Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 23 — CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1923 — NUMBER 44

School Notes

(By Supt. E. E. Cole)

The Honor Banner for the High School building, for October, goes to the fourth grade; that for the small building was won by the third grade.

Honor Roll for October

Primary, East Side—Alfredo Martinez, Juan Giles, Antonio Juarequi.

Primary, West Side—Geraldine Dinwiddie, Rhoda Freeman, Evelyn Martin, Margie Nickels, Frances Norman, Louise Pino, Beatrice Romero, Helen Strauss, Earl Bell, Gerald Dinwiddie, Carl Freeman, Claude Hicks, Manson Hicks, Theodore Hobbie, Ray Keating, Walton Hill.

First Grade—Lee Carl, Ruben Chavez, Frank English, Edward Gallegos, Lawrence Hicks, Juan Juarequi, Ramon Pino, Silvestre Rios, Leo Sanchez, Robert Skinner, Myron Wells, Pilar Candelaria, Ardenne McCammon, Bernice Miller, Elutisia Mireles, Helen Pittman, Refugio Rios.

Second Grade—Frances Green, Jean Bacot, Lily Cornett, Hasel Dockery, Agnes Farris, Ruth Kelley, Alice Lalone, Mary Maxwell, Pauline Martin, Fonta Taylor, Tomasa Ventura, Jobie Bryan, Jose Marquez, Florencia Moralis, Antonio Navarro, Marven Peckham, Gordon Skinner, Floyd Stadtman, Eugene Miller, R. A. Cranshaw, Vaden Elliott.

Third Grade—Nacia Baca, Rosa Baca, Louise Bacot, Dorothy Gallegos, Eleanor Humphrey, Lala Joyce, Juana Pacheco, Sofia Pacheco, Carmelita Pino, Beulah Rustin, Eva Vigil, Oscar Clark, Roy Clark, Elmer Dockery, Raymond Fisher, Edward Lalone, Robert Lalone, Julian Mireles, Ernest Prehm, Aubrey Saul, Dean Treat.

Fourth Grade—Dorothy Dozier, Winifred Humphrey, Mildred McCall; Felipa Pacheco, Georgia Peckham, Florine Pittman, Lois Stadtman, Bethel Treat, Elsie Fay Zumwalt, Robert Dollison, Walter Chapman, Saturnino Chavez, Maynard Hust, Randal Keating, Carlos Martinez, Walter Maxwell, Albert McCall, Lester McGlane, Roblo Navarro, Ansel Sweatmgen.

Fifth Grade—Arcadio Brady, Alvin Carl, Alex Chapman, Cosme Gallegos, Candido Martinez, William Nickels, Manuel Ortiz, Precilliano Pino, Joe Rios, Marciana Baca, Rosella Basila, Mela Candelaria, Hada Corn, Margarite English, Bertha Garcia, Evelyn Grumbles, Helen Huppertz, Maria Navarro, Beatrice Pino, Margie Rolland, Julia Romero.

Sixth Grade—Lucilla Archuleta, Ben Rios, Manuel Chavez, Florentino Lopez, Marvin Roberts, J. R. Taylor, Leopoldo Ortiz, Dollie Corn, Robbie Cranshaw, Gladys Dozier, Nellie Gallegos, Johnnie Green, Margarite Lalone, Mary Romero, Georgia Saunders, Elizabeth Sack, Gasolia Taylor.

Seventh Grade—Elwena Bryan, Ruth Brickley, Glenneth English, Donaciana Gallegos, Helen McCammon, Frances Skinner, Beatrice Treat, Helen Sterling, Georgia Rustin, Kirk Snell, Fred Basila, George Bryan, Fred Eldridge, Henry Humphrey, Maurice Lemon, Boyd Loughrey, Andres Lucras, David Saunders, Mack Shaver, Clarence Dockery, Lennie Bigelow, Ernest Gaines.

Eighth Grade—Ella Bell, Lahonia Bigelow, Josephine Brady, Native Brady, Lorena Dinwiddie, Elizabeth Green, Lena Harris, Vera Richard, Lorene Stimmel, John Elliott, Dea Hust, Raymond Luckland, Andres Sandoval.

High School—Mary Chandler, Ada Corn, Louella Crenshaw, Lucille Crenshaw, Charlotte Elliott, Lillie Elliott, Lucile Fite, Emelia Gallegos, Ethel Johnson, Pearl Pfingsten, Dorothy Reddy, Jeanne Reily, Edena Shaver, Nellie Shaver, Jean Stewart, Louise Sweet, Mary Tuton, Mary Wingfield, Maurine Collier, Marshall Beck, Clinton Branum, Brewer Chandler, Don English, Miller French, William Kahler, Fred Lalone, Julian Lalone, Nonie Littell, Ernest Lopez, Charles Pfingsten, Robert Poague, Albert Roberts, Raymond Sterling, Kastler Taylor, Fred Tuton, William Wingfield, George Hust.

Lincoln Forest has Income of $44,736

Schools Will Get Share

Alamogordo, Oct. 30—According to a statement of receipts by officials here, the Lincoln forest this year had an income of $44,736.87.

The forest has an average of 1,123,868 acres, 410,000 acres of which lie in Otero county. The remainder lies in Lincoln, Chaves, Eddy and Torrance counties.

One-fourth of the forest receipts is used for school and road funds in these counties, and the following apportionment soon will be made:

Lincoln county, $3,214.38; Otero county, $2,962 23; Chaves, $335; Eddy, $974.59; and Torrance, $643.98.

In addition to this a 10 percent fund, amounting to more than $14,000, is allotted to the Lincoln forest for the maintenance and construction of minor roads and trails.

One of the important road projects which forest officials hope to complete this year is from Cloudcroft to Mescalero.

A road needed in administering forest affairs and in opening up communities in the mountain districts is proposed from Cloudcroft to Russia, thence through Rice canyon to the Sacramento river.

Co-Operative Marketing Aid to Wheat Growers

Denver, Colo., Oct. 30—Eugene Meyer, jr., managing director of the War Finance corporation, addressing the annual convention of the American Wheat Growers' association here Tuesday, declared:

"The trip I and Mr. Mondell have been making through the wheat-growing states during the last three weeks indicates clearly that there is a rapidly-growing acceptance of the soundness and value of the principles of co-operative marketing."

Mr. Meyer declared his opinion that "there is at present a more favorable sentiment for co-operative marketing in the wheat territory than has ever existed before. He said that the co-operative movement must be conducted, if it is to be successful, without regard to political considerations."

"If the co-operative movement," said he, "allows itself to come under the control of political influences it cannot but fail. If it keeps itself free from politics, and also conducted by men who are willing to work for the cause rather than for their own personal advancement, it has a magnificent chance of success and a wonderful opportunity for useful service to farmers all over the country."

The Lincoln State Bank Closes Doors

The third bank in Lincoln county, two of which were in Carrizozo, closed its doors Tuesday morning, of this week. These three disasters all occurred during the month of October. The other two we dealt with at the time they ceased to do business, and the third one, the Lincoln State Bank, ceased to function on the 30th, making three bank closings in Lincoln county in less than thirty days.

The officers of the Lincoln State Bank were: J. B. French, President; A. J. Rolland, Vice President, and E. D. Boone, Cashier.

The reasons assigned for closing were a desire to protect depositors, unstable conditions, somewhat heavy withdrawals and inability to realize on paper held by the bank which was not readily convertible into cash. The bank, though a small one, was in apparent good condition a few days ago, and but for a "run," which few banks can stand—the "run" being due to extraordinary existing conditions—would have, no doubt, withstood the storm and assisted in carrying the added burden imposed by other bank closings in this county during the fateful month of October.

We have no specific statement from the officers of the bank nor from the bank examiner, in whose hands the affairs of the institution now reposes, but we are unofficially informed that the bank's resources are sufficient to take care of depositors. With this unofficial statement, it must be understand that it will take time to realize on some of the paper held by the bank, and that, in the very nature of things, a full payment of depositors can not be made in the near future. It is the belief that with proper handling the depositors will, ultimately, suffer little, if any, loss.

Besides individual deposits, this bank carried official deposits of four different characters, all of which, we understand, are protected by casualty bonds. They are: The Village of Carrizozo, the local school district fund, county funds and state funds.

It goes without saying that this third bank disaster, during a period of less than one month, creates an additional burden on the commercial life of Lincoln county. However, what cannot be cured must be endured, and the great mass of our people, who have been hurt by this and preceding financial disturbances, are taking the matter philosophically, and are renewing their efforts for the future. We are all sufferers in affairs of this kind, some directly, others indirectly; but the obvious thing to do is to brace up, take a new hold on our will power and, with patient effort, endeavor to overcome present difficulties in building for the future.

Secretary Mellon Denies Pinchot's Charges.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—Secretary of the treasury Mellon, in a sharp answer to Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, brands the Pennsylvania govorner's declation that the federal government is not enforcing the prohibition laws as "gratuitous and not founded on fact."

"I am very anxious that the 18th amendment and the national prohibition act should be enforced throughout the United States," Mellon declared, "first, because they are the law of the land, and because it is my obligation as secretary of the treasury to execute them as best I can.

"It ought to be clear to you that I could not be less desirous that they should be enforced in the state of Pensylvania."

Pinchot's charge that breweries and alcohol distilleries which are detected in violation of the law are permitted to continue in operation, "is not true," Mellon declares flatly.

"In every instance where violations of the law are reported, from any source whatever, that are deemed to constitute probable cause for citation, citation is issued, hearing is held and the permit is revoked," the secretary stated.

He said that such violators are not again allowed to carry on business within a year, which is the requirement of the national prohibition act.

Mellon said that regulation of the treasury department for controlling alcohol, both pure and denatured, "from the time of its production to the time of its ultimate consumption," are ample, and that any failure is "because of the fact this department, like the government of Pennsylvania, is unable to ferret out and punish all infractions of the law and regulations."

"You ask," the secretary writes, "whether I will issue instructions to suspend at once, after a hearing, the permit of alcohol plants and breweries upon information furnished by the sworn officers of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and you are advised that this department will in the future, as it always has in the past, make seizures on the findings of your officers, or upon information from any other source, provided only that it is sufficient to warrant action."

Mellon says that he will be glad to insert a provision in permits issued in Pennsylvania allowing state officers to make inspections of breweries and alcohol distilleries, as Pinchot requested, if it will "facilitate your efforts to enforce the law," but calls attention to the "authority for inquiry," which he says Pinchot already has under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Under this provision, Mellon states, it is much easier to obtain a search warrant than under federal laws. He also reminds the governor that the vaults of his state are "open and accessible" to him at all times in enforcing the Volstead act.

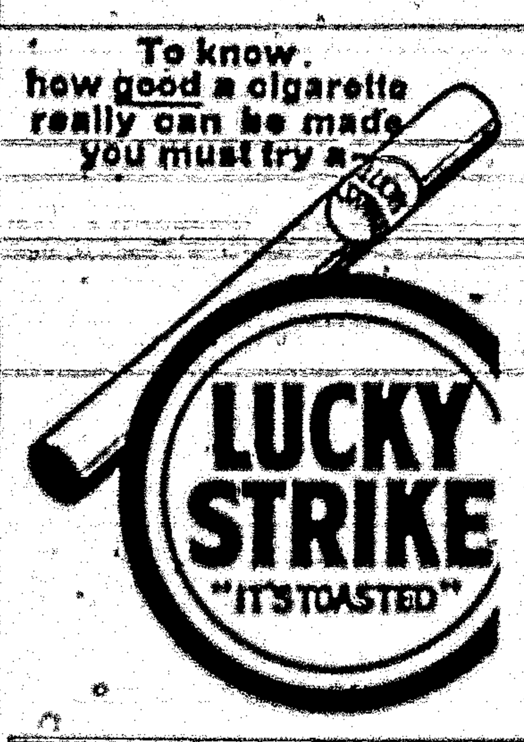
Famous Carlsbad Cave

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—Establishment of the Carlsbad Cave national monument in New Mexico as a unit in the national park system was announced today by secretary Work.

The tract has been set aside in a presidential proclamation on recommendation of the interior department.

The cave is located 25 miles southwest of Carlsbad. After a recent survey, inspectors of the general land office reported there was no record of another "limestone cavern whose chambers approach in size those of Carlsbad, and the internal decorations rival in variety, beauty and magnitude those of any cave heretofore inspected.

To know how good a cigarette really can be made you must try a—



Have you now in your home all the necessary things for taking proper care in case of an accident?

If not, come in and get them. They will save you worry and avoid possible serious trouble.

Buy all your drug things at our store, because you get the best at the lowest prices.

COME TO US FOR IT.

ROLLAND BROS.

Save and be Safe!

Our Capital Stock is . $ 60,000.00

Additional Stockholders' responsibilities . 50,000.00

Total . . $110,000.00

Total Resources at last call of Comptroller . $238,272.78

We have tried to be conservative and we have kept safe.

We invite your business.

First National Bank

Carrizozo, N. M.

"Try First National Service."

Tangier's Ownership Now Interests Italy

Italy, claiming a share in the settling of the future ownership of the city of Tangier, Morocco, together with England, France and Spain, dismayed the other powers by landing a number of troops there. This view of a street in Tangier shows some American jackies from the battleship Arkansas, sightseeing.

Beasts Menace Life in Africa

Former German Territory Overrun With Lions—Missionaries Clash.

London.—All is not joy in the life of British officials in Tanganyika territory, formerly German East Africa. Lions, leopards and elephants menace the population; missionary jealousy bewilders the pagan natives, and witchcraft, practiced by the wild Wa- [illegible] district, [illegible] infants to be put to death annually.

Aspects of life in this new British territory are described in the 1922 report of the country. Big game multiplied rapidly in Tanganyika during the war. Lions frequently satisfy their taste for human flesh at the expense of life. Their boldness is incredible, and whole villages have been terrorized by their presence. In the first half of the year rewards were paid for the destruction of 230 lions and 180 leopards. In Tabora district [illegible] of people were killed by lions.

Natives Are Helpless.

Elephants do great damage to crops, often ruining a whole plantation in a single night, or, entering the villages, they strip the roofs of grain stores and scatter or consume the contents. The native too often assumes a fatal[illegible] attitude in the presence of the [illegible], and becomes [illegible].

In Tanganyika witchcraft has as fatal effects on infants as wild beasts have on adult natives. To the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Rivalry Among Missionaries.

[illegible]

a decided tendency to recognize its evils and to adopt more enlightened ideas, but a few were against the abolition of the custom on the ground that the destruction of the tribes certainly would follow. "According to these sages, life is altogether too precarious, and the number of acts or omissions which they can cite as being fatal is amazing; even to plant a tree was pronounced to be equivalent to dooming one's self to death.

Another difficulty confronting British administrators in the territory is that of rivalry among missionaries. "It is greatly to be regretted that a spirit of jealous rivalry has manifested itself in certain districts between Christian missions of different denominations," the report declares. "It arises from a very natural and sincere belief in the superiority of that branch of the common faith which it is their pride and their duty to preach to the heathen, but it has often resulted in an undignified competition to extend the sphere of the mission beyond limits which a proper degree of tolerance and restraint would demand, and in attempts to set up schools in juxtaposition of those of another denomination. This open display to the pagan of religious differences cannot but react to the damage of the Christian faith.

Natives Bewildered.

"Christian missionaries, by offering one doctrine here, another close by, and still another a few miles away, must achieve little more than the complete bewilderment of the pagan native, and it would be well if Christian societies would recognize that the principle of spheres of influence is ultimately to the clear advantage of Christianity as a whole, no less than to that of pagan populations."

Sample Houses Sent to Prospective Home Buyers

London.—Sending little "sample" houses to home builders is the plan of salesmanship being used by some London architects. These models are complete in every detail and are designed to inspire pride of ownership in the person to whom they are mailed.

Facing a housing shortage, rivaling that of any American metropolis, many residents of London have bought home sites in the city's suburbs and are confronted with the problem of selecting the type of home to be built. To help them, the architects have started the new industry of building models that are mailed to possible buyers.

U. S. TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR WHITE GIRLS PLANNED

Construction on Institution to Start in Maryland.

Washington.—A new national training school for girls is to be established [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

the [illegible] [illegible] schools, for both white and colored girls.

[illegible]

Boy and Girl Saved From Wrecked Motorboat

[illegible]

[illegible] Claire McMurry, [illegible] [illegible]

Bride Deserted at Church Wins Divorce

[illegible]

WOULD LIMIT SLAUGHTER OF WHALES IN ATLANTIC

U. S. Expert Warns Extinction of Mammals Is Near.

Washington.—The wholesale slaughter of whales through the use of modern weapons off the Atlantic coast threatens the extinction of these important mammals, warns E. W. Nelson of the United States bureau of biological survey. Nelson urges legislation similar to that now in force in Canada, to conserve the existing whales in these waters.

"It is obvious," Mr. Nelson continues, "that the present uncontrolled, wholesale slaughter of sea mammals over most of their range and practically throughout the year can result only in their rapid extermination. During the last century the pursuit of sea mammals was carried on on a great scale and yielded an enormous return in oil, whalebone, hides and furs of fur seals and sea otters. Several species have been almost exterminated or [illegible], and others will follow without concerted action. Proper control of the killing of these mammals will perpetuate indefinitely the returns from this valuable natural asset.

"The success of the fur seal treaty, whereby through international action Japan, Russia, England and the United States safeguard the breeding grounds of the fur seals on the fur seal islands in Alaska, has been a practical demonstration of the effectiveness of such action. It is to be hoped that a similar treaty between the maritime powers interested may be equally effective in saving the other sea mammals from threatened extinction."

Vicious Elephant Faces Firing Squad at Dawn

Los Angeles, Cal.—"Charlie," the prize elephant of the Universal studios here, faced a "firing squad" of one at dawn and paid with his life for his vicious temper. He was 150 years old.

More than a month ago the great pachyderm was condemned to die after a public career in the [illegible] of India and the circuses and movies of the New World that has been marked by a mean disposition and the maimed forms of various trainers.

All four legs were chained and Harry Lonsdale, keeper of the animal at the studios, fired one shot from a powerful elephant gun into Charlie's body just under the shoulder. He dropped without a sound.

Must Carry Sheaf of Visas.

Vienna.—An air traveler in Europe has to get his passport viséd for every country over which he may fly even if he does not intend to land in that country. This measure was found necessary in order to prevent a passenger through accident or forced landing, finding himself in a strange state without the proper documentation.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

One Divorce to 7.6 Marriages in 1922

WASHINGTON.—The census bureau discloses that there was one divorce to 7.6 marriages in the United States in 1922, as shown by the first marriage and divorce survey since 1916, when the record was one divorce in 9.3 marriages.

Illinois ranked second in the number of divorces for 1922, the record for the state being 10,095 divorces to 75,208 marriages. Texas had the largest number of divorces, 12,309. Illinois' proportionate record, however, was 1 divorce to 6.8 marriages, a number of states having a higher record of divorce.

The District of Columbia had the lowest record, 1 divorce to 35.8 marriages.

The total number of marriages was 1,120,418, while divorces totalled 148,554. In 1916 the record was 1,040,684 marriages and 112,036 divorces.

In Nevada divorces exceeded the marriages, 1,026 to 935, this being due, of course, to the divorce colony at Reno.

Statistics for the Mid-Western states for 1922 were as follows:

Illinois—Marriages, 75,208; marriages per hundred thousand population, 1,122. Divorces, 10,095; divorces per hundred thousand population, 164. Number of marriages to 1 divorce, 6.8.

