazing at the sea as if stunned.

"Come on," said Ratcliffe, "we've got to be starting. All the grub's gone and nearly all the water. Remember, the current is against us."

"Oh, it ain't no distance," said Jude, "and a few minutes more or less don't count. Wonder what Satan's doing?"

"Goodness knows!" said he. "I'm wondering what he'll say when we get back."

"He'll start jawing," said Jude dreamily and fatefully and with her eyes closed. "I can hear him as if I was listening. He'll say, 'What you mean leaving the ship, and where's your eggs?' No use telling him they're broke. Lord! I'm sick of it all! I'm just going to lay here and die."

Then suddenly she sat up, put on her hat, scrambled to her feet, took a glance round the sea, and made for the dinghy.

"Shove in the water jar," said Jude. He put the jar in, seized the opposite gunnel, and ran her down.

In a minute they were afloat, the sail spread to the wind, Jude steering and holding the sheet. It was a rougher passage coming than going and a more silent one. Ratcliffe, squatting in the bottom of the boat, had little else to do than smoke and watch Jude. Jude, engaged with her own thoughts, and with her eyes keened for the indications of Lobe reef, seemed absolutely to have forgotten him.

There was no indication of the companion who had slept with her arm round him, who had sat almost lovingly, half-forgetfully, with her arm across his shoulder and his arm round her waist.

It came to him suddenly and with a curious pang that Jude would never be more than that—a warm companion if cast alone together, just as she might be with Satan, or any stranger her fancy approved of.

He gave up thinking, watching her and how well she handled the boat. The crying of the gulls round the spit had died down; nothing remained but the voice of the sea, silent as dumb death from the blue horizon to the planking of the dinghy when it spoke.

"That's her!" suddenly said Jude.

"What?"

"Lone—I kin see the spars of the Juan an' the Sarah, and the Natchez," said Jude. "Look, close up to the Juan. Cleary's put in and we not there! I'd forgot Cleary—didn't believe he'd pick up the place so soon. There he is. Oh, h—l!"

"No matter," said Ratcliffe; "it can't be helped."

"Cuss them gulls! If they'd stuck to their laying places, we'd have got the eggs soon's we'd landed and been back last night. Wonder what's been going on?"

"Well," said he, "Satan's all right. Cleary has no grudge against him. If there has been any bother, it has been between Cleary and Bellers."

"Maybe," said Jude.

An hour later they were so close up that they could see the reef-line and

In a Minute They Were Afloat, the Sail Spread to the Wind.

the line of the wreck with fellows working on it. Whatever had happened, business was going on as usual.

The three vessels, anchored and swinging to the tide, looked peaceful enough, and as they drew up to the Sarah, Satan, who had just appeared on deck, came and stood by the starboard rail watching them.

They fastened up, preparing for an explosion. None came.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Beauty of the Paper Birch.

The paper birch is taller than most birches, sometimes reaching the height of 75 feet. The birches do not droop as those of the gray birch do, nor does it seem to mind the crowding of other trees, the lack of sunlight or the perpetual gloom of the primitive forest. It stands out like a white giant in the dim distance of the dark woods.

As a rule the orator who uses the biggest words has the least to say.

Italians Celebrating the Piave Victory

Mussolini, accompanied by Admiral de Revel and surrounded by veterans of the war from all parts of Italy, at the commemoration exercises in front of the tomb of Italy's Unknown Soldier in Rome, on the anniversary of the Battle of the Piave.

Squabble Over Throne of Czar

Russian Exiles United in Hate for Lenin, Split as to Candidate for Crown.

Paris.—M. Paul Erio, "Le Journal's" well informed writer on Near East topics, contributed to that newspaper the other day an article on the anti-Soviet activities of the various exiled Russian groups. These groups, as every one knows, are united only in their detestation of Lenin and the Moscow dictatorship. Among other things M. Erio said:

"The exiles are divided in the main into two camps—the Democrats and the monarchists. But in each of these camps political subdivisions exist and factions and subfactions have been created, whose work is often embarrassed by personal ambition and special interests. While most of the exiles hold that the empire of the Czar will be liberated from the Bolshevists only by the Russians who have stayed at home, others are of the opinion that only action from the outside can overthrow the Soviets.

Monarchists the More Active.

"At present the monarchists seem to be the more aggressive. At least, they are making more stir. They have in the principal cities of Europe numerous committees which meet frequently. But the same ideas are not expressed in all these gatherings. Two aspirants, with about equal followings, the Grand Duke Cyril and the Grand Duke Dimitri, both dream of occupying the throne so tragically abandoned by Nicholas II. Cyril, the eldest son of the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of Alexander II, is the first in line in the succession, in case Russia should be disposed to return to czardom. But many legitimatists oppose his candidacy on the pretext that his mother was a Protestant and that in marrying her the Grand Duke Vladimir had, in accordance with dynastic exigencies, renounced his right to the throne.

"Cyril denies the existence of such a written renunciation, which, for that matter, nobody can claim ever to have seen. His adversaries reproach him with having compromised himself with the Socialists by making a visit to the revolutionaries at the Taurida palace the day after the abdication of Nicholas II. For these two reasons monarchists prefer the son of the Grand Duke Paul, the Grand Duke Dimitri, who, as is well known, took part in the assassination of Rasputin.

Need for a Strong Man.

"But not all the monarchists believe in the possibility of a return, pure and simple, to the former regime. Many of them, convinced that the Red army will soon rise against the Moscow government, think that at that moment Russia will have need of a strong man, capable of maintaining order in the country until elections can be held. These monarchists are persuaded that the Grand Duke Nicholas, whose [illegible] sentiments are uncontested, would be able to take the reins during this critical period. It is asserted that the former generalissimo is receptive to such suggestions.

"Finally, General Wrangel, who remains in the Balkans, is not altogether inactive. The officers who served under him in the south of Russia have not deserted him, and it is said that they are ready to answer a second call from him.

"The Democrats and Socialists form a number of groups more or less isolated. The revolutionary Socialists stand altogether apart. The moderate Socialists, whose leader is M. Aksentiev, are inclined to make political concessions. They would have little trouble in reaching an agreement with the moderate Republican groups. The revolutionary Socialists of the Left, led by M. Tchernov, remain faithful to their extremist principles, and if they were permitted later to exercise any power in Russia they would pursue again the policy which they followed in 1917 and thereby prepared the way for Bolshevism. Between these two tendencies Kerensky still hesitates, as if he were waiting for events to dictate his line of conduct.

Pours Gasoline on Fire; Village Burns

Because a tailor poured a bucketful of gasoline on a burning pressing machine, the whole town of Orangefield, Tex., is in ashes. Thirteen buildings were consumed.

The tailor believed that the bucket contained water, he said.

Clerks to Sort Mail in Speeding Airplane

London.—A "flying mail train" is the latest type of airplane to be developed in England.

In the plane's mail chamber, says the Daily Chronicle's aeronautical expert, sorters will be able to carry on their work just as they might in a railway mail train. It will have a radius of 2,000 miles and will be able to stay in the air 24 hours without alighting. The crew in charge will be provided with regular sleeping quarters on board. They will work in shifts while in the air, some of them sleeping while others are on duty in the control chamber.

If necessary, when flying at night or immersed in fog or cloud, the crew will be able to bring into play mechanisms which will endow the craft with the power of automatic self-balance. The machine will virtually fly itself, and all the helmsman will have to do will be to keep it on a compass course by means of the rudder.

MOTHER AND SON REUNITED AFTER 32 YEARS' SEARCH

Girlhood Tragedy Becomes Romance in Old Age.

A mother and a son, deserted to hide the shame of a fatherless birth, were clasped in the arms of each other at Nashville, Tenn., reclaimed to each other, and reunited, after 32 years.

The son is Albert Westley Henderson of Greenville, S. C. The mother's name was withheld. Their story was told after a picture of the son, published in a Nashville newspaper, had effected a meeting of mother and son for an attempt at identification.

Thirty-two years ago here, Henderson's mother, then a mere girl, was in love. With a promise of marriage, she left Nashville in company with a man, for Memphis, Tenn. The marriage was deferred; the man was later killed in a train wreck.

Then came the birth of the son. Penniless and sick, the mother wrote back home for forgiveness and help. She was promised help, provided the child was deserted.

Forced by circumstances, the son was left in a Memphis orphanage and the mother returned to her home at Nashville, and was taken in, not as a member of the family, but as a servant to do penance.

Years passed.

Recently a man came to the office of the newspaper and asked for aid in searching for his mother, who had deserted him. A picture published with the son's name brought response. In a city park the two met, with photographs and papers leading to identification. After a two-hour conference, mother and son were reunited in positive identity.

Recently the mother of Henderson's mother died, denying forgiveness for what she had termed an unerasable stain on family honor.

Bury Army Mule With Full Military Honors

San Antonio, Tex.—A full military funeral was held at Ft. Sam Houston for a burro, Raggedy Ann, mascot of Battery F, Twelfth field artillery. Members of the battery and the other burros and ponies at the post corral joined the procession, and "taps" were sounded at Pershing field, the burial grounds.

A special volley was fired. Staff Sergeant J. J. Evans gave the funeral eulogy, and "Sonny" Thirfield, who has been Raggedy Ann's chief pilot, placed a wreath of alfalfa on the bier.

Raggedy Ann was killed Monday when she and Verdun, a mule brought from France as mascot of the Fifteenth field artillery, were attacked by a number of pack train mules.

The Eskimos give the doctor his fee as soon as he comes. If the patient recovers he keeps it, otherwise he returns it.

WILL BREED CHIMPANZEES TO REJUVENATE HUMANS

Pasteur Institute Establishes Ape Farm in Africa.

London.—The hope that those in search of the fountain of youth would find it in an African monkey colony was expressed by Dr. Serge Voronoff, director of the experimental laboratory of the College of France, known for a decade for his work with gland transplantation.

He told nearly 1,000 eminent physicians and surgeons from all over the world attending the sixth triennial congress of the International Surgical society how the Pasteur Institute had constructed an immense park in Africa, where it would breed chimpanzees whose glands, he asserted, were valuable in rejuvenating human beings.

He said that while African apes were so difficult to obtain grafting operations necessarily would have to be limited, but he believed that the colony would place the elixir of youth within the reach of every one.

The conference also discussed the notable strides made last year toward conquering tuberculosis, diabetes, pneumonia, paralysis, rheumatism and even insanity, but in spite of all these remarkable advances Sir William MacEwan, president of the congress, remarked regretfully:

"Regarding nature as a whole, we are still in the deepest darkness."

He asked if there was not within every one a mystery which never has been fathomed.

"If we pursue our quest with a single purpose in search of truth for truth's sake only," he added, "we may get a glimpse of the spirit of nature and feel the touch of the hand that weaves the woof."

Noted surgeons also cited improved methods for alleviating human suffering by bone and skin grafting and cheapening and making more effective operations of all sorts.

Toad Takes 5 Days to Hop 75 Miles

Frederick C. Sidney took a homing toad, with a metal tag on its leg, to Winchendon, Mass., and liberated it. Sidney lives at Wakefield, 75 miles distant.

Five days later the toad arrived back in Wakefield. The metal tag, still on its leg, proved its identity.

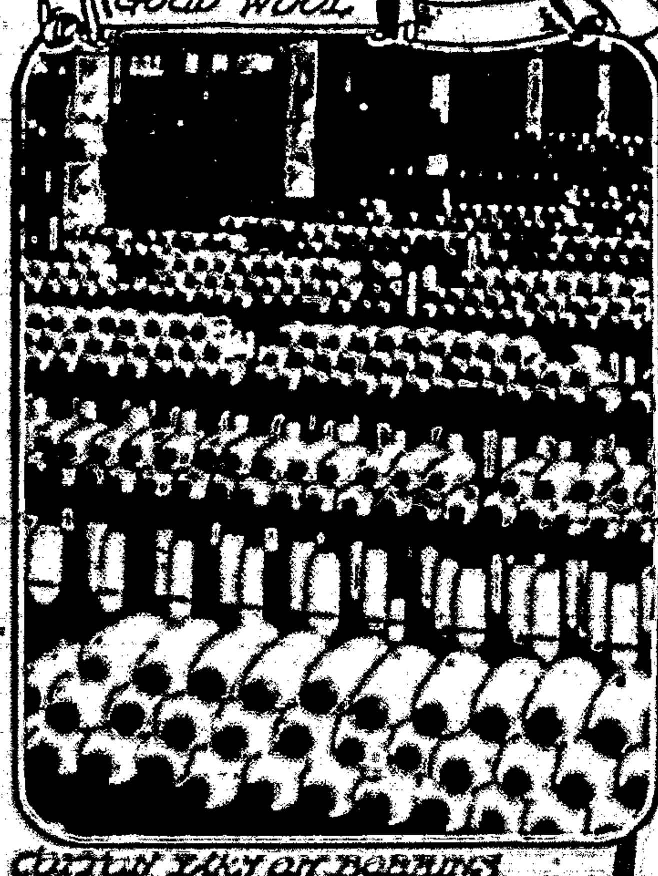
Last of Indian Tribe Dead.

