Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 23 — CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1923 — NUMBER 45

Probate Clerk

Americans Can File Claims for Lusitania Wreck

Washington, Nov. 5—American claims against Germany resulting from the loss of life, personal injuries and property loss sustained in the torpedoing of the Lusitania were upheld today by the mixed claims commission.

It ruled at the same time, however, that the German government was not liable for punitive or vindictive damages.

Although not dealing with any specific cases, the finding of the commission laid down certain general principles which will have effect also of dismissing more than 3000 claims for return of war risk insurance premiums paid by American shippers during the war.

Under the principles enunciated, a large part of the Lusitania claims, which aggregate $22,000,000 will be allowed.

Dismissal of the war risk cases, on the other hand, throws out claims amounting to more than $345,000,000.

Asks for Special Election on Bonus

A request has been received by Governor Hinkle from Knowlton Durham, president of the Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League, to hold a special election on Dec 16, at which only ex-service men are to vote, on the bonus question.

The governor replied that while he was willing to call such an election there was no legal provision under which he could, and no fund available to pay the cost.

"I don't think there is any doubt as to the sentiment in New Mexico, however," he added. "It is my honest opinion that such an election, if held, would show a majority of at least three to one in favor of the bonus."

According to Mr. Durham's letter a similar request has been made to every governor in the United States.

To Kill Insurgent K.K.K.'s

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 6.—Phillip S. Fox, who shot and killed Attorney W. S. Coburn Monday, planned to slay all other leaders in the insurgent faction of the Ku Klux Klan, including Emperor William Joseph Simmons, authorities were informed here Tuesday.

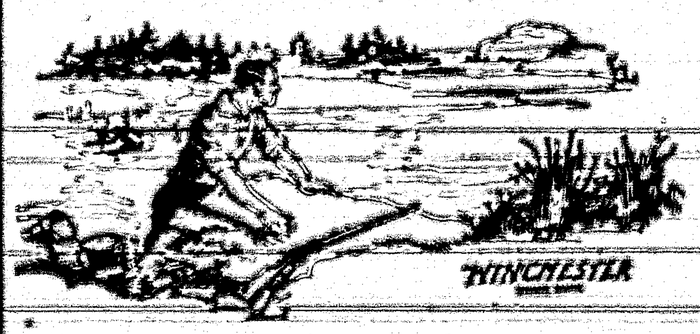
Fox is said to be the editor of the Imperial Night Hawk, a publication of the imperial palace of the Klan. Coburn was the attorney for the Emperor Simmons faction of the organization.

Fox shot Coburn five times while in the latter's office discussing a civil suit.

Coburn had been one of the prominent attorneys in the suits against the faction headed by Imperial Wizard Evans. Last week he brought action for the Edward M. Rittenhouse faction of Philadelphia to have the Klan thrown into bankruptcy. Rittenhouse charged the organization was mismanaged by Evans.

Fox said he was not sorry he killed Coburn.

GAME BULLETIN



Lincoln County District

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 cahber 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 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.

ARMISTICE DAY, NOVEMBER 11, PROCLAIMED BY GOVERNOR HINKLE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
Santa Fe, New Mexico

WHEREAS, Chapter 58, Laws 1923, provides that "Armistice Day, the eleventh of November of every year, in commemoration of the cessation of hostilities over the battle fields of western Europe during the great war is hereby declared to be a legal holiday;" and

WHEREAS, it is fitting that this day should be set aside as a legal holiday as a mark of respect to the memory of those who fought and gave their lives in the late world war;

NOW THEREFORE, I, J. F. HINKLE, governor of the state of New Mexico, by virtue of the authority in me vested, in view of the eleventh of November falling on Sunday, do hereby proclaim and designate

MONDAY NOVEMBER 12, 1923, AS ARMISTICE DAY AND A LEGAL HOLIDAY IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

I respectfully request the American Legion to take charge of the ceremonies on this day; that all public business be suspended and that schools, churches, social and civic organizations, labor unions, brotherhoods and patriotic societies assist in arranging appropriate and dignified ceremonies for the day.

Done at the Executive Office this the first day of November, 1923.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State of New Mexico.

(SEAL) J. F. HINKLE, Governor.

Attest:
SOLEDAD C. CHACON, Secretary of State.

Twenty-five County Treasurers Bonds Have Been Cancelled

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 8.—Surety bonds of 25 county treasurers have been cancelled by the National Surety Company, Governor Hinkle was informed today.

The cancellation was caused by a ruling by Attorney General Helmick, October 12, that where several forms of bonds are running concurrently, the state may, in case of loss, look to any or all sureties, as it may elect. Ralph W. Smith, vice president of the National Surety Company, said in a letter to Governor Hinkle.

This means the 25 county treasures will either have to new bonds or quit office. The cancellations become effective in 30 days.

Whether or not a conspiracy exists between surety companies will be revealed when these county treasurers apply to other companies for new bonds, says the attorney general in an opinion to the governor.

Governor Hinkle was emphatic today in his condemnation of the arrogant and arbitrary attitude of the surety company. He pronounced the action a menace to the prosperity of New Mexico.

The law permitting personal bonds was passed by the legislature last winter to circumvent the practice withdrawal of safety companies without there being any other legal way to make other bonds.

The arbitrary action of the National Surety Company has made a great stir at the capitol.

Woman's Club Notes

The Carrizozo Woman's Club held its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. W. W. Stadtman, Friday afternoon, November 2.

The program was arranged for Parliamentary drill. The motions and resolutions were fictitious, being for the purpose of bringing out discussion and proper method of procedure. The following resolution was made for debate: "Resolved, That Women Should Have an Eight Hour Day." Two motions were made to illustrate the use of dilatory motions. Many interesting arguments were made on these questions.

Mrs. McCammon gave a splendid reading.

Delightful refreshments of kernits and coffee were served by Mesdames Stadtman and Ross, the hostesses.

On November 16th the Club will meet at the home of Mrs. T. A. Spencer.

Opposes Base

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6—President Coolidge today opposed spending money on a new naval base on the Pacific coast on the ground that Congress should first decide whether the naval base is vital to the security of the country, the White House spokesman said today.

Lost.—Near the Penfield Store in Lincoln, Saturday, Nov. 3rd, a Cameo Brooch, valued as a keepsake. Liberal reward for return to Miss Charlotte Rice, Lincoln, New Mexico.

Washington News Letter

Washington, D. C.—Republicans in charge of the practical side of their party's affairs are in dread of what they foresee is to be an unavoidable discussion of taxes in the next congress. They want the buestion ignored altogether, if possible, on the pragmatic theory that they have troubles enough to face without that.

In this category of painful problems are the World Court, with all its implications of the Harding-Coolidge administration failure to propose any feasible plan for the reconstruction of Europe in the interest of international peace and American foreign trade. Influential Republican newspapers, whose partizanship is not open to question, have been demanding of President Coolidge some statement of his intentions respecting the Court.

Thus far apparently on the advice of the "practicals" among the members of the Republican National Committee and their supporters the President has given the whole issue the "silent treatment." If he presses the Senate to adhere to the protocol which calls for American membership in the International Court, he will offend the "irreconcilables," and furnish Senator Hiram Johnson with a new excuse for entering the lists as a contender for the Republican nomination in 1924. Failing to advocate the Court, Mr. Coolidge will weaken his cause among a large number of Republican individuals and newspapers that have been working for his nomination.

Not even more difficult than the problem of evading a commitment on the World Court, if that is possible, is the question of taxation. Any reasonable hope that Congress considers an abatement of present rates or the abolition of pretext levies will involve the tariff, and that is what the Republican managers wish to dodge. They know that the tariff is a bigger burden than income and profit taxes combined and that it affects more people.

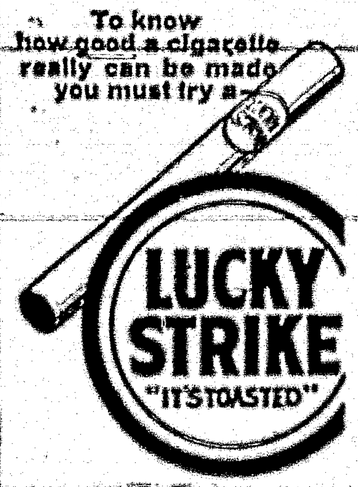
The Western Republicans are ready to urge a reduction of rates on schedules covering chemicals—the whole retaining the duties on agricultural products. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is said to favor a decrease in the higher surtaxes, according to statements credited to him by Republican newspapers. He appears to have no keen interest in proposals to lower other taxes.

The Democrats, it is forecast, will confront the Republican Congress with a definite, concrete and practical program of tax reduction. There will be a demand for a cut in those tariffs which more than a year's experience has shown to be extortionate and detrimental, and which are accountable in large measure for the high cost of living and the disparity between what the farmer gets for what he sells and what he pays for what he buys.

There is abundant evidence that the agricultural producers all over the country realize how they have been deceived and defrauded by the Fordney-McNumber profiteers' tariff and even the staunch Republicans among them are crying for a withdrawal or a decrease in the "protection" that has been given to trusts and combines—some of which have been convicted of price-fixing and other restraints of trade since the Republican Congress helped them to stifle competition and create monopolies.

It is the memory of these difficulties on the eve of the presidential campaign that is worrying those Republicans who will have to conduct the fight for their party's candidate. They must have the special interests on their side, yet they must appease the wishes of their farm constituents. It is a dismal prospect.

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



For Sale—Hand saw sets, cost $2.50 each. Will sell at half the purchase price. Call at this office.