Indiana—Marriages, 37,692; per hundred thousand population, 1,261. Divorces, 7,005; per hundred thousand population, 234. Marriages to 1 divorce, 5.4.

Iowa—Marriages, 22,745; per hundred thousand population, 928. Divorces, 3,815; per hundred thousand population, 156. Marriages to 1 divorce, 6.0.

Michigan — Marriages, 43,561; per hundred thousand population, 1,120. Divorces, 7,572; per hundred thousand population, 195. Marriages to 1 divorce, 5.8.

Minnesota—Marriages, 24,248; per hundred thousand population, 983. Divorces, 2,588; per hundred thousand population, 105. Marriages to 1 divorce, 10.9.

Wisconsin—Marriages, 17,277; per hundred thousand population, 638. Divorces, 2,033; per hundred thousand population, 75. Marriages to 1 divorce, 8.5.

Open Shop Claims Uncle Sam as Ally

ADVOCATES of the open shop in industry claim an ally in the United States railroad labor board, as the result of a recent decision.

"A railway employee's membership or nonmembership in an organization should not be matter of compulsion," the labor board ruled in sustaining a complaint of the Switchmen's Union of North America against a contract of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway company with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, guaranteeing that 85 per cent of the carrier's yard employees be members of the brotherhood. The board thus declared this stipulation void.

An anomaly of the case is that, because the switchmen's union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it leaves the federation on record as opposed to the closed shop.

The dispute followed dismissal of C. A. Brown, San Antonio & Aransas Pass railway switchman, through operation of the percentage provision of the carrier's contract with the trainmen's brotherhood. The board directed that he be reinstated, with seniority rights unimpaired, and that he be paid for time lost, "less any amount he may have earned while engaged in other employment."

A point brought out in the evidence of the case, which the board emphasizes in its decision, was that the Switchmen's Union of North America "negotiated the first percentage agreement ever executed, but that organization has renounced the practice and [illegible]."

"That the rule in question is discriminatory and unfair is beyond controversy," reads an excerpt from the labor board's decision. "A railway employee's membership or nonmembership in an organization should not be a matter of compulsion.

"He should not be coerced either by the labor organization or by the carrier in the exercise of his right to join an organization or to make a choice between two rival organizations. Anybody interested in the organization affiliations of an employee can find abundant methods of a legitimate nature to bring to bear upon him.

"It must be remembered that railway employees have not advocated the closed shop, and this principle has not been recognized elsewhere in the railway service."

Best Essayist in 400,000 School Pupils

BEST essayist of more than 400,000 elementary school pupils, Theodora Rolle, thirteen-year-old school girl of Pontiac, Michigan, now residing at Lansing, Michigan, is announced as winner of the second national safety essay contest conducted under the auspices of the Highway Education board. As a reward she receives a gold watch and a trip to Washington with all expenses [illegible]

[illegible]

West, chief scout executive, Boy Scouts of America, New York City.

Second national honors were won by [illegible], Frontier, Wyoming, school girl, whose prize is a gold loving cup. Lester E. [illegible], Sioux Falls, Minnesota, school boy, won third honors, a silver loving cup. These pupils had previously received gold medals and $15 checks, in recognition of their having submitted the best essays written within their respective states. [illegible]

"For some years I have helped mother keep house so she could teach little people of about my age. [illegible]

[illegible]

"My present ambition is to learn to [illegible], but my ideas of the future are still rather hazy. Of course I must go to college, and I have always intended to be a writer."

U.S. Supreme Court Has Crowded Docket

THE United States Supreme court has begun its terms with a crowded docket, as usual. A total of 500 cases are awaiting disposition. Of these 300 were brought over from the term which ended in June. During the recess slightly in excess of 200 cases were docketed, most of them requests for permission to bring up for review cases disposed of in lower courts which could not be brought up as a matter of right under writs of error.

Following long-established precedent, the court delivered no opinions at its first session, but after receiving motions adjourned and proceeded to the White House for a formal visit of respect to the President.

There is much ceremony in these visits to the White House. The President receives the court in the historic East room. There it lines up in a horseshoe, with the chief justice at one end and the justices following in the order of seniority. Beginning at the end where the chief justice is standing, the President passes along the lines, giving each member a handshake and expressing his pleasure upon the justices' return from their vacation strengthened in health.

When the court adjourned last June it carried over under advisement, fully submitted and ready for decision, twenty cases in which the court's decision may be handed down at any time. Four of these attack the constitutionality of the alien land laws of California and Washington, four question the [illegible] of so-called "Massachusetts trusts" under federal statutes, and the others include controversies arising out of the use of the water of Bitter creek, Wyoming, for irrigation purposes; what remedies may do with money paid them by the federal government under forest reserve laws, brought by King county, Washington, against the Seattle school district No. 1; North Dakota's claim against Minnesota for damages growing out of flood conditions along the Bois de Sioux river; the constitutionality of North Dakota's grain-grading act; two cases involving the fight of Texas to prevent the abandonment and dismantling of the Eastern Texas railroad; the liability of stockholders of a national bank for its obligations after it had been sold to another national bank, and three cases affecting rates in San Francisco, brought by the Pacific Gas and Electric company.

WRIGLEYS

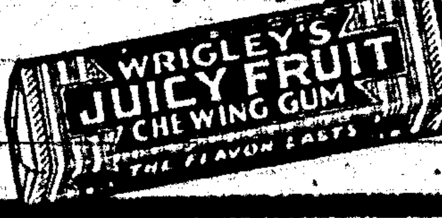
Take it home to the kids.

Have a packet in your pocket for an ever-ready treat.

A delicious confection and an aid to the teeth, appetite, digestion.

After Every Meal

Sealed in its Purity Package



Take It From Mary.

Father—I met the school principal today; he's very dissatisfied with you.

Little Mary—Don't you care, daddy, it's all in the spirit of the times. Dissatisfaction is spreading, you know, and people are striving for something they'll never reach, instead of being satisfied with what they have—just as you've always said.

Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

BAYER

Genuine

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

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

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

Sure Cure.

"You go to your druggist," said the doctor to his patient, "and ask him for some [illegible] and some [illegible], and I should not be surprised if with those we shall be able to triumph over your loss of memory."

Even a professor of mathematics is seldom able to figure a woman's age accurately.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.

Sold by druggists for over 40 years

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

[illegible] Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair [illegible]

HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Callouses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. [illegible]

Comfort Baby's Skin With Cuticura Soap And Fragrant Talcum

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

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

Quick Relief Coughs Resulting From Whooping Cough with FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

ESTABLISHED 1875

CAPTAIN SAZARAC

By Charles Tenney Jackson

Copyright by The Bobbs-Merrill Company

"THE CAPTAIN JEAN!"

SYNOPSIS—Under the name of "Captain Sazarac," and disguised, Jean Lafitte, former freebooter of Barataria, proscribed, returns to the city of New Orleans. He is recognized by two of his old companions, Alderman Dominique and Beluche. At the gaming tables Sazarac has won much money from Colonel Carr, British officer. John Jarvis, the city's first bohemian of the arts and letters, an old-time friend of Lafitte, tells of a woman's face and smile.

CHAPTER I—Continued.

—2—

The stranger's face was all but averted. The profile gave the impression of utter obliviousness to the crowded room. His English smallclothes were rather passe for the period; and the powdered hair above a coat of blue broadcloth, his buff breeches, and silk stockings thrust into low silver-buckled shoes gave a quaint distinction to his tall figure. The two young men watched his bronzed hand turning a card under the ruby light. After a moment Jarvis yawned audibly; and then a nudge came between him and the Count de Almonaster. They looked down upon the short, stout form of Dominique, the alderman. Behind him peered Beluche, the restless seaman of Cartagena.

The artist strolled again to the barroom. Not even the buzz of interest that followed a violent exclamation in the cardroom lured him again from his cognac. But Dominique, the alderman, had started to his tiptoes with a curious glance at his fellow-buccaneer. "A voice!" he whispered, and stared past the onlookers.

The British officer, flushed with drink and chagrin, had leaned closer to his opponent. "Do you question my word, sir, as to the worth of the wench? Put her upon the block at the Rotunda tomorrow! She would fetch three thousand dollars at Charleston; and in this town, sir, if you will find a fairer one—slave, or free woman of color—or even among its reputed beauties—"

There was a stir; the Creole gentlemen glanced at one another darkling. Langhorne, the consul, raised his hand, but Sazarac had answered slowly:

"Your pardon, sir. I did not know the—the—she was a chattel. I own no slaves, sir, nor do I care to wager for one."

"You shall play on, sir. You have ruined my fortunes on this river voyage, and in last night's play! I demand my chance at retrieving. You have just accepted my two horses to pledge. Now, then—this San Domingo girl, upon the card, sir!"

Sazarac gathered the long rough surtout about his shoulders as if to arise. The consul whispered to the red-faced Carr. The dealer sat back with a glance at the circle of faces.

"You cannot leave!" Carr cried hoarsely. He turned to those behind him: "Gentlemen! Is it customary, in New Orleans, for a loser to be refused any legitimate wager that may reinstate him?"

There was a murmur; it was the code at Maspero's. The stranger must know. De Marigny whispered. "He has Sazarac there. The stranger must play!"

The stranger glanced about. Carr struck the table violently.

"It is my privilege, gentlemen! A card, sir! The turn of one card, instead of running the deal! No chance, then, for trickery!"

The stillness became acute. It was a bad word at Maspero's. De Marigny expected the next instant to see the unknown gamester fling the glove into Carr's face. But the quiet profile did not change. Langhorne clicked in his throat as if the situation were intolerable—as it, indeed, more portentous things than a slave girl hung on the turn of the card.

"The card, then—" Sazarac went on slowly. "Three thousand dollars on the red against the bond girl."

"Taken—" Carr bowed. "The black will turn, gentlemen!"

The dealer threw the cards in a semicircle across the cloth. Deliberately, but with a flash of his white fingers, he picked one at random and turned it up.

It was the ace of hearts.

The groups watched it curiously. Captain Sazarac arose, threw his cloak higher about his face, although the day was warm, and turned to go. The dealer, at a gesture from him, swept the notes and gold upon the cloth, into a leather bag. The groups broke up with a comment here and there; the gentlemen by the door gave away to the stranger as he advanced.

Colonel Carr had started sullenly at this abrupt dismissal by his victorious opponent. Whatever wild word was upon the ruined man's lips was checked by the consul's muttered warning. But Carr, too, arose, following a pace to growl over the crowd at the door.

"The girl, sir, will be at your disposal at the hotel at whatever hour you claim your property!"

The stranger bowed. Out in the drinking-room he seemed like one conscious that the eyes of all New Orleans' men of affairs were upon him. Just outside the door he stepped abruptly. In the shadow of the arched courtway of St. Louis street two squat, short figures, their heads together, their arms gesticulating wildly, were vainly trying each to quiet the other.

"You know it is!" gasped the worthy alderman, holding his side. "By the Lord!—I am not fooled—no, no! Shaven as a priest, his hair whited as an English squire's—muffled by stock and peruke—no, nothing deceives these old eyes of mine!"

"Thou d—d fool—silence!" whispered the swarthy admiral of Cartagena. "Is there not still a price upon his head—an added price since he renounced the President's pardon, and involved himself in that affair of Galveston island? Spanish, English—the Americans, too—they would hound him to the gallows!"

The tall cloaked figure was passing. Twenty paces away, the entrance to La Bourse de la Maspero was filled with watching burghers.

And from them all a young man had advanced smilingly. In his full-skirted green coat and shining white breeches held within his polished Hessian boots, the young Count de Almonaster bowed gracefully and extended a hand all but hidden by his beruffled cuff.

"At the green room of Maspero's, sir, none play save those to whom New Orleans extends its hospitality. If, perchance, at any time, the name of a gentleman could serve in a possible affair, I am the grandson of Don Almonaster y Roxas."

"I thank you, Monsieur." The stranger extended his own. "I am Captain Gaspar Sazarac, recently on service with the United States explorations in the West." He shrugged smilingly: "I thank you, Monsieur."

He turned and met again two elderly men who stared unbelievingly. Then the gold-laced admiral of Cartagena placed hand upon his shoulder.

"Behold us!" he whispered. "I—Beluche—and this, old Dominique! Dogs of old days and green seas! And you—the Captain Jean!"

The stranger gazed at them questioningly. "It may be," he mused, "that after the heat is done, I shall take the air upon the levee by the old Fort St. Louis. The gentry do not promenade just there, I believe."

Before the eyes of the watching burghers at the coffee house he sauntered down the cobbles of the rue Chartres. The fat and honest alderman muttered; and then, at a laugh from the young count, he turned to stare fiercely at him.

"I shall take the air upon the levee myself, sirs," smiled Raoul. "Ho, Dominique! Do not fail your captain!"

CHAPTER II

A Ship for a Pirate's Eye.

It was dusk when Raoul de Almonaster sauntered along the moldering brick parapet of the little pentagonal fort that marked the upper river boun-

"Well, I Am Lafitte. I Am at Your Mercy, Monsieur."

dary of the dismantled city wall with the green-scummed moat built to defend the landward side. Along the outer levee face he presently saw what he had come to see. Dominique, the honorable councilor of the city, and the resplendent admiral of the republic of Cartagena, even now fighting for its life against the king of Spain's men across the Caribbean sea.

The small carronade which marked the hour of retreat—eight o'clock—barked at the city hall. At once, slaves and children, soldiers and sailors, must be off the streets of the Vieux Carre. The lazy boom of a warship down the crescent bend of the Mississippi answered; and, following the sound idly, the count's eye noted, before the plaza, a long, black, rakish clipper with shining yellow masts, new sails glistening as they hung to dry, and untenanted decks, sweet and clean as a ballroom floor.

"A beauty, that Seraphine!" he mused. "The latest Yankee, out from Boston, cannot match her. Ho, Beluche! She must make old blood stir in you two adventurers! Aye, turn your curious eyes aside!"

He started at a step on the levee. The gamester of the Bourse de la Maspero had come along the dismantled rampart of the fort. Sazarac bowed with a recognizing smile. The bronzed cheeks looked even darker below the whited wig; his eyes had the level, thoughtful humor of the man who laughs behind unreadable reserve.

"You may well say, Monsieur de Almonaster, I have not seen in years a hull so cleanly lined."

De Almonaster glanced at the hand upon the silver sword hilt. The two rotund respectables had seen the tall man in buff and broadcloth, and were hastening. "I see, Monsieur," retorted he, "that, despite your services with the American explorations in the West, you know a ship?"

"I have seen the sea, Monsieur." Sazarac bowed with a searching glance at the younger man. "And you—an eye for a ship is an eye for a woman. . . . . I did not expect to meet the Count de Almonaster so far from the fashionable promenade?"

"Nor I to find Captain Lafitte so near again to the Place d'Armes!"

Sazarac studied him gravely: "Your pardon, sir! I think—"

Raoul snapped his fingers laughingly at old Dominique pulling up the levee. Admiral Beluche had drawn a cutlass in fervent salute to his captain.

"Come—come, gentlemen!" Sazarac's voice raised sharply.

"Thou—Jean!" whispered Dominique in the Acadian patois of the coast.

"Lafitte of Barataria. Come, you—sir! Did you think you could tread these streets and not be recognized?" murmured De Almonaster.

The two old adventurers crowded around the stranger. "Now, I am a man again," chuckled Dominique. "And not a clerk drooling over city affairs!" And suddenly, with an affectionate gesture, he lifted slightly the whited peruke above Sazarac's ear. Raven black the hair, tinged with gray. "The beard shaven," droned on old Dominique. "The cutless scar concealed which you got from the Spaniard at Trinidad! And these arms caught you as you fell!"

"And this cut the fellow down!" cried Beluche. "Jean, cease this fooling!"

The Captain Sazarac was laughing in turn. His old lieutenants seized his hands, stroked his sleeve, crying out brokenly. Sazarac glanced keenly at young Almonaster.

"No fear," mumbled the alderman. "I have heard this young gallant say but yesterday that he would draw sword in any affair if Lafitte was to command!"

"Aye, for the emperor!" growled Beluche. "The clipper, Jean! Did you ever see a finer? Monsieur Girod brought her from Charleston new from the ways! The finest teak—lacquer tables, tapestries smuggled from Bilboa! All for the fallen emperor! Perhaps you have heard, my captain?"

"We were saying who so worthy to command as Captain Lafitte?" fumed old Dominique, eager as a boy. "Did we not, young sir?"

Sazarac smiled. Raoul interposed: "The plot! Ah, yes . . . the plot!"

"They have built a mansion for him in the rue Chartres—" protested Dominique. "Financed the ship—not a first family in all Louisiana that will not have at least a midshipman aboard! But old Beluche to command—bah! I would balk at it if I had a skin to risk!"

"You might well with the English ring of ships around St. Helena," said Sazarac gravely. "Well, I am Lafitte. I am at your mercy, Monsieur."

The restless eyes of Beluche were upon a trio of officers from the American garrison who came slowly along the promenade. "Too much talk!" he muttered. "Since that old affair of yours, Jean—the seizure of Galveston island, Captain the First Consul's pardon, you have long been [illegible] with him! The Seraphine—look at her now! Is she a toy for the dandies of this town to play with? A ship—Jean, and a good ship!"

"Eh?" put in Almonaster [illegible]. "[illegible], what's in your mind?"

"The American officers—" retorted the admiral. "Let us be off."

"The Yankees—" murmured Sazarac, throwing his silken neck scarf higher as the strolling groups saluted courteously. "Why will [illegible] with this idea that she is a [illegible] aloof from the Washington government? The Yankees, gentlemen, are here taking your little Paris."

"They might better have left their manners in the Kentucky woods," said De Almonaster. "And cease meddling in the affairs of Spain across the Sabine. You yourself, sir—what is the feeling in the West?"

Sazarac stopped to look over the darkening river. "It is a far road to Washington. In the Ohio there is gossip. A new republic to be carved from the wilderness, the Spanish provinces to be seized; and among the discontented spirits are the exiled Tories from the Canadas and the agents of His British Majesty ever watching with jealous eyes. You saw, sir, the affair of yesterday at Maspero's?"

"Colonel Carr, who came with you down-river? I cannot make his mission out as I might wish."

"Nor I. Now and then, on the packet, he boasted of curious things. I recall, one night, a lady warned him to silence."

"The lady?" De Almonaster smiled.

"Tonight I shall claim my wager from Colonel Carr."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Origin of Goldfish.

Goldfish are the result of the elimination of the somber colors in a variety of carp by selective breeding begun by the Chinese and Japanese in the Sixteenth century.

Excitement is welcome in order to make us forget a good many things.

WOMEN CAN DYE ANY GARMENT, DRAPERY

Dye or Tint Worn, Faded Things New for 15 Cents.

Diamond Dyes

Don't wonder whether you can dye or tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with "Diamond Dyes" even if you have never dyed before. Druggists have all colors. Directions in each package.—Advertisement.

Help Wanted.

Sandy and his lass had been sitting together about half an hour in silence.

"Maggie," he said at length, "wasna I here on the Sawbeth nicht?"

"Aye, Sandy, I daus say you were."

"An' wasna I here on Monday nicht?"

"Aye, so ye were."

"An' I was here on Tuesday nicht, an' Wednesday nicht, an' Thursday nicht, an' Friday nicht?"

"An' this is Saturday nicht, an' I'm here again?"

"Well, I'm sure ye're very welcome."