Eugene, Ore.—Jeff Harney, last fullblooded male member of the Siuslaw tribe of Indians, is dead at his home near Florence, Ore. He was said to be one hundred and twenty-five years old.

Knitting by Machinery

SOCKS DRYING

GOOD WOOL



COTTON YARN ON BOBBINS

GETTING READY TO SPIN THAT

By ROBERT H. MOULTON

WHEN we put on our knitted gloves or mittens, stockings, sweaters, bathing suits, jackets, caps and various other articles of apparel, we give little thought to the processes involved in their manufacture. As a matter of fact, there is probably no machinery made that is more interesting to watch or more labor-saving in its operation than knitting machinery. With the application of electric power what had appeared marvelous in contrast with hand work became magical as to speed. Whole garments grow and develop under one's eyes with an almost incredible rapidity, and yet no machines so delicately adjusted that a single knot in the yarn will automatically stop them.

The making of yarn is not necessarily a part of the knitting industry, because yarn can be bought ready made. It is possible to see in several factories of the Chicago region, however, the actual development of the yarn to be used from the bale of cotton—one concern always keeps a million pounds in storage—or from the coarse wool rovings delivered at the factory in "tops" to the finely spun, doubled and twisted article ready to go into the knitting machine. The making of the yarn, however, is a story in itself.

Suppose you visit a knitting mill where woolen gloves are being made. In the room where knitting machines are at work, you will notice at once the whirling yarn-racks attached to slender towers of steel and wire, the bright colors of the yarns producing a sort of maze of many hues. Examining one of the machines more closely, you will see that each machine carries several cones of yarn according to the number of threads or colors to be combined in the particular glove which it is knitting. The threads of yarn are each carried up to the top of the tower over iron hooks, and then down through various tensions and eye holes until they reach the needles. The needles in the "tower" machine, as it is called, are mounted around the edge of a small steel cylinder, supported about five feet above the floor.

As the machine is put in motion by electric power one sees the needles reach forward, one after another, hook themselves around the thread, and pull it through the preceding loop. As each needle completes its stitch it drops back into place and waits its turn to make another stitch. The needles are greatly aided in this pulling action by the fact that they have a hook on the end like a crochet hook. And each needle is provided with a little latch which, as soon as the needle has caught the thread in its hook, drops down over it, closing the hook's opening until the stitch has been made, when it automatically opens.

Another type of needle accomplishes the same end by means of an elongated hook called a "beard," the tip of which touches the body of the needle during the pulling motion and prevents the thread from escaping.

If a certain pattern is desired—say, a band of fancy stitching across the back of the mitten or glove—the operator adjusts certain chains governing the action of the machine, and after that at a given point in its knitting, the machine will automatically stop knitting with certain needles, and the result will be the pattern desired.

"Purling" or the ribbed effect at the wrists is produced by putting the needles and reversing the action of alternate pairs. The work comes from the machine in the shape of a long knitted tube, mitten or glove lengths being marked off by the recurrence of the wrist bands. This tube is deposited by the machine in a tall can—or in some machines is rolled upon a reel—ready to be carried away for the next operation.

The tube is now cut apart into glove or mitten lengths, a pattern—say, for a man's glove—laid on it, and the fingers and thumb cut out ready for stitching. The stitching of glove fingers on the sewing machine is very wonderful for, small as they are, and narrow as the seams must be, the women who do it, with nothing but the eye to guide them, make the seams even and true, and turn out, some of them, several hundreds of stitched gloves in a day.

In this same factory there may be a simple type of flat-bed machine knitting mittens at the rate of one every five minutes, and making them completely, thumb, wrist and all, without any sewing to be done. This is called a "Lamb machine," named for the inventor, a Baptist minister of the Middle West. This machine has a row of needles arranged horizontally across a little board or table about a foot and a half long, with the yarn carriage traveling back and forth in front of the needles.

"Narrowing off" to form the thumb and the tip of the mitten must be done with the assistance of the operator, who, when she has counted a certain number of rows, takes a little forklike instrument, and transfers some of the stitches onto other needles, thus lessening the number of stitches. This machine will also knit gloves completely, with the same sort of assistance from the operator.

In other factories stockings without seams are knitted. The machine used for the leg of the stocking is similar in type to the "tower" machine used in knitting gloves, and the fabric issuing from it is in the form of "tube," but this stocking machine has been so adjusted that it will automatically throw in more yarn to reinforce the knee, and will also draw in the ankle. It is now transferred to a "footing machine," the foot is knitted on, the heel and toe reinforced, and there is nothing to be done but to close the small aperture left at the toe. This is done on a little device called a "looper," which runs a threaded needle through the two rows of stitches and loops them together.

After inspection for dropped stitches—for machines, like human beings, are sometimes guilty of this bit of carelessness—the stockings go to the dye house. When they come back, still moist from the water and chemicals, they are placed on foot forms made of aluminum and steam heated from within. In two or three minutes they are as dry as toast and shaped as well, ready to be tagged, stamped, packed and shipped.

The knitting of a little cone-like garment for infants' underwear is done with infinite pains on another special knitting machine. Although it might seem a comparatively simple task, the fineness of the yarn used and spun in the factory is such that even on the great automatic winding machine it takes three hours to wind a cone full of it, and the additional operations performed in knitting, fashioning and finishing are thirty in number.

Canada's Exports to United States.

During 1922 Canada sold more goods to the United States than any other country, according to government figures. These figures show that the total value of exports to the United States during the year was $804,025,424. This is a substantial increase over 1921, during which year the United States received from Canada goods to the value of $505,441,044.

His Dreams Come True

Jules Verne wrote over eighty novels. A story by Edgar Allan Poe may have inspired his first romance, "Five Weeks in a Balloon," and an advertisement of Cook's tours perhaps gave him the idea for "Round the World in Eighty Days." Verne was a Breton and therefore naturally a sea-lover. He spent his summers cruising in his boat, the St. Michael, with two sailors as companions. Something would give him an idea for a story and he would work hard to get it out correct in every detail. Early in his career he contracted to furnish two books yearly and did it. Will mankind ever realize his dream of a voyage to the moon, as it made real his submarine.

Wants to Know What Kills Her.

There had been an unusually severe thunderstorm during the night, and old Mrs. Jarvie, for the first time in her life, slept through it. As a rule, she rose, lit her candle, dressed herself and sat in a chair on a rubber mat. Rather than being thankful that she was not aware of the storm, the old lady waxed warm with wrath the following morning when she heard of it. "Mercy me! I should think I was in a boarding-house 'stead of living among my own folks in my own home. Wa'n't there one of my children or grandchildren that thought enough of me to wake me? I might have been struck by lightning in my sleep and never known what killed me."—Everybody's Magazine.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

"Yes; We Have No Isolationists Today"

WASHINGTON.—America has provided Europe since the armistice with eleven billions of good dollars. This money has gone toward reconstruction, toward the relief of suffering and starvation and toward putting tottering governments on their feet. Half of it was provided by the government through taxation. Half of it was the free will contribution of millions of Americans.

In other words, for every man, woman and child in the United States, Europe has received the direct benefit of $100 during the last four years and eight months.

When pathos, sentimentality or self-interest cry for America to rush to the aid of Europe or decry a policy of "isolation" the answer can be taken straight from the books:

"Yes, we have no isolationists today!"

It must be understood that this money is entirely apart from sums spent by America on its own overseas forces or on the prosecution of the war. It is a debit balance that has accumulated strictly since November 11, 1918, and, apart from the remittance of interest on war loans, has nothing to do with America's war effort. That cost another seven billions in loans to Europe, and nearly fifty billions for our own war effort.

But the eleven billion by which Europe has benefited since the armistice may be divided under the following heads:

Government credits since armistice, $2,500,000,000.

Interest remitted since armistice, $4,000,000,000.

Spent by government and private agencies in relief work, $2,250,000,000.

Private loans to Europe, $1,000,000,000.

Spent by American travelers in Europe, $1,250,000,000.

Total, $11,000,000,000.

Every year since the armistice America's per capita contribution to Europe has been nearly three times what America's entire per capita expenditure on her own government was in 1916 or any previous year except 1865.

When the guns were hushed and negotiations for peace began the United States buried the past and turned to the future. It is a truism that American gold and American workers have been carrying the chief burden of every work of mercy in Europe since that time.

Free Information on Care of Babies

TO COMBAT ignorance and enhance enlightenment among people of all classes in the United States the government has taken steps for the proper care of babies. With publications on infant care the Department of Labor has compiled no woman can fail to properly take care of her little one because she cannot afford to pay for advice. The material placed at the disposal of the public free of charge by the department contains a vast store of information derived from medical and scientific sources.

Birth registration is very much stressed by the government in its publications. The importance of this is not often realized, but when it is considered that the child's citizenship, its future right to hold office and to get passports might be endangered by lack of proper birth records the plea is made that all children should be registered.

Conditions in which a child should live are given. For instance, for the first few weeks of a baby's life it should be in a temperature during the day of from 65 to 70 degrees with a ten to fifteen degree drop at night. If a child is overdressed it becomes overheated and peevish with various injurious results. If the clothes are too tight it cannot exercise its muscles, which is necessary for proper development.

Expert advice in regard to bathing, the right heat of the water, how to dry the child and how to hold it are explained, in addition to instructions in how to care for the eyes, ears, nose and throat of the infant.

Beginning with the necessary period of sleep for a child a few weeks old, which is from eighteen to twenty-two hours, it is explained the number of hours sleep infants at varying ages require.

Following the growth of the child, advice on exercise, play, food, with its diet and proper balances is given. In the case of food, lists of menus are given with an explanation of the proper choice of milk for different children.

Health standards and the average measurements that children should attain at various ages are set forth.

Added Dignities for President Harding

PRESIDENT HARDING is expected to take on airs upon his return to Washington because of added dignities bestowed upon him in his travels. At Meacham, Ore., the President and Mrs. Harding were adopted into the Cayuse tribe of Indians. The initiation was simple and was followed by an Indian dance to the beating of tom-toms and the weird chanting of the squaws and the howling of the feather-bedecked bucks. The experience was hugely enjoyed by the President and Mrs. Harding and no less by the Umatilla, Cayuse and Walla Walla Indians who participated in the powwow and the dance. The Indians were garbed in all barbaric splendor. Buckskin suits, trimmed with feathers, bracelets, beads, elk teeth, shells, ermine skins, and other frills made a colorful and picturesque sight.

Poker Jim, a Walla Walla, aged seventy-six, talked and his words were interpreted by Leo Sampson, Cayuse Umpire, son of the noted old chief who was on the warpath in the '70s, was presented. Poker Jim gave the President a full head of beaded gauntlets. Wonderful Pendleton blankets were presented to Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Work, wife of the secretary of the interior.

Moreover, President Harding became a member of the Keep Growing Wiser Order of Hoot Owls, with headquarters in Portland, the Grand Screech Charles F. Berg, assisted by Hoot Owls George L. Baker and Walter Meacham, presented the President, and conferred upon him the degree of Grand Squawk of Washington. So President Harding enjoys the distinction of being the first president of the United States to belong to the Hoot Owls.