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 $233,272.78

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

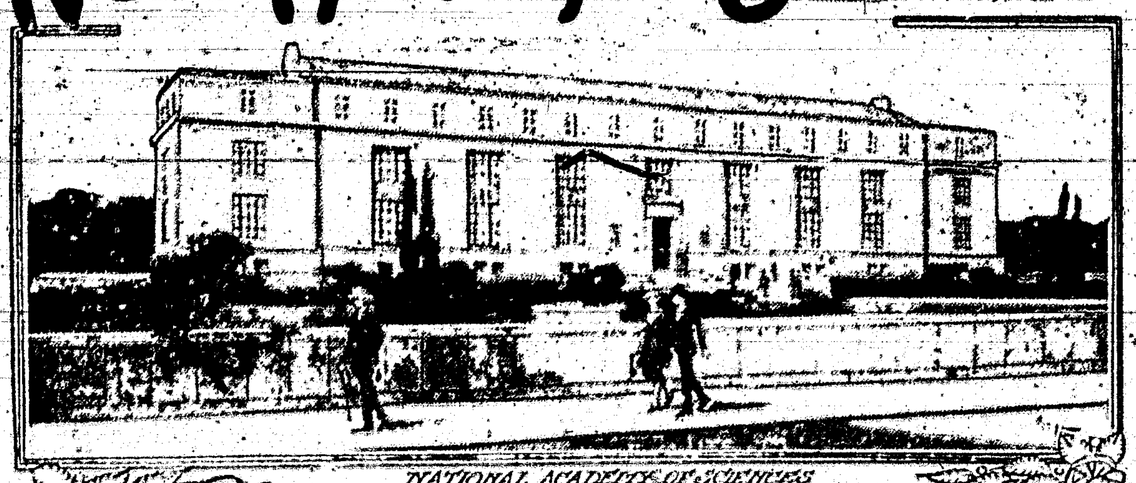
We invite your business.

First National Bank

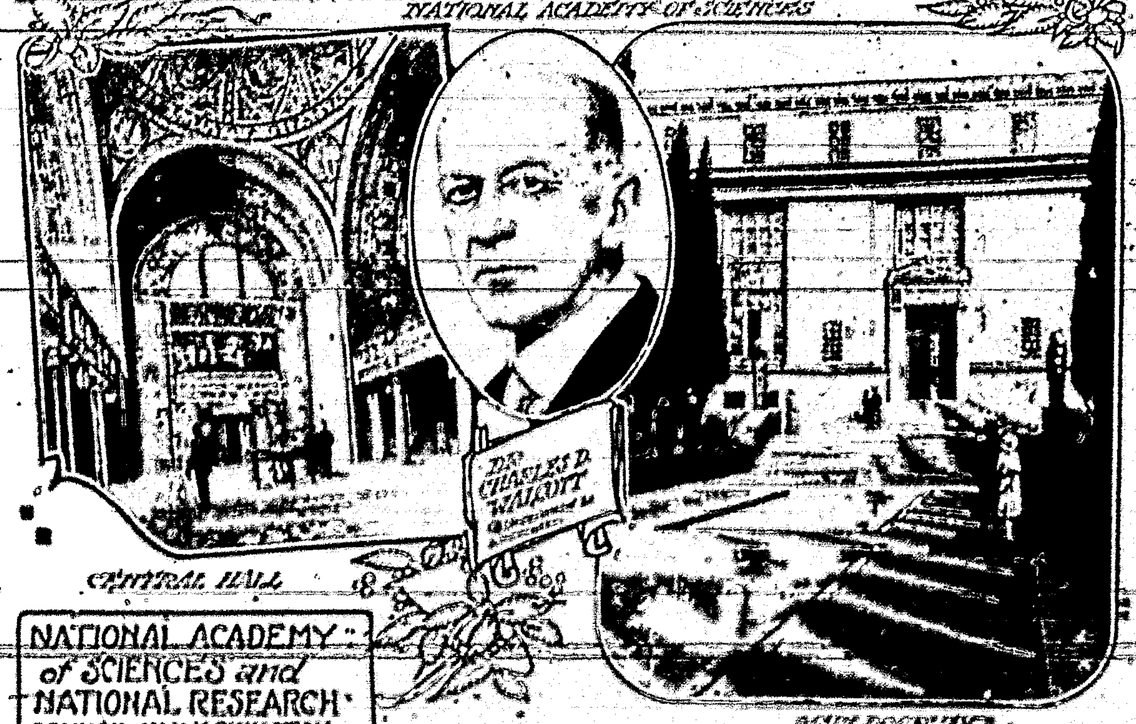
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

"Try First National Service."

New Home for Science



NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



NATIONAL ACADEMY of SCIENCES and NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL IN WASHINGTON

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

III, National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council may mark the home meeting of their governing bodies in Washington by the announcement of scientific discoveries of great importance and service to mankind, and the success to overcome with other forms of strife.

The scope of practicable endeavor has created obstacles for years and there are many theories

In Short Address Before the delegates of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council will be made the outstanding events of this fall. It is not far from the fourth Memorial will face the White It covers the space of a city block, approximately 10,000 square feet. An effort will be made to complete the building before winter, which is necessary to carry out the stately plan of the City of Washington as conceived by L'Enfant under the personal inspiration of George Washington himself.

The illustrations herewith are by courtesy of the architect, Bertram Goodhue of New York and are reproduced from an article by Dr. C. D. Walcott to America Today, [illegible] ago. The new national home, which Mr. Walcott, is to cost $1,500,000, and called from a fund of $5,000,000 offered by the Carnegie corporation to build for the academy of a building, and to provide an endowment for its maintenance and operation and to provide for the care of the research council.

To Promote Science.

The object to be attained is to have a permanent central home where [illegible] to promote the progress of science and research in the schools, colleges and universities all the nation, and to aid the government in every way possible in connection with scientific problems. The [illegible] of the Carnegie corporation [illegible] of science [illegible] of the [illegible] in the United States. Dr. Walcott, of a body that could bring together the most active men in the fields of science for the solution of war problems. This gave birth to the National Research Council which rendered such effective service at the request of the president of the United States during the period of the war. Appreciation of this service was shown in an executive order issued by President Wilson directing the National Academy of Sciences to continue the National Research Council. Under this order the council was reorganized on a permanent peace basis as an agent of the government, and the need of the academy for a home was overlooked.

As passing through the entrance hall, the visitor will find himself in a lofty [illegible]. Here he will see a model operating apparatus demonstrating certain fundamental scientific facts that [illegible] to be [illegible] to discuss. A [illegible] telescope, erected in the dome of the central [illegible], will form a large [illegible] of the sky on the white surface of a circular table in the middle of the room. Five visitors will be able to see the same object at once and discuss [illegible] by day and several [illegible] by night on the same table. A [illegible] projection apparatus [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] will be [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Siberians Digging for Gold in the Streets

Nearly every inhabitant of Mlass, Siberia, is digging gold in the streets which, according to members of the American relief administration who have just returned to this country, are full of holes. Photograph shows some of the natives at work. Half of what they get goes to the government.

All Presidents Signed Port Papers

Task Performed by Early Executives Is Now Attended To by Subordinates.

Washington.—Modern presidents may have a large amount of routine work devolving upon them, but there are some details attended to regularly by their early predecessors, that are hardly considered important enough nowadays to refer to the White House.

Among these, according to Charles Kohen, Washington philatelist and document collector, was the trifling detail of signing ships' clearance papers. Among a number of similar documents Mr. Kohen recently picked up were two such clearances for small vessels, one signed "G. Washington," the other bearing the large, sprawling signature of John Adams.

Washington Paper Dated 1794.

The paper signed by Washington in September, 1794, attested, to the fact that the 82-ton schooner Eliza of New York was owned by citizens of the new nation and was duly allowed to set sail for the West Indies with a cargo of flour, bread, onions, staves, shingles and sundries. The form was made out in English, French and Dutch.

The document signed by President Adams bore also as a countersign the signature of Timothy Pickering, secretary of state; was dated August, 1800; showed the proper nationality of the small sloop Dickinson, and gave leave to depart from Portland, Me., to Demerarra, with a cargo of boards, oars, butter, fish, flour, tar, pitch and beef.

Pray for Recognition.

The most interesting section of these clearance papers was an attest at the bottom of the sheet praying that "most serene, serene, most puissant, puissant, high, illustrious, noble, honorable, venerable, wise and prudent lords, emperors, kings, republics, princes, dukes, earls, barons, seigneurs, judges, councillors" and a long list of other officers "of all the good cities and places who shall see these presents or hear them read" to recognize the American registry.

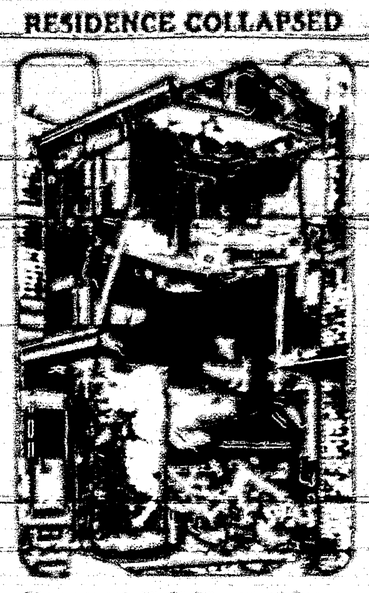
Mr. Kohen has also a number of envelopes showing the difference in postal rates and speed of service since the early days of the postoffice. One contained a letter signed by James Madison as secretary of state, in 1804, to James Sheafe of Portsmouth, N. H., and bore a stamp showing the fee for the trip to have been 10 cents.