Sandy (desperately)—Maggie, woman! D'ye no begin to suspect something?"—The Continent.

BABIES CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Prepared Especially for Infants and Children of All Ages

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

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Nervousness Explained.

"One of the old stock," said the host's description of James, the old and trusted head-butler.

This immaculate servant knew to a nicety the right degree of servility to adopt to his master's guests, according to their rank. He never slipped, he never smiled, and to see him conducting operations at a dinner party was to see an artist at work.

And yet tonight James, the immaculate, was plainly unnerved. Courses were served in their wrong order, wine was spilt and, as a final blow, salt was upset upon a very superstitious and important old man.

"Anything wrong, James?" the host had inquired soon after the dinner started.

"No, sir," gallantly answered the old servant.

At last, however, when the women had retired to the drawing room he turned a [illegible] face to the host.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he murmured in a respectful undertone, "but might I have leave for a few moments now? My house is on fire."—New York Mail.

Took Too Much Time.

"There is one thing, Bridget," said the mistress, "that I [illegible]. If you break any dishes, come and tell me at once."

"Sure, ma'am," protested Bridget, "I could be comin' to ye every minute of the day."

In Seeds and Labor.

"What did you plant in your vegetable garden this summer?"

"About half of my income."

HEALTH FOR WORKING WOMEN

Let Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Help You to Become Well.

Thousands of girls have to work in homes, offices, stores, mills or factories who are physically unfit for work, with often an aged or invalid father or mother dependent upon them for support. Standing all day week in and week out, or sitting in cramped positions a girl often contracts some deranged condition of her organic system which calls a halt to her progress and demands restoration to health before she can be of use to herself or anyone else.

For these distressing weaknesses and derangements these girls have found health to do their work in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Brooklyn, N.Y.—"Like many girls, I had troubles every month," says Carolyne Mangels, "and they interfered with my work as I could never be sure of my time. My mother often suggested that I take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I never did until lately. I have had very good results, and am now a private secretary and do my work without missing a day. I recommend your medicine to every girl who speaks of having troubles like I have had."—CAROLYNE MANGELS, 407 14th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Office Worker Helped

Milwaukee, Wis.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine for three and a half years, and they have improved my health wonderfully. My mother also has taken the Vegetable Compound and we recommend it to our friends. I am working in an office now and can always do my work as I do not have the troubles I had at first. I read of your Vegetable Compound in the newspaper and you may use my letter in that way if you wish to do so."—ELEANOR SHEBLAK, 537 36th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Pains and Headache

Webster, Mass.—"I was all run-down, had a bad complexion, and suffered with pains and backache, and was dizzy at times and felt weak. I worked in a mill and my girl chum told me about your wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am feeling much better since taking it."—MARY PLAZA, 13 West Street, Webster, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free upon request. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts. This book contains valuable information.

Women Barred by Will.

"No woman to be permitted to be present when my estate is being disposed of," is the injunction set forth by Adam Seiferth in his will, filed in New York recently with an appraisal of his estate. Although Seiferth left an estate of more than $80,[illegible] [illegible] several houses, he lived the life of a hermit in Bay Ridge for many years, occupying several attic rooms in the house he owned.

Included in Seiferth's directions to his executors was this specific expression of his objection to women being present at the settlement of his estate: "It is my desire that none of the wives of my brothers residing in this country be present when my estate is divided."—New York Times.

Olive Emblem of Athens.

How the olive tree came to be the emblem of Athens is told in Greek mythology. The deities Minerva and Neptune wished to found a city on the same spot, and, referring the matter to Jove, the king of gods and men decreed that the privilege should be granted to whichever could bestow the most useful gift on the future inhabitants. Neptune struck the earth with his trident and forth came a war horse. Minerva produced an olive tree, emblem of peace. Jove's verdict was in favor of the olive, which thus became the [illegible] emblem of Athens.

The Final Rest.

[illegible]

What We Like.

[illegible]

An Abbreviation.

"Bim" was a [illegible] lad who did odd jobs about a suburban neighborhood. People were glad to have him clean cars, cut grass, trim hedges and so on, always finding him efficient and obliging.

Thus as time went on "Bim" became a local character, well known and well liked by all. There was no little conjecture as to how he came by his name. So a self appointed delegation called on his mother.

"Its name done got shortened," she explained.

"What's that, auntie?"

"His full name am Cherubim."

Smokeless Powder.

A German discovered gun cotton, used in every kind of smokeless powder. An Austrian discovered a means of rendering it available, called colloiding. An Italian discovered nitroglycerin, used today in all such smokeless. A Scandinavian first used it in making powder. An Englishman patented the first bulk smokeless. And a Frenchman is the father of modern [illegible], dense powder.—Sportsman's Digest.

Guided His Case.

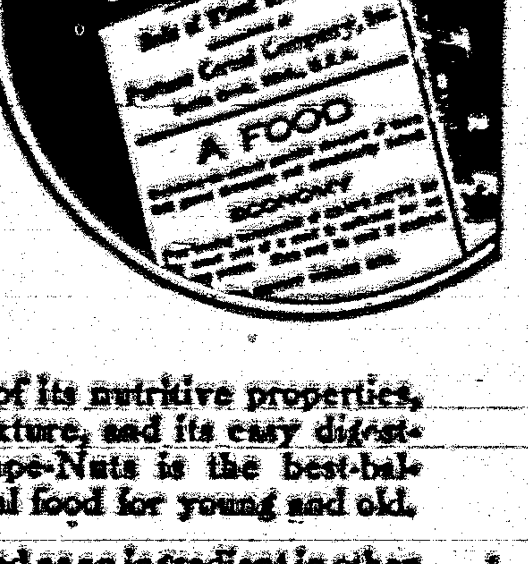
[illegible]

Twisted.

[illegible]

Grape-Nuts and Milk—

One of the few COMPLETE FOODS



WHEN you watch robust men and women at work or at play, does it ever occur to you that their strength and health are largely due to the kind of food they eat?

Grape-Nuts and milk supplies complete and balanced nourishment of the highest order. This delicious dish provides the valuable wheat and milk proteins; the "food minerals," phosphorus, iron and calcium; also the vitamins.

Because of its nutritive properties, its crisp texture, and its easy digestibility, Grape-Nuts is the best-balanced cereal food for young and old.

When used as an ingredient in other foods, it adds remarkable zest and valuable nutritive elements. Recipes will gladly be furnished on request.

Grape-Nuts

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JNO. A. HALEY - - Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1923

Eighteenth Amendment A Dead Letter

(Chicago Tribune)

The U. S. A. has had over four years of prohibition as is—war and constitutional—and the governors' conference is asking the president to enforce it. Same people gave the country two years to get used to it. Others wanted 20. Kansas didn't need two months. New York will take two centuries, and then some.

The governors think something ought to be done about it and southern governors are just as emphatic in thinking so as are dry mid-west governors. None of the governors asked for federal enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments, not even the ones who most feared the dissolution of the republic in its disrespect for law.

Four years of prohibition as is and it is not as much as it was when it started. It is, as are the 14th and 15th amendments, irrepealable and unenforceable. The protection and guaranty given negro franchise rights could not be expunged from the constitution and can not be enforced wherever the whites object. The negro votes where it does not mean black control of government. He does not vote where the whites fear they would lose control. Franchise rights, fundamentally declared, are local issues. In this matter the states are sovereign and the federal government makes no provision for enforcement, makes no appropriations and sends out no agents. A state does as it wants to do. No conference of governors says anything and the constitution lives forever.

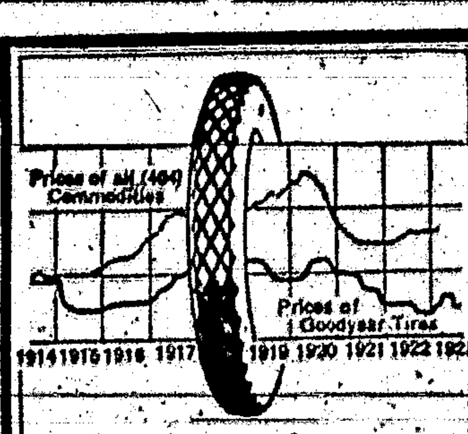
Prohibition, written into the constitution, as it never should have been, is irrepealable and unenforceable. It can not be taken out. It can not be enforced where it is not wanted. In Chicago a determined mayor is trying to use all his power to bring about obedience. Widows are supporting their orphan children by making moonshine, which is easier than scrubbing floors or taking in washing. Our very best people tote it on the hip and the vine-clad cottage is pleasant with the smell of malt extract which Mr. Haynes, prohibition enforcer, says must not be sold.

Shops sell everything from stills to beer caps and invention is constantly at work to simplify the work of the citizen who rolls his own. Nature is now at the grape and apple and corruption is at every agency of government which seeks to impose an unintelligent law upon the wills and the habits of protesting people.

Nassau has become plutocratic and Quebec prosperous selling the American citizenship. Smugglers and pirates are on sea and land, murder and poison go about their work and the governors of states say they can't do anything about it and that federal bureaucracy must swell its ranks and dog the footsteps of suspected citizens. There you are and there you will be. The drys have got the law where it cannot be repealed. The wets have got it where it will not work and all it can do is meddle with the lives and government of the American people to their injury.

Relief by way of the Volstead act, so much heard of in politics, would be only another absurdity woven into the fabric of this great American mistake. All the American people need do to cap the sheaf is to have an act of congress declare that the constitution is a joke.

That is what modification of the Volstead act means. We do know what is going to come of it but probably some day New York will not find any more federal agents within its territory to enforce the 18th amendment than Georgia can count in its territory to enforce the 14th and 15th. When congress ceases to appropriate for prohibition enforcement New York will cease to be interested in prohibition. The amendment will be in the constitution but it won't be in New York, nor perhaps in Chicago.



LOOK at the way Goodyear Tire prices have been kept consistently lower than the average for all commodities. Then think of the improvements represented by that finest of all Goodyears, the new Goodyear Cord. Despite this, prices are 37% lower now than in 1920, and 30% lower than in 1914. This is the time to buy Goodyears.

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

Vincent Reil, City Garage
Carrizozo

GOODYEAR
"Western Made for Western Trade"

Farewell Entertainment of Carrizozo Entertainers

On Thursday evening, Nov. 8, the Carrizozo Entertainers will give their farewell performance at the Crystal Theatre.

Opening chorus — "Louisiana Moon" — Laura Taylor, Jessie Rustin, Mary Corda, Ruby Cooper, [illegible]

1—Piano Solo — [illegible]

2—Mixed Quartet — "Where the [illegible]" — [illegible], Mrs. R. D. [illegible], [illegible]

3—Vocal Solo — [illegible]

4—Dance — Karma Deane, El Paso

5—Duet — "I'm Longing for You, [illegible]" — Jessie Rustin, Laura Taylor.

6—Reading — Ethel May Copeland, Capitan

Chorus — "[illegible]"

7—Good By — All Entertainers [illegible]

"The Long, Long Trail."

Entertainers and Audience.

NOTICE!

All parties knowing themselves to be indebted to us are requested to call and make settlement by cash or note at once.

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Withstood the Test

As was to be expected, following the closing of the Lincoln State, and two other banks in the county within thirty days, the First National experienced a rather serious "run" for a day or two. Notwithstanding the withdrawals, which were to be expected under the circumstances, the bank had sufficient currency to meet all demands, and added to its volume by new deposits. No doubt the conditions were trying for a while, but the First National met them.

Ladies Aid

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church will meet with Mrs. Cecil Long Tuesday afternoon, November 6, at 3:00 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

Card of Thanks

We are indeed very grateful to our many friends in Lincoln county for the many kindnesses extended to us in the death of our father, Neil H Bigger, for which may God bestow his richest blessings upon each of you.

Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Bigger
Mrs. Nettie B. Hilliard
Mr. & Mrs. Sam'l J. Bigger
Capitan, N. M.

Bible Thoughts for the Week

Sunday.

RIGHTEOUSNESS BRINGS PEACE.—The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever. And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places.—Isaiah, 32:17, 18.

Monday.

DO GOOD TO ALL MEN.—Let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap if we faint not.

Tuesday.

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?—Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you.—James 4:7, 8.

Wednesday.

GOD LOVES THE GOOD.—Truly God is good to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart.—Psalms 73:1.

Thursday.

ASK WHAT YE WILL.—If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.—John 15:7.

Friday.

ASA'S PRAYER.—Lord, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power; help us, O Lord our God; for we rest on Thee, and in Thy name we go against this multitude.—II Chron. 14:11.

Saturday.

DEATH OR LIFE.—To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace.—Romans 8:6.

HISTORY'S MYSTERIES

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THE SECRET OF GLAMIS CASTLE

THE grim walls of Glamis castle, in Scotland, have concealed a mystery for a number of centuries—concealed it so well that no hint of what it is or whence its origin, has ever been definitely brought to light. But that the existence of the secret is well known throughout the kingdom is apparent from Sir Walter Scott's reference to a secret chamber in the castle which "by the law or custom of the family, must be known only to three persons—the earl, the heir and the third in the line of succession!" "The popular version," adds the famous novelist, "is that there is some horrible remembrance connected with the secret which has existed for the past two or three hundred years."

One writer claims that the mystery concealed in the secret chamber was a human being—half frog and half man—and recounts the story of the Countess of Glenshire, who finally succeeded in penetrating to the hidden room, only to die of horror at what she found there. This story, while apparently well authenticated by writers of the period, has little foundation in fact—apart from the detail of the sudden and unexplained death of the countess, who may have come to her end in any one of a number of ways, and, in order to cover up the manner of her assassination or accidental death, it is more than possible that the story of the "chamber of horrors" was spread broadcast through the surrounding country.

Another version of the secret of the castle appears in an old history of Scotland, where it is stated that "there is one chamber in the castle in which, some centuries ago, two gamblers were walled in and condemned to continue their ghostly play, and where the rattling of the dice is still to be heard. The earl of Strathmore and his eldest son, Lord Glamis, must each hear this once, and it is related that the present lord has not forgotten the effect it had upon him." But, unless stage-managed in a manner worthy of Belasco—with bluish lights, skeleton hands, and a dice box suspended in mid-air—it is hard to see how the mere sight of a room where a not unusual torture was practiced centuries ago, could have such a profound effect upon those who visited it, nor how it would lead to such extreme measures for the preservation of secrecy.

Still another story, and one which appears to possess elements of horror and at least an approach of plausibility not to be found in the other legends, is that which appeared in print in England only a few years ago: "In the Castle of Glamis" stated the writer, an eminent authority on such subjects, "is a secret chamber which holds (or is reputed to hold) a monster who is heir to the title and property, but who is so hideous that it is necessary to keep him out of sight and possession. The secret is known to only three persons, because, as the deformed man is the rightful earl of Strathmore, he must be concealed in order to safeguard the title of the present earl, but the same mysterious aspect which renders his imprisonment essential has also prolonged his life far beyond the appointed span.

"That there is a secret room in the castle is a fact well known, not only in the neighborhood, but to all who have made an examination of the structure. Placed below the level of the ground, it is apparently reached through a staircase, concealed behind the paneled walls of one of the many large rooms on the first floor. Those who retail the story of the monster supposed still to inhabit this chamber declare that it is half reptile and half human, thus accounting for the fact that it has survived for more than the usual span of a man's life—while others declare that the creature died years ago, but that its mummified body remains as a warning to the new heirs that their tenancy of office is founded on deception, for the tales about the chamber agree in only one particular, that its occupant is the true earl of Strathmore."

The truth or falsity of these suppositions has never been settled, but the fact remains that Glamis castle hides a secret of some kind, which will never be disclosed until the old pile is torn stone from stone.

Tarantula Bite Not Fatal.

Von Furth considers that the bite of the historically famous Italian tarantula is able to cause no more than local inflammation, while the toxicologist Kobert was unable to discover profoundly poisonous properties in the supposedly more dangerous Russian tarantula, Eurypelma steindachneri, a species reaching the formidable looking adult size of more than two inches in length. It has been exonerated from the reputation long attaching to it.

Baerg of the University of Arkansas has subjected both animals and man to attack by the fangs of active tarantulas. Although the accounts do not give the impression that such encounters are painless performances, they are put in the category of bee sting in severity rather than in a class of more menacing toxins. Even bees may produce fatalities; yet they are rarely classed among the greater dangers to life.—Journal of American Medicine.

Finest Road in World.

The finest road system in the world is to be given in France. It was inaugurated by Napoleon.

Lincoln County Teachers' Association

High School Building, Lincoln, N. M.,
November 2 and 3, 1923.

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 9.00 a. m.

Assembly Singing	Mrs. Christabel Osborn, Capitan
Address	Representative, Montezuma College, Las Vegas
Male Quartet	Capitan High School
Piano Solo	Mrs. J. H. Mimms, Corona
Address—"Steps in Educational Progress,"	Pres. Frank Carroon, Normal University

High School Building, 1:30 p. m.

Singing	Assembly
Piano Duet—Mrs. J. M. Penfield and Miss Helen Rice, Lincoln.	
Address—Pres. A. O. Bowden, N. M. State Teachers' College	
Folk Dance	Helene Titsworth and Julian Herrera, Capitan
Address—"The Ideal Teacher,"	Supt. D. N. Pope, Roswell City Schools
Chorus—	Lincoln High School Glee Club
Address—	President D. S. Hill, New Mexico University

FRIDAY EVENING, 7:00

Music—	Cello, Mr. Paul Schreiber, Fort Stanton; Piano Accompanist, Miss Louise Kuhrtz, Ft. Stanton
Reading—	Mrs. Ethel May Copeland, Capitan
Address—"What of the Morrow?"	Pres. F. H. H. Roberts, Junior College, El Paso

SATURDAY, NOV. 3

Singing	Assembly
Piano Solo	Ruth Colvin, Capitan
Address—Pres. H. L. Kent, New Mexico College of A. & M. Arts	
Violin Solo	Cree Hightower, Hondo
Address	Miss Dunlap, Chaves County School Nurse
Vocal Duet	Miss Ruby Bryan and Mrs. C. Osborn
Address	Dr. A. D. Crile, Roswell

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1:00

Business Meeting.

FIELD MEET

1.—Running High Jump
2.—Broad Jump.
3.—Hundred Yard Dash.
4.—Boys' Basket Ball.—Carrizozo vs. Hondo.
5.—Girls' Basket Ball.—Lincoln vs. Carrizozo.
6.—Boys' Basket Ball.—Mescalero Indians vs. Capitan.

State Highway Opens Bids on Three Projects

Santa Fe, Oct. 30—Bids were opened by the state highway department on three federal aid projects Monday.

The low bids were: Lea county from the west county west of Caprock, 13.30 miles toward Tatum, C. A. Goetting, El Paso, Texas, $85,551.60.

Union county, from the west county line to Clayton, 57 miles, J. P. Hamer, Fort Worth, Texas, $68,336.35.

Union county, from Clayton to the south county line, 54 miles, Standard Engineering & Construction Co., $161,368.91.

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.

Karma Deane
of El Paso
Ethel May Copeland
of Capitan
and the
Carrizozo Entertainers
at the
Crystal Theatre
Thursday Night
November 8, 1923

The Carrizozo Entertainers
Make their last Appearance

NOTICE OF RECEIVER'S SALE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT,
State of New Mexico,
County of Lincoln.