And, finally, at Skagway, Alaska, the President became a member of the Arctic brotherhood. In so doing he bound himself by oath never to mistreat either a dog or a horse. Being kind to both of these animals, was easy to the President. The chief executive from boyhood has loved animals, and he was enthusiastic over the brotherhood's purpose to protect them. The brotherhood was organized in 1899 on the steamer Seattle by gold-prospectors, whose use and love of horses and dogs in the north is said to have caused inclusion in the ritual of a clause requiring kindness to these animals.

Uncle Sam as an Owner of Coal Mines

NOT only has Uncle Sam for the last four years been operating a big modern federal coal yard in the National Capital, to supply coal to the biggest workshop in the world, which he maintains in a hundred or more buildings here, but he also owns considerable coal-producing property.

Practically every one will be surprised to know that 1,302,205 tons of coal have been mined from public domain leases by the Department of the Interior—the same agency that operates the government fuel yard in Washington—since the general leasing law went into effect in 1920. These are official figures from the general land office records. Upon these leases the government has collected royalties averaging 10 cents per ton, or roughly $130,000.

But this isn't a circumstance to what the production must be under the leases. A total production of 5,700,000 tons within three years is required, which will mean more than $570,000 for Uncle Sam.

Leases have been let for coal production from some 300,000 acres of public lands, with the proviso that there must be a minimum total annual production of 2,505,225 tons of coal and a required investment of $4,012,500 at the end of the three-year period allowed for the full installation of mining machinery.

Most of these coal mines on government land are in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming, although there are smaller ones in several other states, for the most part supplying only local needs.

It is worth thought that this coal mining industry on the people's land has been developed within three years. The general leasing act was signed February 25, 1920.

There is another interesting side to Uncle Sam's coal land holdings, which was brought out in hearings before the acting secretary of the interior. Four sections in every township were originally granted to the state of Utah for support of schools, provided they were not known mineral lands. A section of such land in Carbon county, Utah, contains very valuable coal deposits which are being worked by two coal companies. The state of Utah argued that this section was not known to be valuable for its coal deposits on the date the land grant became effective. The hearing was on an appeal from the decision of the general land office. If the case is finally decided against the state, then Utah can select other lands in place of the lost coal mine site, and will be entitled to receive 37½ per cent of the royalties collected by the federal government from any coal leases granted on this original school section.

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!

Opportunity Calls from CANADA

Visit Canada this summer—see for yourself the opportunities which Canada offers in both labor and capital—rich, fertile, virgin prairie land, near railways and towns, at $15 to $20 an acre—long terms if desired. Wheat crops last year the biggest in history; dairying and hogs pay well; mixed farming rapidly increasing.

Homeseekers' Rates on Canadian Railroads

If you wish to look over the country with a view to taking up land get an order from the nearest Canadian Government Agent for special rates on Canadian railroads. Make this your summer outing—Canada welcomes tourists—no passports required—have a great trip and see with your own eyes the opportunities that await you.

For full information, with free booklets and maps, write
W. V. BENNETT
Desk W
300 Peter's Trust Bldg.,
Omaha, Neb.
Authorized Canadian Gov't Agt.

Cuticura Soap AND OINTMENT Clear the Skin

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

Billion Trees.

The American Tree association is working to the end that a billion trees be planted in this country in 1923. In other words, reforestation cannot be accomplished merely by debate.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact, so many people claim, that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by parcel post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Advertisement.

Exonerated.

Flat—Your neighbors seem to be "stuck up."

Maher—They speak to me.

Mothers of the World

Mothers!! Write for 32-Page Booklet, "Mothers of the World"

Pat. Process **Lloyd** Loom Products
Baby Carriages & Furniture

Use This Coupon

The Lloyd Mfg. Company (Heywood-Wakefield Co.) Menominee, Mich.

Please send me your booklet, "Mothers of the World."

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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. 17, 1923

Freedom of the Press

(The Manufacturer)

A decision recently rendered by the Supreme Court of New York will have a far-reaching influence upon the freedom of the press.

The Buffalo Evening News published matter which the council of that city alleged annoyed and harassed certain officials. The city council moved for an order directing editors of the paper to appear and answer regarding articles concerning certain conditions of the city.

Justice Marcus refused the writ, saying: "I am strongly impressed with the view that it would be unwise to heckle and annoy the press. If every article subjected them to an examination that would harass and annoy them, whenever the subject matter was unpleasant by way of criticism of officials, the public would lose much, even recognizing the license oftentimes used."

The press is not to be denied the right of criticising public officials. A community can have no better security than a newspaper which watches the acts of public officers and holds them accountable, strictly, for all they do.

The newspapers guard our liberties and protect our pocketbooks. The public owes them a great deal and the courts, interpreting the constitution, do well to recognize this fact.

Moments of Depression

(From the Ohio State Journal (Rep.))

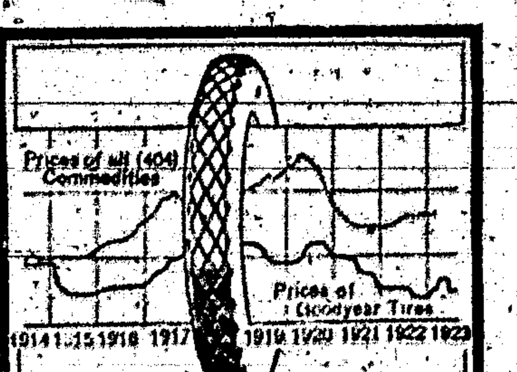
We have our moments of depression when we have half a mind to start a nation-wide movement for the triumphant nomination of Chief Justice Taft in 1924, in the hope of holding Vermont and Utah, but perhaps we shall feel better after taking our calomel.

Events are proving that the "elastic provision" of the Fordney-McCumber's profiteers' tariff was only a sort of an anesthetic administered to the public to prevent an outcry during the painful operation of passing the bill and imposing an annual burden of $4,000,000,000 on the country.

While the new increases are being paid by buyers of the American Woolen Company's products, its mills are operating on part time and its employes are receiving only a small proportion of their former wages. The tariff is being written on the company's tags but it is not yet getting into the mill worker's pay envelope.

When the Fordney-McCumber bill was pending its republican sponsors declared that the "flexible provision" would give the executive an opportunity, after an investigation by the Tariff Commission, to cut duties in half if it was found they were exorbitant in any given case. No duty has thus far been reduced, and the only commission considered was that on sugar, and this was in effect held to be fair and equitable.

The present republican administration enacted two tariff laws under the pretense they were to "stimulate" the price of agricultural products and "safeguard American standards of labor and of living." The farmers are now getting less for their products, and at the same time they are paying more for their clothing, fuel, oil, furniture, lumber, hardware, tools and implements than they were before these republican tariffs were passed.



IT'S always a good time to buy Goodyear Tires, for, as this chart shows, Goodyears are priced extremely low, year in and year out. But now is the best time, because Goodyears are selling today 30% below 1914 prices, and their quality now is better than ever before.

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"

Johnson Refused the Vice Presidential Offer

Washington, Aug. 14.—If in that historic week of June, 1920, when Republicans from all over the land sweltered in Chicago's coliseum, Senator Hiram Johnson had not insistently repelled overtures to make him "the tail of the ticket," he might have been president of the United States today.

Harding's nomination came about only after the partizans of the three leading candidates, Lowden, Johnson and Wood, had found it impossible to agree. These partisans were not happy in Harding's nomination, even though they realized that they probably had a victorious candidate.

Johnson was repeatedly approached with offers of the vice presidential nomination, but he fought against it, more successfully than had Roosevelt, who saw in his own nomination the purpose of old Senator Platt to side-track him from political activity.

As for Coolidge, while most of the delegates knew of him, his selection was perfunctory. Nominated by a delegate from Oregon whose name is forgotten, he was chosen by a tired, disgruntled, sweating crowd which was already hurrying from its seats, bent on baths and trains home where it could sleep as long as it liked.

Had Hiram Johnson been the man to step into the presidency the day after Harding's death the succession would not have been accomplished with the same attitude of confidence on the part of the country.

It is idle to speculate on what would be taking place now, but it is certain that politics and business would have been at the boiling point.

Quite possibly Senator Hiram Johnson may be a candidate for the nomination at the next convention. But should he be selected, it will be by the Republican party after careful consideration and not by having him pitchforked into the White House by a lot of fagged out politicians with their minds on something else.

Need for ready money and the necessity of repaying or carrying indebtedness, it is predicted, will oblige many growers of wheat to sell at the present unsatisfactory prices.

There is a tariff of thirty cents a bushel on wheat, but it is not this duty but the conditions of the competitive world market in which the American producer must sell his surplus that fixes the price in the United States.

MOTOR BIG HELP IN IRRIGATION

Drives Pumps That Water Great Tracts of Otherwise Utterly Desert Land.

MANY MILLIONS IN PRODUCTS

According to reports issued by the United States Department of Commerce, the irrigation of farming lands in this country has resulted in annual crops averaging in value $600,000,000, produced from soil which would otherwise be entirely barren. Nineteen million acres are under irrigation in the west and southwest, and the crops

Crude Egyptian Irrigation.

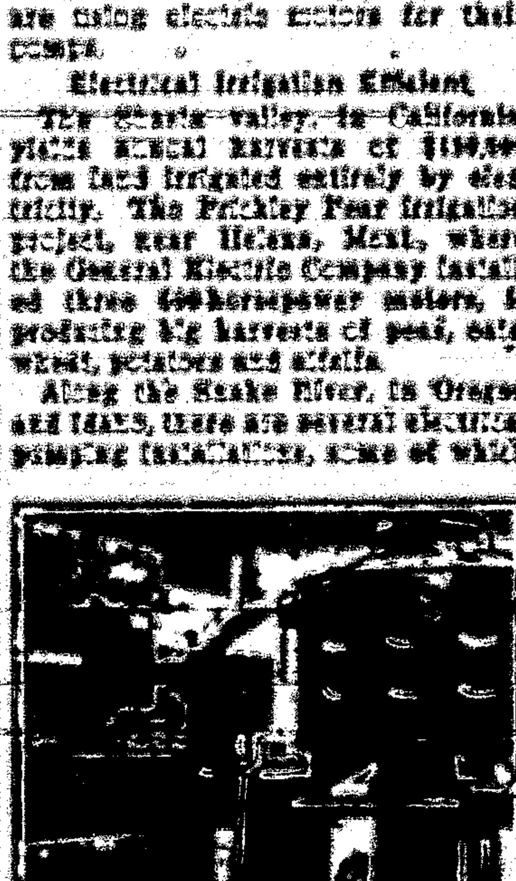
include a great variety of cereals, fruits and vegetables. The total capital investment in irrigated land amounts to $700,000,000.

Nowhere in the world are the methods of irrigation more modern or more efficient than in the United States. Centrifugal or reciprocating pumps are in use on all irrigating systems, driven by various forms of energy, steam, gasoline or electricity. The electric motor, which can be controlled from a distance, has come into much prominence for this work within the last ten or fifteen years, until now some of the most successful farms which depend upon irrigation are using electric motors for their pumps.

Electrical Irrigation Efficient.

The Imperial valley, in California, yields annual harvests of $150,000 from land irrigated entirely by electricity. The Prickley Pear irrigation project, near Helena, Mont., where the General Electric Company installed three 400-horsepower motors, is producing big harvests of peas, oats, wheat, potatoes and alfalfa.

Along the Snake River, in Oregon and Idaho, there are several electrical pumping installations, some of which



Modern American Style.

elevate water as high as 150 feet and irrigate as much as 15,000 acres of ground.

Egypt Irrigates by Sweat.

This is all in strange contrast with Egypt, where the unprogressive farmers irrigate their fields by the same tedious, ineffective methods that were used thousands of years ago. A favorite device is the shaduf, operated by men, or the sakiyah, operated by oxen.

The shaduf consists of a leather bucket, holding about two and a half gallons, suspended from a weighted pole fastened to a horizontal rod between two uprights. When a man's weight is thrown upon the bucket the latter is lowered into the water, and upon being filled the weighted pole lifts the bucket high enough to allow it to be emptied into a trough or channel. The workers go on duty for six hours at a time, and two men will lift about 1,300 cubic feet of water in ten hours.

The Titsworth Co., Inc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

We carry in stock—

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

Our prices are reasonable

The Titsworth Company, Inc.