Another carried a letter from the recent Amundsen polar expedition, addressed to President Harding, which was sent by airplane mail to Nome, Alaska, and thence across the continent to Washington for 12 cents, including registration fee.

Tells of Fairfax Estate.

Another interesting document in this collection is one relating to the history of the famous Lord Fairfax, who was granted large estates in Virginia by the king of England during early colonial history. Lord Thomas prayed the sheriff of London county, which adjoined his estates, to take into custody Ann Seward who was charged with trespassing upon the Fairfax estate in 1765. According to the yellowed, torn manuscript, the said Ann had wrought damages estimated at 600 pounds, for which the said Lord Thomas required payment.

RESIDENCE COLLAPSED



Six persons, including an eighty-two-year-old woman who says that she is a relative of Lucy Kinny Acre, barely escaped death when their home at 715 Fifth street in Watervliet collapsed. The east wall of the building caved in, carrying with it portions of the roof, furniture and bric-a-brac.

NOTORIOUS TRAIN BANDIT HAS MANIA FOR PUBLICITY

Bill Carlisle Modest Hero After Risking Life at Fire.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Bill Carlisle, the modern West's most notorious train bandit, risked his life at the Wyoming penitentiary the other day quelling a fire that destroyed the prison shirt factory. When the order called to talk to the press his pseudo, he found himself confronting parties of a six figure.

He is the (not to be) a dead study to criminals. His (not) career notwithstanding, he is a gentle and soft spoken. His career as a bandit (no) spectacular, (no) devoid of adventure save the one. Nothing could drive him to turn a false one.

When [illegible] the entire [illegible] burning factory, he was cool as the same old (no) that (he) has to begin a train bandit. He came to the [illegible] —the special.

"But," he says, "I only [illegible] the penitentiary. He [illegible] (no) but [illegible] be got little of the [illegible], but [illegible] of the latter. And now that [illegible] the penitentiary to still [illegible] many attempted [illegible] (only) to [illegible] the bars.

Every episode of [illegible] was characterized by [illegible] modesty, and easily characterized by [illegible] train bandit efforts.

He pays against [illegible] to [illegible] penitentiary, to whom [illegible] a certain [illegible] he would do a certain [illegible]. He [illegible] (I know) [illegible] before he was [illegible] penitentiary. Especially he asked [illegible] to [illegible] newspapers carrying sensational stories of his crimes.

Finally, his [illegible], worked [illegible] imprisonment for life, he learned that he would escape, and [illegible] another term. And he kept that promise.

Assigned to the prison shipping [illegible] he substituted himself for the contents of a parking case that had been filled with chairs, and was carried to freedom by his captors. Within 36 hours he had robbed another bank.

Since [illegible] he has been [illegible], but his [illegible] for notoriety is [illegible]. He also [illegible] be found [illegible] again, studiously [illegible] the spotlight avoids him.

Dirigible Flies 4,500 Miles; Sets New Record

[illegible] Dec. 1.—The [illegible] of [illegible], a perfect [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Carrizozo News

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

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

Subscription, in advance, $2.00 per Year.

Advertising Rates (alike to all) furnished upon request

JNO. A. HALEY . . Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1923

The Teachers' Association

The Lincoln County Teachers' Association, which met at Lincoln last Friday and Saturday, equalled every expection of the organization, according to three different communications which appear in this week's issue, each of which is highly complimentary to the gathering. The attendance was good, extraordinarily good, when the prevailing unfavorable weather is taken into consideration, and the program was rendered as planned.

But the program, entertaining and instructive as it was, and the hospitality manifested by the people of Lincoln, gracious and magnanimous as it also was, would have been of little purpose had not the teachers of the county braved bad roads in order to reach the designated meeting place; and the fact that they did do so entitles them to all the more credit for the epoch-marking event in the history of the organization. The teacher body of the county constitutes the driving power of the association and as long as the spirit displayed at this last meeting is maintained the organization will continue to thrive and fulfill its manifest destiny. Our hat is off to the Lincoln county teachers for the commendable spirit they have shown.

Treaty Over Constitution

(From The New York World)

Secretary Hughes's twelve-mile limit treaty with Great Britain prevents British ships to transport sealed liquors within the three-mile jurisdictional waters of the United States. Thus is admittedly contrary to the 18th amendment and also the Volstead law, which the Supreme Court has decided to be valid in this particular.

Thus the Secretary of State actually asserts for the treaty-making power a right to override the constitution or any law enacted in pursuance thereof as duly decided by the Supreme Court, and Mr Hughes is a pretty good constitutional lawyer. But there are also some fair constitutional lawyers in the Department of Justice and they are reported to be against the State Department on this point.

After laughter the Texas seems to side with Secretary Hughes and says that "it is the accepted doctrine that a subsequent treaty supersedes an act of congress with which it is in conflict, and vice versa." We should redock the last phrase as a slip of the pen, for to say that a subsequent act of congress supersedes a treaty with which it is in conflict is clearly ridiculous. But as to the other "accepted doctrine" it would be interesting to know when and where it became so. Equally open to challenge is the distinction drawn by Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel to the Anti-Saloon League, and others between the constitution and a valid act of congress. Is the treaty-making power any more superior to the latter than to the former?

Article VI. of the constitution does not say so. It speaks quite otherwise and clearly. It says:

> This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land.

"The laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof" is evidently to be emphasized as much as "constitution" and "treaties." And the Volstead act where nullified by Mr Hughes's treaty is such a law as decided by the Supreme Court and is as supreme as the constitution, and how can treaties be more so?

What the final disposition of this matter will be is not known. But the opinion is ventured that Mr. Hughes's treaty as a Volstead nullification act will be found constitutional and ratified by the Senate if the Anti-Saloon League so decrees and not otherwise.

THE high, thick, sharp-edged blocks of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread keep the maximum traction and safety under your car every foot of the way. They resist sideslip and skidding, help make the most of fuel, and protect your motor from the strain of stalling or spinning wheels.

As Goodyear Service Station Dealers we tell 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"

Appointed Receiver for the Lincoln State Bank

A. D. Brownfield was appointed Receiver of the Lincoln State Bank yesterday by Judge Edwin Mechem. Mr. Brownfield had previously been appointed Receiver of the Exchange Bank; and it is generally believed that the administration of the two concerns under one head will result in a material saving. Should this prove to be the case, and there are sound reasons for the belief, it means substantial relief to both institutions, to depositors and to all concerned.

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

Entertainment Postponed

The entertainment which had been advertised to take place at the Crystal Theatre last night, and which had been prepared by the Carrizozo Entertainers, has been postponed. Illness in the family of Karma Deane, of El Paso, who was not only to take part in the program but who also was to train the chorus, is the reason for the postponement.

The program that has been published will be given later, but the management cannot now give the definite date.

SPORTSMEN

Peters' Ammunition is the Best

The deer and turkey season opens Nov. 20, and you'll need the best semi-smokeless shells.

30-30 cartridges, box	$1.40
22 High Power, "	$1 40
410 Gauge, 2½-in.	.80
12 Gauge Shells, box	$1.00

Prices on other calibers in proportion.

Several second-hand Guns for sale cheap

N. B. TAYLOR & SONS

Captain A. H. Hardy, the famous rifle and wing shot, uses Peters ammunition exclusively.

Bible Thoughts for the Week

Sunday.

LIGHT AND HEALTH AND SAFETY—Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily; and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward.—Isa. 58 8.

Monday.

SONS OF GOD—Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God.—1 John 3:1.

Tuesday.

RICHES HAVE WINGS—Labor not to be rich; cease from thine own wisdom. Set riches certainly make themselves wings; they fly away.—Prov 23 4, 5.

Wednesday.

TRIED AND PROVED—As for God, his way is perfect; the word of the Lord is tried; he is a buckler to all them that trust in Him.—II Sam. 22 31.

Thursday.

IN HIM WE LIVE—That they should seek the Lord . . . For in Him we live, and move, and have our being.—Acts 17:27, 28.

Friday.

HOW TO RECEIVE—Whatsoever we ask, we receive, of Him, because we keep His commandments, and do those things that are pleasing in His sight.—1 John 3:22.

Saturday.

HIS RELENTS AND MERCIES—Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits; who forgiveth thy sins; who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies.—Ps. 103 1, 4.

NOTICE!

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

THE TITSWORTH CO., Inc.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA ?

EL PASO & SOUTHWESTERN SYSTEM

Take the Golden State Limited
(The Convenient Train)
For
Arizona and California Points

For Rates, Reservations and Schedules, call on
E. P. & S. W. Local Agent, or address
JNO. D. MASON, G.P.A., El Paso, Tex.

RED CROSS HELPS WAR'S SUFFERERS

Aids 200,000 Veterans and Their Families—27,000 Disabled Still in Hospitals.

SPENDS $5,866,255 IN YEAR

Individual Attention Assured to All Physically Ailing or In Distress.

Washington. — War service five years after the armistice, which on November 11 the American Red Cross marks with the opening of the annual membership canvass, shows that during the past year assistance was extended by the Red Cross to some 200,000 ex-service men or their families. To 120 hospitals throughout the country approximately 75,000 ex-service men were admitted for treatment, and to 63,296 of these men definite and specialized service was extended, the Red Cross annual report discloses. In all hospitals under government operation a total of nearly 27,000 disabled veterans were reported by the Surgeon General of the Army.