In re: Receivership of Wetmore Service Station } No. 3366

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, for the purpose of paying the creditors of said corporation, according to the adjudication and allowance of their claims in the Final Decree and Order of Sale made herein on the 15th day of October, 1923, will, on the [illegible] day of November, 1923, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., at the Wetmore Service Station, in the town of Carrizozo, county of Lincoln, state of New Mexico, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash all the real estate and personal property of said corporation, said real estate being situate in the town of Carrizozo, county of Lincoln and state of New Mexico, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

North half of block twenty-two, north half of block fifty-two, and such portions of Alamogordo avenue and block fifty-one as were deeded to the Wetmore Service Station by R. C. Pitts, said tract being described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of block fifty-two; thence northwesterly 35 feet 2 inches; thence west 35 feet 11 ins. to Main street; thence south 98 feet 6½ inches; thence easterly to the place of beginning, according to the plat and amended plat of the town of Carrizozo on file in the office of the probate clerk and ex-officio recorder of Lincoln county and state of New Mexico; together with all improvements, fixtures and equipment attached thereto.

And the following described personal property, to-wit:

2 gas measures, 4 oil tanks and pumps, 2 one-fourth gallon oil measures, 1 door, 1 National cash register, 4 office chairs, 1 oil stove, 1 desk, 1 blackboard, 1 oil can, 1 empty barrel, 1 camp stove, 1 screen, 1 broom, 1 drum, 1 bed, 1 mattress, 1 pillow, 4 quilts, 1 dresser, 1 chair, and 1 harrow, free and clear of liens, pursuant to said Final Decree and Order of Sale entered herein as aforesaid, and that by said Order and Decree the purchaser will be let into immediate possession thereof, upon confirmation of said sale.

GRACE M. JONES,
Receiver.

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank my friends in Carrizozo and throughout the county for their kindness and sympathy during the fatal illness of my husband, W. R. White, and that they have my sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Mrs. W. R. White
and relatives.

Ruidoso, Nov. 1, 1923.

Methodist Church

(W. R. McPherson, Pastor.)

Sunday, November, 4: Sunday School at 10:00 o'clock; D. S. Donaldson, Supt.

Preaching, 11:00 o'clock.

Epworth League, 6:30, Miss Shaver, president.

Preaching, 7:30.

Crystal Theatre

W. T. Sterling, Manager

Sat. 3—"Cappy Ricks," with Thos. Meighan (Paramount).

Tues. Nov. 6—"Eternal Flame," with Norma Talmadge; a super special First National.

Wed. Nov. 7—"Eternal Flame," repeated.

Thurs. Nov. 8—"Carrizozo Entertainers."

Fri. Nov. 9—"Adventures of Tarzan," No. 3; "Cry at Midnight," with Tom Cerrigan, All star. "Don Coote," Leather Pushers, No 3, with Denny; Consolidated.

Sat. Nov. 10—"Call of the North," with Jack Holt. Paramount.

50
GOOD
CIGARETTES
10¢

GENUINE
"BULL"
DURHAM
TOBACCO

State Bank Deposits

Santa Fe, Oct. 29—Have the state moneys been used in the past to "play politics?"

Whether deliberately or not, banks in the normally Republican counties appear to have gotten the bigger deposits of state moneys as a rule in the past, and those in the Democratic counties the smaller deposits—in proportion to their capital and surplus.

At least, that is the indication of a statement furnished by Governor Hinkle as head of the state board of finance.

In some cases, according to the Governor, the limit fixed by law for state deposits—75 per cent of the capital and surplus—has been exceeded, though not in banks in the Democratic counties.

The board of finance, who now has control over the size of the deposits instead of the state treasurer, has been bringing about a readjustment of the deposits. Owing to the necessity of proceeding gradually, however, it has not yet been fully accomplished. On the date of the statement, Sept. 1, 1923, evidence of what is indicated to be favoritism, in the distribution of state moneys still remained. According to the Governor, however, it was more noticeable by far, when the board undertook this task.

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

GAME BULLETIN

Lincoln County Diotrict

With a good supply of water and feed, prospects for good hunting this season is exceptionally good.

Reports come from all districts that deer and turkey are showing up very satisfactory and seem to be in fine shape; some bear have also been reported.

If you are in doubt as to the best hunting ground, call on us and we will endeavor to direct you to the best place to go.

We have a good stock of guns and ammunition this season, and would suggest that you take a Winchester with you on your trip this fall, there's a style and caliber for every kind of game and to suit every hunter's needs.

Model 94—A nine-shot lever-action Repeater, chambered for .30 Winchester (the famous 30 30 model. Also for 25-32 Winchester Special, 32-40, 38-55 and 25-35 calibers **$34.75 to $54.25**

Model 95—The most powerful lever-action Repeater made. A big game rifle chambered for .30 Army, .303 British, .35 Winchester, .30 Govt '06, and .405 Winchester **$49.25 to $62.25**

Model 86—A big game Repeating Rifle, chambered only for the 33 Winchester cartridge, 7 shots, low trajectory. Develops great striking power and penetration.

Kelley & Co., Inc.

The WINCHESTER Store

Carrizozo, N. Mex

Nervous Break-Down

Mrs. Annie Lamor, of R.F.D. 1, Burlington, Tex., writes as follows regarding her experience with Cardui: "Some time ago I had a nervous break-down of some kind. . . I was very weak and so nervous. I had fainting spells and suffered a great deal, but more from the weak, trembly, no-account feeling than anything else. I knew I needed a tonic, and needed it badly. I began the use of Cardui to see if I couldn't get some strength, as I knew of other cases that had been helped by its use. I soon saw a great improvement, so I kept it up. I used seven bottles of Cardui, and can say the money was well spent, for I grew well and strong. Am now able to do all my housework and a great deal of work besides."

If you are weak, run-down, nervous and suffer from the ailments peculiar to women, it is very likely that Cardui will help you, in the way it helped Mrs. Lamor and has helped thousands of others, during the past 40 years.

Ask for, and insist on, Cardui.

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

FEED YARD

HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS

All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities

Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

Coal and Wood

Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE

Phone 86

LUMBER

And Building Material, Paints and Glass

CARRIZOZO Western Lumber Co., Inc. NEW MEX

Phone 39 D. R. STEWART, Manager.

Senator Says Congress Can Reduce Taxes and Pay Soldiers' Bonus, But—

Washington, D. C., Oct. 29.—Congress could reduce taxes at the forthcoming session, even though soldier bonus legislation is enacted, Senator Curtis, Kansas, Republican whip of the senate, and member of the finance committee said today after a call at the White House. He added that he expected bonus legislation to be passed.

The difficulty in passing a bill to reduce taxes, Senator Curtis said, would be in obtaining agreement by the various groups in congress on a reduction program. Unless such a program can be agreed to, he said, nothing probably will be done. There is a strong demand, the country over, for a reduction in taxes, the senator said. "It is the duty of congress to take steps to further wipe out the war levies. Something was done along that line by the last congress in reducing the tax burden by approximately $800,000,000, something more should be done by congress at the forthcoming session."

The Kansas senator said he personally would favor a reduction all along the line, differing from Senator Smoot, of Utah, who will be chairman of the finance committee in the next senate, and who advocates the elimination of taxes on persons of small income. Senator Curtis said he was not prepared to take a stand with Secretary Mellon for a reduction by one-half in the present surtax rate of 50 per cent.

In asserting that taxes could be reduced even though a bonus bill were passed, Senator Curtis explained that his statement was contingent upon the expectation that the bonus bill would be along lines passed by the last congress and vetoed by President Harding. Such a bill would involve an expenditure of about $76,000,000 the first year.

PERFECT HEALTH
Tutt's Pills keep the system in perfect order. Regulate the bowels and produce
A VIGOROUS BODY
A sovereign remedy for sick headache, constipation.
Tutt's Pills

To Be No Indictment!

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 30.—"No indictment," is order in Bastrop Klan probe. Assertion that J. J. Bracewell, a Ku Klux Klan investigator, had told him when he went to Bastrop, La., to investigate the disappearance of two men "there was no use for him to go to Mer Rouge; that the two bodies found in the lake had been tied on "spread-eagle" on logging cart wheels and rolled down the hill and that was crushed the heads off the two bodies," was recorded in a deposition by N. S. Littlejohn read today at the hearing of the suit of E. M. Rittenhouse and others for receivership for the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Littlejohn said that he was employed at the time as an investigator for the Ku Klux Klan. He was sent to Bastrop about January 12 to make the investigation.

Littlejohn said that Capt. Skipwith urged imperial wizard Evans to keep him (Littlejohn) on the job. Littlejohn said that he was detailed to work under the direction of Skipworth and that all other investigators were sent away and that his instructions were "to work with the end in view that there might be no indictment."

He said that when the grand jury failed to return an indictment, he notified McKinnon. He said the latter instructed him to keep quiet as he was afraid the captain would talk too much.

Klan Wrongfully Uses $1,000,000

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 31.—More than $1,000,000 in Ku Klux Klan funds hae been misappropriated within the last four months, affidavits presented in the receivership proceedings brought against the organization by David Rittenhouse shows.

N. N. Furney, treasurer of the Klan, the affidavit shows, withdrew sums ranging from $1,000 to $25,000 on verbal order of H. W. Evans, the imperial wizard. This, it is said, was done without the knowledge of the cashier of the organization.

A deposition which charges Evans spent $1,600 for a million copies of "Billie Mayfield's Weekly," pro-Klan organ in Texas, will be appended to the affidavits.

The paper, it is said, was distributed to Klansmen throughout the country.

Other testimony indicated the various sections of the Klan maintained an elaborate spy system.

The affidavit also showed the Klan maintained a force of investigators to prevent indictment at Bastrop, Louisiana, following the Mer Rouge murders, in which Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards were killed.

And now is the time to start building for the future.

RED CROSS MET TEST IN JAPAN FUND DRIVE

Spirit of Service Demonstrated in Readiness for Nation-wide Activity.

When President Coolidge by proclamation designated the American Red Cross as the medium through which contributions for relief of the Japanese earthquake sufferers should flow, the President's desire came as an order to the Red Cross. Immediately the entire machinery of the organization was put in motion, and within 24 hours the fund campaign was moving with vigor in every part of the country.

This emergency test demonstrated the peacetime readiness of the Red Cross to cope with stupendous tasks in behalf of humanity. Within a month it had collected upwards of $10,000,000 in contributions, landed ten cargoes of supplies at Japanese ports and was keeping pace with relief requirements—all without a single dollar of the fund being spent for administration.

President Coolidge, in expressing his thanks to the people, said: "When the news of the tragedy in Japan first reached us, the American Red Cross, pursuant to a proclamation, asked the country for $5,000,000 to meet the great emergency. The answer to this appeal was prompt and generous; in less than two weeks a sum far in excess of the original goal was given."

The work of the Red Cross for Japan is expected to influence a very large enrollment of new recruits during the Roll Call, which starts Armistice Day.

Red Cross First Aid Standards Adopted In Great Industries

First aid is an emergency which assures the injured competent attention until the doctor arrives is making marked headway through the work of the Chapters of the American Red Cross. In populous centers 114 chapters conduct first aid classes and last year awarded 9,100 certificates to students. Eight big telephone companies have enlisted their workers in first aid classes, police and fire departments in large cities are making the course compulsory in their training schools, and through colleges and high schools large groups of students receive instruction. The Red Cross also gives this course through Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A. and similar organizations, and its standard methods have been adopted by railroads, electric and gas companies, mines and in the metal industries. The aim of this Red Cross service is to cut down radically the average of 80,000 accidental deaths per year in the United States.

"Our country could assure no higher commendation, no greater place in history, than to have it correctly said that the Red Cross is truly American."—President Coolidge.

Every day is a better one to the man and woman stimulated by the Red Cross spirit. Join now for happiness.

CLASSIFIED

Sweet Milk, 20c quart. Buttermilk, 30c gallon. Mrs. R. H. Taylor, phone 137 F 2. 7 6

Mufti the Cleaner; Fresh Candies, Tobaccos and everything. —Paden's Drug Store.

Fresh candies, soft drinks, face powders and face creams, at Paden's Drug Store.

Best quality of 36-in. and 27-in. Fall Outing Flannel at Ziegler Bros.

Pipe fittings, plumbing fixtures, bath tubs, sinks, etc. Also ¾-in. galvanized pipe, 12c per foot.—Taylors' Hardware Store.

Sweet milk, quarts 20c., pints 10c. at Rustin's Dairy.

Fall Outing Flannel, 36-in. and 27-in.—Best quality. At Ziegler Bros.

Tablets, pencils, all school supplies, at Paden's Drug Store.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Office: Exchange Bank Building
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NOTARY PUBLIC
Office in Exchange Bank
Carrizozo - - N M

T. E. KELLEY
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Carrizozo, N. M.
ABSTRACTS [illegible]

Carrizozo Lodge,
No. 41,
A. F. & A. M.

Regular communications [illegible]
[illegible]
S. F. Miller, Secretary

Now is the Time

To have those old shoes fixed—Half soled and heeled at a reasonable price. You'll need them later.

Skinner's

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

1—Beautiful new building of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington, nearing completion. 2—Douglas "world-cruiser" in which army aviators hope to make a flight around the world. 3—Maestro Nini Rinaldi of Milan, aged twelve years, who composed an oratorio entitled, "The Childhood of Saint John the Baptist," and conducted an orchestra of 250 that played it in Tourcoing, France, before musicians from many lands.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President and Governors Discuss Ways of Enforcing the Prohibition Law.

LLOYD GEORGE ON GERMANY

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

HOW our laws can be enforced, especially the prohibition law, is exercising the minds of a great many Americans these days. A citizenship conference on the subject has just been held in Washington under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and, so far as the Volstead act is concerned, the addresses of some of the eminent conferees developed a decided difference of opinion. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, calling the present state of things "whisky rebellion," bluntly laid the blame for the lack of its suppression at the doors of the White House. He charged the federal enforcement service with inefficiency and held it responsible for the flood of illegal liquor that is pouring into local communities. He said the government agents, in his belief, not only winked at violations of the law but in many cases acted as graft collectors. He held politics chiefly responsible for the "black disgrace," asserting that in state after state the bills of the dominant party—Democratic or Republican—were paid for years by the liquor interests, and he turned upon the apparently respectable citizens who patronize the bootleggers and thus maintain the industry.

"The [illegible]," he declared, "is the only man who can meet the present emergency. It is idle to suggest that the laws cannot be enforced. That the government of the United States, the most powerful nation on earth, with the people overwhelmingly behind it, is powerless before a few thousand, or a few hundred thousand, of [illegible] lawbreakers is simply unthinkable. The fact is, we have never really tried."

Some people, notably former Governor Allen of Kansas, disagreed with this pronouncement of Pinchot's, and a good many of the President's warmest supporters thought the Pennsylvanian had unfairly broken the "gentleman's agreement" to permit the President to demonstrate his ability to run the government satisfactorily before any other Republican hats should be cast into the presidential ring. They said Pinchot, regarded as a presidential possibility, was trying to put Mr. Coolidge on the defensive.

Mr. Coolidge himself, however, did not appear in the least worried over the situation. Imperturbable as usual, he waited for the opening of the conference of the governors of the states in Washington Saturday, and then set before that gathering what he thinks is the common-sense view of the problem of prohibition enforcement. Without replying directly to Governor Pinchot's charges, he pointed out that an extraordinary change in the habits of the American people cannot be wrought in a few years; that complete prohibition will require time and a long process of education; that to improve conditions there must be a general tightening up of all government agencies, federal, state and municipal.

Before going to Washington the governors met in West Baden, Ind. There, too, they discussed prohibition, and many of them, especially those from the South, expressed the opinion that the dry law should be enforced by the states rather than by the federal government.

IF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE were still prime minister of Great Britain he could not be received with more honor and acclaim than are being given him during his tour of American cities. Everywhere he steps the officials and eminent citizens welcome him and the populace turns out to cheer him and to hear him. Not all his auditors agree with all he says, but every American—except perhaps a few Sinn Feiners and pro-Germans who really are not true Americans—is glad to listen to the words of the man who more than any other individual won the war against Germany.

Probably his most significant address was that delivered in Chicago. To an audience of 12,000 the former premier set forth in plain terms the British position in the matter of reparations, arguing that, while his country was as vitally interested as any other in getting from Germany all that is possible, it believed the way to go about it was to restore the credit of Germany so that she could pay. France's method of seeking to collect by invasion and occupation of the Ruhr, he said, means "revolution instead of reparations" and is "driving 60,000,000 of people into despair."

Mr. Lloyd George then, as he had in other addresses, declared himself wholly in favor of the proposal of Secretary Hughes, that a commission of experts should determine Germany's capacity to pay. He presumed that the United States would be represented on such a commission, and could find no reason why France should object to the plan. In this way, he said, "we would find a way to ascertain how much Germany can pay, and once we have done that, then we could march together to compel her to pay."

In conclusion Mr. Lloyd George spoke of the day of the armistice, saying:

"It was a red dawn, but it was the dawn of peace, and our hopes were high. There is an old oriental saying, 'Hast seen the dawn? Then hast not yet seen the dusk.' The skies are full of menace. Storm-clouds are gathering over Europe. It will need all the wisdom, all the calm, all the judgment of the mariners who are guiding the ship of civilization to navigate it, or else it will be wrecked, with its invaluable cargo of achievement and hope for mankind."

CHANCELLOR STRESEMANN, made virtual dictator of Germany by the passage of the enabling act by the reichstag, is pursuing with determination a path beset with pitfalls. His first announcement was of a complete reorganization of the money system. During the first week of November a new currency, [illegible], will appear. It will be based on the Rentenbank gold reserve and blanket mortgages on all German real property, and at first will amount to 1,200,000,000 marks, including the reserve. Next there will be an issue of small gold loan certificates to a total of 500,000,000 gold marks. The paper mark will remain in the field for a time and there will be no effort to control its exchange value. This seemed quite satisfactory to every one, but meanwhile the Socialists and Communists were busy and the people were hungry and without employment. In Berlin, Leipzig and other places there were desperate food riots which the police could quell only with bloodshed. Then the states of Saxony and Thuringia, where the Communists and Socialists are in control, openly defied Stresemann and the Berlin government. The dictator's military governor of Saxony had ordered the disbandment of the state's protective organizations and the surrender of their arms, threatening military action against them if they did not comply. Herr Zeigner, Socialist prime minister of the state, said he would ignore the order and the Saxon diet sustained him. Thuringia, which is governed by "workers" organized much like a Russian soviet, was ordered not to form a republican guard. Herr Froelich, head of the Thuringian government, replied in a long and defiant proclamation, declaring Stresemann's dictatorship unconstitutional and asserting the state would reorganize its defensive forces to carry the fight through to a finish at Saxony's side. The German cabinet at once decided to give full powers to the military commanders in Saxony and Thuringia to see that the orders of the government are carried out.

Bavaria under the dictatorship of Von Kahr is reasonably quiet. An ordinance has been issued ordering the disbandment of all Red societies and forbidding the dissemination of propaganda of the third Internationale.

DEALS between France and industrial magnates of the Ruhr for resumption of deliveries of material in kind to the allies on reparations account are falling through because Herr Stresemann has stated publicly that the industrialists need not look to the German government for payment of such material, especially during the reorganization of the nation's finances. A memorandum to this effect was delivered to Premier Poincare, who declined to discuss the matter at all until the occupied regions resume work and payments in kind. The French intend to continue the exploitation of the seized Ruhr industries, holding that the German government must find a means of paying the owners. If Poincare persists in his present course there is revived danger that France will be isolated against Germany. The British authorities have been studying the Belgian reparations plan known as the "technical studies" and are said to approve of it, and it is believed the Italian and Japanese representatives on the reparations commission are of the same mind. So far the French have been able to sidetrack any formal consideration of this plan.