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

Protective Tariff League Endorsement Fatal

One incident in connection with the recent senatorial election in Minnesota illustrates the failure of the ancient Republican arguments in behalf of the tariff and shows the difficulty of deceiving the farmer regarding the effect of "protection" on his budget.

The American Protective Tariff League applauded the nomination of Governor Preus as the Republican senatorial candidate and through its organ, the American Economist, commended him to the good wishes and suffrage of all true stand-patters.

The American Economist published an editorial declaring that the best way to contribute toward fair prices for grain and other farm products was to "elect Governor Preus to the United States Senate." The editorial pronounced Governor Preus "probably the most popular man in public life in Minnesota," and reminded its readers that he was the nominee of the Republican party, "the only party that has ever legislated in favor of fair prices for wheat and other farm products."

It looked like good Republican propaganda, this boost from the organization that represents the Special Interests for which the Fordney-McCumber law was enacted. But it didn't impress even Governor Preus. He disavowed the Republican masterpiece of tariff legislation, blamed it for much of the distress among farmers, and said he had "learned that a low tariff is better for the people of the Northwest."

It didn't mislead the voters of Minnesota, either. They rejected Governor Preus, even after he had disowned his party's tariff. Instead they gave their votes and the office of senator to a man who repudiated the national administration, and all its works, including the Fordney-McCumber law. The Minnesota voters might not know what they want, but they undoubtedly were in fair accord as to what they didn't want.

L. W. ADAMS

Gardner, N. M.

Agent for

Finest Fruit Trees

Stark's Nursery Products

Round Trip to EUROPE $110

Why Pay Excessive Rates?

The Great Northern Steamship Co., Inc.

Announces that Arrangements are Now Being Made for Monthly

$110 Round Trips to Europe

Boston-Southampton	Boston-Gothenburg
$110	$138
One Way $65	One Way $75
Connecting for London, Liverpool, LeHavre	Connecting for Christiana, Stockholm, Helsingfors Danzig, Riga, Copenhagen

ABOVE PRICES WILL INCLUDE RAILROAD FARES TO POINTS AS FAR NORTH AS STOCKHOLM.

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

A round trip with all expenses on shipboard included, at no more expense than a vacation right here at home! To meet the ever-increasing demand in this country for an inexpensive and, at the same time, a thoroughly comfortable and enjoyable trans-Atlantic voyage, is the prime object of the Great Northern Steamship Company. Organized by progressive business men who realize the exceptional opportunity offered for inexpensive travel to Europe, the Company will cater to the thousands of tourists and persons who wish to visit the battlefields of France, the Shakespeare country, Scandinavia, the Land of the Midnight Sun, etc. A chance of a life time! So it would seem; but it is more than that. The Company will be run for a permanent business, planning on setting a new standard of high class ocean travel on a one-class basis. That this can be done at a fair margin of profit has already been proved and is further outlined in our prospectus. You'll find it extremely interesting.

WE WILL ALSO SHOW YOU HOW YOU MAY BECOME A PART-OWNER IN THE MOST TALKED OF ENTERPRISE IN YEARS.

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.

A. Williamson, Information Dept., Edmands Bldg., Suite 54, Boston, Mass.

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

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Italy		
Sweden		
Norway		
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 $66.50.

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

Have Certificate and Receipt issued in the name of:

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

Above price quoted for immediate acceptance only.

When buying on installments 25 per cent of purchase price must accompany order; the balance may be paid in ten monthly payments.

We Take Stanton

Our ball team visited Fort Stanton last Sunday and gave the fans at the sanatorium a "look-in" on a good game of ball. It was a very interesting game, and a number of times our side was extricated from tight places by the excellent twirling of Harry Norman. Bill Norman, behind the bat, never did better, and the manager also credits the entire team with playing classy ball. The game resulted in a score of 8 to 4, Carrizozo taking the long end.

Service Station Leased

The Wetmore Service Station, which has been closed for some time, has been leased by Will S. Norman, from the Receiver, Miss Grace M. Jones. The lessee will open the station for business today. He will carry a complete line of oils and gas; free air and water for motorist, and free camp grounds in connection.

Some Fine Fruit

Dr. Blaney remembered us very kindly and substantially this week with a quantity of fine fruit from his orchard, near Oscuro. The peaches, especially, were delicious, and were more like the famous peaches from the Pat Coghlan ranch at Three Rivers, in the years gone by, than anything we have enjoyed. The product shows what a little water and attention will do.

"ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH"

One of the numbers to be rendered by the Carrizozo Entertainers will be the old sweet song, "On The Banks Of the Wabash," which has recently come into prominence by reason of having been adopted by the Legislature of Indiana as the State Song. At this time the present Governor Wray is heading a movement to create a fund for the erection of a monument to the author, on the banks of the Wabash.

Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees met in regular meeting Monday evening, August 13.

Minutes of the last regular and adjourned meeting held on July 9th and 12th were read and approved.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

C. A. Snow, work on flag pole	$ 5 00
Carrizozo Trading Co., flag	6 50
Light and Power Co., lamps	16 30
M. Barnett, hauling hose	.75
W. M. Barnett, feed	36 40
Steel Products Co, pipe and fittings	98 20
Humphrey Brothers, feed	11 25
C. A. Snow, repairing lamp	1 00
Taylor & Sons, repars for water wagon	9 25
" " street materials; barrow	9 90
A. W. Adams, salary for July	90 00
E. P. & S. W., freight on pipe fittings	14 46
F. A. English, water connections	12 00
Light and Power Co, street lighting	72 00
Mountain States Tel Co., fire dept phone	2 75
" " " water wagon phone	4 50
Jake Cole, marshal's salary for July	40 00
Antona Vega " " "	90 00
R. H. Taylor, w. w. supt., July salary	30 00
W. W. Stadtman, salary and office rent	35 00
" " water clerk's salary	40 00
Paul Bentley, street work	15 05
Porfirio Chaves, hauling gravel	69 20
F. A. English, cement wk at water trough	30 00
" " labor and material for meter at crane	10 50
Juan Beltram, hauling cinders	9 10
E. P. & S. W., June water bill	89 95
T. L. Anderson, road work	3 50
Max Taylor, " "	3 50
	$923 06

The Mayor announced that the recently appointed trustee, A. H. Harvey, had failed to qualify as such and that with the approval of the board, appoints Henry Lutz, Sr., trustee to fill vacancy.

There being no further business the board adjourned.

Call For Bids

Bids for the erection of a School Building in School District No. 26, 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
8-3-3t Board of Education.

Crystal Theatre

W. T. Sterling, Manager

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

Tues. Aug. 21—"Moran of the Lady Letty," with Dorothy Dalton and Rudolph Valentino;" (Paramount). A special production; admission 25 and 50 cents.

Wed. Aug. 22—"Moran of the Lady Letty," repeated.

Thurs. Aug. 23—"Carrizozo Entertainers;" Miss Karma Deane of El Paso will be in charge of the chorus and feature dancing.

Fri. Aug. 24—"Timber Queen," No. 12, Ruth Roland. (Western) "100 per cent Nerve," Leo Maloney. (Comedy) Saturday Morning With Our Gang." (Pathe).

Sat. Aug. 25—"Game Chicken," with Bebe Daniels; a comedy-Drama. (Paramount).

Furniture repaired and refinished at Taylors' Hdwre. Store.

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

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. 1918.

NW¼, SW¼ SE¼, Section 24, Twp. 8 S., Rge. 11 E., N.M.P.M., containing 200.00 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,
7-13-11t 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 30th day of August, 1922, 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 $000.00, together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from said date until paid, and the farther sum of $15.65 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. Wootton, in and to the following described real property, to-wit:

The E½SE¼, Section 34; SW¼ and S½SE¼, Section 35, Township 11 South, Range 16 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 $1,000.16.

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

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

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.—City Market.

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.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

GEORGE SPENCE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Rooms Upstairs in the Bank Bldg.
CARRIZOZO, : : NEW MEXICO

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

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

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

Carrizozo Lodge,
No. 41,
A. F. & A. M.
Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1923:
January 27, February 24, March 17, April 28, May 26, June 23, July 21, August 25, Sept. 22, Oct. 20, Nov. 17, Dec. 22 and 27.
D. A. [illegible], W. M.
S. F. Miller, Secretary.

THE SWEETEST OF SWEETS
Including
CANDIES
Home Made & Imported
Get a Box or Package of
THE CHOICEST AND SWEETEST
from
Mrs. J. K. Such
East Alamogordo Ave.

Two places at one time

YOU cannot be in two places at once except you use Long Distance. Your voice—yourself—carried over telephone wires gives your personal direction to subordinates in far-away places, keeps you in touch with home and friends and widens the sphere of your influence.

Salesmen may cover cities while seated at their desks, and sales managers may keep in touch with every representative no matter in what part of the territory he may be.

Long Distance multiplies work-power and profit-power enormously. Don't let the telephone be idle when it can increase your efficiency many fold by permitting you to be in two or more places at once.

"BELL SYSTEM"
THE MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO
One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

"A Game Chicken"

Several striking novelties are features of "A Game Chicken," Bebe Daniels' new picture which will be shown at the Crystal Theatre Saturday, August 25. First, it is a pioneer among comedy-dramas dealing with the bootlegging "industry." There are fires at sea, bold bands of smugglers, Cuban ranches and New England communities. You have a glimpse of the administration of a village Purity League, and also an exciting cock fight. Then, for the first time you see Bebe Daniels masquerading as a boy. She does her hair differently than ever before; in fact, some say that the real novelty of the picture is the fact that, for the first time in screen history, Bebe Daniels shows her ears! Pat O'Malley makes an excellent leading man.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is Hereby Given of a Public Hearing at Santa Fe, New Mexico on August 24, 1923 for the purpose of considering a petition for an allowance for a High School at Hondo, Lincoln County, New Mexico, also to consider transferring the budget from District No. 44 to District No. 44 of said County.

(Signed) State Tax Commission
By J. E. SAINT,
Chairman

LINCOLN ABSTRACT & INVESTMENT TRUST
[illegible] CARRIZOZO, N. M.
ABSTRACTS AND [illegible] INSURANCE.

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

Special Prices

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

Skinner's

Bible Thoughts for the Week

Sunday.
A [illegible] AND REFUGE:—[illegible]

Monday.
[illegible]

Tuesday.
LAW OF LOVE:—[illegible]

Wednesday.
REWARD IS SURE:—The Lord is with you, while ye be with him [illegible]

Thursday.
[illegible]

Friday.
[illegible]

Saturday.
[illegible]

FARMER GOT NEWS BEFORE CITY FOLK THIS TIME, BY RADIO

Since radio started to equalize things in the matter of keeping folks posted as to what's going on farmers have not only been placed on the same footing with city dwellers, but on occasion they have even "beat 'em to it." One such case occurred on the evening of July 4, when a party of city men, returning from an automobile trip in the Adirondacks, began to speculate on how the Dempsey-Gibbons prize fight resulted.

Passing a farm and noticing that there was a radio antenna stretched between the house and the barn, they stopped to inquire if any news had been received. The farmer was found just coming in from the barn. He listened to their question calmly, and immediately answered: "Dempsey won on points."

He had heard the report of the fight as broadcast by WGY, the General Electric Company's station at Schenectady, N. Y.—and he had got the news as quickly as anyone in the United States. Even the metropolitan newspaper offices did not have it any sooner.

Summer Excursion Rates

EL PASO & SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE SOUTHWESTERN

EAST & WEST
Via
E. P. & S. W.
System

Ticket on sale daily. Long limits and liberal stop-overs. Call on E. P. & S. W. Agent for information regarding rates, routes and Pullman reservations, or
JNO. D. MASON, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
E. P. & S. W. System, El Paso.

"Strong and Well"

"I WISH you could know how much I am improved since taking the Cardui," writes Mrs. Nannie Brown, of Black Rock, Ark. "You wouldn't know me for the same weak invalid I was before I took it. At my . . . I had to keep off my feet or I would fall. I couldn't do my housework, and just got where I'd most as lief be dead as living. Some one told my husband of Cardui. He got it for me and I took three bottles before I stopped—then off and on for the last three years just as a tonic. I saw a decided improvement after my first bottle. I used the three, and was able to do my work with ease, and now I sew for my family and for others. I am feeling fine, and strong and well."

