Carrizozo News

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

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Fall and Sinclair

El Paso, Texas, July 15.—Albert Bacon Fall today pleaded not guilty, and, waiving preliminary examination, refused to make any comment when arraigned before United States Commissioner A. J. Schmid on charges growing out of the indictments returned by the special grand jury in the district of Columbia, charging conspiracy in the leasing of the Teapot Dome oil reserves and taking $200,000 from El L. Doheny and his son. The former secretary appeared in good health. He gave $5,000 bond for his appearance in Washington, October 6.

New York, July 15.—Harry F. Sinclair gave $5,000 bond before United States Commissioner Hitchcock today to insure his appearance at Washington for trial for alleged conspiracy to defraud the government. This particular indictment is one of those growing out of the senate investigation of the Teapot Dome lease.

Inter-Allied Conference

London, July 16.—The inter-allied conference for the purpose of making effective the Dawes plan for German reparations assembled at 11 o'clock today at the foreign office. American Ambassador Kellogg and Colonel J. A. Logan, Jr., the American observer with the reparation commission, were present with four advisers and several secretaries.

Formally welcoming the delegates to the conference, Prime Minister McDonald made especial reference to the presence of the Americans. He noted they were not present as full delegates but he took their presence as indicating that good will and co-operation of the United States in the effort to make the plan effective.

Ambassador Kellogg, replying to Mr. McDonald's welcome, said the American government and people believed the adoption of the Dawes report would be the first great step toward stabilization of Europe.

The American delegates, Mr. Kellogg said, were not attending the conference with the same powers as the others because the United States was not a party to the treaty of Versailles. However the Americans were present in the same spirit of co-operation and helpfulness.

The inter-allied conference is recognized by the press as the most important gathering of allied statesmen and diplomatists since the signing of the Versailles treaty. Since this treaty, there have been 14 conferences, each aiming at a settlement of European problems, and hope is earnestly expressed that the fifteenth will prove the last and result in bringing order out of chaos.

Brazil News Censored

Buenos Aires, July 16.—Complete censorship appears to have been clamped on the news from Rio de Janeiro and Santos, concerning the rebellion in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The United Press has received no dispatches from the staff correspondent in either of these cities in more than twelve hours, and is informed that further messages will not be sent from Santos during the period of martial law.

Unconfirmed reports received here state that several foreign correspondents have been asked to refrain from further dispatches on the situation unless specifically authorized by the government.

Governor Smith Has Two Ambitions

Albany, N. Y., July 15.—Governor Smith has two cherished ambitions, he told cheering thousands who greeted him at "Welcome Home" demonstrations here when the governor returned from the Democratic National convention in New York.

One, he said, is to find some position as "high private in the ranks" of the Democratic party, and the other is to return to New York, resume business as a truck man and "lay aside something for a rainy day."

This was the governor's reply to suggestions that he may yet become the Democratic party's candidate for president, or at least its candidate for a third term as governor.

The Democratic Nominee's Creed of Ethics

A notable incident early in the campaign for the nomination of John W. Davis was the publication of the letter in which he refused to desert his clients as a lawyer in order to increase his availability as a candidate.

Mr. Davis' letter was made public late in March. It was in reply to a letter from Theodore Huntley, Washington correspondent for the Pittsburg Post, urging him to sever his connections in New York and to return to West Virginia so as to make possible his nomination.

The reply of Mr. Davis was as follows:

I have read your letter with interest. With renewed thanks, let me tell you how this thing looks to me.

If I were in the market for the goods you offer, I would not complain of the character of this consignment, although I notice that you do not guarantee delivery! The price you put on them, however—referring to the Presidency—is entirely too high. You offer me the chance to be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, which carries with it in this year of grace more than a fair prospect of becoming the President of the United States. In exchange I am to abandon forthwith, and immediately, a law practice which is both pleasant and, within modest bounds, profitable; to throw over honorable clients who offer me honest employment, and desert a group of professional colleagues who are able, upright and loyal.

If this were all, I would think your figures pretty stiff, but you are really asking still more.

I have been at the bar nearly thirty years, and, with the exception of ten years spent in public life, I have enjoyed during the whole of that time a practice of an extremely varied character.

At no time have I confined my services to a single client, and in consequence I have been called upon to serve a great many different kinds of men—some of them good, some of them indifferently good, and others over whose character we will drop the veil of charity. Indeed, some of my clients, thanks, perhaps, to the failure to secure a better lawyer, have become the involuntary guests for fixed terms of the nation and the state.

Since, the law, however, is a profession and not a trade, I conceive it to be a duty of the lawyer, just as it is the duty of the priest or the surgeon, to serve those who call upon him, unless, indeed, there is some insuperable obstacle in the way.

No one in all this list of clients has ever controlled, or fancied that he could control, my personal or my political conscience. I am vain enough to imagine that no one ever will.

The only limitation upon a right-thinking lawyer's independence is in the duty which he owes to his clients, once selected, to serve them without the slightest thought of the effect such a service may have upon his personal popularity or political fortunes. Any lawyer who surrenders this independence or shades this duty by trimming his professional counsel to fit the gusts of popular opinion, in my judgment, not only dishonors himself but disparages and degrades the great profession to which he should be proud to belong.

You must not think me either indifferent or unappreciative if I tell you in candor that I would not pay this price for any honor in the gift of man.

I do not challenge the accuracy of your political diagnosis. Fortunately, as I think, the decision as to my own availability or unavailability is one that I am not called upon to make and do not seek to influence, so, even in spite of the alluring pictures that you paint, I must stand by my philosophy.

What is life worth, after all, if one has no philosophy to live by? If one surrenders this to win an office, what will he live by after the office is won? Tell me that!

Believe me, cordially yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS.

Tammany Has New Chief

New York, July 15.—Tammany hall is now functioning under the fifth leader it has had since William M. Tweed in 1867 instituted the one man leadership method of control for the organization. Judge George W. Olvany, elected yesterday, took over the reins immediately from the steering committee which had been in control since the death of Charles F. Murphy, in April.

The new leader was born on the east side, near the boyhood home of Governor Smith. He is a close friend of the governor. He said that he would pattern his leadership upon that of Murphy.

Schools Improving

Santa Fe, July 16.—That a noteworthy improvement in the public schools of New Mexico under the School Code, enacted by the 1923 state legislature, has occurred, was a declaration by Miss Isabel Eckles, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which will be of considerable interest to the residents of this state. Despite the handicap of financial depression in the state, she asserted there has been an eight per cent gain in High School attendance and a marked improvement in the teaching standards. The stricter certification requirements have appreciably improved the teaching standards, she claimed, and the eighth grade examinations have shown a big improvement.

The School Code possesses some faults, Miss Eckles declared, but on the whole its provisions are beneficial and progressive. The balance of power over the schools is vested in the county government, she said, and there has been no complaint of state dictation. Two local auditors in the various counties worked with the state auditors under the code and it is notable, she stated, that in no case was the case was the budget of county schools changed by the State Tax Commission. Miss Eckles appealed to the citizens of New Mexico for honest payment of taxes so the educational standards could be maintained.

Miss Eckles has distributed among the schools of the state $607,718.50, which has accumulated in the current school and common school income funds of the state treasurer's office. The distribution was made the rate of $6.74 for each child in the school census. This guarantees the teachers' salaries and running expenses for the first few months of the year until the collection of taxes begins, and in many cases will mean the proper functioning of the schools at the beginning of the year. It is the largest distribution of school funds ever made in the state.

The Corona Assault Case

The case of Harry Ryberg vs. Roy Owen, of Corona, in which Owen was charged with shooting at and wounding Ryberg, was tried here Tuesday before Justice of Peace Hulbert.

Owen testified that he had a verbal understanding with complainant that the latter could water his cattle at the Owen tanks when they contained water in return for the privilege of driving his cattle through the Ryberg pasture to water when his tanks were dry. When he attempted to pass his cattle through the pasture, Ryberg objected; an argument followed in which Owen picked up a piece of board and struck Ryberg, which accounted for the mark on his left ear. He stated further that he had no gun. Owen's statement was corroborated by other witnesses, and as Ryberg's face and head showed no marks of being struck with a six shooter, the charge was dismissed.

A number of witnesses and others interested in the outcome of the case were down from the Corona district.

Taken to Santa Fe

Sheriff Ed Harris took a man named Trujillo to the State penitentiary at Santa Fe Tuesday to serve a term of from one year to eighteen months. He has been held in the county jail here for several months, with two others, charged with stealing railroad property; also with stealing a beef. To avoid waiting for district court to meet he decided to plead guilty and begin his sentence. He was taken to Alamogordo Monday and arraigned before Judge Meehem. He stated he would plead guilty to both charges, although only guilty of one—stealing a beef—in order to begin his term at once.

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SODA FOUNTAIN

When you want to "treat" your friends, bring them to our drug store.

We serve our drinks and ice creams in a sanitary way.

We use only pure syrups and creams.

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

And then we have for you anything you need in the drug store line.

COME TO US FOR IT.

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THE MAN WITH THE BANK ACCOUNT wears a satisfied smile.

Don't let anyone else deposit your money.

Do it your self.

Get the First Hundred Dollars, the rest will come easier.

First National Bank

Carrizozo, N. M.

"Try First National Service."

THE EVIL SHEPHERD

By

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

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CHAPTER XX

—16—

Francis and Margaret sat in the rose garden on the following morning. Their conversation was a little disjointed, as the conversation of lovers in a secluded and beautiful spot should be, but they came back often to the subject of Sir Timothy.

"If I have misunderstood your father," Francis declared, "and I admit that I have, it has been to some extent his own fault. To me he was always the deliberate scoffer against any code of morals, a rebel against the law even if not a criminal in actual deeds. I honestly believed that the Walled House was the scene of disreputable orgies, that your father was behind Fairfax in that cold-blooded murder, and that he was responsible in some sinister way for the disappearance of Reggie Wilmore. Most of these things seem to have been shams, like the fight last night."