The Belgians estimate that by means of mortgages the allies can raise 2,870,000,000 gold marks ($717,500,000) annually for cash reparations payments, leaving the German government the balance to cover the budget and also to pay for coal and other deliveries in kind. This total is slightly less than the original reparations schedule, which amounted to 2,000,000,000 gold marks ($500,000,000) in cash plus 26 per cent of the exports annually, an estimated grand total of 3,500,000,000 gold marks.

FOR several days after the American Legion opened its annual convention in San Francisco last Monday it seemed there must be a quarrel over the Ku Klux Klan question that might split the Legion wide open. Delegates from Michigan and other states were determined to force the issue by offering resolutions [illegible] Klan; others were awake to the grave danger involved in this and sought to avert such action. Finally the committee on resolutions came to agreement and submitted to the convention a resolution which, while not specifically mentioning the Klan, condemned all organizations fostered by racial and religious hatred.

THE Oklahoma house of representatives tabled a resolution providing for an investigation of every member of the body to determine whether he belonged to the Ku Klux Klan and authorizing the expulsion of all members found to be klansmen. The house committee on investigation and impeachment of Governor Walton and other state officers proceeded with its work vigorously.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL, famous Jewish author and publicist, appeared before the American Jewish congress in New York and asserted that the Jews must forego their political hopes regarding Palestine "rather than throw a match into such a powder factory as the world has become." The congress formally disavowed this view. Next day Mr. Zangwill said he never had seen an audience slower to understand or more dense to appreciate this vital issue. "The trouble today," he added, "aside from a weak British government, is the fact that the Arab understands politics and the Jew does not, because he has lost contact with national politics through 1,800 years' absence from his national home."

IT ISN'T necessary to tell anyone the Yankees won the world's championship nor how they won it, but the event must be set down as part of the record of the week. The receipts for the six games played were more than $1,000,000, of which the players divide up nearly $368,000. The series was more than commonly dramatic in incident.

SEEKING some measure of relief for American farmers, the interstate commerce commission has ordered an investigation into rates and charges on grain and grain products. The inquiry affects all roads carrying those products. The American Farm Bureau federation has asked a 30 per cent reduction in rates on wheat and flour for export, and Secretary Wallace has recommended a 25 per cent cut in rates on farm products.

New Mexico State Items

The Titsworth Brothers' store at Capitan, one of the largest mercantile establishments in Lincoln county, was totally destroyed by fire.

Damage to the cotton crop in the section of Carlsbad by the big hailstorm is less than at first reported, according to reports of some of the growers.

The report of the big gin at Roswell recently showed that 300 bales of cotton had been ginned. The cotton is of a good quality and is selling for about 30 cents per pound.

Clarence Poorman, foreman of the bridge crew of the Rock Island at Tucumcari died at the hospital as the result of a fall from the top of the bridge over Barranca creek.

Cotton growers in the vicinity of Las Cruces sold 110 bales of cotton during the past week for $18,000, this being one of the largest sales in the state for the year. The price paid to the growers was 30 cents per pound.

Roy Holderness, an employee of the No. 5 mine at Dawson, was run over by a mine motor car and instantly killed. It is believed that the man attempted to throw a switch while his car was in motion and slipped and fell on the track.

The preliminary survey of the federal highway from Gallup to Farmington has been completed. The construction of the road will cost about $1,000,000, of which the county will have to pay $38,000. Contracts will be let for ten miles stretches.

It is reported from the federal land office at Santa Fe that 21,500 acres of oil lands in the Navajo Indian reservation were leased. The prices ranged from 25 cents to more than $4 per acre according to the nearness of the lands to the developed area.

Twenty-two members of the Las Vegas Rotary Club and their wives and an equal number of Rotarians and their ladies from Albuquerque, held an inter-city meeting at La Fonda hotel, Santa Fe, Saturday, Oct. 27. A banquet was held at 6 p. m., followed by a dance in the ballroom of the hotel.

The big ranch house of William Utten, near Aztec, is believed to be the first in New Mexico to use gas for lights, heat and cooking. The gas is piped from the Mexo-Colo oil well on the Miller place a few miles away, and Mr. Utten has it piped all through the big home. Owing to the cheapness of gas as a fuel and light it is believed that many of the farmers and ranchmen will soon have it installed in their homes.

The Cowboys' Reunion Association, out of appreciation for the cooperation and boosting it has received, will act as host to the people of Las Vegas and vicinity on Thanksgiving day. There will be a big free barbecue with half a dozen fat steers done to the right turn by an old timers barbecue expert who knows his business, and for entertainment there will be some good pony and horse races, and in the afternoon a football game.

A shooting affray which narrowly missed ending as a tragedy, occurred on the main street of Farmington when W. W. Naylor fired three shots at C. A. Jones. Naylor and Jones, it is alleged, had some trouble in the past, and when Naylor found Jones standing in front of the San Juan County Bank, he placed a 45 six gun [illegible] and pulled the trigger. For some reason the gun missed fire and Jones took to flight, Naylor firing three shots at the fleeing man as he passed out of sight around the corner, all of the bullets going wild. Later both the men were taken into custody by Sheriff Morris and taken to the county jail at Aztec, where they are being held for a hearing.

The survey work on the big seventy-five-mile irrigation canal in San Juan county is going ahead rapidly and three crews are now in the field under the direction of C. C. Fisher. Two lines are being run from different points on the Las Animas river to an intersecting point on the La Plata near the New Mexico line. One of the crews is taking up the acreage that will come under the new ditch and the laterals in order to arrive at the cost of the project, which it is believed will be about $4,000,000.

Jack Norris, aged 19, and Harvey Vaught, aged 20, were charged with highway robbery at a hearing in the Justice of the Peace Court at Fort Sumner. It is alleged that the two boys held up two young men near the city at the point of a gun and took what money they had. Later it is alleged that they robbed several stores in the city of jewelry and other articles. Vaught has confessed to the crime, it is said, but Norris pleaded not guilty and his bond was fixed at $7,000. Norris was taken to the Curry county jail for safe keeping and it is reported that he has confessed to Sheriff Allen.

Fire, starting probably from the explosion of a small wood-burning stove, destroyed the commissary and shop building at the Los Alamos Ranch school, west of Buckman, the loss being roughly estimated by Director A. J. Connell at $20,000, partially insured.

The Citizens' National Bank at Roswell, with deposits exceeding $1,000,000, was closed by the national bank examiner. No statement was made. According to business men, the bank has been struggling for some time to readjust itself to losses sustained in the readjustment period.

Two pleasant ways to relieve a cough

Take your choice and suit your taste, S-B—or Menthol flavor. A sure relief for coughs, colds and hoarseness. Put one in your mouth at bedtime. *Always keep a box on hand.*

TRADE MARK

SMITH BROTHERS

S.B. COUGH DROPS MENTHOL (orange colored box)

Famous since 1847

Knew From Experience.

Anxious Mamma—Willie is upstairs crying with the toothache.

Practical Father—Take him around to the dentist's.

A. M.—I haven't any money.

P. F.—You won't need any money. The toothache will stop before you get there.—Boston Transcript.

Something Left.

The Missionary—My erring brother, have you been Christianized?

The Native—Not completely. They have gobbled all my land, but I still have a few clothes.—Indianapolis Journal.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

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

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

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

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

MOTHER! GIVE SICK BABY "CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP"

Harmless Laxative to Clean Liver and Bowels of Baby or Child.

Even constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits! Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.—Advertisement.

BAR CLAY ROOFS IN JAPAN

Earthquake Causes Order Forbidding Use of Heavy Materials for House Coverings.

Inquiries for copper roofing to be used in rebuilding the devastated Japanese cities have been made of the Copper and Brass Research association. It is understood that these inquiries are from sources representing the Japanese government. Except for modern American construction in Tokyo and Yokohama, all houses were roofed entirely with large, hand-made clay tile. These made a very heavy roof, which, when the earthquake tremors first came, caused heavy casualties by falling on the fleeing people in the streets, and by their weight brought about a complete collapse of many houses which might otherwise have resisted the earthquake shocks.

It is understood that the Japanese government has already issued an order forbidding the use of heavy roofing materials and is endeavoring to obtain roofing of the lightest possible weight which is at the same time fireproof and earthquake proof.

The attention of their experts has been drawn to the possibilities of copper roofing, in view of its light weight and fire-resisting qualities.

Jerome Bonaparte Left Bride.

Jerome Bonaparte married Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of William Patterson, one of the leading citizens of Baltimore. The match was opposed violently by Napoleon, Jerome's brother, who was then first consul of France, says the Detroit News. Their mother tried to aid Napoleon in his effort to have Jerome desert his wife. Jerome refused to yield, and then Napoleon asked Pope Pius VII to publish a bull annulling the marriage. The pope replied that after a careful investigation he could find no grounds for complying with the request of the emperor. Napoleon was furious and at once instructed his imperial council of state to declare the marriage null and void, which that body obediently proceeded to do.

In the meantime Jerome Bonaparte and his wife went to Europe, but Napoleon refused to see his brother. Eventually Jerome yielded to the stronger nature and shamefully deserted his bride.

Long Enough.

Mr. Sideline—The paper says skirts are to be worn longer than ever.

Mrs. Sideline—Well, you needn't be figgerin' on me wearin' mine any longer. I've worn it five years this comin' fall.—Harper's Bazaar.

Most of the [illegible] affected by [illegible] is cultivated.

Many a girl who believes that she is too good to do housework believes that her mother isn't.

Do *you* take orders from a Coffee Pot?

IT must be humiliating for thousands of people to confess that they lack the will-power to stop coffee.

They know from experience that it results in irritated nerves; keeps them awake nights; makes them nervous. Yet they don't seem to be able to say "no."

If you find that coffee harms you, change to the pure cereal beverage, Postum. You'll find it delicious and satisfying. And it is absolutely free from caffeine or any other harmful drug, so you can drink Postum at any meal, and as much as you want.

Your grocer sells Postum in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) prepared instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages) for those who prefer the flavor brought out by boiling fully 20 minutes. The cost of either form is about one-half cent a cup.

Postum FOR HEALTH

There's a Reason

DENVER BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

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

CLEANERS AND DYERS

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

DIAMONDS

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

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

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

COLORADO MID-MONTH CROP AND LIVE STOCK NOTES

General—Late crops have matured well in Colorado due to the favorable fall and absence of frost, according to U. S. Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates. In important agricultural sections in the eastern and northeastern parts of the state, the first killing frost occurred about Oct. 12, and about the last week in September in higher altitudes. Moisture conditions are favorable to fall grains, but have delayed harvesting operations and caused some deterioration in quality of crops. Transportation conditions are generally favorable and marketing of crops progressing about normally for this season of the year.

Grain—The seeding of fall wheat is making the usual progress and due to favorable moisture conditions, fields already sown are in good condition. The harvesting of all grain is about completed, even in the high altitudes, but both harvesting and threshing have been interfered with to some extent by rains. Some wheat fields were not cut due to the severe rust damage. Where threshing has been completed the yield of oats and barley are shown to be generally better than usual.

Corn and Grain Sorghums—Corn has generally matured well, as killing frosts did not occur in important sections until Oct. 12. Moisture conditions have generally been favorable and the yield is above the usual and the grain is of good quality. The crop is generally conceded to be the best on record in the history of the state. Some picking and marketing has begun but is not general as yet. Grain sorghums have also produced an excellent crop, but rains have interfered somewhat with harvesting.

Potatoes and Sugar Beets—It is apparent that there is a greater deterioration in potatoes account of blight and other diseases than estimated earlier, due largely to excessive moisture during the latter part of the season. Digging is generally well advanced with yields somewhat below average. Sugar beets, however, are still in good condition with very little disease reported, but account of the moisture, the sugar content remains low and harvesting materially delayed.

Fruit and Truck Crops—Apples have [illegible] well but some wind damage and further deterioration from the codling moth has occurred. Picking is about half completed and shipping is in good progress; about 25 per cent moved. The pear crop is practically all picked and shipped, 180 cars forwarded to date. The production is [illegible]. The harvesting of [illegible] is nearing completion, with a crop much above average. Excessive moisture has caused a slight reduction in quality. Lettuce conditions is fair to good condition, and shipping nearly completed; onions fair to good and harvesting nearly finished. The marketing of the early cabbage crop is practically done and much of the late crop is already marketed.

Live Stock, Hay and Pastures—Ranges and pastures continue the "best in years" and in many sections grass is curing well. Some complaint, however, is received of grass still being green and lacking in concentrated feeding value. Considerable damage from rain is reported to all hay crops, the quality is low in many sections. Cattle and sheep reflect the high condition of ranges, being fatter than usual. Very little disease or losses from other causes are reported.

New Top for Oil Tanks Tested

Chicago.—Dropping a lighted match into a tank containing more than 1,000 gallons of gasoline while he stood above it was the test an inventor put to his "pet" here in demonstrating a new floating airtight, fireproof heavy steel top for oil tanks to a number of the leading oil company officials of the country.

Pistol Duel Fatal

Jefferson, Texas.—The sheriff of Marion county and the constable of the county seat engaged in a pistol duel a few days ago and the county is shocked at the loss of two of its most prominent peace officers, both past 50 years of age.

German Consulate in St. Louis Closed

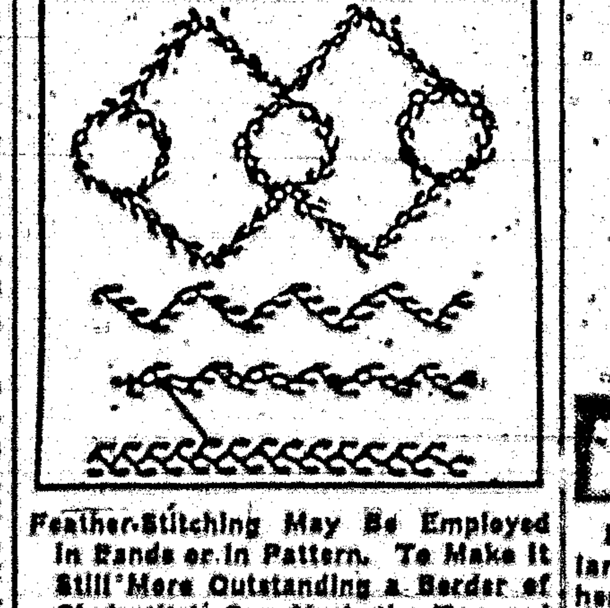
St. Louis, Mo.—Dr. Hugo Mundt, German consul here, whose territory comprises Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Colorado and New Mexico has announced that he would close the consulate Dec. 1. The announcement followed receipt of word from Chancellor Stresemann to close the offices. Dr. Mundt expressed the opinion that the move was in accord with the rigid economic program being put into effect by Germany.

USE HANDWORK ON MANY ACCESSORIES

Feather-Stitching Adds to Linens Made at Home, or to Frocks.

Never was a stitch invented which permitted of so many interesting and attractive variations as the good old-fashioned feather-stitch. Starting with the plain stitch, in which the thread loops once over the needle in a horizontal way, it may be elaborated to form delightful borders or corner medallions of various patterns.

Plain feather-stitching—sometimes called the single coral stitch—is worked vertically. There is no rule for the size of the stitch. It may be long or short, but it must be uniform throughout the design. First, bring the needle up through the cloth, form thread into a loop and hold it down with the left thumb. Insert the needle on the left a short distance from where it came up, and bring it out in

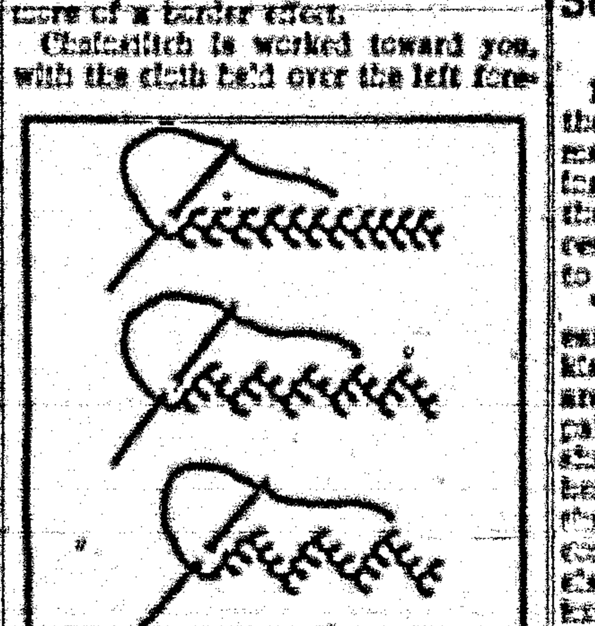


Feather-Stitching May Be Employed in Bands or in Pattern. To Make It Still More Outstanding a Border of Chainstitch Can Mark the Top and Bottom Line.

a slanting direction over the held-down thread. Repeat the stitch to the right, and continue from left to right alternately.

Double and treble feather-stitching is worked like the single stitch, only two or three stitches are added at each side instead of stopping with the single stitch. A pretty finish for the wider rows is made by a row of chain-stitch at top and bottom, giving it more of a border effect.

Chainstitch is worked toward you, with the cloth held over the left fore-



Three Designs in Feather-Stitching, Showing How They Are Made.

finger. Fasten thread at upper edge and bring the needle through from underneath. Hold thread to the left with the thumb, insert the needle where the thread comes out, bring it through about one-eighth inch below, and over the thread to form a loop. Continue, always inserting the needle inside the loop of the last stitch and be careful to have the stitches of uniform length.

Designs can be outlined in feather-stitch, and make effective decorations for lunch cloth, dresser scarfs, or any of the many accessories that are used about the house, or on frocks and lingerie. They should first be drawn on, using a carbon paper over which the design is laid. This done, all that is necessary is to follow the lines thus made, employing the simple feather stitch.

Heavy Coat of Raccoon Built on Sports Lines

Few furs maintain so lasting a popularity as raccoon. The heavy coat here shown is built on loose, sports lines, is practical for the coldest weather, and is generally satisfactory.

Select Earrings That Will Suit Your Eyes

It is something of a problem and not the casual thing that most women make of this selecting a really becoming pair of earrings. An authority on the subject of beauty and of such accessories as enhances it has this advice to offer. She says:

"How many women when selecting earrings stop to think: 'Will these be kind to my eyes?' Very often fine eyes are made to appear pale in color. The pale eye can lose its subtle and delicate shades, the darker become dull and heavy. Better a becoming glass bead than the most exquisite jewel if it becomes a serious rival to the finer features of the face. Brown eyes are enhanced by orange-yellow, all shades of coral and the coral pearl. Eyes of blue [illegible] amethyst, a deeper or lighter blue, deep red and jet. Gray eyes can take the same colors as blue, with amber added, but the colors should be opaque. The most difficult are the confusing eyes, when sometimes it is wiser to refrain from wearing earrings during the daytime, although, when chosen by artificial light for evening wear of a sufficiently pale or deep shade, they can be an asset. Crystal aquamarine, light topaz, opal or jet, would give added color, and if the [illegible] or the coloration of the hat is in tone an excellent effect can be obtained, because a pale eye, under suitable conditions, appears to absorb color and reflect it."