Take Cardui! It may be just the medicine you need.

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

1—U. S. S. Milwaukee photographed during test in which she attained a speed of more than 36 knots, a new record. 2—Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, former commander of the Third division, arriving at Chateau Thierry for dedication of monument to the division. 3—Giant pier of concrete for new bridge over the Hudson near Albany.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Harding's Sudden Demise Shocks the Nation and the World.

MR. COOLIDGE TAKES OATH

New Chief Executive Requests Cabinet to Continue in Office—Underwood Now an Avowed Candidate—England Delays Break With France Over Ruhr.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT HARDING is dead, and all the nation is in mourning. Indeed, all the world mourns with us, for all the world recognized the truly great qualities of the man and held him in the highest esteem.

Death came at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening in the Palace hotel, San Francisco, with a suddenness that was stunning. The President's physicians had been announcing to the country that he was well on the road to recovery, though they admitted the process of convalescence would be slow; nearly all the members of his party were scattered, only Mrs. Harding, who seldom had left his side, and two nurses being in the sick room. The devoted wife had been reading aloud. One of the nurses remarked, "Doesn't he look fine?" As they turned to look at him again a shudder went through his frame and in a few moments, without having spoken a word, he passed away. Death was due to a stroke of cerebral apoplexy.

Ten minutes before midnight Calvin Coolidge was notified of the death of Mr. Harding and of his own elevation from the office of vice president to that of president. He was visiting at the home of his father in Plymouth, Vt., where he was born on July 4, 1872. The oath of office was administered to him at 2:47 Friday morning by his father, who is a notary public, and he hastened to Washington. Edward T. Clarke, his secretary, was in the national capital and he it was who sent the news to Mr. Coolidge. The only members of the cabinet in Washington at the time were Secretary of State Hughes and Postmaster General New. Secretaries Mellon of the treasury and Davis of labor are in Europe and others of the cabinet were in the Far West. All the members of the cabinet, following established procedure, offered their resignations to the new President. He asked them all to retain office.

President Coolidge's first statement was:

"Reports have reached me, which I fear are correct, that President Harding is gone. The world has lost a great and good man. I mourn his loss. He was my chief and my friend. It will be my purpose to carry out the policies which he has begun for the service of the American people and for meeting their responsibilities wherever they may arise.

"For this purpose, I shall seek the co-operation of all those who have been associated with the President during his term of office. Those who have given their efforts to assist him I wish to remain in office, that they may assist me.

"I have faith that God will direct the destinies of our nation."

MR. HARDING'S body was placed on a special train Friday evening and taken direct to Washington by way of Reno, Ogden, Cheyenne, Omaha and Chicago. No stops were made en route save those necessary for operation of the train. On board was a guard of sixteen soldiers and sailors and at all times two men from each arm of the service stood at attention beside the casket. The car was lighted at night, and all the long way across the continent the sorrowing people gathered to see it pass. The train carried the presidential party as composed during the western trip, and also General Pershing, Attorney General Daugherty and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Remsberg and family, Mrs. Remsburg being Mr. Harding's sister.

Mrs. Harding bravely withstood the terrible shock of her husband's death. Throughout his illness she had been the most optimistic member of the group that surrounded him. A member of the party said:

"Mrs. Harding, who from the beginning of the President's illness had expressed complete confidence in his recovery, did not break down. On the other hand, she continued, as from the beginning, the bravest member of the group. When it was realized that the President had actually passed away, she turned to those in the room, whose concern had turned to her, and said: 'I am not going to break down.'"

Dr. George T. Harding, the eighty-year-old father of the dead President, was notified at his home in Marion, Ohio, and while he did not break down, he was, of course, terribly shocked. To friends who gathered about him he kept repeating: "Boys, this is terrible. Warren has gone. Warren had the interest of the country at heart. There never has been a President since Abraham Lincoln that had the interest of the country at heart like Warren."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is the first chief executive which the New England states have given the nation in seventy years, the last one from that section being Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, who took office in 1853. Mr. Coolidge, a lawyer by profession, after holding many municipal and state offices in Massachusetts, became governor of the state in 1919 and during his first term sprang into national prominence because of the manner in which he handled the police strike in Boston. Regardless of political consequences and with calm nerve, he utterly squelched the movement.

What he did in that grave crisis to stay the forces of disaster, to uphold American institutions and vindicate the principle of law won him commendation from governors, United States senators, members of the house and from a host of men prominent in and out of public life.

Woodrow Wilson, then president of the United States, although of the opposite political faith, took occasion to send a message to Governor Coolidge in which he lavished praise upon him for the courageous stand he had taken in that emergency.

Nominated for a second term as governor, he was opposed by Richard H. Long, who pledged himself to reinstate the striking policemen if he were elected. This became the main issue and Mr. Coolidge was triumphantly re-elected. In the Republican national convention of 1920 he was the choice of the Massachusetts delegation for the presidential nomination and remained in the running until the tenth and final ballot had been taken. He was nominated for vice president on the first ballot, the vote being made unanimous.

During the campaign Mr. Coolidge, in the course of a number of speeches, vindicated his reputation for independence, although in the main he "went along" with the policies proclaimed by Mr. Harding and embodied in the party platform. On what was one of the leading issues of the campaign—the League of Nations issue—Coolidge was not as orthodox as some of the Republican leaders might have desired.

The death of Mr. Harding throws the Republican party into a remarkable state of chaos, for it had been generally assumed that his renomination in next year's convention was a certainty. Although the party leaders quite properly refrained from discussing politics, the possibilities were necessarily in every mind.

SENATOR UNDERWOOD, before the Alabama legislature, definitely flung his hat into the ring, saying that "to have my state for the second time suggest my name as the presidential candidate of my party would be the crowning honor of them all, one that I would greatly cherish and am delighted to receive." He then outlined his position on various leading issues. Replying to those who have branded him as a wet, he recounted his reasons for his votes in congress in opposition to the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law, and asserted that, despite these votes and since the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act have become the law of the country, he stood for rigid enforcement.

Of American participation in European affairs he said: "I hope that when the next national convention of the Democratic party assembles, it will have the courage and the wisdom and the patriotism to face this question boldly and say to the American people:

"'We have not forgotten what our dead soldiers sacrificed their lives on the battlefields of France to attain. We have not forgotten the great interests of the producing masses of the American people, and that so far as we are concerned as a party, we will stand true to our principles, and if victorious we will take our place in international affairs as becomes the great American nation.'"

He gave his views on taxation, and the tariff, asserting that Europe furnished the only market for America's surplus agricultural products, that since the war the only means with which Europe could pay for American products was in trade, but that the Republican party had erected a tariff barrier to European goods which will create a depression in this country as well as the rest of the world.

In Topeka a crowd of Democrats started a boom for Gov. J. M. Davis of Kansas as a presidential nominee.

FOR the present there will be no joint allied reply to the German note on reparations. France and Belgium sent to London their replies to the British note, and Premier Baldwin and Lord Curzon informed parliament that these replies held out no prospect for a settlement of the Ruhr situation in the near future nor for the opening of a discussion of reparations. Curzon said his government was inviting the other governments to agree to publication of the notes exchanged on the situation, hoping that publicity might aid in determining the problem and might convince the world of the imperative necessity of prompt and united action.

It is said that Premier Poincare's reply to Great Britain was in effect a rejection of every British proposal and that some of them were treated in a spirit of satirical contempt.

Prime Minister Baldwin seemingly is exceedingly loth to bring on an open breach with France, and there is a considerable body of opinion, both in the government and out of it, that is against such a breach.

SHORTAGE of food, strikes, the continued decline of the mark and other conditions point to the impending collapse of Germany. Fritz Thyssen, one of the industrial magnates of the Ruhr, discussed with Ambassador Houghton the hunger situation in that area, and the German papers are asking why the United States cannot send its grain surplus over there. In the cities of Germany the food shortage is very serious, for the farmers refuse to bring in their products. Politically, it seems likely that the fall of the Cuno ministry cannot be deferred much longer. Stresemann may be the next chancellor, with a government based on a coalition of Socialists, Democrats, Catholics and Industrialists. The threat of a Bolshevist revolution, so often put forward by Germany to bluff the allies into gentle treatment, was much lessened by the flat failure of the "Red Sunday" plans on July 29. The widely advertised demonstration for a Rhineland republic also was a fizzle.

NO ONE has yet devised a way to put the price of wheat up again where the farmers think it should be, but statisticians are now demonstrating that, in the Middle West at least, what the agriculturist is losing in wheat this year he is more than making up by good prices for corn, cattle, poultry, alfalfa and other products. Senator Brookhart has been making a lot of fuss about the sad lot of the farmer, but E. T. Meredith, former secretary of agriculture, says the Iowan is misrepresenting the facts, and he produces figures to show that the grain farmer will receive $800,000,000 more for his crop in 1923 than he did in 1922, despite the slump in the price of wheat.

New Mexico State Items

The Santa Fe shops in Clovis are rapidly becoming one of the big industries of the state. Over thirty cars a month are rebuilt from the tracks up.

The cornerstone of the new Elks' home in Silver City will be laid Aug. 19, with Judge M. E. Hickey of Albuquerque, former district deputy grand exalted ruler as the principal speaker.

A large force of men is at work on the new Carrizozo pipe line for Coyote station. The big pipe arrived a week ago and it is expected that all the work will be completed in the next two weeks.

Unless considerable work is done at once on the Scenic highway to El Porvenir, it will soon be in such condition that it will be eliminated as a highway, according to reports of business men of Las Vegas.

The Elks' lodge of Clovis has rented the second floor of the Barry building and will soon have one of the finest lodge rooms in the state. An entire set of new fixtures will soon be installed and the rooms made as fine as any in the city.

Mrs. Belle Nye, department president of the American Legion Auxiliary, arrived in Raton recently to form an auxiliary to the local Legion post. The object of the organization is to work with the Legion post in the conducting of the affairs of the community, and it is believed that the new organization will be a great help to the local boys.

According to reports reaching Roswell, oil has been struck in commercial quantities in the well of the Illinois Producers' Company in the vicinity of Artesia. While no official reports have been given out by the officials of the company it is rumored that the oil is flowing over the top of the casing and that plans will be made at once to take care of it for commercial purposes.

A dividend of 10 per cent has been paid to the depositors of the Silver City People's Saving Bank & Trust Company by Charles H. Morrell, receiver. This bank failed in June, 1915. The amount just paid out of the assets of the defunct institution brings the total up to the present time to 20 per cent since the failure occurred. The total amount to be distributed at this time is about $5,000.

The cantaloupe outlook for the season in the vicinity of Las Cruces is good and the first shipment went out the first of the week to the eastern markets. The price this year is slightly better than that of last year, Jumbos, $2.50; standards, $2.25, and Peales, $1.75. Though the average yield in the valley is lower than that of last year at these prices the growers will make good money on the crop.

The summer school which has been in session in Gallup for the past eight weeks, closed a few days ago. This is the first term of the kind ever held in Gallup, and according to the instructors the results are better than was expected. Nearly all the students who have attended the session will be able to go higher in their classes at the beginning of the fall term and many will no doubt be able to start at once on some of the higher grades.

According to reports reaching Fort Sumner, drilling at the Spaulding Dome oil well is going ahead rapidly and the twenty-inch hole is now down about 700 feet. Several good showings of oil have been encountered by the drillers and the work is being watched with much interest by oil men from all over the country. This is reported to be one of the best structures in the central part of the state and the officials in charge of the work feel sure of a producer.

Due to the almost complete failure of the bean crop in the Estancia valley, it is reported that the total production in the state will not run more than 50 per cent of the normal. However, the acreage in the northern part of the state, it is believed, will be better than that of the central part and a good yield will be harvested. The Estancia valley is the largest producer of beans in the state and when the crop fails there, it means a big reduction in the total for the entire state.

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 at Gallup. 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.

Tom Hanna, well known Lamy merchant, has purchased the business property on South First street, Albuquerque, now occupied by the Family Department Store and Mabel's Jewelry store. The purchase price is said to be around $36,000 to $40,000.

The Ozark trail is now in good condition in the vicinity of Mora and the work of grading has been started between Vega and Glenrio. Plans are being made to go on with the work in the vicinity of Tucumcari, making one of the finest stretches of highway in the state.