She moved uneasily in her place.

"I am glad I did not see that," she said, with a shiver.

"I think," he went on, "that the reason why your father insisted upon Lady Cynthia's and my presence there was that he meant it as a sort of allegory. Half the vices in life he claims are unreal."

Margaret passed her arm through his and leaned a little toward him.

"If you knew just one thing I have never told you," she confided, "I think that you would feel sorry for him. I do, more and more every day, because in a way that one thing is my fault."

Notwithstanding the warm sunshine, she suddenly shivered. Francis took her hands in his. They were cold and lifeless.

"I know that one thing, dear," he told her quietly.

She looked at him stonily. There was a questioning fear in her eyes.

"You know—"

"I know that your father killed Oliver Hilditch."

She suddenly broke out into a stream of words. There was passion in her tone and in her eyes. She was almost the accuser.

"My father was right, then!" she exclaimed. "He told me this morning that he believed that it was to you or to your friend at Scotland Yard that Walter had told his story. But you don't know—you don't know how terrible the temptation was—how—you see I say it quite coolly—how Oliver Hilditch deserved to die. He was trusted by my father in South America and he deceived him, he forged the letters which induced me to marry him. It was part of his scheme of revenge. This was the first time we had any of us met alone. I told my father the truth that afternoon. He knew for the first time how my marriage came about. My husband had prayed me to keep silent. I refused. Then he became like a devil. We were there, we three, that night after you left, and Francis, as I live, if my father had not killed him, I should have!"

"There was a time when I believed that you had," he reminded her. "I didn't hesitate like a pedagogic upholder of the letter of the law then, did I?"

She drew closer to him.

"You were wonderful," she whispered.

"Dearest, your father has nothing to fear from me," he assured her tenderly. "On the contrary, I think that I can show him the way to safety."

She rose impulsively to her feet.

"He will be here directly," she said. "He promised to come across at half-past twelve. Let us go and meet him. Do, Francis!"

For a single moment she crept into his arms. Their lips met, her eyes shone into his. He held her away from him a moment later. The change was amazing. She was no longer a tired woman. She had become a girl again. Her eyes were soft with happiness, the little lines had gone from about her mouth, she walked with all the spring of youth and happiness.

"It is marvelous," she whispered. "I never dreamed that I should ever be happy again."

They crossed the rustic bridge which led on to the lawn. Lady Cynthia came out of the house to meet them. She showed no signs of fatigue, but her eyes and her tone were full of anxiety.

"Margaret," she cried, "do you know that the hall is filled with your father's luggage, and that the car is ordered to take him to Southampton directly after lunch?"

Margaret and Francis exchanged glances.

"Sir Timothy may change his mind," the latter observed. "I have news for him directly he arrives."

On the other side of the wall they heard the whinnying of the old mare, the sound of galloping feet from all directions.

"Here he comes!" Lady Cynthia exclaimed. "I shall go and meet him."

Francis laid his hand upon her arm.

"Let me have a word with him first," he begged.

She hesitated.

"You are not going to say anything—that will make him want to go away?"

"I am going to tell him something which I think will keep him at home."

Sir Timothy came through the postern-gate, a moment or two later. He waved his hat and crossed the lawn in their direction. Francis went alone to meet him and, as he drew near, was conscious of a little shock. His host, although he held himself bravely, seemed to have aged in the night.

"I want one word with you, sir, in your study, please," Francis said.

Sir Timothy shrugged his shoulders and led the way. He turned to wave his hand once more to Margaret and Lady Cynthia, however, and he looked with approval at the luncheon table which a couple of servants were laying under the cedar tree.

"Wonderful thing, these alfresco meals," he declared. "I hope Hedges won't forget the maraschino with the melons. Come into my den, Ledsam."

He led the way in courtly fashion. He was the ideal host leading a valued guest to his sanctum for a few moments' pleasant conversation. But when they arrived in the little beamed room and the door was closed, his manner changed. He looked searchingly, almost challengingly at Francis.

"You have news for me?" he asked.

"Yes!" Francis answered.

Sir Timothy shrugged his shoulders. He threw himself a little wearily into an easy-chair. His hands strayed out toward a cigarette box. He selected one and lit it.

"I expected your friend, Mr. Shopland," he murmured. "I hope he is none the worse for his ducking."

"Shopland is a fool," Francis replied. "He has nothing to do with this affair, anyway. I have something to give you, Sir Timothy."

He took the two papers from his pocket and handed them over.

"I bought these from John Walter the day before yesterday," he continued. "I gave him two hundred pounds for them. The money was just in time. He caught a steamer for Australia late in the afternoon. I had this wireless from him this morning."

Sir Timothy studied the two documents, read the wireless. There was little change in his face. Only for a single moment his lips quivered.

"What does this mean?" he asked, rising to his feet with the documents in his hand.

"It means that those papers are yours to do what you like with. I drafted the second one so that you

"You Know That I Killed Oliver Hilditch?" Sir Timothy Said, His Eyes Fixed Upon the Other's.

should be absolutely secure against any further attempt at blackmail. As a matter of fact, though, Walter is on his last legs. I doubt whether he will live to land in Australia."

"You know that I killed Oliver Hilditch?" Sir Timothy said, his eyes fixed upon the other's.

"I know that you killed Oliver Hilditch," Francis repeated. "If I had been Margaret's father, I think that I should have done the same."

Sir Timothy seemed suddenly very much younger. The droop of his lips was no longer pathetic. There was a little humorous twitch there.

"You, the great upholder of the law?" he murmured.

"I have heard the story of Oliver Hilditch's life," Francis replied. "I was partially responsible for saving him from the gallows. I repent what I have said. And if you will—"

He held out his hand. Sir Timothy hesitated for one moment. Instead of taking it, he laid his hand upon Francis' shoulder.

"Ledsam," he said, "we have thought wrong things of one another. I thought you a prig, moral to your finger-tips with the morality of the law and the small places. Perhaps I was tempted for that reason to give you a wrong impression of myself. But you must understand this: Though I have had my standard and lived up to it all my life, I am something of a black sheep. A man stole my wife. I did not trouble the law courts. I killed him."

"I have the blood of generations of lawyers in my veins," Francis declared, "but I have read many a divorce case in which I think it would have been better and finer if the two men had met as you and that man met."

"I was born with the love of fighting in my bones," Sir Timothy went on. "In my younger days, I fought in every small war in the southern hemisphere. I fought, as you know, in our own war. I have loved to see men fight honestly and fairly."

"It is a man's hobby," Francis pronounced.

"I encouraged you deliberately to think," Sir Timothy went on, "what half the world thinks—that my parties at the Walled House were mysterious orgies of vice. They have, as a matter of fact, never been anything of the sort. The tragedies which are supposed to have taken place on my launch have been just as much mock tragedies as last night's, only I have not previously chosen to take the audiences into my confidence. The greatest pugilists in the world have fought in my gymnasium, often, if you will, under illegal conditions, but there has never been a fight that was not fair."

"I believe that," Francis said.

"And there is another matter for which I take some blame," Sir Timothy went on, "the matter of Fairfax and Victor Bidlake. They were neither of them young men for whose loss the world is any the worse. Fairfax to some extent imposed upon me. He was brought to the Walled House by a friend who should have known better. He sought my confidence. The story he told was exactly that of the mock drama upon the launch. Bidlake had taken his wife. He had no wish to appeal to the courts. He wished to fight, a point of view with which I entirely sympathized. I arranged a fight between the two. Bidlake funked it and never turned up. My advice to Fairfax was, whenever he met Bidlake, to give him the soundest thrashing he could. That night at Soto's I caught sight of Fairfax some time before dinner. He was talking to the woman who had been his wife, and he had evidently been drinking. He drew me on one side. 'Tonight,' he told me, 'I am going to settle accounts with Bidlake.' 'Where?' I asked. 'Here,' he answered. He went out to the theater, I upstairs to dine. That was the extent of the knowledge I possessed which enabled me to predict some unwonted happening that night. Fairfax was a bedrugged and bedrunken decadent who had not the courage afterward to face what he had done. That is all."

The hand slipped from Francis' shoulder. Francis, with a smile, held out his own. They stood there for a moment with clasped hands—a queer, detached moment, as it seemed to Francis, in a life which during the last few months had been full of vivid sensations. From outside came the lazy sounds of the drowsy summer morning—the distant humming of a mowing machine, the drone of a reaper in the field beyond, the twittering of birds in the trees, even the soft lapping of the stream against the stone steps. The man whose hand he was holding seemed to Francis to have become somehow transformed. It was as though he had dropped a mask and were showing a more human, a more kindly self. Francis wondered no longer at the [illegible] gallop of the horses in the field.

"You'll be good to Margaret?" Sir Timothy begged. "She's had a wretched time."

Francis smiled confidently.

"I'm going to make up for it, sir," he promised. "And this South American trip," he continued, as they turned toward the French windows, "you'll call that off?"

Sir Timothy hesitated.

"I am not quite sure."

When they reached the garden, Lady Cynthia was alone. She scarcely glanced at Francis. Her eyes were anxiously fixed upon his companion.

"Margaret has gone in to make the cocktails herself," she explained. "We have both sworn off absinthe for the rest of our lives, and we know Hedges can't be trusted to make one without."

"I'll go and help her," Francis declared.

Lady Cynthia passed her arm through Sir Timothy's.

"I want to know about South America," she begged. "The sight of those trunks worries me."

Sir Timothy's casual reply was obviously a subterfuge. They crossed the lawn and the rustic bridge, almost in silence, passing underneath the pergola of roses to the sheltered garden at the farther end. Then Lady Cynthia paused.

"You are not going to South America," she pleaded, "alone?"

Sir Timothy took her hands.