Color Scheme Should Be Chosen With Care

It is quite right that in one's own private rooms be indulge in any color scheme that is particularly pleasing to him. A living room color scheme should be cheerful and a combination of various colors. There must be a predominating color, yet it should not stand out too strongly. Soft yellows and creams, dull old rose, grays that are "alive"—that is, those that are mixed with lavender, rose or yellow; or apple green (as well as other greens that are allied to this green) are used very successfully as the leading color. Those who are particularly fond of having flowers in their living room practically all the time, and most of us belong to this class, should be careful not to have a color scheme that will not permit of the introduction of flowers of any and all colors. For instance, so many living rooms are finished almost entirely in yellow or some tone of red. This is very unfortunate. Yellow flowers are very prominent, and they are altogether suited to outdoor coloring. But at what a disadvantage is a beautiful bunch of yellow zinnias, for instance, in a red room? Or how uncomfortable must a bunch of lovely, pink or red roses feel in a room that stands out as yellow in tone! This may be avoided. One method of doing so is by the introduction of quite a great deal of blue, particularly of the brighter tones, of red, lavenders and various shades of green. If these suggested tones are introduced in the walls and in the draperies they will be found to blend with any of the dominating colors spoken of above and also with any temporary ornament that may be introduced. But remember that there must be enough of them to act as answering tones, strong enough to act as a balance. Blue is particularly remarkable as a peacemaker among discordant colors.

Machine Hemstitching Resembles Handwork

Put two strips of your goods together, having them the width that you want between two rows of hemstitching. Turn the edges of these strips in just the same as you would do if you were going to put insertion between the strips. Now take about twenty thicknesses of grocery paper or newspaper and place these between the two strips of goods, the edges of which you have turned in, holding the edges of the strips of goods and the edges of the paper evenly together. Now sew the edges of the goods and the papers together on the machine, taking care to sew as closely to the edge as possible. When finished, pull the paper away from the goods. The length of the stitch produced by placing several thicknesses of the paper between the goods forms a hemstitch which is quickly and easily made, and is very pretty and closely resembles hand hemstitching. The width of the hemstitch will be according to the number of thicknesses of paper which you use.

Wrap Gloves in Flannel.

It is worth while taking care of a good pair of gloves. If kid and suede gloves are wrapped in flannel when not in use they will last longer than when put away uncovered.

NEW AREA IN FLYING NEAR

Inexpensive Transportation Foreshadowed by Remarkable Success Attained by Motor Gliders.

A new era in air flying, that of cheap, safe, popular airplaning, is foreshadowed by the remarkable success attained by tiny British airplanes called motor gliders. One of these, a small monoplane fitted with a three-horse power engine, recently reached a speed of 53 miles an hour during tests near London. It climbed to 2,350 feet, and, although in the air for an hour and 20 minutes, consumed less than a gallon of gasoline.

French aviation experts also are perfecting similar "pocket-planes," intended for use by amateur aviators and sporting enthusiasts. In England a small "car with wings," capable of carrying its owner through the air at the speed of an express train with no more power than is required by a motorcycle, has reached such a practical stage that orders are being booked for it by the public.

Rising out of small fields and being wonderfully controllable in the air, these cheaply-run winged cars are to be made to alight so slowly that the risk of a crash on landing, even under adverse circumstances, will be practically eliminated. Furthermore, such machines will be so handy on the ground, and their wings will fold so neatly, that it will be possible to house them in ordinary motor garages.

It is expected that the owner of one of these machines will be able to make the trip from London to Paris and back, sweeping high over the channel and escaping all the irritations and delays of earth transport, for about $5. A movement is now on foot to get motor-garage proprietors to set aside smooth-surfaced fields, marked clearly so they can be seen from above. In this way the drivers of little "air cars," when on week-end aerial rambles, will have points all over the country where they can descend and replenish their gasoline tanks, or make any necessary repairs or adjustments.

Must Guard Our Pheasants.

The shells and shells of the World war are even now damaging the game birds of America, indirectly but none the less vitally. Lee S. Crandall, curator of birds of the New York Zoological park, in a report to the American Game Protective association warns that unless the few fortunate possessors of aviary pheasants cherish and increase them during the coming breeding season all species are in danger of becoming virtually extinct. The industry of collecting and distributing wild birds and animals has been badly demoralized by the war and American breeders can no longer depend upon European importations for supply, he explained. The seed stock of many kinds of game birds and waterfowl has become dangerously reduced and even if it is possible to obtain fresh stock, the newly-imported, wild-caught birds often breed with great reluctance and years must pass before a prolific breeding strain can be developed from them.

Center of Goldfish Industry.

What makes Philadelphia the center for breeding those rare and wonderful fish [illegible] in an aquarium?

Experts tell me it is the center and regularly produces the largest crop of goldfish of unusual types and other strange kinds of what I may call toy fish. You will find the reason for this odd industry in those despised [illegible] which [illegible] the Neck.

It seems that even a goldfish has its best on its natural food. Fish [illegible] know that and so they go down to the Neck and scoop up from those stagnant water holes and trenches the larvae which to a fish are as beefsteak and baked potatoes to an athlete.

I have it from a sea captain who has been everywhere that here he finds the largest variety and best specimens of these fish which are equal to please the eye, but not to please the stomach.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

To Hunt Fossils in Patagonia.

A five-year hunt for fossils of extinct species of mammals which appeared ages ago, will be begun soon, when Prof. Elmer S. Riggs, associate curator of paleontology of the Field Museum of Natural History, of Chicago, and three assistants will sail for Buenos Aires on the first leg of their expedition. After exploring the Argentine pampas, the party will strike southward along the Atlantic coast as far as the Straits of Magellan. It [illegible] the work will be along beaches where the ledges are accessible only a few hours each day. In the extremity of Patagonia, a land of strange legends and folk-lore, the party will search for fossil remains of unique and much more ancient animals, which existed in South America in the area when it was almost as widely separated from North America as Australia is now separated from Asia. This isolation accounts for strange fossils.

Acts to Save Animals' Teeth.

The Royal Zoological society which runs the "zoo" in Regents' park has a new curator and one of the first things he did when he assumed office was to put the apes on a diet of hardtack so as to save their teeth, which were becoming loosened on a diet of bananas, potatoes, oranges and bread. The trouble seemed to be a loosening of the teeth like pyorrhea. The unwilling boarders at the zoo take to the hardtack and seem to prefer it to the soft food.

GOOD HIGHWAYS

Large Problem Faced Is Durability of Highways

In my travels over the United States I have been most favorably impressed by the great strides in highway improvements made in many states, writes L. G. Fairbank in an exchange.

One gratifying feature is the determination of national, state and county authorities to have real highways, not merely makeshifts. They have profited by experience and realize that to meet the transportation conditions the highways must be constructed accordingly.

In the old days of transportation on steam roads we had the narrow gauge lines with small engines and cars. Heavier loads meant economy in transportation and naturally heavier loads meant heavier cars and locomotives. To meet this situation, however, improvements had to be made in roadbeds and a different type of steel rails had to be provided. This situation exists today in our transportation over the state and national highways. We must have a different program of road construction and that is just what is going on virtually everywhere.

Often it is thought that heavy vehicles, carrying heavy loads, are responsible for the deplorable condition of some highways. We have seen photographic and other proof of the wrecking of roads. We have seen the calamitous condition of pavements smashed by pressure of some kind. What is the answer?

In the fall we find some roads as models of durability. In the spring they are wrecks. Meanwhile heavy trucks had been driven over them. Could there be a superficially plainer case of cause and effect? It was obvious that to save the roads the trucks and the loads must be made lighter.

On some stretches of the road where the collapse of the pavements is most discouraging, nothing goes wrong. There the trucks do not crush the concrete or buckle the brick pavements. The loads are precisely the same that are hauled over other stretches of the road. The same wheels of the same vehicles roll over sections that stand up under the test that roll over the strips that gave way. What, then, is responsible?

Is it the weight of the loads or is it the manner in which the road was constructed? Is it the way the builders failed to adapt their work to the conditions they had to deal with? Is it that soil and drainage, materials and construction methods did not get proper attention?

When one road along a sandy ridge, with good, natural drainage, comes through a hard winter scarcely the worse for wear and another road in the same district and the same climate, carrying the same traffic, with the same truck loads, but with spots in which the subsoil is wet and there is no natural drainage, is found in a state of collapse after the frost comes out of the ground, what is the logical conclusion? Is it lighter loads or closer attention to drainage and other important features entering into the construction of our highways?

Isn't the remedy to be sought in the more scientific adjustment of the highways to the natural changes in the direction of larger vehicle units and [illegible] the public roads? The question is vital to the [illegible] country highways, their construction and maintenance. It is of immense importance to all producers and consumers. It is a basic transportation problem for America's millions of people who want to do the sensible thing and the right thing for all interested.

The trend is strongly along this line and that is why highway construction in 1923 is far in advance of such work done in years gone by.

When Is a Bad Highway a Good One Is Question

When is a bad road a good road? And when is a good road a bad road? Questions seemingly foolish, that are asked by H. R. Leonard, an authority on automobiles, in all seriousness and then answered by him with considerable logic.

"Many motorists," he says, "think of a road with a macadam, concrete or asphalt surface as 'good' without considering any other feature of travel over it. A road should not be judged by its surface alone, however. Some of the so-called bad roads with their cleaner air and picturesque scenery loom up as vastly more desirable for enjoyable motoring than the over-traveled highways that parallel them. In these modern times when the motorist rides on long flexible springs and his car is equipped with efficient devices for checking spring recoil, he can essay gypsy trails and country turnpikes with complete confidence. If his automobile is properly equipped he will ride in comfort at most any pace he chooses."

Trying New Road Surface.

A new kind of road surface is being experimented with in Manchester, England. Concrete blocks, six inches square and three inches deep, with a top plate of cast iron a quarter of an inch in width, are being laid.

Question as to Subway.

Why spend $50,000 a mile to build good roads that lead 36 automobile riders to death at railroad crossings in one day? Why not have the roads cross either over or under the railroad tracks?

MERCHANT GIVES MORE EVIDENCE

W. F. Penny, prominent merchant of Hendersonville, N. C., and a leader in the civic and business affairs of his section, gives unstinted praise to Tanlac, which, he states, has restored his health and overcome troubles that had defied treatment for years:

"For many years," stated Mr. Penny, "I was a great sufferer from indigestion and stomach trouble. Ulceration set in and necessitated an operation. Utter lack of digestive power over a long period so weakened me that I was hardly able to attend to my business.

"Tanlac seemed to reach the seat of my troubles at once and now I have normal strength and activity in every way. Tanlac is undoubtedly the best stomach medicine to be had."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Take no substitute. Over 40 million bottles sold.—Advertisement.

Just a Week's Run.

"What sort of a baseball team has your town?"

"Well, sir, the first week of the season we were sure we were going to win the pennant, and now there's hardly anybody in this town can tell you whether the team is in fourth or sixth place."

Sure Relief
FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

RELIEF from COUGHS & COLDS
[illegible]
Sold Everywhere—35c.
HALL & RUCKEL, N.Y., MFRS.

INFLAMED EYES
[illegible]

FRECKLES!
POSITIVELY REMOVED
[illegible]

Light Meal.

He was desirous of the excitement [illegible] to be found in the Wild West when he entered what seemed to be the only hotel in the place. After ordering [illegible] to a table and giving the stranger a glass of water, the waiter inquired: "Will you have sausage or toast?"

"No, I never eat 'em," the guest replied.

"In that case," said the waiter, "[illegible]."

To Have a Clear, Sweet Skin

Touch pimples, redness, roughness or itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse, dry gently and dust on a little Cuticura Talcum to leave a fascinating fragrance on skin. Everywhere 25c each.—Advertisement.

Don't Despair.

No affliction nor temptation, no guilt nor power of sin, no wounded spirit nor troubled conscience, should induce us to despair of help and comfort from God.—T. Scott.

Mrs. Gertrude Sell

AFTER THE FLU

If the Flu Left You Weak, or You're in Need of a Tonic to Build You Up, Take This Advice

Houston, Texas—"I was in a terribly run-down condition of health after a siege of ptomaine poisoning, and then the influenza. I could not seem to regain my strength and was really not able to do my housework. I knew I needed a good tonic and builder and remembered how my folks used to regard Dr. Pierce's remedies in my girlhood days, and then I decided to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking the second bottle I found it was doing me a world of good, strength returned rapidly and I felt better in every way. I am glad indeed to recommend the medicine that did me so much good and do not hesitate to give this statement."—Mrs. Gertrude Sell, 1236 Rutland St.

Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel in Buffalo, N.Y., for trial pkg.

1—Beautiful new building of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington, nearing completion. 2—Douglas "world cruiser" in which army aviators hope to make a flight around the world. 3—Maestro Nini Rinaldi of Milan, aged twelve years, who composed an oratorio entitled, "The Childhood of Saint John the Baptist," and conducted an orchestra of 250 that played it in Tourcoing, France, before musicians from many lands.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President and Governors Discuss Ways of Enforcing the Prohibition Law.

LLOYD GEORGE ON GERMANY

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

HOW our laws can be enforced, especially the prohibition law, is [illegible] the minds of a great many Americans these days. A citizenship conference on the subject has just been held in Washington under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and, so far as the Volstead act is concerned, the addresses of some of the eminent conferees developed a decided difference of opinion. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, calling the present state of things "whisky rebellion," squarely laid the blame for the lack of its suppression at the doors of the White House. He charged the federal enforcement service with inefficiency and held it responsible for the flood of illegal liquor that is pouring into local communities. He said the government agents, in his belief, not only winked at violations of the law but in many cases acted as graft collectors. He held politics chiefly responsible for the "black disgrace," asserting that in state after state the bills of the dominant party—Democratic or Republican—were paid for years by the liquor interests, and he did not spare the apparently respectable citizens who patronize the bootleggers and thus maintain the industry.

"The President," declared Mr. Pinchot, "is the only man who can end the present conspiracy. It is time to suggest that the laws cannot be enforced. That the government of the United States, the most powerful nation on earth, with the people overwhelmingly behind it, is powerless before a few thousand, or a few hundred thousand, of greedy lawbreakers is simply unthinkable. The fact is, we have never really tried."

Some people, notably former Governor Allen of Kansas, disgusted with this pronouncement of Pinchot's, and a good many of the President's warmest supporters thought the Pennsylvanian had unfairly broken the "pre-Coolidge agreement" to permit the President to demonstrate his ability to run the government satisfactorily before any other Republican hats should be cast into the ring. They said Pinchot, recognized as a presidential possibility, was trying to put Mr. Coolidge on the defensive.

Mr. Coolidge himself, however, did not appear to the least worried over the situation. Imperturbable as usual, he waited for the opening of the conference of the governors of the states in Washington Saturday, and then set before that gathering what he thinks is the commonsense view of the problem of prohibition enforcement. Without replying directly to Governor Pinchot's charges, he pointed out that an extraordinary change in the habits of the American people cannot be wrought in a few years; that complete prohibition will require time and a long process of education; that to improve conditions there must be a general tightening up of all government agencies, federal, state and municipal.

Before going to Washington the governors met in West Baden, Ind. There, too, they discussed prohibition, and many of them, especially those from the South, expressed the opinion that the dry law should be enforced by the states rather than by the federal government.

IF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE were still prime minister of Great Britain he could not be received with more honor and acclaim than are being given him during his tour of American cities. Everywhere he stops the officials and eminent citizens welcome him and the populace turns out to cheer him and to hear him. Not all his auditors agree with all he says, but every American—except perhaps a few Sinn Feiners and pro-Germans who really are not true Americans—is glad to listen to the words of the man who more than any other individual won the war against Germany.

Probably his most significant address was that delivered in Chicago. To an audience of 12,000 the former premier set forth in plain terms the British position in the matter of reparations, arguing that, while his country was as vitally interested as any other in getting from Germany all that is possible, it believed the way to go about it was to restore the credit of Germany so that she could pay. France's method of seeking to collect by invasion and occupation of the Ruhr, he said, means "revolution instead of reparations" and is "driving 60,000,000 of people into despair."

Mr. Lloyd George then, as he had in other addresses, declared himself wholly in favor of the proposal of Secretary Hughes, that a commission of experts should determine Germany's capacity to pay. He presumed that the United States would be represented on such a commission, and could find no reason why France should object to the plan. In this way, he said, "we would find a way to ascertain how much Germany can pay, and once we have done that, then we could march together to compel her to pay."

In conclusion Mr. Lloyd George spoke of the day of the armistice, saying:

"It was a red dawn, but it was the dawn of peace, and our hopes were high. There is an old oriental saying, 'Hast seen the dawn? Then hast not yet seen the dusk.' The skies are full of menace. Stormclouds are gathering over Europe. It will need all the wisdom, all the calm, all the judgment of the mariners who are guiding the ship of civilization to navigate it, or else it will be wrecked with its invaluable cargo of achievement and hope for mankind."

CHANCELLOR STRESEMANN, having [illegible] of Germany by the passage of the authorization act by the reichstag, is pursuing with determination a path beset with difficulties. His first announcement was of a [illegible] currency system. During the first week of November a new currency, known as the rentenmark, will appear. It will be based on the Rentenbank gold reserve and [illegible] mortgages on all German real property, and at first will amount to 1,200,000,000 marks, including the reserve. Next there will be an issue of small gold loan certificates to a total of 500,000,000 gold marks. The paper mark will remain in the field for a time and there will be no effort to control its exchange value. This seemed quite satisfactory to every one, but meanwhile the Socialists and Communists were busy and the people were hungry and without employment. In Berlin, Leipzig and other places there were desperate food riots which the police could quell only with bloodshed. Then the states of Saxony and Thuringia, where the Communists and Socialists are in control, openly defied Stresemann and the Berlin government. The dictator's military governor of Saxony had ordered the disbandment of the state's protective organizations and the surrender of their arms, threatening military action against them if they did not comply. Herr Zeigner, Socialist prime minister of the state, said he would ignore the order and the Saxon diet sustained him. Thuringia, which is governed by "workers" organized much like a Russian soviet, was ordered not to form a republican guard. Herr Froelich, head of the Thuringian government, replied in a long and defiant proclamation, declaring Stresemann's dictatorship unconstitutional and asserting the state would reorganize its defensive forces to carry the fight through to a finish at Saxony's side. The German cabinet at once decided to give full powers to the military commanders in Saxony and Thuringia to see that the orders of the government are carried out.

Bavaria under the dictatorship of Von Kahr is reasonably quiet. An ordinance has been issued ordering the disbandment of all Red societies and forbidding the dissemination of propaganda of the third Internationale.

DEALS between France and industrial magnates of the Ruhr for resumption of deliveries of material in kind to the allies on reparations account are falling through because Herr Stresemann has stated publicly that the industrialists need not look to the German government for payment of such material, especially during the reorganization of the nation's finances. A memorandum to this effect was delivered to Premier Poincare, who declined to discuss the matter at all until the occupied regions resume work and payments in kind. The French intend to continue the exploitation of the seized Ruhr industries, holding that the German government must find a means of paying the owners. If Poincare persists in his present course there is revived danger that France will be isolated against Germany. The British authorities have been studying the Belgian [illegible] plan known as the "technical studies" and are said to approve of it, and it is believed the Italian and Japanese representatives on the reparations commission are of the same mind. So far the French have been able to sidetrack any formal consideration of this plan.