GOOD ROADS

Poultry Breeders Are Interested in Highways

A farmer who lived six miles from town, over a mud road, was asked why he didn't keep more chickens, when the town in question offered a good market for eggs. He replied that he lived too far out, and had no automobile.

"Six miles isn't much more than a half-hour's ride with your team," the inquirer said.

"Half an hour in summer, and three hours in winter," replied the farmer.

It may not seem as if the good roads movement affects the poultry business, but it has a big influence on the number of chickens kept. The poultry breeder who supplies eggs in quantity for private trade must make prompt deliveries. If a hotel orders a case of eggs at certain intervals, that case of eggs must get there or the farmer loses the trade. The criticism that farmers can't be depended on and the packing houses can, has been one that can't be refuted for farmers as a class. There are exceptions, but the farmers themselves admit that there are times when they are at the mercy of the roads. Winter eggs might be had, but why try for them in large numbers when there is a chance that they could not get them to town if they were laid? There is the question of cold in winter. Chilled eggs are unfit for hatching; the farmer who has to sell eggs for hatching only during the season when he is not "three hours on the road," would find his trade limited. Aside from the cold, there is also for hatching eggs the question of jolting the germ to an extent that weakens if not kills it.

When the farmer lived upon the products of his own farm, the roads did not seriously affect him. Today they do. Poultry breeders are among our most up-to-date business men. Of course they are interested in the good roads movement.

Western Engineers on Economical Highways

How to make the road home shorter by making it better was discussed by engineers from Kansas and adjoining states in the second annual road school held at the Kansas State Agricultural college recently.

The work being done in Iowa to determine fuel consumption on roads of different kinds and different grades, showing how much saving in the cost of gasoline can be effected by a change from a steep to a level grade, was explained. Approximately one-half the gasoline is used in the resistance within the car and one-half in tractive effort. On one road in Iowa the cost of a change from earth to a hard surface will be paid in eight years, with the saving of gasoline alone. On a certain other road, the speaker explained, the saving would not cover the cost within any reasonable length of time.

Sixty-three types of road in Illinois was the subject of a discussion by an engineer from that state. Tests resulted in a new design of Illinois pavement. The cost of the experiments amounted to $120,000. The saving in construction of the new over the old design for the year 1922 was $1,000,000.

Engineers are advocating no particular type of road except as local conditions and prospective traffic warrant, discussions in the school brought out. Engineers are trying, not to make all roads the best roads possible, but to make them the most economical roads, all things considered, it was decided.

Work Resumed on Many Forest Road Projects

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the opening of the forest road construction season now at hand, the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture reports that there are 89 projects involving 717 miles of road upon which work is being resumed and a number of new projects for which contracts have been recently let.

The projects upon which work is being resumed are distributed as follows:

State.	Projects	Mileage.
Alaska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	17	[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	22	[illegible]
California	4	[illegible]
Colorado	7	[illegible]
South Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	1	[illegible]
New Hampshire	1	[illegible]
Virginia	1	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arizona	1	[illegible]
New Mexico	1	[illegible]
Total	89	717.0[illegible]

One hundred and seventy-five projects, involving 1,467 miles of forest road, have already been completed.

Big Argument in Favor of Gravel for Highway

One of the great arguments in favor of gravel for roads is that it is possible to drain and grade and surface a road with it with little or no interruption of traffic. The going may not always be first-class, but it is a lot better than the long and often almost impossible detours necessary with concrete construction, lasting often two or even three seasons where a road is improved in small sections.

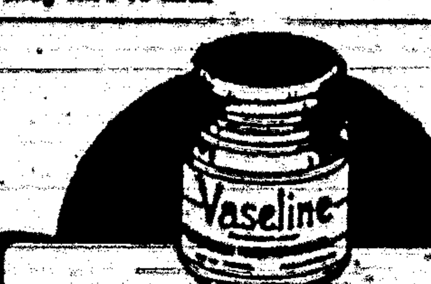
WANTS TO HELP OTHER WOMEN

Grateful for Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill.—"I am willing to write to any girl or woman who is suffering from the troubles I had before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My back always ached, so I could not go about my housework, and I had other troubles from weakness. I was this way for years, then my sister-in-law took the Vegetable Compound and recommended it to me. In the time I have been taking it and it has done wonders for me. I keep house and am able to do lots of work besides."—Mrs. HELEN SEVCIK, 2711 Thomas St., Chicago, Ill.

Women suffering from female troubles causing backache, irregularities, pains, bearing-down feelings and weakness should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Not only is the worth of this splendid medicine shown by such cases as this, but for nearly fifty years this same sort of experience has been reported by thousands of women.

Mrs. Sevcik is willing to write to any girl or woman suffering from such troubles, and answer any questions they may like to ask.



Pure and healing—a grateful aid on countless occasions

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. (Consolidated)
State Street New York

Vaseline
Reg U S Pat Off
Yellow or White
PETROLEUM JELLY

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With Othine—Double Strength

This preparation for the treatment of freckles is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of Othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength Othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

They Dwindle.

"No doubt it is a wise plan to tell your troubles." "Eh?" "They always seem small to the other fellow."

CHILDREN CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Especially Prepared for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years to relieve babies and children of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep without opiates. The genuine bears signature

Chas. H. Fletcher

Self-Conscious.

She—What are you thinking of?

He—Nothing.

"Oh, do take your mind off yourself!"

Shave With Cuticura Soap

And double your razor efficiency as well as promote skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. No mug, no slimy soap, no germs, no waste, no irritation even when shaved twice daily. One soap for all uses—shaving, bathing and shampooing.—Advertisement.

A man never hires a brass band to herald his coming out at the little end of the horn.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

Brief Sketch of Warren G. Harding's Life

Warren Gamaliel Harding, twenty-ninth president of the United States, was born November 2, 1865, on his grandfather's farm just outside the village of Blooming Grove, in Morrow county, Ohio. He was descended from two pioneer American families, hardy Holland Dutch on the one side and liberty-loving Scotch on the other. His father, Dr. George T. Harding, is still a practicing physician in Marion, O., despite his advanced age of seventy-nine years. His mother was Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding.

Mr. Harding was a self-made man in the best sense of the phrase. He worked on his grandfather's farm and attended the village school until he was fourteen years old, and then he entered the Ohio Central college at Iberia. He worked his way through that institution by cutting corn, painting his neighbor's barns and helping on the grading of the roadbed of the T. & O. C. railroad. He also played in the village band and was editor of the college paper.

When he graduated from the college, Warren went to work in the village printing office. At the time he was nineteen years old, his father moved to Marion with the family and there aided Warren financially in gaining control of the Marion Star, of which he was publisher until after he assumed office of president of the United States. Already he knew how to set type and to do all the other duties of a printer, and when the linotype was introduced he learned to operate that machine. Always he carried as a pocket piece the printer's rule he used in those days.

The Star was his idol and he was very proud of it and of the more than friendly relations that existed between him and his employees. There was never a strike on the paper, and about 14 years ago he instituted a profit-sharing plan whereby the employees received dividends that were paid them in the form of stock in the paper. Mr. Harding was identified also with the industries that sprang up in Marion as it grew from a town of 4,000 to a city of more than 30,000. He was a director in a bank and in several manufacturing companies, and was a trustee of Trinity Baptist church.

His Rise in Politics.

As editor and publisher of a lively Republican paper it was inevitable that Mr. Harding should take an active interest in politics, and his attainments brought him to the front in the state. He was a member of the Ohio senate from 1900 to 1904, and then served as lieutenant governor of the state. In 1910 he was the Republican nominee for governor, but was defeated. In 1915 he was sent to the United States senate, serving until 1920, when he resigned to make the campaign for the presidency. In the preconvention campaign that year he had been looked on as one of the possible nominees for the high office, but his defeat in the primaries for election of delegates from Ohio seemed to spoil his chances. However, the conservative leaders of the Republican party prevailed in the gathering in the Chicago Coliseum, and Mr. Harding was nominated. His campaign was based largely on opposition to American participation in the League of Nations, and was so successful that in the election of November 4 he received 404 electoral votes to 127 for James M. Cox, the Democratic nominee. He was inaugurated March 4, 1921, with a degree of simplicity in the ceremonies that pleased the American people.

Classed, when in the senate, as a conservative, President Harding did not depart markedly from conservative lines when in the White House, though his supporters always said he was as progressive as the good of the country warranted and as conditions permitted. He, like President Roosevelt, had a great coal miners' strike on his hands, and labored hard and with a measure of success to bring it to a peaceful and just end.

Arms Limitation Conference.

The outstanding accomplishment of his administration was the great international conference for the limitation of armament held in Washington, opening on Armistice day, November 11, 1921. At his instigation the conference was authorized by congress and after feeling out the big powers and finding them agreeable he issued invitations to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, China, the Netherlands and Portugal. Each country sent some of its most eminent statesmen as delegates, those of the United States being Secretary of State Hughes, chairman of the conference; Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Underwood of Alabama, and ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root.

The conference adjourned February 6, 1922, after negotiating these treaties:

A covenant of limitation to naval armament between the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy.

A treaty between the same powers as to the use of submarines and noxious gases in warfare.

A treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan relating to their insular possessions and their insular dominions in the Pacific, with a declaration reserving American rights in mandated territory.

A treaty between the nine powers in the conference relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China.

A treaty between the nine powers relating to Chinese customs tariff. France refusing to consider the limitation of land armament at the present time, that part of the conference fell through. But what it did achieve was considered a great step toward the attainment of world peace. The treaties were soon ratified by the United States senate and the British parliament, and the other nations followed suit, though for a long time it was feared France would not accept the pacts. However, President Harding lived to see them ratified by the French chamber and senate.

Favored Entering World Court.

Mr. Harding had not been long in the White House before it appeared that he did not favor entire isolation of the United States from European affairs, but believed this country would have to do its part in the restoration of Europe to peace and stability. This feeling became more evident early in 1923 when he proposed that America should accept membership in the International Court of Justice which had been founded under the auspices of the League of Nations. The President was as insistent as ever that this country should keep out of the league, but believed the court was or would be independent of the greater organization. Against the advice of some leaders of his party, he reiterated this advice on several occasions, and his plan formed the subject of some of his addresses on his last and fatal trip through the West. He did not think it would split his party, and boldly continued to advocate it. Notwithstanding this, it was accepted to be almost a certainty that President Harding would be nominated in the Republican national convention of 1924.

Mr. Harding's home life was ideal save that he had no children. He and Mrs. Harding, who was Miss Florence Kling of Marion, were devoted to each other and she was always his true helpmate, both in Ohio and in Washington. In the national capital Mrs. Harding quickly made herself loved by all with whom she came in contact, and during the Western trip she was more eager even than the President to meet and mix with all kinds of people.

His Western Trip.

President Harding's Alaska trip was originally planned for the summer of 1922. He inherited the so-called "Alaska problem." Alaska seemed to be on the down grade, with decrease in population and mining output, threatened extinction of the fishing industry and numerous other unfavorable symptoms. The situation apparently called for the establishment of a definite Alaskan policy. Various plans were discussed, including a transfer of control to the Interior department from the score or more of governing bureaus. President Harding's plans for 1922 came to naught, but this year he determined to get first-hand information. He was accompanied by Secretary Work of the Interior department, Secretary Wallace of the Agricultural department and Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce, all of whom are immediately concerned in the Alaskan situation.

The President left Washington at the end of June and journeyed leisurely to the Pacific Northwest by special train, making speeches at St. Louis, Denver, Helena, Spokane and other cities. Incidentally he visited two of the national parks. First he went to Zion in Utah, the newest of our national parks, which is a many-colored gorge cut by the Rio Virgin. Next he visited Yellowstone in Wyoming, created in 1872, the first national park in history and largest and most famous of the nineteen parks of our system. Here he motored, boated, fished, fed the bears and had a good time. His plans also included a visit to Yosemite upon his return trip, but that was abandoned.

Saw Much of Alaska.

The President celebrated the Fourth of July in the United States and then started for Alaska on the U. S. transport Henderson. His Alaskan trip was extensive. He went the length of the new government railroad and visited the capital, Juneau, and the principal cities. He also was shown the best of the majestic scenery.