"My dear," he said, "listen, please, to my confession. I am a fraud. I am not a purveyor of new sensations for a decadent troop of weary, fashionable people. I am a fraud sometimes even to myself. I have had good luck in material things. I have had bad luck in the precious, the sentimental side of life. It has made something of an artificial character of me, on the surface at any rate. I am really a simple, elderly man who loves fresh air, clean, honest things, games, and a healthy life. I have no ambitions except those connected with sport. I don't even want to climb to the topmost niches in the world of finance. I think you have looked at me through the wrong-colored spectacles. You have had a whimsical fancy for a character which does not exist."

"What I have seen," Lady Cynthia answered, "I have seen through no spectacles at all—with my own eyes. But what I have seen, even, does not count. There is something else."

"I am within a few weeks of my fiftieth birthday," Sir Timothy reminded her, "and you, I believe, are twenty-nine."

"My dear man," Lady Cynthia assured him fervently, "you are the only person in the world who can keep me from feeling forty-nine."

"And your people—"

"Heavens! My people, for the first time in their lives, will count me a brilliant success," Lady Cynthia declared. "You'll probably have to lend dad money, and I shall be looked upon as the fairy child who has restored the family fortunes."

Sir Timothy leaned a little toward her.

"Last of all," he said, and this time his voice was not quite so steady, "are you really sure that you care for me, dear, because I have loved you so long, and I have wanted love so badly, and it is so hard to believe—"

It was the moment, it seemed to her, for which she had prayed. She was in his arms, tired no longer, with all the splendid fire of life in her love-lit eyes and throbbing pulses. Around them the bees were humming, and a soft summer breeze shook the roses and brought little wafts of perfume from the carnation bed.

"There is nothing in life," Lady Cynthia murmured brokenly, "so wonderful as this."

Francis and Margaret came out from the house, the former carrying a silver tray. They had spent a considerable time over their task, but Lady Cynthia and Sir Timothy were still absent. Hedges followed them, a little worried.

"Shall I ring the gong, madam?" he asked Margaret. "Cook has taken such pains with her omelette."

"I think you had better, Hedges," Margaret assented.

The gong rang out—and rang again. Presently Lady Cynthia and Sir Timothy appeared upon the bridge and crossed the lawn. They were walking a little apart. Lady Cynthia was looking down at some roses which she had gathered. Sir Timothy's unconcern seemed a trifle overdone. Margaret laughed very softly.

"A stepmother, Francis!" she whispered. "Just fancy Cynthia as a stepmother!"

[THE END]

Intelligence of Indian Elephant Illustrated

The real test of animal intelligence, according to Mr. Samuel A. Derieux in the American Magazine, is the ability to meet an unforeseen difficulty, to grapple with a situation for which neither training nor instinct has prepared. Here is a good example:

A traveler of the name of Tenant was once riding horseback along a road in India, on both sides of which grew a dense jungle. Suddenly his horse shied violently, and Mr. Tenant saw coming toward him a huge elephant unattended and balancing on his tusks a heavy timber that he was evidently carrying from a sawmill to the shipyards. The timber filled the road from side to side, and Mr. Tenant could not possibly pass.

Suddenly the elephant, seeing horse and rider, stopped and turned sidewise. Then he backed a short distance into the jungle and, leaving room for horse and rider to pass, pointed out his directions that they should go on. But a horse is terribly afraid of an elephant, and Mr. Tenant's horse continued to rear and plunge; the man himself, interested to see what would happen next, did not force him to pass.

Deeper and deeper into the jungle the elephant backed; still the horse reared and plunged. At last the elephant laid the piece of timber down and, pushing hard against the undergrowth, disappeared. Then Mr. Tenant rode past.

A short distance down the road he reined in and looked back. The elephant came out of the jungle, picked up the timber with his tusks, balanced it with his trunk and, turning it round in the road, went on his way with loud snorts of indignation and disgust.

Unkind

They were very much in love, but at last came the day when they had a bitter quarrel and they parted, each resolved never to see the other again as long as they lived.

Years passed, and they had almost forgotten that little love affair, when one night they came face to face with each other at a dance.

The man felt rather embarrassed, but he went eagerly up to her, nevertheless, and said softly:

"Why, Muriel!"

She looked at him indifferently.

"Let me see," she said, calmly. "Was it you or your brother who used to be an old admirer of mine?"

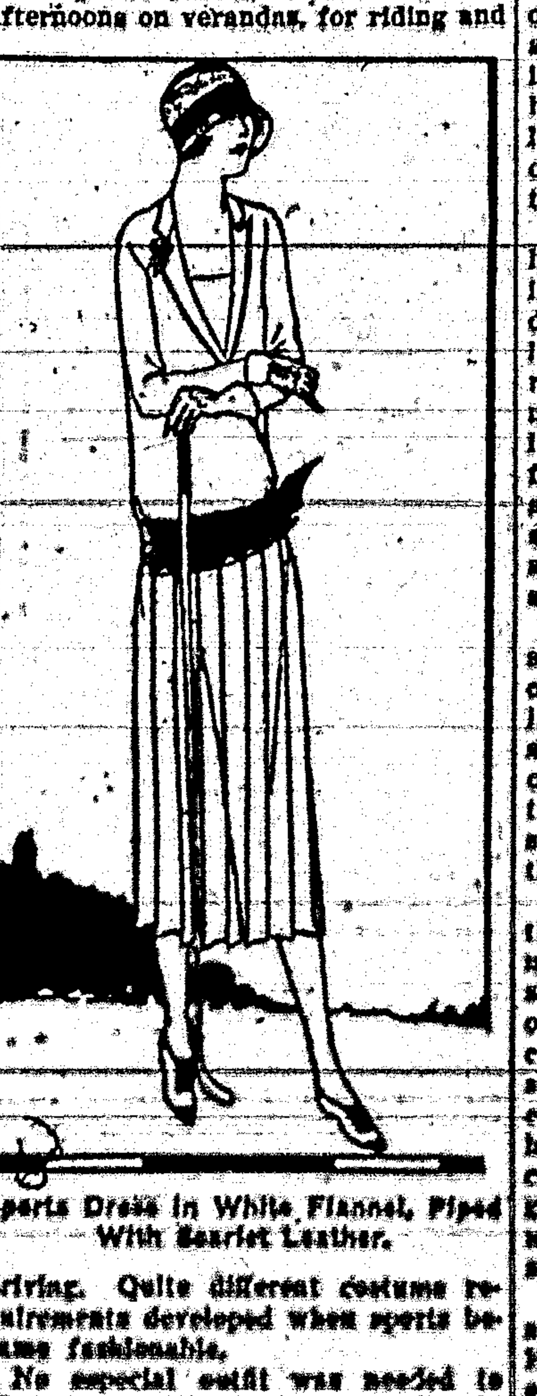
He was snubbed, but he rose to the occasion.

"I really don't remember," he replied affably. "Probably my father."—London Answers.

Outdoor Girl Has Many Pretty Togs

Sports clothes are like the perennials in the garden. They are not for a place or a season, for all life in the social world and its provinces has moved into the open, and the proper trappings for outdoor play have become matter for the serious consideration of the designers, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Times.

The oldtime modistes had no such problem in their trade, for they had to solve only the difficulties of gowns for dancing and dining, for mornings and afternoons on verandas, for riding and



Sports Dress in White Flannel, Piped With Scarlet Leather.

driving. Quite different costume requirements developed when sports became fashionable.

No especial outfit was needed to play a game of croquet in grandmother's day, and her riding skirt was a travesty on a house dress and a torture to her mount. But the change in social standards and customs created demand for proper clothes and, with them, intriguing styles. A leaven of common sense and a feeling for the order and fitness of things brought from the best houses of Paris, of London and New York a sports wardrobe to equip the women of fashion.

The women who first outraged the conventions by riding astride established a mode, and the flapper who left her motor for a cross-country hike established another, and thereby widened the field of social activities. Suitable and charming things began to be expressed by artists who felt the inspiration to create something different, and the experiment of gowning the sportswoman has been the unique feature of the last few seasons.

Sports Clothes Are Becoming.

Sports clothes for women have a youthful quality. They express sex less than any other type of dress because of their boyish lines, yet, if cleverly drawn, they are becoming to the delicacy and femininity of the women who wear them. The couturieres of Paris, who have ever been notorious for their disfavor of the tailleur in any version whatsoever, are converts to the sports dress, whether entire, the single frock, the skirt and blouse or the sports coat.

Taking over the vigorous English type along with its fabrics, the Parisian designers have established the most fitting, most becoming, most chic sports suits for every out-of-doors activity. It has been a matter of revision and evolution, from the most frivolous frou-frou type to the breezy, athletic, up-to-date young person who demands the sort of togs that will best serve her and most charmingly clothe her at tennis and golf, cross-country riding and driving. The results are delightful.

Among the most attractive models in sports dress of every sort and for every possible occasion are the things that are done by American dressmakers. Our own designers have adopted the best from every other source and produced a composite something that best adorns the smart American woman.

The department of sports clothes has grown far beyond any other. The first outfits offered were flannels, homespuns, tweeds in skirts and sweaters or skirts with shirts and blazers or jacquettes of some sort. The outer garments had necessarily to be adjusted to the underthings, the stays and other trappings of a staid and formal age. But the elastic belts, brassieres and other simpler, softer ways of dressing, and the straight silhouette as well, have completely changed the style of the sports suit and have given it a uniformity from collar to hem.

The handsomest materials, fine in quality, artistic in color and pattern, are used in the frocks and coats, skirts and jackets designed for the different sports that nowadays occupy the time of the greater number of women in the world of fashion, and for out-of-doors generally. Social life of the present day is lived in the open in every season, shifting from Newport and Southampton to Tuxedo, back to town, to Florida, the Riviera and the Pacific coast, back to town again, then to the Springs and once more to summer haunts. For all of these places are required a large number of sports suits.

Knitted Dress Is Chic.