These facts of the aftermath of physical and mental disability five years after the World War, and the burden resting upon the relatives and dependents of the ex-service men, show conclusively the great need of the Red Cross to act as a supplementary arm of the government in service to these many thousands of men who wore the uniform of the United States. It should be emphasized that government assistance is necessarily standardized along specified lines affecting them as a whole. The Red Cross service is to the individual man and the solution of his problems. This the Red Cross designates "home service" for its aims to give the loving care and interest of the home to those men undergoing physical reconstitution far from their actual home influences.

Year's Expenditures $5,866,255

In the year ended last June 30 the Red Cross reports $3,210,000 spent by its Chapters in extending individual attention to the ex-service men and $1,916,255 spent by National Headquarters of the Red Cross, a total of $5,866,255. In behalf of the men called to duty in the World War the Red Cross since July 1, 1917, has spent nearly $[illegible]. Today there are 2,463 Chapters in as many localities carrying on this work, aiding the individual veteran, assisting his family, furnishing creature comforts and funds to tide over troublesome periods.

The strong connecting link between the Red Cross and the United States Veterans' Bureau takes the completed out of clinical cases of claims. The Red Cross in this work requires personal representation of the service man but acts in appeal cases, in service matters, personal and family problems, army and hospital authorities, and in every other way. The service handled nearly 20,000 compensation and insurance claims, and 2,215 allotment and other claims.

Solves Serious Problem

The financial problem of the ex-service man with tuberculosis is a serious one, and in many of the cases where the Red Cross expended $[illegible] during the year, for extra nourishment, treatment in Veterans' Bureau training centers $11,561 was spent, and for the kindred veterans in the government school funds were supplied to enable some of these unfortunate men to enter business as truck growers and poultry raisers.

In Veterans' Bureau hospitals the record of a single month illustrates the large service rendered by the Red Cross. For example, 15,[illegible] new cases required attention, and a total of 29,[illegible] must have acted upon. [illegible] letters and 1,[illegible] telegraph messages written, and more than 1,000 entertainments given to recreation homes for the benefit of the patients.

Authorities declare that the present is a critical time in the lives of many of the disabled ex-service men who during the five years since the armistice have developed symptoms of recovery.

Work Among the "Regulars"

Service to the enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps is a charter obligation of the Red Cross, which in the last year recorded over 200,000 cases of assistance extended and 311,436 visits to the sick and disabled. Inquiries by the Red Cross at the request of Government authorities into the home conditions of soldiers, sailors and marines aggregated 17,[illegible], and there were nearly 4,000 instances where the Red Cross located men for their families.

All these activities constituting a single responsibility of the American Red Cross demonstrated during the year that its "war service" in behalf of the veteran and the man enlisted in the nation's defensive arms must go forward unhinderingly and without abatement of funds. The work of the last five years has welded a close bond of regard between the men who marshaled and the Red Cross, whose efforts are praised and labored by the veterans' organizations. To do all that can be done to soften the consequences of the hard blows of war is the supreme duty of the Red Cross, to which it is giving its best work and most liberal service.

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We use PURE FRESH DRUGS

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.

Uncle Walt's Story

THE KIND WORD

"I READ such a beautiful article in the Ladies Magazine today," explained the landlady. "It said that the kind word is the greatest civilizing influence in the world."

"I have often thought," said the star boarder, "that the value of the kind word is greatly exaggerated by our gifted creative writers and critics. When properly used, at the right time and place, it is an excellent thing, but you must admit, my dear Mrs. Jiggers, that it doesn't always bring results. Only this morning I heard you saying that the housework never would be done if you didn't keep after the hired girl all the time, and I assume that you don't keep after her with kind words. In fact, I have heard you say to that ingrowing Carrie that she had much the coal oil it would take to blow her through the roof.

"I am partial to kind words, and use them whenever the occasion calls for it, but they don't always work out as they should. On my way home this evening, I stopped to witness a dog fight which was in progress in the middle of the street. A great crowd had assembled, and the affair was jammed. All the beauty and chivalry, fair women and brave men, were there. It is quite remarkable, when you come to think of it, that a dog fight has a great fascination for our leading citizens. They wouldn't go ten feet out of their way to listen to a concert, or play an exciting game of golf, or bet on the result of the election, but they will spend ten blocks at the risk of apoplexy or heart failure to see a couple of mongrel beauties chew each other up.

"Mr. Jackson, the barber, was at my left hand in the crowd this evening. Everybody knows how polite and suave he is at ordinary times, but he was greatly stressed because he couldn't get a good look at the wrangling pups. A man with a bill hat stood right in front of him, and shut off the view, and Mr. Jackson touched his hat down over his ears, without a word of apology or explanation. Why is a dog fight that ruinous to our temper at its number?

"A large man with a truculent face was right in front of me, and I tapped him gently on the shoulder, and informed him in the most courteous terms, that he was standing on my feet and doing great injury to my favorite corn. Nobody could have broken the news to him more gently than I did. If kind words were what they are cracked up to be, the large man would have apologized and moved off. But he glowered at me in the manner of one who is willing to meet you half way, and proceeded to argue the question. He said he wasn't standing on my feet, that I was laboring under a hallucination, and if, by any mischance, he was standing on my feet, it was because that foot was so large he couldn't do otherwise. And in any event, he loudly inquired, what was I going to do about it?

"I didn't see that I could do anything worth while, for the man was as large as an ordinary cottage, and he seemed impatient for trouble. I was just explaining to him that I rather enjoyed having people stand on my feet, when the crowd shoved around, and he was pushed to one side. In his new position, he was in front of another citizen as large and dangerous looking as himself, and presently this second citizen took him by the ear, and twisted his head around, and said, 'Say, you big loafer, get off my foot!'

"The truculent gentleman hadn't a word of argument on this occasion. He squirmed away, and the second citizen gave him a prod in the small of the back that made him groan, and he didn't indulge in so much as a reproachful look.

"Then we see, Mrs. Jiggers, that kind words don't always bring home the bacon, and so I'll trouble you for the stewed apricots."

NOTICE OF RECEIVER'S SALE

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

In re: Receivership of Wetmore Service Station	No. 3166

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 13th day of October, 1923, will, on the 27th day of November, 1923, at ten 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 each 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 99 feet 1 inches; thence west 35 feet 11 ins. to Main street; thence south 97 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, 1 oil tanks and pumps, 2 one fourth gallon oil measures, 1 door, 1 National cash register, 1 office chairs, 1 old 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, 1 quilts, 1 dresser, 1 chair, and 1 barrow, 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.

10-26-4t

Lincoln News Notes

Lincoln, Nov. 6

After all the excitement of last week, Lincoln has settled back to the quiet life again. Not much travel through the main thoroughfare except an occasional drummer and the slowly decreasing number of apple-laden trucks.

The population of this burg is on the increase, however. Dr. Wood, assisted by the stork, presented the community with two lovely baby girls.

Helen, the nine-pound baby girl, arrived at the home of her delighted parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Pfingsten, on Saturday, the 3rd of November, and on the 5th a little daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Luna.

Mr. Isidro Fresquez and two daughters, from Vaughn, New Mexico, left for their home after a visit to relatives here.

Mrs. J. N. Molineaux, sister of the late J. M. Rice, celebrated her eighty-first birthday Saturday.

Dr. Wood has several typhoid patients down around Hondo and Tinnie. He thinks drinking the river water without boiling is the cause of the epidemic.

Little Rosa Solis broke her arm on the slide at the school Tuesday. Dr. Wood was called to set the arm and the little girl is getting along nicely.

The Teachers' Assembly which met in Lincoln last week was considered a great success, in spite of the bad weather the first part of the week and the mud that prevented the teachers from the far parts of the county from getting here at all.

The Friday morning meeting was postponed altogether, as the speakers and teachers were all the morning getting here. However, the program was crowded into the three succeeding sessions and everything passed off better than had been hoped for.

Mrs. Louise H. Cox, our efficient County Superintendent, presided at the meeting, and the speakers are too well known to need comment. Everyone felt the better for having heard them.

The music was unusually good. In fact, nothing in the program could have been improved upon.

Thanks to Mr. Fred Pfingsten and some of the ladies, a barbecue dinner was staged for Saturday noon, at the old Laws place, after which everyone wandered back to the High School grounds to witness the basket ball game. Carrizozo boys and girls carried home the honors.

They won this time in Lincoln, but there will come a time when they won't.

The sessions' program wound up with a dance Saturday night, at the old court house.

The Brady Orchestra, from Roswell, furnished the music, and the ladies served cake and coffee. The dance was well attended and after the expenses were all paid the athletic association of the school found itself in possession of fifty good dollars. That sum will be expended on playground equipment for the school.

Methodist Church

(W. R. McPherson, Pastor.)

Sunday School 10 00 a.m. D. S. Donaldson, Supt.

Preaching 11:00 a. m.

Epworth League 6:30 p. m.

Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The subject of the sermon in the morning will be "Five Reasons Why We Go to Church." The evening subject will be "Jesus on Trial."

The Methodist Church is trying to foster and maintain a church which meets the social and religious needs of the community, and extends a welcome to people of all and no creed to worship with us.

New Members: Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Knoy and Mrs. W. R. McPherson.

Educational News

(By Mrs. Louise H. Cox)

One of the most successful meetings of the Lincoln County Teacher' Association was held at Lincoln November 2nd and 3rd Fifty-two teachers were present. A great many visitors from Lincoln and neighboring communities were in attendance and unusual interest was manifested by all present. Excellent addresses were delivered by President A. O. Bowden, State Teachers College; R. E. Hurt, Montezuma College; President F. H. H Roberts, Junior College, El Paso; Dr. Haught, Professor of Psychology, University of New Mexico; President Frank Carroon, Normal University; President H. L. Kent, A & M. College.