On his return trip Mr. Harding stopped off at Vancouver, creating precedent in that he was the first American president to step on Canadian soil.

The President arrived at Seattle July 27 and reviewed from the bridge of the Henderson a fleet of a dozen or so battleships under command of Admiral H. P. Jones, each of which gave him the national salute of twenty-one guns. Even then he was suffering from the ailment that resulted in his death, and soon after that the rest of his trip, which was to include a return to the East via the Panama canal, was canceled.

President Harding made a public address at Seattle, setting forth his views on the Alaskan situation. Some of his points were these:

"Alaska for Alaskans."

"There is no need of government-managed, federally-paid-for Alaskan development" . . . there must be no reckless sacrificing of resources."

"Alaska is destined for statehood in a few years."

"Where there is possibility of betterment in federal machinery of administration, improvement should and will be effected."

Other conclusions presented by President Harding were:

That generous appropriations should be made for road building.

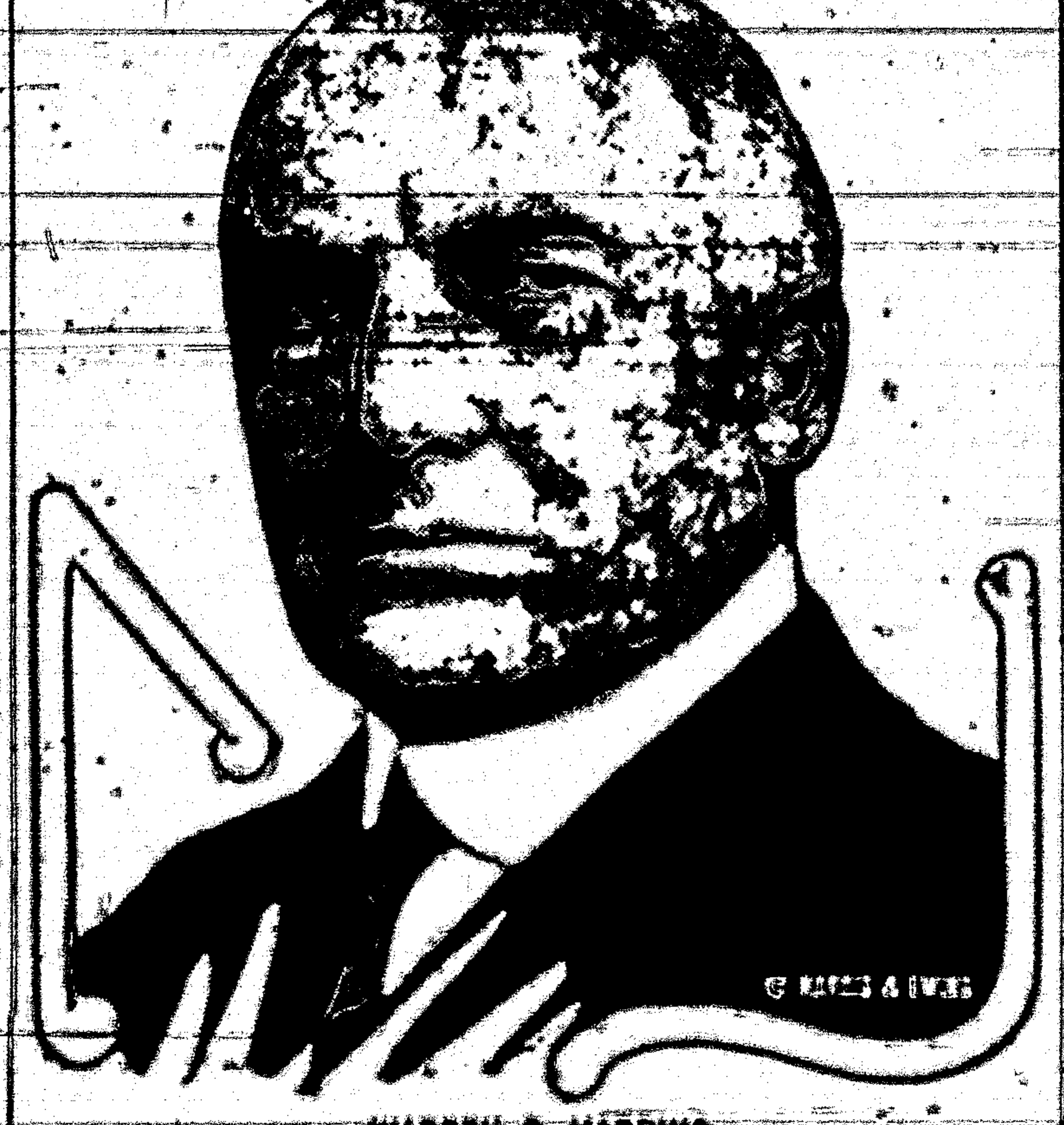
That the federal government should be more liberal in encouraging the technical, scientific and demonstration work in agriculture.

That restrictions should be laid on the fisheries and on the forests.

That the development of the coal mines must await time and economic conditions.

That the government should retain ownership and operation of the Alaskan railroad.

During the President's illness the greatest concern was felt and expressed in all foreign countries, and their governments were constantly advised of his condition.



WARREN G. HARDING

Winsome Togs for Long Motor Trips

Few women give as much attention to the planning and selection of the proper clothes for motoring as this part of their wardrobe deserves, asserts a fashion authority in the New York Times. The ravages of the sun and wind and dust on hair and complexion demand a becoming costume to "preserve a charming appearance. It is decidedly a bad habit to wear "just anything" for a motor trip. Every other sport is allotted its special suit or frock or wrap, but often a collection of discards is relegated to motoring.

The shops are showing intriguing togs in this line. First and foremost is the all-enveloping coat or coat-cape. This is the surest investment because it may be worn over suits or frocks, is excellent protection from the cold and will last for several years if cut on conservative lines. The majority of the new models are of loosely woven materials in delightful color combinations. There are many plaids, but the newest thing is the horizontal stripe in the camel's hair and homespun weaves. Two tones of one color, such as beige and brown or pale gray and Oxford, are used a great deal. One woman arrived at a smart country place for the week-end with a huge beige and tan cape-coat, a brown hat trimmed with orange and a facing of orange on her knitted suit. Brown oxfords completed an ensemble that was as artistic from a color point of view as it was smart from the fashion standpoint. Gray is an excellent color for motor wraps, as it is so easy to build the entire costume about it with touches of color. A close-fitting cloche of red leather made an effective complement to a gray and black plaid coat seen recently on a brunette.

For the woman who prefers a one-tone wrap there are numerous novelty weaves this season. The ingenuity of the textile artists in creating effects by intricate weaving never fails to amaze the layman. There are all sorts of "raised" and "knobby" patterns which are very smart just now. A shade of gray-green has been used for a one-tone coat successfully, with green leather trimmings. It is a particularly good color for motor things because it stands hard wear.

For Very Warm Weather.

For the extremely torrid weather, or for the woman who dislikes heavier things on general principles, motor coats of coarse linen are very good. These are usually conservative in cut, well tailored, hardly ever trimmed, and seldom are they made in any but the natural color. A successful costume may be achieved with one as a basis. Vivid green or old blue might be used for hat and accessories, or brown with orange would harmonize with the linen color.

One charming example of the simply cut, distinctive type of coat smart women are wearing when they motor is of three-quarter length and is significant of the trend of wraps for the fall. The voluminous collar and well-fitting raglan shoulders are notable reasons for its success. A tightly draped turban is just the thing to be worn with it.

An attractive variation of this theme, one which makes use of the tremendous vogue for the capeback treatment, is carried out in camel's hair, with a wooly surface, in gray, with a wisteria colored stripe running through it vaguely. A purple cloche, plain but for its saucy cocarde, is effective with it. The military flare which the capeback injects into a coat of this kind is relished by the smart sportswoman. One was heard to remark recently that her new motor coat of this type reminded her of her war work and made her feel important—at least like a brigadier general. At any rate it is a delightful escape from the trite sort of thing, like the so-called polo coat, which we have always with us, and which, though it has a certain degree of smartness, lacks originality.

The inevitable short coat, which has been turned to so many uses, must be included in any discussion of motor clothes. Its obvious virtues are not to be overlooked. It makes a bid for favor as a motor adjunct on the strength of its almost universal becomingness and its accommodating faculty of taking up little space. Some of the intriguing new models are fashioned of suede, supple, soft stuff that is like velvet to the touch yet has incredible powers of endurance. A fashionable model is of black suede trimmed with civet cat. A white flannel skirt and black embroidered white felt hat complete a black-and-white picture. Bright colors could also be used with decorative results. A yellow or green scheme would lend itself to the contrast of the black suede.

Knitted Novelties.

But if the skirt be dark in tone, by all means wear a fanciful orange or violet short coat. The woolly, jersey weaves are used extensively for this sort of thing. The straight box model is very good this season and seems to have superseded the type of coat that was so popular all winter—with the fullness gathered into a hip band. A woolen coat that has the same lines as the suede model has a swagger that fits in with the general tone of one's motor clothes.

One of the novelties of the season is the figured knitted stuff which is used for short coats that are glorified sweaters. They make colorful motor things and are very practical. Flannel is used successfully. When bound with contrasting colored braid, a short flannel coat is effective with a harmonizing skirt. This sort of thing is extremely youthful but it may be worn by others to great advantage. It is easy to create an illusion of youth in this blessed age of camouflage. A French bob, close and boyish, a vivid short coat, a billowy, plaited skirt, a tiny brimmed mushroom felt hat, flat heels—for any one in such a costume Father Time simply stands still.

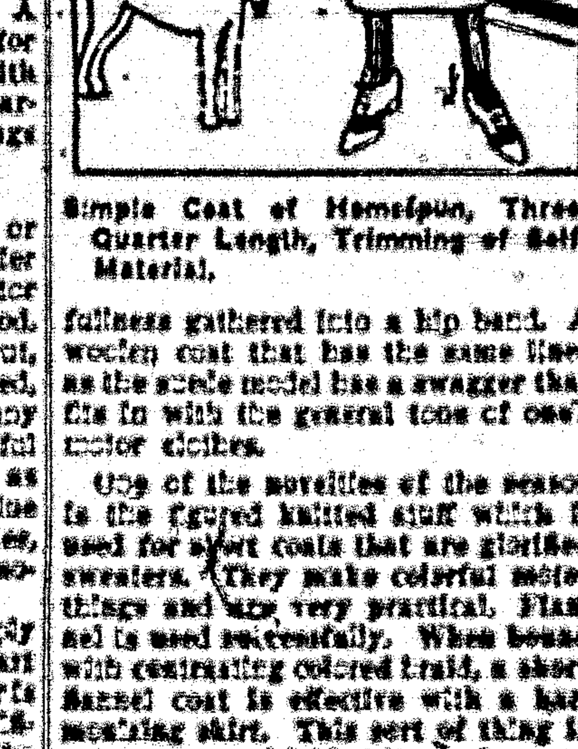
For motor needs one finds capes that are most attractive. Often they are made like the short coats, unlined and bound with braid in a contrasting color. The materials used are much the same as those for the coats—homespuns, velours, flannels and the novelty jersey weaves with angora surfaces. A simple model which received much attention at a recent tennis tournament was of tan jersey with an Egyptian figured border, cut straight and gathered to a long, straight strip of material which formed a crushed collar and tied in the front, ending in long scarf-like ends. The careless way in which this model may be worn is a great part of its charm. Many capes of similar lines are seen at the smart resorts, worn over bathing suits, motoring to and from the beach and hotels.

Coat-Suit Is Liked.