The knitted dress was the ugly duckling among all the pretty, smartly cut sports clothes that came out a few seasons ago. It was established as a suitable model of dress for any and all occasions in the country, for walking and driving, for the beach, for lounging and for a woman's comfort and happiness generally. But it was unlovely and was accepted slowly, and only the unsmart would give it countenance.

Within the year the knitted frock has come into its vogue, and now it is the most chic thing worn by up-to-date people, and represents one of the largest departments in the fashionable ready-to-wear shops. The original models in knitted gowns were shapeless, dowdy affairs. The latest models follow the lines of the tailored frocks and present an appearance in every sense quite as correct as the best styles in cloth, and their popularity is sweeping.

In the most exclusive shops are shown many engaging one-piece frocks of knit white. A model that is much liked is woven in ribs of such texture as to resemble a striped cloth. Another model, a seven-eighths length tunic, is of wool and silk thread, the silk giving a slight but brilliant sheen that is indescribably lovely.

In the weavings marking the plaids that are so especially modish at the moment, beautiful colors are shown in several shades, giving the appearance of a fine camel's hair. The jersey cloths, all-wool, silk and wool, or all-silk, are shown in a great variety of colors, particularly the new powder blue, Lanvin green, henna, havana, canna; also in bright scarlet, vivid green, yellow; in the soft shades, maize, beige, champagne, and, as the season advances, in shades of gray.

Engaging styles in other materials are shown from prominent designers, French and American. Still, the preference turns heavily to white. Smart models of many types are developed in poiret twill, Reilly kasha, chamois, homespun, whipcord and flannel for heavier woolens, and in roshanara, flat crepe, pongee, alpaca for lighter wear. Linens and cottons are still used, but not for sports dress.

Plaiting is all the rage, in the one-piece frocks as well as in the separate skirts. Most of the plaited dresses are those in the crepes and pongees and tub silks; but the skirts to be worn with sweaters, skirts and coats are laid in small side or box plaits, straight kilts, of saucy appearance.

Colors Are Beautiful.

Departing from all-white and white combined with color, the colors presented in this season's sports clothes are exceptionally beautiful. There is little hint of utility; there is only the decorative in the delightful yellows, for example, that run the scale from deep orange to pale corn, and in the greens, apple, pea, jade, reseda, and new-old shades of bronze and olive that will be seen later in the street suits for town.

Blue, in the shades of powder, and the darker military blue are most distinguished and are seen in some par-

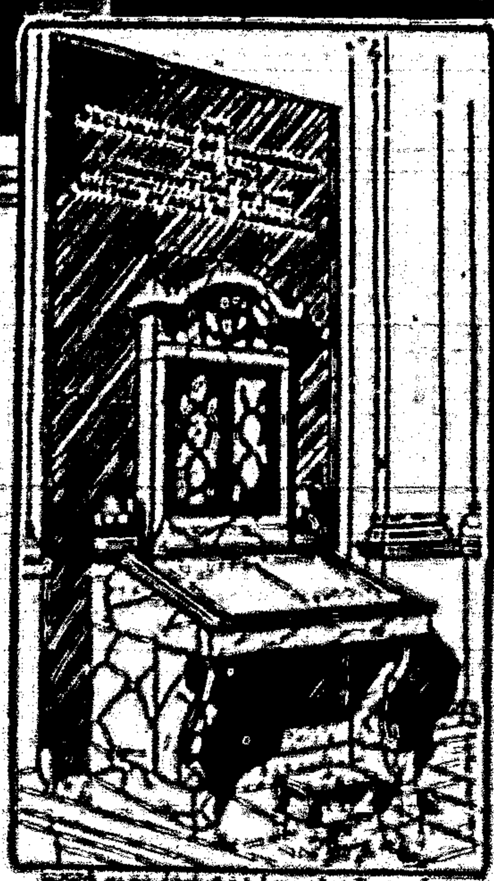
Coat of Tan Twill; Skirt of Plaid in Tan, Brown and Black.

ticularly engaging models from Paris. A one-piece frock of pastel blue has bands in graduated widths bordering the skirt, knee-high, and is used in the same manner on a cape of the pastel three-quarter length.

Parisian designers who specialize in sports things, as they are translated according to French standards, have a feeling for the cape model rather than for the more tailored English idea. Most of their outing clothes this season illustrate the three-piece costume dress, which is literally a two-piece affair plus a cape matching in material and design.

New National Shrine

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



NEW NATIONAL SHRINE

Photos © by Underwood & Underwood

Declaration and Constitution Find a Home at Last

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

OF COURSE you know—being a good American and therefore a student of the history and of the institutions of your country—that the British in the War of 1812 entered Washington August 24, 1814, and burned all the public buildings.

But did you ever read the story of Dolly Madison fleeing from the White House, with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the picture of George Washington in her arms? That's a bit exaggerated, of course, but it gives a hint of the many adventures of the wanderings of these two bulwarks of our liberty in search of a permanent home during the last century.

Now, at last, these adventurous wanderings are over. The Declaration and the Constitution rest together in a permanent repository in the Library of Congress at Washington.

And the people of the United States of America have a new national shrine.

There are not many of these national shrines. There are many places where the good American should stand bareheaded in reverence—places like Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill and the Alamo. There are many names that suggest "holy ground"—names like Nathan Hale, Francis Scott Key and George Rogers Clark. But the truly national shrines are few.

One is the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall at Philadelphia. Mount Vernon and the Washington Monument are two more. The Lincoln Memorial at Washington is another. The tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington is still another.

This new national shrine is worthy of its purpose. The permanent home of the Declaration and the Constitution is fitting and appropriate. The shrine itself is a work of architectural beauty. The hall of the Library of Congress is one of the most satisfying interiors in the world.

Grayish-black marble forms the background of the shrine. In gold letters is the inscription, "The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States." There are bronze doors which can be opened or closed at will. Bronze eagles flank the shrine. The whole is inclosed by a white marble rail.

The Declaration is set in a marble niche in the wall. It is inclosed in a metal case. The parchment document is covered with two sheets of heavy plate glass, between which there is a transparent film of gelatin which neutralizes the actinic rays of light. This should prevent further fading. The document of the Constitution is contained in a large case just below the Declaration.

Many wanderings, much exhibition and 147 years of wear and tear have left their marks on the Declaration. At first the parchment was kept rolled. Rolling and unrolling have made many cracks. Long exposure to the light has badly faded the text. This fading, however, has been uniform and the text is still legible. The signatures have faded worse than the text. This is due to the fact that the ink of the text was of the best quality, while that of the names was of varying quality, the signatures being written at different times. The ink of those days was in the form of powder, which was mixed with water as occasion demanded. Literally, the signatures have peeled off rather than faded. It has been definitely decided to attempt no restoration. The Declaration will, therefore, remain for all time in its original form.

The dedication of this new national shrine was unostentatious. Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, had charge of the ceremonies. President Coolidge and a company of notables were there. Now you may go and see these two priceless documents—the like of which is not in all the world.

And now for a glance at their wanderings of a century and a half!

The Declaration, in the form you may see it, was not signed July 4, but was completed in its present form during the summer of 1776. It was in the custody of Charles Thomson, secretary of the Second Continental Congress, who kept it in his office in the Pennsylvania state house, afterwards known as Independence Hall.

In November of 1776 Washington was forced back into Pennsylvania by the British and congress moved to Baltimore, taking the Declaration and other state papers with it in a light wagon. Thus began the Declaration's wanderings. Congress moved back to Philadelphia, then fled (in 1777) to Lancaster and to York. The Declaration went with congress. July 2, 1778, congress, back again in Philadelphia, ordered a celebration on July 4, just two years from the day of signing. There was a parade of the army, a salute of thirteen guns and much cheering for the "Perpetual and Undisturbed Independence of the United States of America."

This Independence was destined to be perpetual, but not undisturbed. The Declaration rested from its wanderings only until June 21, 1783. Then a band of soldiers marched into Philadelphia, drew up before the state house and demanded pay. Congress didn't have the money and fled to Princeton, N. J. In November it reassembled at Annapolis, Md. Next it met at Trenton, N. J., and in 1785 the seat of government was transferred to New York. And of course congress took the Declaration along.

Federal Hall, Wall and Nassau streets, New York, was the abiding place of the Declaration for the next few years. During those years the Revolution was won, the Constitution was adopted and George Washington was elected the first President. President Washington was inaugurated in Federal hall April 30, 1789. The Declaration and Constitution, now together for the first time, were turned over to him. December 6, 1790, he removed the seat of government to Philadelphia. There the two documents were put in the custody of Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state, who had drawn the original draft of the Declaration but had had no hand in the Constitution. In Philadelphia the documents were kept, first on Market street and later at Fifth and Chestnut.

In 1800 the seat of government was transferred to the new-built city of Washington. March 4, 1801, Jefferson became President and James Madison, secretary of state, became custodian of the documents. He had had a hand in the making of the Constitution, but not of the Declaration. The documents were housed first in the Treasury, then in the "Seven Buildings" and finally in the War Office building, on the site of the present State, War and Navy departments.

Then came the War of 1812, with James Madison President and James Monroe secretary of state. Monroe waited till the British were within sight from Washington and then sent off the Declaration and Constitution with several sacks of state papers by wagon. These papers were housed over night in a barn beyond Georgetown and the next day were taken 30 miles more to Leesburg. Here a minister named Littlejohn hid them until the British left Washington.

John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren and John Forsyth, successive secretaries of state, had charge of the documents until 1840, various buildings being occupied. In the meantime, several buildings had been erected under the L'Enfant plan, drafted under George Washington's supervision. Among these was the patent office, still standing at Seventh and F streets. This white marble building was supposed to be fireproof. In 1841, Secretary of State Daniel Webster, perhaps the Constitution's most eloquent expounder, transferred the documents to this building. There the Declaration, with other historical documents was put on exhibition for the American people to see. It hung there, exposed to the light, for the next 35 years.