Space does not permit a copy of these addresses, but all who availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing them received something practical and beneficial.

We wish to thank the musicians, and especially Mr. Paul Schrieber for his cello concert. We express our appreciation to the people of Lincoln for the hospitality shown in opening their homes to the teachers, and for the free barbecue dinner.

The County Board of Education met in this office November 5th and 6th. All teachers' warrants and maintenance warrants were issued.

The attendance banner for the month of October has been awarded to Mrs. T. L. Hinard, of Ruidoso. Several schools deserve mention for having almost perfect attendance, among them, Alto, Mountain View and Miss Bryan's room at Lincoln.

There are 2151 persons between the ages of 8 and 21 enumerated in Lincoln county. In the month of October there were 1971 pupils enrolled in the schools of the county, making about 87 per cent of the number enumerated.

Thanksgiving Day is a legal holiday and will be observed by all Lincoln county schools. The following day, Friday, November 30, teachers will be required to teach school.

The New Mexico Educational Association meets at Las Vegas November 26th to 28th, inclusive. Teachers attending will be given full pay for the entire week. Those not attending will be required to teach.

About thirty-five of the county teachers have enrolled in the N.M.E.A. The state needs the loyal co-operation of every school man and woman in New Mexico to make our work a success. Won't you do your bit to support the State Association and its work for better educational conditions? Send in your membership card and the fee of $2 at once. Lincoln county must be on the honor roll for November.

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Twenty Dollar Dolls

I walk—I talk and go to sleep when you want me to. I will be given away **Absolutely FREE!**

With each twenty-five cent purchase of **Nyal Toilet Products** made at our store between now and Dec. 1st, you receive 100 votes. The little girl having the largest number of votes to her credit on December 1st can take me home without paying a single penny.

Get your father, mother, sister, brother and friends to vote for you.

Any little girl under thirteen years of age is eligible. Enter your name as a contestant. Don't waste a moment's time.

You can see me at the address shown below.

ROLLAND BROS., Druggists

Carrizozo - - New Mexico

"Slimy Taste"

"When I feel stupid, get constipated, or bilious, I take a good dose or two of Black-Draught and it sets me straight," writes Mr. George B. Haislep, of R. F. D. 2, Columbia, S. C. "It cleanses the liver and I feel all right, and have not used any other medicine as I do not see the need of it. I am a guard at the State Reformatory, and have been for three or more years. When I first heard of

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Liver Medicine

and the good medicine it was, I had been having a tired feeling when I'd get up in the morning. I would be stiff and sore, and had a slimy, bad taste in my mouth, but didn't think so much of it till I began to feel stupid and didn't feel like eating—then I knew I needed medicine. It was then I began Black-Draught, and I felt all made over, ready for any kind of work, ready to eat and sleep. So, for any return of this trouble, I take Black-Draught, and for 25 years it has been my medicine, and I wouldn't be without it at all. My work is constant. I am on my feet a lot. I am out of doors, and fresh air and Black-Draught are all the medicines I need. I recommend it to others for I know it is good."

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The first dose stimulates the torpid, giving immediate relief, regulating bowels and digestive organs, inducing

GOOD DIGESTION

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the following area has been designated by the State Game Commission as a game refuge for the purpose of providing a safe sanctuary in which game may breed and replenish adjacent hunting ranges.

Any hunting on these game refuges will constitute a misdemeanor and such persons will be punished by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $300, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than five days or more than thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

The territory embraced within the following described limits shall be hereafter known, set aside, and constitute a game refuge to be known as the Gallinas Game Refuge in Lincoln and Torrance counties, N. M.:

Beginning at the SE corner Sec. 36, Tp. 1 S., R. 11 E., thence north one mile, thence east two miles to the SE corner Sec. 29, Tp. 1S., R. 12 E., thence north two miles, thence west two miles, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence west three miles, thence south two miles, thence east two miles, thence south one mile, thence east one mile, thence south three miles, thence east two miles back to the SE corner, Sec. 36 Tp. 1S., R. 11 E.

By order of the
State Game Commission.

LESLIE B. MULLENS,
State Game and
Fish Warden.

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

HISTORY'S MYSTERIES

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE

ONE of the little known chapters of American history—an episode which is cloaked in mystery even today—concerns itself with the massacre of a party of emigrants, which took place near Mountain Meadow, in Utah, in September, 1857, and for participation in which John D. Lee was executed some twenty years later.

About a hundred and forty men, women and children were crossing the continent at the time, on their way from Missouri to the coast, and stopped in Mountain Meadow, about 350 miles west of Salt Lake City, to rest their horses and to permit the members of the party to recuperate from the strain of their journey up to this point. Familiar with the dangers of cross-country travel, they arranged their wagons in a circle with the women and children inside, and the men taking turns at watching for signs of a possible attack. Two days passed without any indication of trouble, and the emigrants were on the point of setting out on the next portion of their trip when their outposts reported that apparently hostile Indians had made their appearance at a number of points near-by.

Little by little the enemy's scouts crept closer, and then, as one of the Missourians forced the issue by holding up his hand as a signal for a peaceful conference, the sharp crack of a rifle shot made it plain that the Indians were intent upon an attack, rather than a parley or the exchange of goods. Hardly an hour of the encounter had passed, however, before it became plain that fully half of the hostile force were not Indians, but whites—Mormons who had joined forces with the redskins in order to effect an extermination of the visitors who, they feared, would undermine their influence in this section of the country.

The combination of Indian cunning and a constant stream of ammunition supplied by the whites, was almost too much for the little band of emigrants, but, having been careful to pitch their camp in a spot which commanded all the available approaches, they stood by their guns and resisted the siege for four full days and nights. Finally, on the fifth day, they left the shelter of their wagons under the promise of protection by John D. Lee, a Mormon Bishop and Indian agent. Within the hour, however, all the adults and children over seven years of age had been slaughtered in cold blood, and 17 of the younger children were then distributed among Mormon families, but were afterwards restored to their relatives through the action of the government.

When, after an investigation of the matter by officials of the War department, Lee was arrested and charged with murder, he implicated a number of the highest officials in the Mormon church in his confession of treachery, claiming that Brigham Young himself had full knowledge of the intended massacre, and had taken no steps to prevent it.

"Governor Young told me," declared Lee, "that if I would step up and shoulder full responsibility for the affair, it would be a feather in my cap some day, and that I should receive celestial salvation, but he added that the man who shrank from a responsibility of this kind would be certain to be consigned to Hades forever."

Despite the confession, and the manifest evidence that he was far from being alone in the laying of the plans for the cold-blooded massacre, Lee was executed on March 23, 1877, twenty years later. Government investigators developed clearly the fact that Lee had been only a stepson in the whole matter, but when they attempted to place the blame where it belonged, they were frustrated at every turn by the far-flung machinery of the Mormon church.

The history of the real leaders in the Mountain Meadow massacre has never been definitely denied, and continually Mormons state that Lee would never have been convicted had it not been for the fact that he had been excommunicated by the Mormon Church, Brigham Young having instructed his followers to facilitate the progress of the prosecution for reasons best known to themselves.

Tracing Bees to Australia.

Some interesting facts concerning native bee hunters come from Australia.

Wild bees' nests are usually well hidden, and, the flight of the bees being too fast for the eye to follow, the aborigines have devised various ingenious methods of tracing them.

One way is to watch the bees gathering pollen, and then, when a honey-laden bee alights on a flower, to place a piece of white feather-down, moistened with gum, on the underside of its body. The native eye can then follow the bee's homeward journey.

A white beekeeper on the north coast of New South Wales is little behind the natives in cunning. His method is to watch bees drinking at a pool. If they fly away slowly, and at no great height, he knows that a nest is close at hand; if they fly fast and high the nest is likely to be miles away.

Penetrating.

Percy—I'm sure my eloquence penetrated your father's mind.

Peggy—Yes, papa said he was dreadfully bored.

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1—Brigadier Mrs. E. Irene Arnold of New York, poet laureate of the Salvation Army. 2—Scene during the dedication of new athletic stadium at New Jersey College for Women at Brunswick. 3—General Ludendorff and chiefs of the Bavarian Fascisti at a review of Royalist soldiers outside of Munich.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Separatists, Communists and Reactionaries Make Things Lively in Germany.

GOV. WALTON IS IMPEACHED

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RHINELAND separatists, Bavarian reactionaries, communists in revolt—these, briefly summarized, gave Chancellor Stresemann and the German reichstag a lively time last week. On the surface it seemed the old empire was on the point of dissolution, but closer study of the situation leads to the belief that the German federation will hold together for some time yet, though the states probably will be more autonomous and less closely allied, and the dominating influence may shift from Prussia to Bavaria.

Enthusiastic young separatists, led by an elderly merchant named Leo Deckers, proclaimed the Rhineland republic on Sunday. Starting at Aix la Chapelle in the zone occupied by the Belgians, the movement spread to other cities during the next two days, the police going over quietly and Rhineland flags being hoisted. The French and Belgians remained neutral, seeking only to prevent color. Matthes Jansen and Schultz, the three president leaders of the separatist plot, burned to the stake and the first small riot occurred. Invalids being put out, said it was admitted by the rebel army that the city had been wrung dry of food and the people, cowed by the soldiers, refused to join the rebellion. At Aix, Wiesbaden, Hanover and other points the separatists were routed from the municipal buildings and theirs and the separatist regime fled from Coblenz, where they had set up their temporary government. At Cologne, a large city, on the other hand, the separatists defeated the police in a long battle in which bombs were used and on Monday, the third day of the revolt, the Rhineland republic was said to have failed. However, there was a rumor that their efforts would be counteracted by the proclamation of a republic favorable to the reich.