The Belgians estimate that by means of mortgages the allies can raise 2,870,000,000 gold marks ($717,500,000) annually for cash reparations payments, leaving the German government the balance to cover the budget and also to pay for coal and other deliveries in kind. This total is slightly less than the original reparations schedule, which amounted to 2,000,000,000 gold marks ($500,000,000) in cash plus 26 per cent of the exports annually, an estimated grand total of 3,500,000,000 gold marks.

STILL several days after the American Legion opened its annual convention in San Francisco last Monday it seemed there must be a quarrel over the Ku Klux Klan question that might split the Legion wide open. Delegates from Michigan and other states were determined to force the issue by offering resolutions fully condemning the Klan. Others were aware of the grave danger involved in this and sought to avert such action. Finally the committee on resolutions came to agreement and submitted to the convention a resolution which, while not specifically mentioning the Klan, condemned all organizations fostering racial and religious hatred.

THE Oklahoma house of representatives has called a special session providing for an investigation of every member of the body to determine whether he belonged to the Ku Klux Klan and authorizing the expulsion of all members found to be klansmen. The house committee on investigation and the impeachment of Governor Walton and other state officers proceeded with its work vigorously.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL, famous Jewish author and publicist, appeared before the American Jewish congress in New York and asserted that the Jews must forego their political hopes regarding Palestine "rather than throw a match into such a powder factory as the world has become." The congress formally disavowed this view. Next day Mr. Zangwill said he never had seen an audience slower to understand or more dense to appreciate this vital issue. "The trouble today," he added, "arises from a weak British government, in the fact that the Arab understands politics and the Jew does not, because he has lost contact with national politics through 1,800 years' absence from his national home."

IT ISN'T necessary to tell anyone the Yankees won the world's championship nor how they won it, but the event must be set down as part of the record of the week. The receipts for the six games played were more than $1,000,000, of which the players divided up nearly $368,000. The series was more than commonly dramatic in incident.

SEEKING some measure of relief for American farmers, the interstate commerce commission has ordered an investigation into rates and charges on grain and grain products. The inquiry affects all roads carrying those products. The American Farm Bureau federation has asked a 20 per cent reduction in rates on wheat and flour for export, and Secretary Wallace has recommended a 25 per cent cut in rates on farm products.

New Mexico State Items

The Titsworth Brothers' store at Capitan, one of the largest mercantile establishments in Lincoln county, was totally destroyed by fire.

Damage to the cotton crop in the section of Carlsbad by the big hailstorm is less than at first reported, according to reports of some of the growers.

The report of the big gin at Roswell recently showed that 300 bales of cotton had been ginned. The cotton is of a good quality and is selling for about 30 cents per pound.

Clarence Poorman, foreman of the bridge crew of the Rock Island at Tucumcari died at the hospital as the result of a fall from the top of the bridge over Baranca creek.

Cotton growers in the vicinity of Las Cruces sold 119 bales of cotton during the past week for $18,000, this being one of the largest sales in the state for the year. The price paid to the growers was 30 cents per pound.

Roy Holderness, an employee of the No. 5 mine at Dawson, was run over by a mine motor car and instantly killed. It is believed that the man attempted to throw a switch while his car was in motion and slipped and fell on the track.

The preliminary survey of the federal highway from Gallup to Farmington has been completed. The construction of the road will cost about $1,000,000, of which the county will have to pay $38,000. Contracts will be let for ten miles stretches.

It is reported from the federal land office at Santa Fe that 21,500 acres of oil lands in the Navajo Indian reservation were leased. The prices ranged from 25 cents to more than $4 per acre according to the nearness of the lands to the developed area.

Twenty-two members of the Las Vegas Rotary Club, with their wives and an equal number of Rotarians and their ladies from Albuquerque, held an inter-city meeting at La Fonda hotel, Santa Fe, Saturday, Oct. 27. A banquet was held at 6 p. m., followed by a dance in the ballroom of the hotel.

The big ranch house of William Utton, near Aztec, is believed to be the first in New Mexico to use gas for lights, heat and cooking. The gas is piped from the Mexodelo oil well on the Miller place a few miles away, and Mr. Utton has it piped all through the big house. Owing to the cheapness of gas as a fuel and light it is believed that many of the farmers and ranchmen will soon have it installed in their homes.

The Cowboys' Reunion Association, out of appreciation for the cooperation and boosting it has received, will act as host to the people of Las Vegas and vicinity on Thanksgiving day. There will be a big free barbecue with half a dozen fat steers done to the right turn by an old time barbecue expert who knows his business, and for other [illegible] there will be some good pony and horse races, and in the afternoon a football game.

A shooting affray which narrowly missed ending as a tragedy, occurred on the main street of Farmington when W. W. Nestor fired three shots at C. A. Jones. Nestor and Jones, it is alleged, had some trouble in the past, and when Nestor found Jones standing in front of the San Juan County Bank, he [illegible] the corner. For some reason the gun missed fire and Jones took to flight, Nestor firing three shots at the fleeing man as he turned out of sight around the corner, all of the bullets going wild. Later both the men were taken into custody by Sheriff [illegible] and taken to the county jail at Aztec, where they are being held for a hearing.

The survey work on the big seventy-[illegible] irrigation canal in San Juan county is going ahead rapidly and three crews are now in the field under the direction of C. C. Fisher. Two crews are being sent from Colorado points on the Las Animas river to an intersecting point on the La Plata near the New Mexico line. One of the crews is taking up the acreage that will come under the new ditch and the laterals in order to arrive at the cost of the project, which it is believed will be about $4,000,000.

Jack Norris, aged 19, and Harvey Vaughn, aged 20, were charged with highway robbery at a hearing in the Justice of the Peace court at Fort Sumner. It is alleged that the two boys held up two young men near the city at the point of a gun and took what money they had. Later it is alleged that they robbed several stores in the city of jewelry and other articles. Vaughn has confessed to the crime, it is said, but Norris pleaded not guilty and his bond was fixed at $7,000. Norris was taken to the Curry county jail for safe keeping and it is reported that he has confessed to Sheriff Allen.

Fire, starting probably from the explosion of a small wood-burning stove, destroyed the commissary and shop building at the Los Alamos Ranch school, west of Buckman, the loss being roughly estimated by Director A. J. Connell at $30,000, partially insured.

The Citizens' National Bank at Roswell, with deposits exceeding $1,000,000, was closed by the national bank examiner. No statement was made. According to business men, the bank has been struggling for some time to readjust itself to losses sustained in the readjustment period.

Two pleasant ways to relieve a cough

Take your choice and suit your taste, S-B—or Menthol flavor. A sure relief for coughs, colds and hoarseness. Put one in your mouth at bedtime. *Always keep a box on hand.*

TRADE MARK

SMITH BROTHERS

S.B. COUGH DROPS MENTHOL (orange colored box)

Famous since 1847

Knew From Experience.

Anxious Mamma—Willie is upstairs crying with the toothache.

Practical Father—Take him around to the dentist's.

A. M.—I haven't any money.

P. F.—You won't need any money. The toothache will stop before you get there.—Boston Transcript.

Something Left.

The Missionary—My erring brother, have you been Christianized?

The Native—Not completely. They have gobbled all my land, but I still have a few clothes.—Indianapolis Journal.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

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

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

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

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

MOTHER! GIVE SICK BABY "CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP"

Harmless Laxative to Clean Liver and Bowels of Baby or Child.

Even constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits! Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.—Advertisement.

BAR CLAY ROOFS IN JAPAN

Earthquake Causes Order Forbidding Use of Heavy Materials for House Coverings.

Inquiries for copper roofing to be used in rebuilding the devastated Japanese cities have been made of the Copper and Brass Research association. It is understood that these inquiries are from sources representing the Japanese government. Except for modern American construction in Tokyo and Yokohama, all houses were roofed entirely with large, hand made clay tile. These made a very heavy roof, which, when the earthquake tremors first came, caused heavy casualties by falling on the fleeing people in the streets, and by their weight brought about a complete collapse of many houses which might otherwise have resisted the earthquake shocks.

It is understood that the Japanese government has already issued an order forbidding the use of heavy roofing materials and is endeavoring to obtain roofing of the lightest possible weight which is at the same time fire-proof and earthquake proof.

The attention of their experts has been drawn to the possibilities of copper roofing, in view of its light weight and fire-resisting qualities.

Much of the [illegible] affected by [illegible] is uninsured.

Jerome Bonaparte Left Bride.

Jerome Bonaparte married Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of William Patterson, one of the leading citizens of Baltimore. The match was opposed violently by Napoleon, Jerome's brother, who was then first consul of France, says the Detroit News. Their mother tried to aid Napoleon in his effort to have Jerome desert his wife. Jerome refused to yield, and then Napoleon asked Pope Pius VII to publish a bull annulling the marriage. The pope replied that after a careful investigation he could find no grounds for complying with the request of the emperor. Napoleon was furious and at once instructed his imperial council of state to declare the marriage null and void, which that body obediently proceeded to do.

In the meantime Jerome Bonaparte and his wife went to Europe, but Napoleon refused to see his brother. Eventually Jerome yielded to the stronger nature and shamefully deserted his bride.

Long Enough.

Mr. Stickler—The paper says skirts are to be worn longer than ever.

Mrs. Stickler—Well, you needn't be figurin' on me gettin' mine any longer. I've worn it five years this comin' fall.—Harper's Bazaar.

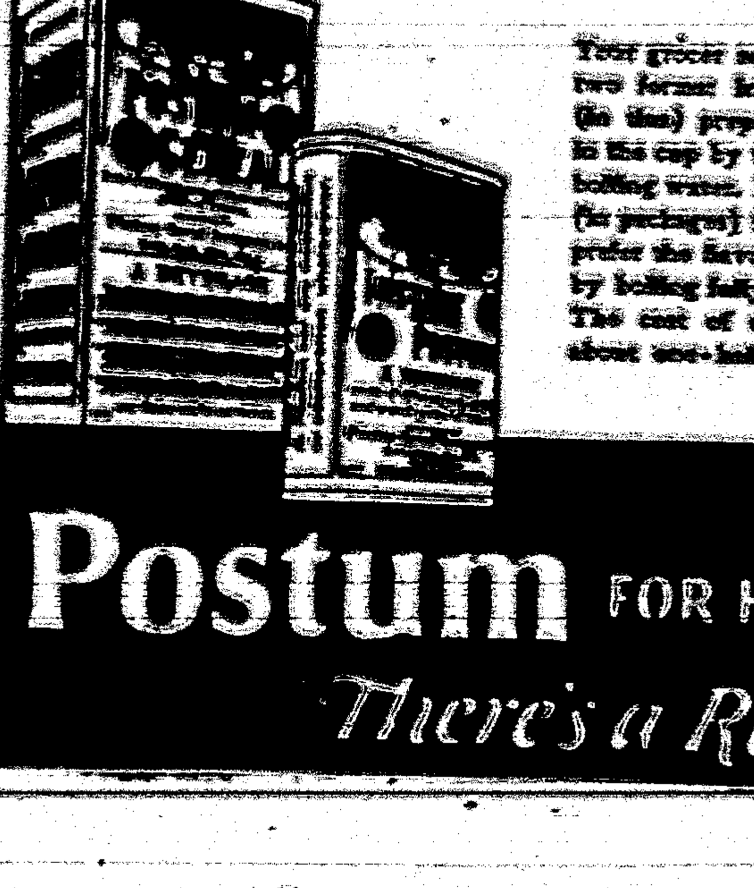
Many a girl who believes that she is too good to do housework believes that her mother isn't.

Do *you* take orders from a Coffee Pot?

IT must be humiliating for thousands of people to confess that they lack the will-power to stop coffee.

They know from experience that it results in irritated nerves; keeps them awake nights; makes them nervous. Yet they don't seem to be able to say "no."

If you find that coffee harms you, change to the pure cereal beverage, Postum. You'll find it delicious and satisfying. And it is absolutely free from caffeine or any other harmful drug, so you can drink Postum at any meal, and as much as you want.



Your grocer sells Postum in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) prepared instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages) for those who prefer the flavor brought out by boiling fully 20 minutes. The cost of either form is about one-half cent a cup.

Postum FOR HEALTH

There's a Reason

DENVER
BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

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

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

COLORADO MID-MONTH CROP AND LIVE STOCK NOTES

General—Late crops have matured well in Colorado due to the favorable fall and absence of frost, according to U. S. Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates. In important agricultural sections in the eastern and northeastern parts of the state, the first killing frost occurred about Oct. 12, and about the last week in September in higher altitudes. Moisture conditions are favorable to fall grains, but have delayed harvesting operations and caused some deterioration in quality of crops. Transportation conditions are generally favorable and marketing of crops progressing about normally for this season of the year.

Grain—The seeding of fall wheat is making the usual progress and due to favorable moisture conditions, fields already sown are in good condition. The harvesting of all grain is about completed, even in the high altitudes, but both harvesting and threshing have been interfered with to some extent by rains. Some wheat fields were not cut due to the severe rust damage. Where threshing has been completed the yield of oats and barley are shown to be generally better than usual.

Corn and Grain Sorghums—Corn has generally matured well, as killing frosts did not occur in important sections until Oct. 12. Moisture conditions have generally been favorable and the yield is above the usual and the grain is of good quality. The crop is generally conceded to be the best on record in the history of the state. Some picking and marketing has begun but is not general as yet. Grain sorghums have also produced an excellent crop, but rains have interfered somewhat with harvesting.

Potatoes and Sugar Beets—It is apparent that there is a greater deterioration in potatoes account of blight and other diseases than estimated earlier, due largely to excessive moisture during the latter part of the season. Digging is generally well advanced with yields somewhat below average. Sugar beets, however, are still in good condition with very little disease to report, but account of the moisture, the sugar content remains low and harvesting extremely delayed.

Deciduous Fruit Crops—Apples have suffered and continue with damage and further deterioration from the wet, cool weather prevailing. Picking is about half completed and shipping is in full progress, about 25 per cent moved. The pear crop is practically all picked and shipped, or now forwarded to date. The production is a good one, and the prospect of peaches is fairly satisfactory, with a crop much above average. The apricot outlook has caused a slight increase in quality. Before cold weather set in fruit generally matured and shipping nearly completed, some fair to good and bringing early prices. The marketing of the early plums crop is practically done and much of the late crop is already marketed.

Dry Beans, Dry and Freezing Peas and pickles continue the "best in years" and in many sections yields are quite well. Some compost, however, is tainted of late and being given and taking in considerable feeding time. Considerable damage from rain is reported to all dry crops, the quality is low in many sections. Cattle and sheep reflect the high condition of ranges, being fatter than usual. Very little disease or losses from other causes are reported.

New Top for Oil Tanks Tested

Chicago.—Dropping a lighted match into a tank containing more than 1,000 gallons of gasoline while he stood above it was the test an inventor put to his "pet" here in demonstrating a new floating straight, fireproof heavy steel top for oil tanks to a number of the leading oil company officials of the country.

Pistol Duel Fatal

Jefferson, Texas.—The sheriff of Marion county and the constable of the county seat engaged in a pistol duel a few days ago and the county is shocked at the loss of two of its most prominent peace officers, both past 30 years of age.

German Consulate in St. Louis Closed

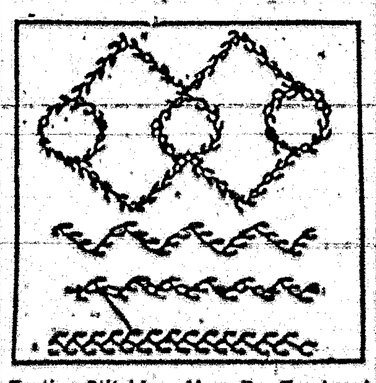
St. Louis, Mo.—Dr. Hugo Mundt, German consul here, whose territory comprises Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Colorado and New Mexico has announced that he would close the consulate Dec. 1. The announcement followed receipt of word from Chancellor Stresemann to close the office. Dr. Mundt expressed the opinion that the move was in accord with the rigid economic program being put into effect by Germany.

USE HANDWORK ON MANY ACCESSORIES

Feather-Stitching Adds to Linens Made at Home, or to Frocks.

Never was a stitch invented which permitted of so many interesting and attractive variations as the good old-fashioned feather-stitch. Starting with the plain stitch, in which the thread loops once over the needle in a horizontal way, it may be elaborated to form delightful borders or corner medallions of various patterns.

Plain feather-stitching—sometimes called the single coral stitch—is worked vertically. There is no rule for the size of the stitch. It may be long or short, but it must be uniform throughout the design. First, bring the needle up through the cloth, form thread into a loop and hold it down with the left thumb. Insert the needle on the left a short distance from where it came up, and bring it out in

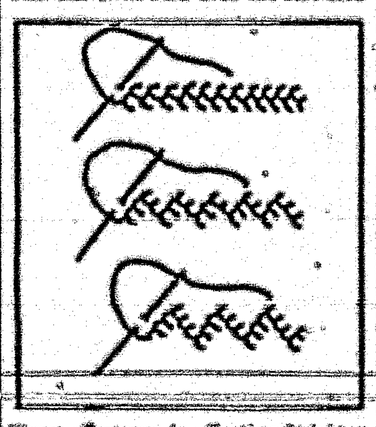


Feather-Stitching May Be Employed in Bands or in Pattern. To Make It Still More Outstanding a Border of Chainstitch Can Mark the Top and Bottom Line.

a slanting direction over the held-down thread. Repeat the stitch to the right, and continue from left to right alternately.

Double and treble feather-stitching is worked like the single stitch, only two or three stitches are added at each side instead of stopping with the single stitch. A pretty finish for the wider rows is made by a row of chain-stitch at top and bottom, giving it more of a border effect.

Chainstitch is worked toward you, with the cloth held over the left fore-



Three Steps in Feather-Stitching, Showing How They Are Made.

finger. Pierce thread of paper size and bring the needle through from underneath. Hold thread to the left with the thumb, insert the needle where the third cross will bring it through underneath the loop, and over the thread to form a loop. Continue, always inserting the needle into the loop of the last stitch and be careful to have the stitches of uniform length.

Designs can be outlined in feather-stitch, and make effective decorations for hand-bags, dresser scarfs, or any of the many accessories that are used about the house, or on frocks and lingerie. They should first be drawn on using a carbon paper over which the design is laid. This done, all that is necessary is to follow the lines thus made, employing the simple feather stitch.

Heavy Coat of Raccoon Built on Sports Lines

Few furs maintain so lasting a popularity as raccoon. The heavy coat here shown is built on loose, sports lines, is practical for the coldest weather, and is generally satisfactory.

Select Earrings That Will Suit Your Eyes

It is something of a problem and not the easiest thing that most women make of this selecting a really becoming pair of earrings. An authority on the subject of beauty and of such accessories as enhances it has this advice to offer. She says:

"How many women when selecting earrings stop to think: 'Will these be kind to my eyes?' Very often the eyes are made to appear poor in color. The pale eye can lose its subtle and delicate shades, the darker become dull and heavy. Either a bewitching glass bead does the most exquisite jewel if it becomes a serious rival to the clear jewels of the face. Dress eyes are colored in every color, all shades of red and orange, green, blue, violet, by a simple job, a drop of liquid color drop red and jet. Gray eyes can take the same colors as blue, with added, but the colors should be opaque. The gray effect are the prettiest eyes, which sometimes it is wise to refrain from wearing earrings during the daytime, simply because it is not good form for earrings near of a sufficiently pale or drop shape, they can be so sad. Crystal earrings, dull black, opal or jet would give added color and the back of the ears or the underside of the lobe is to be as effective can be chosen, because a pale eye, color subtle coloring, appears to absorb color and reflect it."