The opening of the Centennial exposition in 1876 at Philadelphia took the Declaration back to Independence hall. There it was placed on exhibition in a fireproof safe with a plate glass door. The damaged condition of the document called forth much comment. In 1880 a committee of the National Academy of Sciences considered its restoration. Its report accomplished nothing. Philadelphia made a strenuous effort to retain the Declaration, but in 1877 it was returned to Washington and was put upon exhibition in the library of the State, War and Navy departments. While there the supposedly fireproof patent office was gutted by fire.

In 1894 the condition of the Declaration aroused somebody to action. This was in Cleveland's second term and Walter Q. Gresham was secretary of state. It was removed from exhibition and locked up in a safe in care of Secretary Gresham. There it remained for 27 years.

President Harding became interested in the question of a proper permanent repository for the Declaration and in 1921 he ordered it taken to the Library of Congress and locked up until a shrine could be prepared for it. The time the Declaration went under guard and in an automobile. Fate did not spare him to see the completed shrine.

There are many good Americans who have no patience with those who cannot see the Hand of Providence in American history. They give thanks to Providence for the supplying of great Americans for great emergencies, for unexpected aid in great crises. These good Americans regard as nothing less than Providential the survival of the Declaration and the Constitution, knocked about from pillar to post for so many years and exposed to vicissitudes far beyond the ordinary.

Says Deaf and Dumb Are Never Seasick

Deaf and dumb persons are never seasick, according to a statement by Dr. Glover H. Copher, former surgeon of the United States Navy, in Hygeia. This is one of the best evidences in support of the theory that seasickness is caused by a disturbance arising in the inner ear. Behind the ear drum, he explains, are three canals, inside of which is a fluid called endolymph.

When these canals are disturbed by unusual motion, injury or disease, the individual is dizzy, cannot stand alone and is nauseated. Even the slight pulsation of a ship, arising from the pounding of its engines is enough to cause discomfort to some passengers.

That fear and imagination play a part in causing seasickness is well known. But Doctor Copher declares there is a catch here, for infants and young children who do not know fear are sometimes seasick. It is true that neurotic individuals are very susceptible and that women are more susceptible than men.

Another theory concerning the cause of seasickness has to do with the vision. On shipboard one is unable to focus his eyes on a fixed point because of the motion of the ship and the lack of relationship of familiar objects on a changing sea and horizon. This may cause dizziness, with its resulting illness.

Blind persons, however, become seasick, as do passengers confined to darkened staterooms with closed eyes.

A Little Bit Humorous

THE SENSITIVE SWAIN

"I'll tell you, right now," declared Sankey Spink, a swain of the Sandy Mush region, "I ain't going to have nuth'n' more to do with the Widder Slabb's girl, if the old lady don't change her ways!"

"What's she did to you?" asked Tobe Tadlock.

"Met me at the door, tuther evening when I went to call, and flung a dipper of scalding water onto me!"

OUT OF PLACE

Miss Trotter—Whatcha standin' up for?

Mr. Eaglebird—They're playing the National Anthem.

Miss Trotter—Si'down! We can't fox-trot to that tune.

Unerring Retribution

A man may rob a trusting thing
With scant reproof to fret him,
But if he parks his flivver wrong,
The cops will surely get him.

Problem in Chemistry

"What are you working over there?" asked a friendly friend. "Some abstruse problem in chemistry?"

"You might say so," replied the druggist. "I'm trying to combine ice cream and pickles into a compatible mixture. It will make a fortune for me if I can put it across."

Such Is Life

"My wife, a genuine bridge player, finds life hedged with limitations."

"How so?"

"She belongs to enough clubs to enable her to play bridge every afternoon. But, when we exclude Sundays there are only six afternoons per week."

Keeping Father Amused

"Are you sure the coast is clear?" she whispered, sitting down in the arms of her lover.

"Yes," he replied. "I succeeded in boring a hole in the waterpipe. Your father has discovered it and will keep his finger over the hole until the plumber arrives."—Virginia Reel.

Fancy That

Her—Men are all flirts; you can't trust one of them!

Him—More so than women?

Her—Well, I'm engaged to three of the nicest men I ever knew, and I've found that every one of them is flirting with some other girl.

Slower Than Molasses

He (just after being accepted)—I—er want to confess that I've never been engaged before.

She—Oh, you slowpoke! Why, this is my fifth!

Working for Reduction

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" I asked the plump coraded.

"I'm going to reduce, that's where. And it's some trip," she said.

WOULD LOOK SO BARE

He (inspecting site)—I think we ought to build right out here in the open and cut [illegible] lumber.

She—Oh, no, dear—the house will look so bare!

Inventions

Inventions ought to be enjoyed
In [illegible] manner,
Too many of them are employed
To shoot up human kind.

One Inducement

Father—Have you had any encouragement from my daughter?

Suitor—Well, she said you would probably be willing to continue her monthly allowance after our marriage.

A Different Kind

A little girl coming across on an Atlantic liner said to the captain: "Do you have Easters on board the steamer?"

"Oh, yes," replied the captain; "but mostly northeasters."

One Consolation

Rich Father—It galls me to think that after I'm gone my money will go into your spendthrift hands!

Son—Never mind, dad, it won't stay there long.

BAPTIST MINISTER GIVES TANLAC FULL CREDIT

No greater praise can be accorded a medicine than the voluntary testimony of a minister of the gospel. The preacher's high calling puts a grave responsibility on his every word, and he will not jeopardize his reputation by commending a thing without first assuring himself it is all right.

Tanlac has been endorsed by numbers of prominent ministers. They have put Tanlac to the test of personal service and their words carry conviction because they say what they know to be the truth.

One of the latest to speak out in behalf of Tanlac is Rev. B. E. Bell, a retired Baptist minister, 207 Elm St., San Antonio, Texas, who says:

"Before taking Tanlac I had suffered from stomach and nerve troubles for over 30 years and there were times when my condition was such that it required almost superhuman effort for me to prepare my sermons and go through with my Sunday services. Indeed, my work seemed like some great obstacle across my pathway—a burden too big to carry in my weak physical condition.

"But in six weeks' time Tanlac transformed my entire outlook, giving me what seemed like a new set of nerves and a brand-new digestive system. My appetite became ravenous, my nerves steady, my liver action regular and I could sleep sound for the first time in years. Whenever I have the slightest symptoms of trouble now I always resort to Tanlac, am taking some at present, and it never fails to smooth things out for me. I certainly have the best of reasons for feeling grateful to Tanlac."

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

Tanlac Vegetable Pills for constipation; made and recommended by the manufacturers of Tanlac.

Did Away With Sound

Substitutes for the housing of transformers necessary to the extension of the Los Angeles street car system had recently to be built but there was great objection to their location in residential districts because of the noise usually connected with such places. So according to the Railway Journal, noiseless substations have been devised and constructed, five of them now being in operation. The soundproofing feature is used in the machine room only, which is so inclosed by sound deadening walls of brick and prepared materials that not enough noise to be noticeable as compared with ordinary street noises may be heard outside. One station had been in operation three days before persons living in the neighborhood knew that it had started.

Cuticura Comforts Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching, by hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. Also make use now and then of that exquisitely scented dusting powder, Cuticura Talcum, one of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advertisement.

Their Occupation

A wild yelling caused a motorist in the Rompus Ridge region to hasten around the next bend in the road. He beheld a pack of children, composed of parts of the Johnson, Gippery and Yawkey families, jumping up and down and beating their bosoms with their clenched fists, while they howled with great vigor.

"What's the matter?" asked the traveler. "Are you in trouble?"

"No!" they shouted in unison. "We're locking for it!"—Kansas City Star.

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription.

Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

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

"Caesar" Once Family Name

The name "Caesar" was the family name of the first five Roman emperors, originating in Sextus Julius Caesar, who was a praetor, 208 B. C. The family became extinct with Nero in 68 A. D., and the title "Caesar" became simply a title of dignity. Both Augustus Caesar, born September, 63 B. C., who died in August of the year 14 A. D., and Tiberius ruled during the life of Christ. Augustus was reigning at the time of the birth of Christ.

Shipping Fresh Figs

Last season the experiment was tried, with success, of shipping fresh figs in paper as the containers instead of ice. The boxes were in layer form, indented so that each fig had its own little compartment. The fruit, which was shipped from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, came in such good condition by this method of packing that it may open up unlimited markets because of elimination of refrigeration costs.

It's better to accept some statements than to bother hunting up the truth.

Choose Friendships Well

As the shadow in the early morning, is friendship with the wicked: it dwindles hour by hour. But friendship with the good increases, like the evening shadows, till the sun of life sets.—Herder.

for Fords 60¢

Champions have been standard equipment on Ford cars for 12 years. They are also equipment on Ford trucks and Fordson tractors. Champion X is sold by 90,000 dealers at 60 cents.

Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio

CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

Both Right and Wrong

Men too frequently believe they deserve all the good that comes to them, and very little of the bad. They may be as wrong regarding the one as the other. As a rule they are right only when by honest introspection they have consciousness of deserving.—Grit.

Sure Relief

FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

FOR OVER 200 YEARS

haarlem oil has been a world-wide remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago and uric acid conditions.

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL

correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine Gold Medal.

Ruler Believed in "Luck"

Frederick the Great of Prussia was governed in his military operations by astrologers and always waited until they had indicated the "lucky day" for a start.

Some novelists bank on a reading public being so fond of scandal that they make up a lot.

Children Cry for "Castoria"

A Harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups — No Narcotics!

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

Chas. H. Fletcher

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, JULY 18, 1924

Political Announcements

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic convention.

A. S. McCAMANT.

FOR ASSESSOR

I hereby announce as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic convention.

C. C. MERCHANT.

FOR COUNTY CLERK

I hereby announce as a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic convention.

MRS. LOTAH L. MILLER.

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

HARRY STRALEY.

FOR ASSESSOR

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

E. C. DOW.

FOR TREASURER

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Treasurer of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

M. B. PADEN.

FOR ASSESSOR

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic convention.