The communists, incited by Soviet Russia, started a revolutionary movement on Thursday which was organized by their central executive committee in Berlin for the advantage of the red wage, and the world started to New York—Armed bands and the army of Saxony, incited by the Soviet agents, began the seizure of various parts of the country. The communist attacks aimed chiefly against Chemnitz (Karl Marx City) in Saxony and the army there was twice called in to restore order. Warships from Kiel and armed cars were sent to the assistance of the authorities, and thirty hours after the revolt began it had been effectively squelched. In other parts the reds broke out and are still fighting.

Bavaria appears to be getting the upper hand in Germany. Minister of Defense Geisler tried to depose Gen. Von Lossow, military commander in Bavaria, who sided with Minister Von Kahr. The general refused to submit and was supported by the Bavarian directorate. At first it was believed Stresemann would send troops to enforce Geisler's orders and that such a course would be supported by the socialist government of Saxony, which naturally is opposed to the reactionaries of the neighboring state. But the chancellor called the state premiers into conference and, receiving only qualified support from them, announced: "The government is ready to follow the road of understanding with Bavaria. The government also is ready to open negotiations with the states as soon as possible to discuss the question of greater independence, with the condition that the questions of settlement be on a constitutional basis."

This capitulation of the government enraged the socialists and it was said the ministers belonging to that party probably would quit the cabinet.

Bavarian socialists on Wednesday proclaimed a republic in the Bavarian Palatinate, adjoining the Rhineland on the south. The French representative on the Rhineland commission gave the movement his approval, but it was squelched the same day when the local parliament refused to support it.

GERMANY, through Chancellor Stresemann, appealed to the allies to examine the nation's resources and capacity to pay reparations, and asked that the government be permitted to explain the measure adopted to stabilize money and balance the budget. The chancellor's note frankly admitted Germany's indemnity obligations, but urged the impossibility of continuing payments at this time, owing to the financial and economic collapse. The note, which was presented to the reparations commission until the German experts had examined the Belgian plan and were ready to make comments and suggestions on it. It was said this communication made a favorable impression on the British, Belgian, Italian and Japanese representatives. This would seem to put Premier Poincare in an uncomfortable position. If he opposes the German request he may find himself quite isolated; if he does not, the plotting means a great political defeat for him, for then the reparations commission would again be the sovereign authority on reparations questions.

PRELIMINARY of the acceptance of Secretary Hughes' suggestion of an international commission to examine and determine Germany's capacity to pay is increasing daily. And it is assumed the United States would be represented on such a commission. Ambassador Harvey told a London audience that the proposition, which is backed warmly by Lloyd George, is still open, and President Coolidge has not finally decided what Mr. Harvey said. That, after an interview with Lloyd George, Secretary Hughes made public the fact that Great Britain had asked the United States whether it was still willing to participate in an advisory economic conference on reparations, and that he had replied in the affirmative with the understanding that all the powers directly interested agreed to the plan and take part in the conference. If France or any other principal power participates will depend further on circumstances. It is believed France will agree.

HAVING reached the report of its committee of investigation, the board of trustees of the National Farm Loans proceeded to deal the evidence collected by the committee and then ousted the Department of Agriculture Gang. Besides the ousts Secretary Wallace announced [illegible] the director of the farm loan bureau, [illegible] the office and [illegible] the personnel. The ousted officials [illegible] are: Charles W. Burke, [illegible] and Claude R. Porter

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SUGAR OUTPUT OF COLORADO WILL SUPPLY WHOLE COUNTRY

Denver.—Colorado is the most important sugar-producing state in the Union. Factories in the state this year are converting 2,000,000 tons of raw sugar beets into 500,000,000 pounds of sugar, more than four pounds for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The beet tonnage is being harvested on 175,000 acres of land in the irrigated sections of the state. Sixteen sugar factories are operating twenty-four hours every day to extract the sugar. Two factories in the Arkansas valley are idle, the construction of factories in that district having exceeded a reasonable expectation of beet acreage.

Probably $10,000,000 or more will be paid to the 6,000 or 7,000 beet-growing farmers in the state for their 1923 crop. This estimate is based on $8 a ton, but the price the farmers will receive will depend upon the sugar content of the crop and also upon the net price per bag realized by the factories. In this way the farmers share in the profits of the industry.

No other crop grown in Colorado is marketed on such a fair basis. If the price of flour advances after a farmer has sold his grain to the mill he obtains no share in the increased price. If the price of meat or mutton goes up after the steer or lamb has been sold to the packer, the live stock grower receives no part of the increased price. But if at any time in a twelve-month period the price of sugar advances the benefit is shared on practically equal terms between the grower of beets and the factory which converted the raw crop into sugar.

This is the second sugar year of fair returns. Formerly beets were paid for on a flat rate basis, a fixed price per ton. In recent years, however, the prices have declined so greatly that no accurate estimate could be made in advance on the proceeds for the sugar made from a beet crop. Thus the new plan of paying the farmer was devised in order to protect the two principal parties in the transaction, the beet growers and the sugar factories. However, a minimum guarantee of at least $60 a ton has been incorporated in the sliding scale contract so that delivery of the crop the ensuing year is assured of more than enough to cover the average cost of production, later on such sale and price adjustments, additional payments are made.

Marine Maps Presented to Japan

Washington.—A complete set of marine maps and charts and other information compiled by government officers in the United States hydrographic service was sent to the royal Japanese hydrographic office on the transport Antietam, which sailed from Hampton Roads the week. The equipment, a gift from the United States navy, is intended to replace that lost in the great earthquake. The Antietam will transfer the struggle at San Pedro to the Japanese Sea, with which she has been identified to deliver them at Yokohama.

Taylor Protests Decision

Washington.—"The Greeks are in Washington, but the facts are out here," declared Congressman Edward Taylor of the Colorado delegation to Hubert Work, secretary of the interior, vigorously protesting the decision of the secretary not to have the Taylor reclamation committee visit the reclamation projects to personally probe the needs and ability of the settlers to pay the construction costs on the projects. Directors of the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users' Association wired a similar resolution to Secretary Work.

Sentenced to Go to School

Sterling.—Sentenced to go to school instead of the usual fine and jail sentence, two aliens here were ordered by Judge Norris C. Bakke of the County Court to attend every session of Sterling's new Americanization school. Those who received sentences were Tony Mariotics, Italian, and Frank Weingardt, Russian. They pleaded guilty to charges of driving an auto while intoxicated and arrest and history. Both admitted living in Sterling for fifteen years without attempting naturalization.

CAPTAIN SAZARAC

"I AM MISS LESTRON"

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. As his last wager, Carr puts up a woman, presumably a slave. Custom compels Sazarac to accept the stake. He wins. His old associates and Count Raoul de Almonaster accost him as Lafitte. A project of the youthful adventurers of New Orleans is the rescue of Napoleon Bonaparte from St. Helena, and a ship, the Seraphine, has been made ready.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

—3—

"I have not seen her, but there was a buzz when she appeared among us. Of an illustrious Tory family, we are told, that fled from New York to Canada, after the old revolution. You should know, sir!"

"There were two women—" said Sazarac slowly. "The man took care I was not introduced. I think he assured them I was a common gambler. That, sir, is why I took his measure at the cards—that he put his women to despise me. I am sorry that he forced his game upon me to his own ruin."

"The slave girl!" chuckled Dominique. "They say his lady's maid. I warrant she berated the colonel over losing the servant to you!"

"A woman on a card—" rumbled Beluche. "It made me think of old days at Grand Terre—women against gold . . . and the traffic and the rum—e-eh!"

The stranger was watching young De Almonaster sharply. "You are curiously constrained, sir!"

"It is nothing—" Raoul laughed shortly.

"Tell me what was on your lips the moment before!"

"Oh, nothing! The coffee-houses must have their scandal!"

"What then, sir? I have sensed some jest among the tavern drinkers?"

The count shrugged. The two old buccaneers stirred uneasily. They had heard that tone, the Gallic awakening of the master, in days of blood and splintering decks.

"Monsieur," went on Sazarac, as if coaxing from a child he wished to put away, "my game was fair. As for the wench, I did not want her. Nor shall I claim her now. The colonel's lady need not fear for her fellow maid."

"In very truth—" blurted De Almonaster. "That is why they laugh! If the game is true, Carr's act was that of a poltroon!"

"What is the result? That I care not claim the wager!"

He was upon the young man now, his flashing eyes patronizing Carroll, the two Creoles and Beluche. Raoul felt himself shrink. "Dear God!" they laugh—at what!"

"The tale of you and the colonel—but I do not for a moment credit it—that, on the river trip, your eye was taken by his wife's companion. The latest beauty of the Quadroon! And the story is, sir, that—as a jest, to wager her against your gold, having won—"

The young man broke off as if ashamed to voice the rest.

"No sir!" thundered Sazarac. "You shall prove the word! I will not have an unclean thought! The jest is that I care not claim the lady's maid!"

"But is not the point, Monsieur, the lady had to call. The girl in Carr's mind was the one who took your eye upon the packet. Pray, what—equal to the wife is she—"

He was silenced by the fierce hatred of the other man. "Miss Sazarac stood quietly back. The two buccaneers were alert at the door.

"Carr would not wish trouble if you so much as suggested the girl. Of course he'd let them if it would be to the life—but would be many beyond exception. As evil luck of a chance fall. But, doubtless," added Raoul apologetically, "there is no truth to the gossip."