Color Scheme Should Be Chosen With Care

It is quite apt that in most out-door rooms be things to any color scheme that is particularly pleasing to you. A living room color scheme should be cheerful and a combination of various colors. There must be a predominating color, yet it should not stand out too strongly. Soft yellows and creams, dull old rose, grays that are "alive"—that is, those that are mixed with lavender, rose or yellow, or apple green (as well as other greens that are allied to this green) are used very successfully as the leading color. Those who are particularly fond of having flowers in their living room practically all the time, and most of us belong to this class, should be careful not to have a color scheme that will not permit of the introduction of flowers of any and all colors. For instance, so many living rooms are finished almost entirely in yellow or some tone of red. This is very unfortunate. Yellow flowers are very prominent, and they are altogether suited to outdoor coloring. But at what a disadvantage is a beautiful bunch of yellow zinnias, for instance, in a red room. Or how uncomfortable must a bunch of lovely pink or red roses feel in a room that stands out as yellow in tone? This may be avoided. One method of doing so is by the introduction of quite a great deal of blue, particularly of the brighter tones, of red, lavenders and various shades of green. If these suggested tones are introduced in the walls and in the draperies they will be found to blend with any of the dominating colors spoken of above and also with any temporary ornament that may be introduced. But remember

but that there must be enough of them to act as a balancing force; strong enough to act as a balance. Blue is particularly desirable as a peace maker among discordant colors.

Machine Hemstitching Resembles Handwork

Put two strips of your goods together, having them the width that you want between two rows of hemstitching. Turn the edges of these strips in just the same as you would do if you were going to put insertion between the strips. Now take about twenty thicknesses of grocery paper or newspaper and place these between the two strips of goods, the edges of which you have turned in, holding the edges of the strips of goods and the edges of the paper evenly together. Now sew the edges of the goods and the papers together on the machine, taking care to sew as closely to the edge as possible. When finished, pull the paper away from the goods. The length of the stitch produced by placing several thicknesses of the paper between the goods forms a hemstitch which is quickly and easily made, and is very pretty and closely resembles hand hemstitching. The width of the hemstitch will be according to the number of thicknesses of paper which you use.

Wrap Gloves in Flannel.

It is worth while taking care of a good pair of gloves. If kid and suede gloves are wrapped in flannel when not in use they will last longer than when put away uncovered.

NEW AREA IN FLYING NEAR

Inexpensive Transportation Foreshadowed by Remarkable Success Attained by Motor Gliders.

A new era in air flying, that of cheap, safe, popular airplaning, is foreshadowed by the remarkable success attained by tiny British airplanes called motor gliders. One of these, a small monoplane fitted with a three-horse power engine, recently reached a speed of 53 miles an hour during tests near London. It climbed to 2,350 feet, and, although in the air for an hour and 20 minutes, consumed less than a gallon of gasoline.

French aviation experts also are perfecting similar "pocket-planes," intended for use by amateur aviators and sporting enthusiasts. In England a small "car with wings," capable of carrying its owner through the air at the speed of an express train with no more power than is required by a motorcycle, has reached such a practical stage that orders are being booked for it by the public.

Rising out of small fields and being wonderfully controllable in the air, these cheaply-run winged cars are to be made to alight so slowly that the risk of a crash on landing, even under adverse circumstances, will be practically eliminated. Furthermore, such machines will be so handy on the ground, and their wings will fold so neatly, that it will be possible to house them in ordinary motor garages.

It is expected that the owner of one of these machines will be able to make the trip from London to Paris and back, sweeping high over the channel and escaping all the irritations and delays of earth transport, for about $5. A movement is now on foot to get motor-garage proprietors to set aside smooth-surfaced fields, marked clearly so they can be seen from above. In this way the drivers of little "air cars," when on week-end aerial rambles, will have points all over the country, where they can descend and replenish their gasoline tanks, or make any necessary repairs or adjustments.

Must Guard Our Pheasants.

The shots and shells of the World war are even now damaging the game birds of America, indirectly but none the less vitally. Lee S. Crandall, curator of birds of the New York Zoological park, in a report to the American Game Protective association warns that unless the few fortunate possessors of aviary pheasants cherish and increase them during the coming breeding season all species are in danger of becoming virtually extinct. The industry of collecting and distributing wild birds and animals has been badly demoralized by the war and American breeders can no longer depend upon European importations for supply, he explained. The seed stock of many kinds of game birds and waterfowl has become dangerously reduced and even if it is possible to obtain fresh stock, the unsophisticated wildweight birds often bred with great reluctance and years must pass before a profitable breeding strain can be developed from them.

Center of Goldfish Industry.

What makes Philadelphia the center for breeding these pretty and wonderful fish our eyes to see in aquariums?

Experts tell us it is the center and certainly produces the largest crop of goldfish of normal type and other strange kinds of what I may call toy fish. You will find the best of this industry in these crowded ponds which dot the New

It seems that even a pony fish can see that it is natural food. Fish officials know that and so they go down to the Neck and scoop up from these shallow waters and ponds the fishes which to a fish are as delicious and tempting as a steak.

I have it from a few experts who have been everywhere that here is the largest variety and best specimens of these fish which are sought to grace the eye, but not appease the stomach—Philadelphia Inquirer.

To Make Fences Impassable.

A frequent bane for lovers of certain species of domestic animals, especially cattle, will be happily solved, says Prof. Elmer S. Riggs, associate curator of paleontology of the Field Museum of Natural History, of Chicago, and three associates will sail for Buenos Aires on the first leg of their expedition. After exploring the Argentine pampas, the party will strike southward along the Atlantic coast as far as the Straits of Magellan. In places the work will be along beaches where the tides are accessible only a few hours each day. In the extremity of Patagonia, a land of strange legends and folklore, the party will search for fossil remains of animals and much more ancient animals, which existed in South America in the ages when it was almost as widely separated from North America as Australia is now separated from Asia. This isolation accounts for strange fossils.

Acts to Save Animals' Teeth.

The Royal Zoological society which runs the "zoo" in Regents' park has a new curator and one of the first things he did when he assumed office was to put the apes on a diet of hardtack so as to save their teeth, which were becoming loosened on a diet of bananas, potatoes, oranges and bread. The trouble seemed to be a loosening of the teeth like pyorrhea. The unwilling boarders at the zoo take to the hardtack and seem to prefer it to the soft food.

GOOD HIGHWAYS

Large Problem Faced Is Durability of Highways

In my travels over the United States I have been most favorably impressed by the great strides in highway improvements made in many states, writes L. G. Fairbank in an exchange.

One gratifying feature is the determination of national, state and county authorities to have real highways, not merely makeshifts. They have profited by experience and realize that to meet the transportation conditions the highways must be constructed accordingly.

In the old days of transportation on steam roads we had the narrow gauge lines with small engines and cars. Heavier loads meant economy in transportation and naturally heavier loads meant heavier cars and locomotives. To meet this situation, however, improvements had to be made in roadbeds and a different type of steel rails had to be provided. This situation exists today in our transportation over the state and national highways. We must have a different program of road construction and that is just what is going on virtually everywhere.

Often it is thought that heavy vehicles, carrying heavy loads, are responsible for the deplorable condition of some highways. We have seen photographic and other proof of the wrecking of roads. We have seen the calamitous condition of pavements smashed by pressure of some kind. What is the answer?

In the fall we find some roads as models of durability. In the spring they are wrecks. Meanwhile heavy trucks had been driven over them. Could there be a superficially plainer case of cause and effect? It was obvious that to save the roads the trucks and the loads must be made lighter.

On some stretches of the road where the failure of the pavements is most discouraging, nothing goes wrong. There the trucks do not crush the concrete or buckle the brick pavements. The loads are precisely the same that are hauled over other stretches of the road. The same wheels of the same vehicles roll over sections that stand up under the test that roll over the strips that gave way. What, then, is responsible?

Is it the weight of the loads or is it the manner in which the road was constructed? Is it the way the builders failed to adapt their work to the conditions they had to deal with? Is it that soil and drainage, materials and construction methods did not get proper attention?

When one road along a sandy ridge, with good natural drainage, comes through a hard winter scarcely the worse for wear and another road in the same district and the same climate, carrying the same traffic, with the same truck loads, but with sections in which the subsoil is wet and there is no natural drainage, is found to be in a state of collapse after the frost comes out of the ground, what is the logical conclusion? Is it higher loads or closer attention to drainage and other important features entering into the construction of our highways?

Is it the moody to be small in the case of the highways to the natural climate of the district of heavy vehicle calls and more economical transportation to the public such? The question is vital to the future of our highways, but it should be and maintenance. It is of immense importance to all motorists and economy. It is a daily transportation matter for a number of people who want to do the same thing and the right thing by all interested.

The trend is strongly along this line and that is why highway economics in this is far in advance of such work due to pass gone by.

When Is a Bad Highway a Good One Is Question

When is a bad road a good road? And when is a good road a bad road? Questions seemingly foolish, that are asked by H. H. Dewell, an authority on automobiles, in all seriousness and then answered by him with comfortable logic.

"Many motorists," he says, "think of a road with a macadam, concrete or asphalt surface as 'good' without considering any other factors of travel over it. A road should not be judged by its surface alone, however. Some of the so-called bad roads with their clearer air and picturesque scenery loom up as really more desirable for enjoyable motoring than the over-traveled highways that parallel them. In these modern times when the motorist rides on long flexible springs and his car is equipped with efficient devices for checking spring recoil, he can safely gypsy trails and country turnpikes with complete confidence. If his automobile is properly equipped he will ride in comfort at most any pace he chooses."

Trying New Road Surface.

A new kind of road surface is being experimented with in Manchester, England. Concrete blocks, six inches square and three inches deep, with a top plate of cast iron a quarter of an inch in width, are being laid.

Question as to Subway.

Why spend $50,000 a mile to build good roads that lead 35 automobile riders to death at railroad crossings in one day? Why not have the roads cross either over or under the railroad tracks?

MERCHANT GIVES MORE EVIDENCE

W. F. Penny, prominent merchant of Hendersonville, N. C., and a leader in the civic and business affairs of his section, gives unstinted praise to Tanlac, which, he states, has restored his health and overcome troubles that had defied treatment for years:

"For many years," stated Mr. Penny, "I was a great sufferer from indigestion and stomach trouble. Ulceration set in and necessitated an operation. Utter lack of digestive power over a long period so weakened me that I was hardly able to attend to my business.

"Tanlac seemed to reach the seat of my troubles at once and now I have normal strength and activity in every way. Tanlac is undoubtedly the best stomach medicine to be had."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists.—Take no substitute. Over 40 million bottles sold.—Advertisement.

Just a Week's Run.

"What sort of a baseball team has your town?"

"Well, sir, the first week of the season we were sure we were going to win the pennant, and now there's hardly anybody in this town can tell you whether the team is in fourth or sixth place."

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL-ANS
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

RELIEF from COUGHS & COLDS
MENTHOL QUICK RELIEF
Sold Everywhere 25¢
HALL & RUCKEL, N.Y., MFRS.

INFLAMED EYES
Use Thompson's Eye Water
Druggists everywhere

FRECKLES!
POSITIVELY REMOVED

Light Meal.

He was chagrin of the scientific to be found in the Wild West who be asked what sword to be the only food in the place. After [illegible] a [illegible] and [illegible] a piece of water, the waiter replied: "Well, you have never eat food?"

"No, I never eat only the great repast."

"In that way," said the waiter, "there is over."

To Have a Clear, Sweet Skin

Touch pimples, redness, roughness or itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse, dry gently and dust on a little Cuticura Talcum to have a fascinating fragrance on skin. Everywhere 25c each.—Advertisement.

Don't Despair.

No affliction or temptation, no evil or power of sin so wonderful spirit nor infirmities, shall [illegible] us to despair of help and comfort from God.—T. Scott.

Mrs. Gertrude Sell

AFTER THE FLU
If the Flu Left You Weak, or You're in Need of a Tonic to Build You Up, Take This Advice

Houston, Texas—"I was in a terribly run-down condition of health after a siege of pneumonia poisoning, and then the influenza. I could not seem to regain my strength and was really not able to do my housework. I knew I needed a good tonic and builder and remembered how my folks used to regard Dr. Pierce's medicines in my girlhood days, and then I decided to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking the second bottle I found it was doing me a world of good, strength returned rapidly and I felt better in every way. I am glad indeed to recommend this medicine that did me so much good and do not hesitate to give this statement."—Mrs. Gertrude Sell, 1226 Rutland St.

Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel in Buffalo, N.Y., for trial pkg.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Sam Kelsey was in Monday from the VV ranch.

Frank C. Rolland was here Tuesday from Alamogordo.

J. B. French went to Dalhart, Texas, yesterday and is expected to return this evening.

FOR RENT—A neat adobe cottage. Connected with city water. Apply at this office.

Thomas J. Grafton, a well-known citizen of the Parsons country, was a visitor here Saturday.

Mrs. Nash, mother of Trainmaster Nash, left today for her home in Texas, after a visit with her son's family.

H. B. Jones, president of the First National Bank here and at Tucumcari, spent part of the week in Carrizozo.

A large number of people were down from the Mesa, Bonito and other points Wednesday to attend the W. R. White funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Prude, son Chandler and Joe Stratton are in Mountainair this week, preparing to ship some steers from a ranch near there.

Rain and snow have fallen on all the surrounding country the past few days. The higher altitudes got the snow while the rains were general.

Charlie Groft, an old engineer on the line who formerly lived here, was down Monday from Tucumcari, where he has been located since leaving here.

The school teachers of this section of the county left this morning for Lincoln, to attend the two-day session of the Lincoln County Teachers' Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Smith and children are now located in Wilmington, Calif. Mr. Smith is employed in the oil fields there. The Smiths are well pleased with their new home, and write in glowing terms of the beauties of the golden state.

The Chili Supper given by the ladies of the Methodist church last evening was very generously patronized, and the proceeds were very satisfactory, as was the supper.

Mrs. C. H. Haines has gone to Fabens, Texas, to join her husband who is in the bakery business there. Martin Connor is now conducting the Pure Food Bakery here.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe West, Mr. J. A. Haley and Misses Opal and Lucile Fite went to Alamogordo Wednesday to visit their parents. They will also visit Cloudcroft before returning.

W. J. Langston and S. L. Northlane drove to Albuquerque this week, returning yesterday. Mrs. Langston accompanied them on their return, and the Langstons are again at home in Carrizozo.

P. G. Peters, old-time Capitan merchant, is in town today. Mr. Peters was one of the sufferers in the big fire at Capitan recently, in which his store building and a large part of his stock went up in smoke.

Lute Skinner and family returned Saturday from California, where they had gone last spring. They came by way of Hurley and were accompanied by a daughter, Mrs. R. R. Hubbard, who will spend a period at the family home on the Mesa.

Robert Bourne was here Wednesday from Duran to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, W. R. White. Mr. Bourne was a well-known citizen of this county for many years, before moving to Duran. He has the distinction of building and owning the first telephone system in this county, now known as the community line.

Called Hence

W. R. White died here Tuesday evening of this week and was buried the following day in the local cemetery. He had been suffering for several months with cancer, but his condition did not become alarming until a month ago. At that time he was taken to El Paso, but secured no relief, and was brought back to his home on the Ruidoso. Two weeks ago he was brought here, but gradually continued to sink and passed away late Tuesday evening.

W. R. White was born in Lawrence, Kansas, on the 30th day of November, 1865, and came to Lincoln county, New Mexico, in 1890. He was married to Miss Chloe Bourne, on Bonito, February 28, 1898. He leaves a wife, two brothers and two sisters. One of the brothers lives at Tamarack, Idaho, the other at Cedar Valley, Missouri. One sister is in Oregon, the other at Hollister, Missouri. The latter was with her brother at the time of his death.

Mr. White was engaged in farming and stock-raising the greater part of his long residence in Lincoln county, but during the last few years was engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business on the Bonito and Ruidoso. He served on the board of county commissioners for two years in this county, during a part of the term being chairman thereof.

He was a most likeable character and was noted far and near for his jolly disposition and his ability as an entertainer. He possessed a fund of anecdote and quaint sayings, full of originality, and, when in his health, was the center of every crowd that gathered in this section. His death is a source of sorrow to a wide circle of friends, many of whom had been associated with him since boyhood. To Mrs. White and to her sorrowing relatives, who are many in this section through marriage, the NEWS extends the sincerest sympathy.

The New Fall Lines are Arriving!

Each Freight and Express Delivery adds more New Lines to our Stock

They include:

Blankets, Comforts, Sweaters
Underwear, Shoes, Shirts
Hats, Ties, Mufflers
Woolen Hosiery
Ginghams and Percales
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

These lines are for fall and winter and are priced low.

SUITS and OVERCOATS

Carrizozo Trading Company

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

Obituary

Neil H. Bigger, editor of the Capitan Mountaineer, a brief announcement of whose death appeared in our last issue, was born in Marshall county, Tennessee, May 8, 1850. While still a small boy, he moved with his parents to Webster county, Missouri. It was there he was married to Miss Eliza Sams, May 22, 1872. To this union five children were born, three of whom survive—Robert H. Bigger, of Clarendon, Texas; Mrs. Nettie B. Hilliard, of Seymour, Texas, and Sam J. Bigger, of Capitan, N. M.

The deceased had been engaged in the newspaper business for forty-four years, with the exception of seven years at the National Capital, where he held an official position and was personally acquainted with the statesmen of that time.

He was elected treasurer of Yoakum county, Texas, in 1912, and soon after the conclusion of his term moved to New Mexico, and in 1915 established the Capitan Mountaineer, of which he was editor at the time of his death.

He was tendered the nomination for state representative from Lincoln county, by the Democrative party in 1916, but, for business reasons, declined to make the race. He had been a member of the Masonic fraternity for fifty years.

The son, Sam J., with whom the deceased made his home, and who has been associated with him in the publication of the Capitan Mountaineer, will continue the publication of that paper. The NEWS extends sympathy to the surviving members of the family.

Woman's Club Notes

The Parliamentary Study Class will meet on November 9, at the home of Miss Ella Brickley. The regular meeting would be November 8, but it is postponed on account of conflicting with the Carrizozo Entertainers.

PRESIDENT.

Wonderful Bargains

in

Mens' & Boys' Suits

Here is a chance to buy a Rothcraft or Marx & Haas Fall Suit at prices you cannot duplicate.

$22.50, $24.00 and $25.00 Men's Suits
Special price $19.00

$27.50, $29.50 and $32.50 Men's Suits
Special price $24.50

35.00, and 37.50 Men's Suits
Special price - $28.50

15 per cent off on all Boys' Suits

These prices are good for one week only.

Ziegler Bros.

Universal Providers. Established 1896

Choice Meats and Groceries

THE CITY MARKET

Fancy and Staple Groceries
Fresh Vegetables Every Day
Fresh and Cured Meats

City Market, Roy G. Skinner, Prop.

Special Facilities For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House

E. H. SWERT, Manager

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

FISHER LUMBER CO., Capitan

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH, MOULDING.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, GALVANIZED ROOFING, RUBBER ROOFING, METAL, LATH, ETC.

Paint, Wall Paper & Sanitas Modern Wall Covering.

Tint-a-Wall, Kalsomine & Painters' Supplies.

Apple Boxes, Coleman's Quick-Lite Lanterns.

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