HARRY A. GALLACHER.

For Sheriff

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. H. ANDREW.

Glimpses

It is not to be expected that one who though a part—necessarily small—of the epoch-making Democratic convention which held forth in the city of New York for an extended period, could add much to the columns that have been printed about it and the countless radio reports that were flashed to all corners of the nation concerning the happenings in that historic meeting. Nevertheless, there are many, no doubt, who were unable to avail themselves of either of these mediums of information, and we feel it incumbent on us to give some glimpse of that long-drawn-out battle, which was record-breaking in its longevity, if nothing else.

Well to begin with, on a Tuesday morning—as Will Rogers would say—way back yonder on June 24, 1868 delegates and 14,000 visitors, equally interested in the conflict, gathered in Madison Square Garden. The historic old Garden was very beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, with huge lamps of various colors swung from the lofty dome, and in places of honor—two on each side—the likenesses of four great apostles of Democracy—Jefferson and Jackson on one side, Cleveland and Wilson on the other. The band gave a continuous performance as delegates and visitors filed in and took their seats, concluding with a stirring medley of national airs, generously interspersed with old plantation melodies.

A more enthusiastic and harmonious gathering—soon to undergo a change, however—could scarcely be imagined, and was hushed only when Chairman Cordell Hull of the National Committee called the meeting to order and introduced a New York minister to deliver the invocation. The chairman then announced that the committee had selected Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, as temporary chairman, and asked the approval of the convention, which was given with a will. And what a key-noter Pat is! He didn't hesitate to call a spade a spade, and his arraignment of the Republican administration; the gross inequalities of its tariff act; the outrageous inefficiency and abuses in the veterans' bureau; the scandals in oil, which sent thirty per cent of the President's cabinet to the scrap heap, were tellingly portrayed, and met with a hearty response from every section of the vast amphitheatre, and a repeated demand to "Hit 'em again, Pat!" was ample evidence that the speaker was on safe ground, and it seemed that harmony reigned supreme and that it would be perpetual.

Following the keynote address the temporary organization was completed by the selection of a secretary and assistants, a sergeant at arms and many assistants—the latter quite essential later—and the appointment of the usual committees. The convention then adjourned till the following morning to await the report of committees and to perfect a permanent organization.

Wednesday morning the convention reassembled, and Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, was chosen permanent chairman, and, as a man who had been chief investigator of Republican misdeeds, gave the the second chapter of the scandals that have honey-combed the governmental departments during the present administration. It was an arraignment from the record, and inasmuch as the most loyal Republican had been unable to refute the charges made on the senate floor during the past six months, it naturally met the approval of the multitude when it heard the greatest investigator of this or any other age, and the idol of the convention, lay before the convention the shameless graft and debauchery that existed in our government under Republican rule.

Every committee, save the committee on resolutions, which was having troubles of its own, had reported, all of which were unanimously adopted—harmony still existed, and it exuded from every nook and corner of the Garden. All other permanent officers of the convention, including a sergeant at arms, with a score of assistants, were elected with a unanimity that indicated but one thought—harmony. Even the galleries were in accord, and shouted their approval. Then the chair, following the adopted order of business, announced that nominations of a candidate for President of the United States were in order, and directed the clerk to call the roll of states. Tense and earnest was the interest as delegates and visitors settled in their seats to listen to a flood of oratory that was to last through three days.

Alphabetically, the state of Al-a-bam-a came first, and parenthetically, we might remark, it became the best known state in the union before the convention finally adjourned. Forney Johnson took the stand and placed Senator Oscar W. Underwood in nomination; and it was during his speech, in which he roundly denounced the Ku Klux Klan, that harmony took wings, and the convention became a seething bedlam of excited, bitter and intolerant mass of humanity,—one faction hurling epithet after epithet in the faces of those delegates supposedly with Klan sympathies; the others sitting silent and sullen, glaring and defiant. Peace was at last restored and the nominations continued. The next was Arkansas, which presented Senator Robinson, whose name was greeted with generous applause but no demonstration of consequence. Then came California, and former Senator Phelan presented the name of William G. McAdoo. A demonstration was staged which lasted an hour and a half, and might still be going had not the convention taken an adjournment.

All docked and primed, the women with new gowns and hats and the men wearing smiles that had not yet grown weary, the convention was called to order next morning, and Franklin D. Roosevelt appeared on the speaker's stand and placed in nomination New York's popular governor, Alfred E. Smith. The band played "The Sidewalks of New York," and such a demonstration broke forth—liberally supported by the galleries—as was never witnessed, and will never be forgotten by those who saw and heard it. Our ears still ring from the incessant din of an hour and three-quarters, and it was reported that a number were totally and permanently deafened by it. Anyhow, the convention had to again adjourn to stay the clamor.

The next day the convention met in a restless mood—it had been pretty well fed up on oratory, notwithstanding the high-class article that had been handed out—and the succeeding speakers, sensing this impatient attitude, cut their cloth to fit the occasion. So the nominations were accelerated, the additional names presented being Davis of Kansas, Davis of West Virginia, Ralston of Indiana, Ritchie of Maryland, Sweet of Colorado, Ferris of Michigan, Saulsberry, Delaware, Bryan of Nebraska, Silzer of New Jersey, Houston, former secretary of agriculture, Glass of Virginia and a number of others whose names are known only to the stenographers, among whom must have been Will Rogers, as the cowboy comedian was given some votes during the tedious days of balloting.

Saturday morning came and with it the report of the resolutions. The committee was in unanimous accord on the platform save on two points, and a minority report was submitted on those two—the Ku Klux Klan and the League of Nations. The bitterest fight ever staged in a political gathering was provoked over the introduction of the Klan question—a question that aroused age-old religious prejudices and always productive of bitterest animosities. The result was so close on the Klan question that it was practically impossible for the average member to tell what happened, and required the combined efforts of the secretary and his assistants a lengthy period to check up the result. The final result showed the adoption, by five votes, of the majority report of the committee, which was a condemnation of racial and religious intelligence, but did not specifically mention the Klan. The majority report of League of Nations, recommending a referendum, separate and apart from a political campaign, was adopted by a two-thirds vote.

In a sullen mood, the convention adjourned at two o'clock Sunday morning until the following Monday. During that day of rest, a truce gradually grew out of the preceding turbulence, and, while all was not serene, for the bitterness engendered in such a fight could not be dissipated in a day, and was due to come up in some manner throughout the subsequent days to plague the participants and to hinder a decision, things did not seem as dark as at the hour of adjournment.

So, Monday morning came and the balloting on candidates began. Al-a-bam-a, first alphabetically, when called, in the person of Governor Brandon, a little man but with a big voice in the convention, announced that "Al-a-bam-a casts twenty-four votes for Os-car Un-der-wood"; and the little giant from "Alabama, here we rest," delivered that vote for the same candidate, in the same voice, and with the same intonation, for exactly one hundred and two additional ballots. On down, this state and that state, also the six territorial delegations, cast their votes, some solidly for one candidate, others dividing generously with all, even if they had to split up in fractions, until the roll call had been completed. McAdoo led, Governor Smith followed, then Senator Underwood, the others trailing. Fifteen ballots were taken the first day and night, and that average was kept up for a number of days, with the exception of periods when resolutions were introduced and the record number of ballots could not be maintained.

Before the 100th ballot had been reached McAdoo had lost the lead and Governor Smith was out in front, when both realizing—as their adherents had long before—that neither could be nominated, released their supporters, and the convention, after the three succeeding ballots, nominated John W. Davis of West Virginia, as the Democratic candidate for president. Charles W. Bryan, Governor of Nebraska, was chosen as the vice-presidential candidate from a large field of candidates. The convention then, after the longest and bitterest session in history, adjourned, amid as much joy and harmony as existed when it convened.

An article on the convention would not be complete if it did not recite in some measure the generous courtesy the people of New York, through its officials, its committees and its individuals, extended to the delegates and their friends. Excursions, entertainments and luncheons were constantly provided, at no expense to the visitors, and every man and woman you met made you feel at home, and did it in such a gracious manner that one was impressed with the idea that the giver derived as much pleasure as the recipient—and no courtesy could be more impressive, no generosity more sublime.

Al-a-bam-a-Twenty-four-votes for Un-der-wood.

Resign

(From the Santa Fe New Mexican)

The New Mexican proposes to give in some detail a review of the political and official record of David J. Leahy, judge of the Fourth Judicial District, to support more fully the demand that he resign his position for the good of the state.

For many years Judge Leahy has been an active lieutenant of the Romero political organization in San Miguel county. He has been a very important cog in the county political machine, functioning for it regularly in state organization matters. He has been pre-eminently a machine politician and has worked hand in glove with the political czars of that peculiar stripe indigenous to the "Kingdom of San Miguel." He has been known freely and ferrously as an integral part of the political band. He has been called the mouthpiece of the organization of which Secundino Romero has long been the brains.

It has been impossible and is impossible to dissociate Leahy the politician from Leahy the judge. A man cannot be a political manipulator such as Leahy has been, and at the same time hold the confidence of the general public as an unbiased and even-handed dispenser of justice. Few men can have such close and intimate political relations with bosses and their subordinates and render impartial decisions when they are concerned in matters before them.

The record of Judge Leahy on the bench, compared with his record of political activities speaks for itself. The extent to which Republican office holders and politicians have been beneficiaries of his judicial acts may be merely a coincidence. However, it has been said that two similar occurrences may be an accident, three form a coincidence and four indicate a habit. If a dozen or so cases still remain a coincidence, it is time to get a judge where coincidence may be less regular in occurrence.

Instance upon instance demonstrates the lack of impartiality, the lack of self-control, the lack of regard for constitutional rights the lack of regard for judicial proprieties and dignity, displayed by Judge Leahy.