The girl was gazing at the stars above the roof. Of Dominique paused his velvet waistcoat. Beluche fingered his sword of Carthage.

Sazarac at length spoke slowly: "About the wagering they spread the jest?"

"Ah," answered De Almonaster, "if the story is true!"

"The wretched Creoles and a challenge, but a lackey from here to the German Coast knew," growled Beluche; "but no, it is impossible. To claim your black-faced wench! My captain. The colonel's wife may give you a congeeshaking, but think how she will scorch him!"

"The wench was lucky around the emperor's suite when we sail—" grinned Beluche warily. "For I am of a mind that Jean is to command!"

"What nonsense, old dog! I—in such madness!" The captain stared past the schooner's gunnels against the stars . . . The Count de Almonaster alone seemed to guess his thoughts and he was silent.

"The Seraphine—" growled Beluche again. "A prettier sight for a seaman's eyes never the sun shone on! Fast—unknown in all the ports, gunned to battle the best of them! Ha, Dominique!—think of her slipped free on the heels of the traffic! Name o' God—the fat housecat ships afloat these days when the last black flag has vanished!"

"Ah, me!" sighed the honest councilor. "It was but last October that we hanged three buccaneers in the Plaza—taken off the Belize. I went to the country the day that the three good lads danced on air. It was sad—I drooled three hours over my luncheon. Old days are not so far . . . why, but fifteen years agone we were at the Red house on Grand Terre! But fifteen—and none durst lay a ship in past the guns of our fort, or claim customs on a bale of silks we offered the city! Ah, me—and I am fat—an honest alderman!"

The two old fellows turned to the lost leader. The admiral of Cartagena plucked his sleeve. "A ship—and you cannot linger forever, disguised, in this dull town . . . and I have letters of marque from Colombia as well!"

Sazarac was not listening. Now he turned to De Almonaster as the one who delicately read his thoughts.

"You will challenge, of course—for the lady's sake—" said Raoul.

"Tonight I shall claim my wager from Colonel Carr," answered Sazarac quietly. "Bond girl or free, I will go knock at the gates of hell for her—and we shall see who, of the town, laughs loudest!"

"I recall you won on the ace of hearts," sighed Dominique. "Sazarac wins the lady of the jesting. But Sazarac! . . . Nom de Dieu! What shall they say Jean Lafitte had to do with Sazarac's winning? The American governor would build another scaffold in the Place d'Armes."

"Out of all the deep swamp from Spanish Gap to the Teche you would see old cutthroats pouring to wreck it about his ears—" grunted Beluche. "Black or white, let him seize his winning! Ho, this Sazarac! A good ship, and—Sazarac! The wide sea, and Sazarac! Dominique—ho, robber—listen!"

"Be still!" muttered the alderman. "See that policeman by the city lamp? Tut, tut—this will not do—this bombing!"

CHAPTER III

The Wager Is Claimed.

The shimmer of a young moon lay in the wide stone arch of the Hotel Orleans on the rue Charles when, with the abrupt stride and bearing of a soldier, Captain Gaspar Sazarac late of the American explorations, turned within it. The old concierge arose to greet the cloaked figure.

"Fellow, you will say to the British officer, Colonel Carr, that Captain Sazarac is at his pleasure."

"Oui, Maître!"

The old free man of color bobbed up the dim stairs. The visitor stood

Perfect in the Moonlight, the Dark Eyes Cold, Scornful—

in the shadows shrouded to the pores of his cold eyes.

But as Sazarac waited he was conscious that someone had stirred across the patterns. The figure of a woman had stepped from the shade to gaze up at the old brick chambers above the third floor gallery. It clung of rusty lace creaking at its hem.

"Qui e la?"

The white-gowned figure started, turning to glance out the ancient entrance. The strangers heard, heavy in the air. He could see her figure grow rigid in the moonlight, her white bosom a thing to turn an intruder to stone. At once he knew her—and she him. Sazarac the unattached and introduced guardian of the packet, Marie Louise. The stranger heard her quick intaking of breath as she turned away, flinging with her ivory fan.

"Your pardon, Mademoiselle, for the intrusion. It was by appointment that I came—intolerable, it is true, but at Colonel Carr's request. You are—pardon me—of his family?"

"I am Miss Lestron—the ward of Colonel Carr of Quebec."

He bowed again. He had feared . . . on the packet he had mordantly not taken the trouble to ascertain which was the wife of the English officer. But now there came some surge of feeling he could not explain. He had been stung to folly, that was it—conscious of no other desire, tonight, save to confront Carr, fling an insult at him that no man might endure; challenge and kill him under the oaks of the Bayou St. John road. And now he was gazing on the fairest face that all his adventuring life had shown him. Perfect in the moonlight, the dark eyes cold, scornful; the shrug of her white shoulders above the lace corsage—apparently Miss Lestron had been going to the opera of the Theater d'Orleans, where, he recalled, Rose de Vries appeared tonight in "Le Prophete." But the hour was late for this.

"I think, sir—you cannot see him. It happens—" She glanced up warily at the silent galleries where the concierge was mumbling away ineffectually on his return. "Colonel Carr will not receive anyone tonight."

She turned half from him with an air of dismissal. The stranger bowed once more. His heart was beating with a curious relief. It was plain that the girl did not know of the infamous jest with which all the coffee houses were ringing. He knew now he would pocket the insult; a duel was impossible, for it would drag her name deeper into the mire. Carr had guessed aright; Sazarac could not claim his wager. In a private drinking bout Carr might roar with laughter at the gambler's dilemma; but, for the lady's sake, Sazarac would not challenge; nor would he permit talk of the affair to go about.

He drew his light cloak closer as he turned to go. But as he reached the areaway with its drowsy tinkle of flowing water, he started at a cry that rang wildly through the courtyard, the scream of a negro, and a vengeful shout above.

Turning, he saw the girl in the court staring upward. Then her arms were flung out in appeal. And again that choked cry of a woman, but not in fear—imperious, determined:

"I have done beating the girl! What!—and you strike me!"

Leaping back to stare up, the visitor saw a woman crushed out over the iron lattice rail. The moon-lit strike the spaulcted shoulder of Colonel Carr, who seemed bent on hurling her to the courtyard. The girl below cried out again hotly. And with a mutter Sazarac sprang past her, up the curving staircase until he gained the third gallery.

The wife of the British colonel was dished and helpless against the railing as the stranger reached there. His hand was upon his sword, but with the other powerful arm he caught the man squarely by the collar, tore him away, flung him heaving against the wall—and then stood quietly, the gilded insignia of His Majesty's Service in his hand. Glancing at the epaulette, he hurled it to the court below. Miss Lestron had followed past the cowering scrivegirl bleeding on the staircase.

"Madame—" she cried sharply, "are you hurt?"

"But for this gentleman, I had died!" the wife gasped, and he checked it with one stern. Madame's cur slipped silently, her eyes cold as the calmness quality of the river water.

"Miss" began the girl quietly, "is Captain Sazarac of the American service. He—but thank you, sir, even for the attempt at an apology. Madame, I—I—a private matter, of which we cannot—as you are a—gentleman—"

She had hesitated, for Cara eyes on his had changed to the cold, light. A shade of the pretty lady the circled pro was gone; in manner, in his feet. He heard grasped the rail, closed his cold eyes, and slunk.

"Sazarac—Jean!" (Was this Sazarac, the gamester? He—he turned toward and bent himself to) "Go, the porter—have the fellow thrown out who dared touch my mistress!"

"Hush!" the wife commanded, and Cara was still.

Captain Sazarac bowed to her coldly.

"That I have done, Madame—I am ashamed for. The matter requires no explanation. It shall not pass my lips."

"Sazarac—wait sir!" cried the child. "A British force—a ship of the patrol in the—oh, get you within your rooms, Madame!"

"You protect me, sir?" she answered coldly, "you are in no position to converse."

"Protect? Eh—Sazarac, here I remember—" he turned to the girl with hearty laughter. "An appropriate—Captain Sazarac!"

"The matter is settled!" remarked the other coldly. "You will permit me to depart?"

He was pausing when the Creole girl suggested to the curious stare between all and well. "He has come, sir—Jean, to—to, Jean—give chance to state his wager."

"Sir, you will permit me to pass?"

"Sir no more, sir—Captain Sazarac—whoever you are. Ha-ha—it was a stroke—a coup—you will admit that, even if I lost, eh?"

Redfaced, leering, he stumbled nearer, laughing loudly.

"I love you," he said quietly. "You will remember that."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Easy to Believe.

A naturalist says that a fly can walk 30 times as fast as a human being. After trying to swat one of the darn things it doesn't take much imagination to believe it.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Oh, wisdom of the gods that made us! When the dogcart of life at which we tug mires utterly, we still can slip the collar.—Clyde Davis.

WHAT TO EAT

If fond of corn your family will like this for a luncheon or supper dish:

Corn Toast.—Cook one-fourth of a tablespoonful of finely chopped onion with one and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter for two minutes, stirring constantly. Add one cupful of canned corn, one pint of heavy cream, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of paprika. Bring to the boiling point and let simmer five minutes. Pour over six slices of toast, cut into rounds, garnish with toast points and serve at once.

Lyonnaise Potatoes.—Take two cupfuls of sliced, cold, boiled potatoes. Cook one and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter with one and one-half tablespoonfuls of chopped onion. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, season with salt and pepper and add the potatoes. Cook until they have absorbed the butter, occasionally shaking the pan. Add butter and onion and when well mixed, a half tablespoonful of vinegar and parsley. Serve hot.