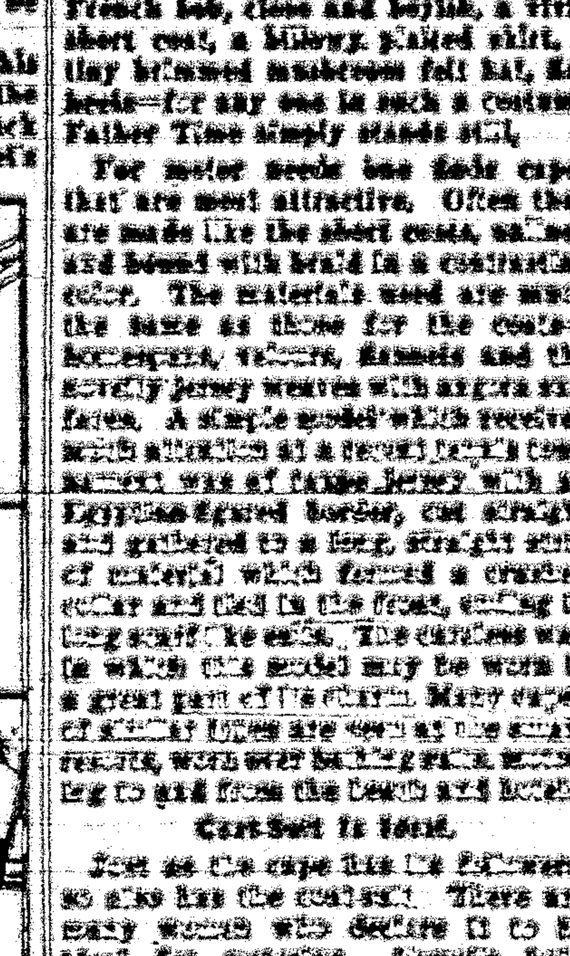
Just as the cape has its followers, so also has the coat-suit. There are many women who declare it to be ideal for motoring. Camel's hair, homespuns and velours are used for many attractive models. The coats are almost invariably hip length and straight. The skirts are often wrap-around. This does not mean that each suit has not individual charm. The braid binding on one, the huge patch pocket and leather buttons on another, or the high-buttoned collar on another, are features which give variety to costumes cut on practically the same lines.

A word might be said about frocks suitable for motoring. The experienced woman knows that sponges, ratines and jerseys are the best weaves, because they are almost noncrushable, and this is a feature to be reckoned with. Under capes and coats, silk frocks and summery cottons lose their freshness in no time, while knitted things look attractive even after a long trip.

Hats for motoring must of necessity be small. The popularity of the cloche or mushroom shape which has swept the country for the last two seasons does not seem to abate, and this type of millinery is ideal for sports. The stovepipe hat seems the next step in the evolution of the cloche, and models are seen here and there that are the nth degree in smartness. Felt and leather are used for motor headgear.



Simple Coat of Homespun, Three-Quarter Length, Trimming of Self-Material.



New Type of Short Coat of Black, and One Popular Model of Tan Flannel.

EMBROIDERY IS ANCIENT ART

Has Been Practiced for Ages Among Both Civilized and Savage Peoples.

Embroidery is the art of ornamenting cloth and other materials with the needle. Most of the embroideries made today are merely copies of the ancient ones.

Embroidery is believed to have been applied to skins almost as soon as [illegible] to join pieces of skins together into garments. In Lapland the natives embroider their reindeer skin clothing with needle of reindeer bone, thread of reindeer sinew and applique of strips of hide.

Travelers say that in Central Africa, among the primitive tribes there, the girls embroider skins with figures of flowers and animals, supplementing the effect with shells and feathers.

Among the ancient Greek textiles exhumed from Crimean graves are both tapestries and embroideries now preserved in the hermitage at Petrograd. One of the embroideries is attributed to the Fourth century B. C. and is in colored wools on wool.

Removing Scorch in Clothing.

A slight discoloration in clothing caused by a scorch can be removed by rubbing with fine sandpaper. This does not mean sandpaper of the quality that is used to remove paint from wood or the amount of energy required in this feat, or you might as well buy a new garment.

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New guaranteed master and pinion gears and axle shafts. A large stock of used parts. All priced right. The Western Auto & Parts Co., 1230 Curtis st. Phone Ch. 4919, Denver, Colo.

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REPORT ON COLORADO ONIONS

Denver.—The commercial onion acreage in the Montrose-Delta district, Colorado, for the 1923 season, shows an increase of about 65 per cent above the 1922 acreage, which was placed around 1,200 acres.

It is estimated that in the Weld county district from 600 to 700 acres were planted this season which is an increase over last season. Due to floods early in the season this crop suffered damage. Estimates indicate that approximately 25 per cent of the acreage was damaged. The condition of the remaining acreage is better than the crop was one year ago at approximately the same time. The poor condition of the crop last season was partly due to shortage of water. However, there has been an ample supply of water this year. The present condition is about 80 per cent, with an average of about 75 per cent.

A recent report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives the commercial acreages of onions in three states compared with the 1922 acreages: Indiana, 6,016 acres, compared with 5,184 in 1922; Ohio, 5,[illegible] acres, compared with 5,730 in 1922; New York, 7,781 acres, compared with 8,315 in 1922.

Filipinos Want Wood Removed

Honolulu.—Immediate removal of Leonard Wood as governor general of the Philippines is asked in a resolution adopted at Honolulu at a mass meeting of 2,000 Filipinos, representing all the islands of Hawaii. The resolution, addressed to the President of the United States, charges that the administration of the Philippines has caused tremendous dissatisfaction and unrest among the citizens of the islands because of short-sighted, ill-advised and un-American politics of Governor General Wood. Particular objection is made to his insistence that the government of the islands release the ownership and control of Philippine industries to foreign capital, thus, it is contended, permitting absolute ownership and exploitation contrary to the best interests of the Philippines.

Fire Destroys Theater

Camp Dix.—A $30,000 fire believed to have been of an incendiary origin destroyed the Liberty theater and one of the large barracks buildings at Camp Dix, N. J.

"Read Some More," His Last Words

San Francisco.—"That's good! Go on. Read some more."

These were the last words uttered by President Harding to Mrs. Harding.

Mrs. Harding was at his bedside reading aloud when she paused and looked at the President, according to Alfred Holman, San Francisco publisher, and close friend of the President, who visited the sick room a few moments before the end came. Mr. Holman told interviewers that the President's hand raised as he asked Mrs. Harding to continue reading. Instantly his expression changed. He was dead.

Hotel Burns at Stockton

Stockton.—One man was killed and fifteen persons injured in a fire which started in the Palm hotel recently, at Stockton, Calif. The fire was one of the most spectacular and disastrous in the city's history and did property damage estimated at $750,000. The injured include seven firemen. Persistent rumors are current that all of the guests of the hotel did not escape.

Aged Couple Sent to Prison

Atlanta.—Feeble with age and standing arm in arm before the bar of justice, Morris Freeburgh, 80, and his wife Rose, aged 75, were sentenced to five years each on the state prison farm following their conviction on charges of arson. It was charged they attempted to burn their combination store and dwelling house to collect insurance on a small stock of goods. The aged shopkeepers came to America from their native village in Russia a short time ago.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. E. B. Crawford returned Tuesday from a visit to El Paso.

Mrs. Sam G. Allen visited friends in Alamogordo the first of the week.

Tom Johnson was here yesterday from the Hatchet Cattle Co. ranch on Three Rivers.

Henry Fritz, one of the earlier settlers of Lincoln county, now living at Capitan, was transacting business here Saturday.

Dr. J. W. Compton, optician, is here this week. For many years he has made our town in the summer, and it looks natural to see him again here.

T. A. Hagee was over Monday from his Little Creek home. The Hagee family spent a period in the Gran Quivira country, but recently returned to their old home.

George J. Weishar, Ricarilla merchant and postmaster, paid our town a visit Tuesday. He reports little rain in his section, although he says live stock are doing well.

Frank F. Mudge has returned from his vacation greatly improved in health and has resumed his managerial duties at the Club House. It is good to see the old veteran on the streets again.

W. M. Reily is home, after a two months absence. The greater part of his time has been spent in the Fort Sumner country. He was again called to Fort Sumner, and left later in the week, accompanied by A. D. Brownfield.

Misses Alma and Carolyn Roberts left this week for California on a 30-day leave of absence. En route to the coast, they will visit the Grand Cañon; then proceed to Frisco, return by way of Los Angeles, after visiting other cities and points of interest in the Golden State, also hesitate at a few points in Arizona before reaching home.

Mrs. Louise H. Coe, county superintendent of schools, is in Santa Fe this week in behalf of some of the schools of the county. She has gone before the State Tax Commission for the purpose of aiding the schools at Hondo, Corona and District No 44, all of which require special attention by the State Tax Commission, under the provisions of the code.

J. McSmith came over Tuesday from Eagle Creek Lodge, returning the day following. Mac, who is deputy game and fish warden for this county, and who rides the mountains and streams daily, says there are more people in the mountains than ever before. He says the game and fish laws are being well observed and that the state is receiving a substantial revenue from the issuance of licenses.

Albert Ziegler returned Wednesday from a purchasing trip east. While absent, he bought a large stock of fall and winter goods, in the St. Louis and Chicago markets, some of which are now arriving. As the goods arrive they are unpacked and displayed for the inspection of the public. When the last of the purchases reach here a complete line of the latest designs will be offered the buying public.

Public Meeting

The public is invited to attend a meeting at Lutz Hall Monday evening, August 20, at 8 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the advisability of a field meet this fall. Everyone interested, from any part of Lincoln county, is invited to be present.

THE COMMITTEE.

Game Warden Here

Mrs. Grace B. Melaven, State Game Warden, came down from Santa Fe Wednesday by auto. Mrs. Melaven went over to the Bonito, Eagle Creek and Ruidoso, in order to get a close-up of our fishing grounds.

Martin May Dies

Death claimed Martin May at the home of his son, Jesse May, at Nogal, Wednesday, August 15, at 6 o'clock p.m. Bronchial pneumonia was the cause of death. The funeral will occur at Nogal, Sunday, upon the arrival of a son who lives in the far northwest, and interment will be made in Nogal cemetery. Rev. John H. Skinner will conduct the funeral services.

The deceased was born in the state of Missouri about 70 years ago, and came to New Mexico, settling in Lincoln county, about 1885. He had been thrice married, his last wife surviving him. Two sons also survive, Jesse, who lives at Nogal, and Blaine, who lives in the northwest, and who is now on his way to be present at his father's funeral. A brother lives in Missouri. Many other relatives live in this county: here, at Nogal and Bonito.

For thirty-eight years Mr. May had made Lincoln county his home, had a wide acquaintance throughout the county, and was a kind, pleasant man; courteous and accommodating. The News joins friends in extending sympathy to the family and the many relatives.

Baptist Association

The Lincoln Baptist Association will convene in the Baptist church, Carrizozo, Monday evening, August 20, at 7:30. The association is composed of Baptist churches in Lincoln and Otero counties. Representatives are expected from each church in the association and quite a number will be present from all parts of the territory embraced. The length of the session will be determined by the amount of business to be transacted, and as that may reach considerable proportions, the association may continue through a good part of the week.

In Two Weeks

School Will Open!

It is time Mothers were beginning to examine Tom, Dick and Billy's available wardrobe. They will find that vacation days, with their sport inroads on appearance, have left little that is exactly as it should be to stand the glance of Teacher's critical eye and the comment of other pupils.

ZUVING it to our Store will start them right.

Ziegler Bros.

Universal Providers. Established since 1886

Dance and Ball Game

The base ball boys are giving a dance tomorrow (Saturday) night at the Lutz Hall, for the purpose of procuring funds with which to finance the team. Arrangements have been made for good music, and a pleasant evening is assured. Help the boys out to the tune of a dollar.

Sunday the Vaughn ball team will be here for a third game with Carrizozo. The two games played by these teams this season resulted in a tie, and the third game, which is to be the deciding one of the series, to be played next Sunday, should be the most interesting game of the ball season. It is to be expected that each team will be at its best, and the fans will, no doubt, get the worth of their money.

School Books

To Our Patrons: All school books will be sold for cash only. In no case will a charge be made.

8-17-2t PADDOCK'S DRUG STORE.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our dear friends for their help and loving thoughtfulness during the illness and passing away of our loved husband, father and brother.

Also for the beautiful flowers.

Mrs. John M. Rise
and Family.

Mrs. Julia Rise-Mellenaar.

Lincoln, N.M., Aug. 15, 1918.

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. BAVINGER,
District Engineer,
Roswell, New Mexico.

Dated August 8, 1918. 8-10-3t

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.... 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**

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Choice Meats and Groceries

THE CITY MARKET.

Fancy and Staple Groceries
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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.

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HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS
All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities
Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

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