In instance after instance such exhibitions have been in connection with defendants who have been involved in political fights against prominent Republican office holders. There has been unrestrained abuse of defendants at the bar who have afterward been cleared of the stigma which Leahy attempted to place upon them. The court's language on more than one occasion has been rancorous and splenetic. Instead of impersonal pronouncement there has been spiteful villification.

The ideal condition would be to divorce all judges from political activity. It is a difficult condition to bring about under our system. When however, a judge's political activity becomes conspicuous, habitual and pernicious, it incapacitates him for the bench entirely. The offense is compounded when the public has various reasons to believe that the judge carries his politics on to the bench.

When a public official is demonstrated to be unfit for his office, it is the duty of newspapers to expose his unfitness. It matters not if he is a city dog-catcher or a judge on the bench; and it matters not if he is David J. Leahy, backed by a powerful county political machine. He is answerable to the taxpayers who pay his salary, and not to the machine that elects him. The taxpayers haven't been getting the worth of their money out of Leahy. It is time for a change in the Fourth Judicial District. If complete and continuing publicity will help, the New Mexican proposes to do its part.

A Strong Bank's Friendship

——has been the saving factor in many a man's business career.

Such friendships are not formed in a day, however; they require the ripening influence of time.

Make this bank your friend and ally now; then when the crucial period arrives in your business it will know you and your history well enough to give assistance.

The truth is as important and useful to the individual as to the business man.

Step in at any time and we will be glad to explain.

The Stockmens State Bank

CORONA, N. M.

(Member of the Federal Reserve System)

FEED YARD

HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS

All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities

Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

Coal and Wood

Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE

Phone 86

Pain In Back & Sides

"FOR A LONG TIME," says Mrs. Dora Payne, of Huntington, Tenn., "I felt listless, tired and worn-out. I did not feel like doing my work, visiting or anything.

"I suffered much pain in my back and sides. My limbs hurt, my knees would tremble without apparent cause and I would have to sit down.

"I was very nervous. . . . I would have a tired, dull headache.

"I had read so much about Cardui I asked my husband to get it for me. The very first bottle seemed to help me. After the second . . . I was better than I had been in months. I certainly can praise Cardui.

"I have taken three bottles. Now I hardly wait, when the sun shines, to garden. I am feeling fine."

Similar results to those described above have been reported by thousands of other women. Cardui's 40 years of success should encourage you to give it a thorough trial for the relief of any common female ailments. For sale everywhere.

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

CLASSIFIED

We solicit a portion of your trade. Fresh drugs, cigars and fountain goods.
—Paden's Drug Store

Call 41 for tin work. Small rush jobs a specialty—called for and delivered.

Try a plunge these hot days in Taylor's Swimming Pool.

SWEETMILK 15c per quart or 2 quarts for 25c. Plenty of sweet cream; get your orders in early. Milk deliveries twice daily.
Phone 139-F 2 Rustin's Dairy.

FOR SALE:—Wire, hog fence, chicken netting, etc.—The Titsworth Co., Inc., Capitan.

Get your Kodaks, Films, Etc. at Rolland Bros.

WANTED—Men or women to take orders for genuine guaranteed hosiery for men, women and children; eliminating darning; Salary $75 a week full time, $1 50 an hour spare time Cottons, heathers, silks.
INTERNATIONAL STOCKINGS MILLS
1-4-10 Norristown, Pa.

Board of County Commissioners in Session

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session on Monday, July 7.

Present—R. H. Taylor, chairman; Brack Sloan and E. C. Dow, members. E. W. Harris, sheriff; R. M. Treat, clerk.

It appearing to the Board that the National Surety Company admits liability of more than $11,000 besides the $5,000 already paid Lincoln county, of the recent audit of the treasurer's office, the board hereby request that the comptroller's office make settlement with the bonding company in behalf of Lincoln county, and the board hereby make the following resolution:

"Resolved—Whereas, upon the recent audit of the treasurer's office of Lincoln county, N. M., there shows to be a shortage in said office, of which the National Surety Company is liable for said shortage as bondsmen for the treasurer, H. G. Norman, of Lincoln county.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that R. H. Carter, State Comptroller, be and is hereby authorized by the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln county, to act in their stead for the purpose of making settlement with the said National Surety Company for their liability in the treasurer's shortage due Lincoln county, as per recent audit."

Thereupon, Brack Sloan, member of the board of county commissioners of Lincoln county, moved the adoption of the foregoing resolution, the same being seconded by E. C. Dow, member. All members voted favorably for said resolution.

Thereupon the chairman declared said resolution adopted, and it is so ordered.

The depository bond of the First Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Albuquerque, in the sum of $24,000 for the securing of county deposits was examined and approved by the board.

Regarding the petition filed before the board asking for a new voting precinct to be numbered 18 and named Jonets, said petition was examined and approved by the board and outlined as follows: Beginning at the north county line and running south between ranges 16 and 17 for 24 miles, thence east to the east county line, thence north to the north county line, thence west to the place of beginning.

The report of road viewers regarding the proposed changing of road north of White Oaks above the old Lacey place was examined and approved, said report recommended the cutting down of the hill above the Lacey place and ditching of water and the improvement of said road, but at the present time not to change the road to the east side, as the cost would be considerable and but a very small change in the grade would result.

The report of road viewers regarding road running through the place of E. P. Gonzales on the Ruidoso, the board finds that the majority of the road viewers do not believe it best for the county to make a county road there at this time. Therefore the board hereby disallows the petition.

The reports of the sheriff examined and approved. Clerk's reports examined and approved. Treasurer's reports examined and approved. J. P. reports of E. W. Hulbert and A. J. Coffee examined and approved.

The following road claims examined and approved and ordered paid from the 1923 Road Fund:

Western Garage,	supplies	36 75
Champ Ferguson	"	38 30
W R Reed,	labor	8 00
Alex Sandling,	labor	30 00

Health claims ordered paid from 1923 Health Fund:

Corona Trading Company, supplies	[illegible]
Albuquerque Hospital Supply Co. "	[illegible]
W F Chaney, J P fees	[illegible]
Dr F H Shaver, salary second quarter	75 00
" " expenses	[illegible]

Indigent claims examined, approved and ordered paid from the 1923 Indigent Fund:

George Weisbar,	supplies	18 00
A Chaves,	"	24 00
S Vidaurri	"	34 00
A Chaves	"	17 00
Simona Hernandes	"	20 00
J V Tully	"	36 00
A F Stover	"	18 00
W Oaks Mer Co.	"	24 00
John West	"	18 00
J M Penfield	"	24 00
Hondo Trading Co.	"	54 00

Salary claims examined, approved and ordered paid from 1923 Salary Fund:

William Kimbrell,	expenses	17 00
H Straley	dep sheriff expenses	19 95
Ed Harris	Sheriff expenses	130 75
Ed Harris	" "	281 95
R H Taylor	expenses	8 10
Brack Sloan	"	41 50
E C Dow	"	43 50

Tuesday, July 8th, all present as of yesterday except E. C. Dow

The following claims examined and allowed from 1923 General County Fund:

A J Coffey	J P fees	11 80
Grace M Jones	stenog fees	9 50
Ed L Sullivan	coal	41 25
Carrizozo News	printing, etc	71 19
R M Treat	expenses	17 48
Mt Sta Tel Co.	tels and phone	28 70
Ed Harris	feeding prisoners	358 75
Village of Carrizozo	water	6 43
Laura Sullivan	sub registrator	1 50
M B Paden	expenses	13 00
Geo D Barnard Co.	supplies	91 27
W B Rose	sub reg.	.50
Dr H J Warner	sub reg.	4 00
Julian M Taylor	labor and supplies	13 25
E Miranda	sub reg.	3 25
J A Farkas	supplies	5 00
J V Tully	sub reg.	1 00
L P Hall	sub reg.	.50
Dr R B Green	sub reg.	1 75
Mack Shaver	sub reg.	1 00
E. W. Hulbert	J P fees	64 10
" "	office expenses	2 85
F A English	labor	6 00
Elec Coal & Iron Co.	light	22 85
Rolland Bros.	supplies	39 60

Claim of R H Carter, State Comptroller, for recent audit passed until Board is satisfied as to the reason that the State does not share in all of the expense of said audit instead of only a part.

John L Bryan	trav expenses	213 86
R A Kemper	spec officer	20 00
W G Chaney	J P fees	8 00
Ziegler Bros	supplies	38 10
D Perea	J P interpreter	31 00

The Board hereby orders that Lola G. de Torrez be placed on Indigent List and allowed six dollars a month for supplies, same to be purchased from Sabino Vidaurri, Carrizozo.

The claim of W. W. Stadtman for $200 premium on treasurer's bond was examined and approved and ordered paid from the 1923 Salary Fund.

No further business appearing the board adjourned.

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

San Patricio Items

Mrs. J. H. Jackson and family visited the Woolsons at Hondo during the week.

Candido Chavez, accompanied by his brother Transito Chavez and Juan Montez, had land business before Commissioner Goodall at Capitan Tuesday.

About two inches of rain has fallen during the past week in this immediate vicinity, and still considerably more is reported from the surrounding country. The Rio Bonito overflowed its banks at Hondo, going around both ends of the Gonzales bridge, early Wednesday morning. No damage was done.

The second cutting of alfalfa has been delayed unusually late this season. Some fields are just now being cut and the rain is interfering with the work.

Walter Rose and family of Hondo left Monday morning for a short visit to points in the Texas plains country. They expect to be gone about one week.

Some of the farmers in the valley are planting beans as a late crop on wheat and barley stubble. The yield of late plantings are seldom as great as when planted early, but the danger of insect pests is much less also.

Call for Coal Bids

Bids for the delivery of Fifty Tons of Coal for the Court House will be received at the County Clerk's office. All bids must be in before August 4th, and the County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, N. M.

7-18-3t

Methodist Church

(W. R. McPherson, Pastor.)

Sunday, July 20.

Sunday School 9:45 a. m., D. S. Donaldson, Supt.

Preaching 11:00 a. m., by the pastor. The subject for the morning sermon will be "The Valley of Dry Bones."