Coffee Ice Cream.—Scald two cupfuls of milk with one-third of a cupful of ground coffee. Mix one tablespoonful of flour with a cupful of sugar, add one egg and the milk gradually. Cook over hot water twenty minutes, stirring constantly at first and afterward occasionally. Cool, add one quart of thin cream, strain through double cheese cloth and freeze, using three pints of ice to one of salt.

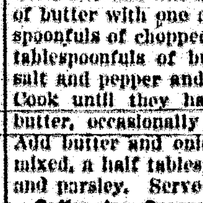
Pea Roast.—Mix three-fourths of a cupful of dry bread crumbs, one-half cupful of pea pulp (cooked peas put through a puree strainer), one tablespoonful of sugar, one-fourth of a cupful of finely chopped walnut meats, one egg slightly beaten, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, one-fourth cupful of melted butter, and three-fourths of a cupful of milk. Turn into a small pan lined with paraffin paper. Cover and bake in a slow oven forty minutes.

Cheese Canapes.—Toast quarter slices of bread and spread with French mustard, then sprinkle with a thick layer of grated cheese, season with salt and cayenne. Place on a sheet and bake until the cheese has melted. Serve hot.

It is good to imagine to the last a sunny mood.—J. P. Lowell.

If you know what fairy pictures you once held with good thoughts?—Proverb.

AUTUMN MEALS



A breakfast soup that will be welcome of cool or cold days is

Veal and Rice Soup.—Finely chop one pound of veal (a little pork may be used with veal) and brown in two tablespoonfuls of butter. Add one onion sliced, one carrot sliced, one turnip diced, one stalk of celery cut fine, one-half cupful of rice, two tablespoonfuls of parsley, two bay leaves, six cloves, two quarts of boiling water, two teaspoonfuls of salt and pepper. Cover and simmer two hours, strain, season and serve.

Fried Spanish Onions.—Peel and slice four onions, put into a hot frying pan with one and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter. Fry until brown, stirring so that they will be evenly cooked. Sprinkle with salt just before taking up. Serve with pork chops or cuts of beef.

Pineapple Cream.—Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly, add the grated rind of one lemon and its juice, one-half cupful of sugar and a few grains of salt. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Remove from the heat, add one and one-half tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin soaked in one-third of a cupful of cold water. Add two-thirds of a cupful of grated canned pineapple. When the mixture begins to thicken add one-half cupful of heavy cream beaten stiff and the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. Turn into a mold and chill.

Nellie Maxwell

DOCTORS WANTED TO OPERATE

Mrs. Quillon Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her from an Operation

Muskegon, Michigan.—"After doctoring for eight or nine years with different physicians without any relief at all, they said at last that medicine would not reach my case and I should have an operation. I had heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and often saw it advertised in different papers where some women had suffered just as I did and got well and strong again by taking the Vegetable Compound. I decided to see what it would do for me, and before I had finished the fourth bottle I was much better, the weakness stopped and the severe pains in my sides left me. I am now much stronger and do my own work and work in the factory besides. I am still taking the Vegetable Compound and give it all the praise."—Mrs. NELLIE QUILLON, 17 Morris St., Muskegon, Mich.

Women should heed such warning symptoms as bearing-down pains and weakness, for they indicate some female trouble, and a persistent and faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will seldom fail to help.

Freeze Ground to Expedite Work.

When building deep shafts through soft and moist ground, the mining engineer very often is confronted by difficulties that up to a short time ago seemed to be insurmountable. For instance, water often spurts from the ground, and it has happened that water flowed from the walls of the shaft in such quantities that it could no longer be controlled by powerful pumps. A very novel method was some time ago discovered which enables the mining engineers to continue and complete work. The ground through which the shaft is to pass is frozen solid, which makes the work man's easier, doing away with the danger. The freezing is accomplished by means of [illegible] tubes into the shaft, or by the circulation of very cold substances.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is a Combined Treatment, both local and internal, and has been successful in the treatment of Catarrh for over forty years. Sold by all druggists.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

BATHE YOUR EYES
Lotion Murine Eye Remedy
Murine Eye Salve

MURINE We [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Attorney Hudspeth went to Roswell Tuesday and returned yesterday.

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

M. U. Finley has purchased the Moss cattle which have been on pasture in the Steele Spring country.

C. H. Patterson, Receiver of the First State Bank of Capitan, made a business visit to our town yesterday.

Albert Basila, son Charles and daughter Miss Edna, motored to Alamogordo Sunday, returning the same afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Zumwalt are in town from their home on the Mesa. Uncle Tom and his wife have reared a large family, but now live alone, all the youngsters having left the old nest.

Brook Sloan, Ancho, and E. C. Dew, Lincoln, were here this week attending a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, of which they are members. R. H. Taylor presided at the meeting.

Judge Mechem and District Attorney Newell were here yesterday from Alamogordo. They were here adjudicating some petty matters that are closely entwined with court business.

L. M. Sparks was over yesterday from the Alto country. Mr. Sparks reports mining operations in that district, and says conditions are satisfactory, and that he is hopeful of success eventually.

Considerable snow has fallen in the mountains and the prospects for spring moisture are better than for years. One of the difficulties the farmers and stockmen had to contend with the past several years has been the lack of winter moisture.

Relieves Situation

J. A. McNabb, Jr., El Paso, was a most welcome visitor here Monday. Mr. McNabb is with the tax department of the El Paso-Southwestern Railroad, and according to a previous announcement in these columns made an advance payment on the company's taxes which ran into the thousands. This payment, long before the tax due date, came in time for the county to meet its current obligations. All school accounts were promptly met and, these obligations met, everything moves serenely on. The company's prompt and generous action in this matter relieved a tense financial situation.

Crystal Theatre

W. T. Sterling, Manager

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

Tues. 13—"Mr. Barnes of New York," with Tom Moore (Goldwyn).

No Show Wed. and Thurs.

Fri. 16—"Tarzan," No. 4, with Elmo Lincoln.

"Among the Counterfeiters," with Tom Carrigan, all star.

"Leather Pushers," No. 4, "Columbia Gem of the Ocean," with Denny (Consolidated).

Sat. 17—"Speed Girl," with Bebe Daniels (Paramount).

W. E. Kimbrell, probate judge, came up Sunday from his home at Picacho and presided at the regular term of probate court.

Henry Lewis, Jr., Receiver at the Roswell Land Office, was here Saturday to Tuesday on a visit to his parents and other members of the family.

Billie Ferguson was in yesterday purchasing supplies for his road camp in the Oscuras. He says the work on the Carrizozo-Socorro road is making headway, but that it will require two or three more months to complete the job.

School Notes

(By Supt. E. E. Cole)

The convention of the teachers of Lincoln county was a success. It was entirely an inspirational meeting. This plan seemed to meet the almost universal approval of the teachers. It was a pleasure and inspiration to hear President Roberts, of the El Paso Junior College; President Carson, of the Normal University, Las Vegas; President Bowden, of the State Teachers College at Silver City; President Kent of the State College at Las Cruces; Dr. Hurt, of the Montezuma College at Las Vegas, and Dr. Haught of the State University. These are the leading educators of the state. Mrs. Louise Coe, our efficient county superintendent, with the county committee on arrangements, worked hard in the preparation of this program, and the convention was perhaps the very best ever held in the county. Principal Robbins and the teachers of Lincoln made things very pleasant for the visiting teachers, especially through the picnic dinner or barbecue. Saturday afternoon the Carrizozo girls defeated the Lincoln girls in the basket-ball game, 24 to 16. The Carrizozo boys won over the Hondo team by 17 to 6.

Thursday evening of last week Dr. Haught, professor of psychology and education in the State University, spoke to the pupils of our local high school and the citizens of Carrizozo. It so happened that President Roberts and President Bowden came in on the five o'clock train from the south. At the invitation of Dr. Haught these gentlemen divided the hour with him. The audience at the high school building had the pleasure of hearing all three of these speakers. A fair audience was present in spite of the heavy downpour of rain.

Kastle Taylor, a member of the class of physics, has just made a pulley apparatus like the one used by Galileo when he proved the three laws of falling bodies. Galileo was an Italian scientist who lived about three hundred years ago. He discovered the laws of falling bodies and of the pendulum, was creator of the science of dynamics, constructed the first thermometer, first used the telescope for astronomical observations, discovered the satellites of Jupiter and the spots on the sun. He was persecuted by the church for teaching that the earth and planets revolved around the sun, the church believing that this theory was contrary to the Bible.

Some things said by our speakers:

"Those who complain about the schools growl about the one billion paid for education, but say nothing about the 17 billions paid for luxuries in the United States."

"Ninety-two per cent of the captains of industry comes from the homes of farmers and poor teachers."

"There is never much trouble in any family where the children secretly hope to be like the parents."

"The people of the United States do not really care whether their children are educated or not."

"High school studies usually show what a boy is fitted for."

"A great many parents are sinning against their own children."

"The greatest disaster to America is the breaking up of homes."

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."

We Have It!

A full and complete line of
Guaranteed Goods, Priced to Sell.

Saturday Special
32-inch
UTILITY GINGHAM
Regular 35c value
Saturday Special
25c per yd

Ladies' & Children's Ready-to-Wear

Men's & Boys' Furnishings

Shoes

Groceries, Etc.

Style Headquarters

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. SWEET, 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.
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Apple Boxes, Coleman's Quick-Lite Lanterns.

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NO. 39

Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, Tuesdays of each week.

C. H. HAMES, N. G.
WM. J. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.