Epworth League at 7:30 p.m., Mrs. Hattie Wells, president.

Preaching at 8:15 p.m. The subject will be "Some Characters I have observed in Carrizozo."

Come out and hear the bones rattle, and hear what the preacher thinks of the people of Carrizozo. Come and hear it first hand and avoid hearing someone say what the preacher said about you.

Call for Bids

Notice is hereby given that bids for the transportation of school children of—

Corona,	Dist. No. 13
Ancho,	Dist. No. 21
Capitan,	Dist. No. 29
Lincoln,	Dist. No. 1
Hondo,	Dist. No. 20
Picacho,	Dist. No. 4
San Patricio,	Dist. No. 2
Ruidoso,	Dist. No. 3

will be let on August 4, 1924.

Send bids to County Superintendent's office prior to August 4, 1924.

Lincoln County Board of Education.

7-18-2t

Home Baking
Bread, Pies & Cakes
AT THE
Home Bakery
MRS. R. H. TAYLOR

Fresh Home-Made CANDIES
Get a Box or Package of
THE CHOICEST AND SWEETEST
Mrs. J. K. Such
East Alamogordo Ave.

I.O.O.F.
Carrizozo Lodge
NO. 30

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

R. H. Taylor, N. G.
Wm. J. Langston, Sec'y.

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

Regular meetings of Carrizozo Lodge, No. 41, A. F. & A. M. for 1924:

Jan. 19;	Feb. 16;	Mar. 15;
Apr. 19;	May 17;	Jun. 14;
July 12;	Aug. 9;	Sept. 13;
Oct. 11;	Nov. 8;	Dec. 6 & 27

JAMES E. FRENCH, W. M.
SAMUEL F. MILLER, Secretary.

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

The First National Bank of El Paso, Texas, a corporation, Plaintiff,
Vs. No. 3459
David Chesser, Lena Mae Chesser, William Chesser, G. F. Billings and Drovers Cattle Loan Company, Defendants.

NOTICE OF SUIT

The State of New Mexico
To
William Cresser and Drovers Cattle Loan Company, Defendants. Greeting:

Please take notice that an action has been commenced against you in the District Court of Lincoln county by the above named plaintiff entitled as above, the general nature and objects of which are to obtain a decree of foreclosure of a certain mortgage deed executed by David Chesser and Lena Mae Chesser to the Citizens Livestock Loan Company under date of July 10, 1922, and which is recorded in Book A-9 at page 252 of the Records of Mortgages of Lincoln county, New Mexico, said mortgage having been given to secure a certain promissory note of March 9th, 1921, for the sum $17,000, which said note and mortgage are now owned by the First National Bank of El Paso, Texas, a corporation, the plaintiff herein; said mortgage covers the following described land situate, lying and being in the county of Lincoln, state of New Mexico, to wit:

S½NE¼ and E½SE¼ Sec. 21, Tp. 8 S. Rg. 19 E; E½NE¼ Sec. 1, Twp. 8 S. Rg. 19 E; Lots 4 and 5, Sec. 6, Twp. 8 S. Rg. 20 E; N½N¼ Sec. 15, Twp. 8 Rg. 19 E., NW¼NW¼ Sec. 11, Twp. 8 S. Rg. 19 E; W½SW¼ and NE¼SW¼ Sec. 11, Twp. 8 S. Rg. 19 E; [illegible] and [illegible] Sec. 13, Twp. 8 S. Rg. 19 E; NE¼NE¼ and W½NW¼ and SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 21, Twp. 8 S., Rg. 19 E; S½NE¼ and N½SW¼ and SE¼ Sec. 14 and N½ Sec. 23, and W½E½ and W½ Sec. 24, all in Twp. 8 S. Rg. 19 E; Lots One, Two, Three and Four of Sec. 3, Twp. 9 S. Rg. 19 E. N M P M, containing in all [illegible] acres, more or less; together with all and singular, the lands, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

That a sale of the property covered by the mortgage is demanded under the terms thereof, and the amounts to be realized from said property are $17,000.00, represented by said principal note together with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent from June 9th, 1922 until paid, and for the sum of $1,700.00 attorneys' fees, and all costs of this suit.

You are hereby further notified that unless you enter an appearance in this cause on or before the 25th day of August, 1924, an order of default will be entered against you and this cause will proceed to final decree of foreclosure and sale of this property ex parte upon the testimony of the plaintiff.

You are further notified that the plaintiff's attorneys are: Reid, Hervey and Hill and their post office address is Roswell, New Mexico.

WITNESS My hand and the seal of the said court this 20th day of June, 1924.

R. M. TREAT,
[D.C. seal] County Clerk.

7-11-4t

TAYLOR'S SHOP
(4 blocks west of Post Office)
BLACKSMITH —— EAVE TROUGH
WOOD-WORKER
Galvanized Iron,
Sheet Metal Worker
Plumbing, Pipe
Pipe Fittings
Pump and Engine Work
CARS REPAIRED
Acetylene Welding
Truck Bodies
Prompt Service
All work guaranteed
Your patronage solicited
Phone 41

Crystal Theatre

W. T. Sterling, Manager

Sat., 19—"Love Master," featuring Strongheart, the wonder dog. See the great dog sled race with Strongheart winning by a nose.—First National.

Tues., 22—"If You Believe It, It's So," featuring Thomas Meighan.—(A First National) Regular prices.

Wed., 23—Tuesday's program will be repeated.

No show Friday.

Sat., 26—"Skin Deep," featuring Constance Talmadge. (A First National.)

Coming—

July 29 & 30—"Mary Pickford in "Pillanna."

Aug 18-19-20, Covered Wagon.

Notice of Special Master's Sale Under Foreclosure

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

C. H. Patterson, Receiver of The First State Bank of Capitan, New Mexico, Plaintiff,
Vs. No. 3402
Lee Hall and Habbie Jane Hall, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by virtue of a certain decree of foreclosure and order of sale, made on the 11th day of March, 1924, in the above entitled cause, wherein it was adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff C. H. Patterson, Receiver of the First State Bank, of Capitan, New Mexico, have and recover of the defendants, Lee Hall and Habbie Jane Hall, the sum of $1204.07, principal and interest, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 9th day of March, 1921, which, to the date of sale, amounts to $[illegible] and for $[illegible] attorney's fees, $[illegible] accrued costs of suit. It was further adjudged and decreed that the mortgage mentioned in said cause be foreclosed, that the real estate described in said mortgage be sold to satisfy said decree, and that the undersigned was appointed by said Court as special master to sell the encumbered property to satisfy the amount due said plaintiff, together with the costs and expenses of said sale.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority conferred on me by said decree and order of sale, I, the undersigned special master will, on the 5th day of August, 1924, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, offer for sale, at public vendue, at the front door of the county courthouse in Carrizozo, County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the defendants, Lee Hall and Habbie Jane Hall, in and to the hereinafter described real estate, situate in the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due plaintiff, to wit:

Lots one, two, three, four, six and seven, the southeast of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of section six, in township four south of range twelve east of the New Mexico Meridian, New Mexico, containing [illegible] acres, and lot five, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southeast of the southeast quarter of section six, in township four south of range twelve east of the New Mexico Meridian, New Mexico, containing [illegible] acres, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Said decree and order of sale provides that the purchaser shall have immediate possession of the premises, subject to redemption within nine months from and after the date of sale. There will be due on said judgment and decree on the date of sale the sum of $[illegible], principal, interest and attorney's fees and accrued costs, together with $[illegible] master's fee and the cost of advertising this sale.

GRACE M. JONES,
7-11-4t Special Master.

Notice of Special Master's Sale Under Foreclosure.

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

C. H. Patterson, Receiver of The First State Bank, of Capitan, New Mexico, Substituted Plaintiff,
Vs. No. 3359
J. B. DeArman and Eunice Craddock, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by virtue of a certain decree of foreclosure and order of sale, made on the 15th day of February, 1924, in the above entitled cause, wherein it was adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff, C. H. Patterson, Receiver of the First State Bank of Capitan, New Mexico, have and recover of the defendants, J. B. DeArman and Eunice Craddock, the sum of $1046.86, principal and interest, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 15th day of February, 1924, which, to the date of sale, amounts to $[illegible], and for $[illegible], attorney's fees, and $[illegible] accrued costs of suit. It was further adjudged and decreed that the mortgage mentioned in said cause be foreclosed, that the real estate described in said mortgage be sold to satisfy said decree, and that the undersigned was appointed by said court as special master to sell the encumbered property to satisfy the amount due said plaintiff, together with the costs and expenses of said sale.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority conferred on me by said decree and order of sale, I, the undersigned special master, will, on Tuesday, the 5th day of August, 1924, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, offer for sale, at public vendue, at the front door of the county court house in Carrizozo, Lincoln county, State of New Mexico, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the defendants, J. B. DeArman and Eunice Craddock, in and to the hereinafter described real estate, situate in the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due plaintiff, to wit:

West half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter of section ten, township nine south, range 13 east, New Mexico Principal Meridian, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Said decree and order of sale provides that the purchaser shall have immediate possession of the premises, subject to redemption within nine months from and after the date of sale. There will be due on said judgment and decree on the date of sale the sum of $1180.60, principal, interest and attorney's fees and accrued costs, together with $60.09 master's fee, and the cost of advertising this sale.

GRACE M. JONES,
7-11-4t Special Master.

Camp Meeting

The annual Camp Meeting for the Capitan Church of the Nazarene, will commence at Capitan July 31. Dr. A. O. Hendricks of Pasadena, California, is expected to do the preaching.

Interesting music will be furnished by the Capitan quartet. The meeting will be held in a large Tabernacle. Everybody is invited, a special invitation to all Christians all over the county and as far as this notice reaches. Come, let's have one old fashioned Camp Meeting. It will do everybody good. Come prepared to stay two or more weeks; help us to have the greatest revival this country has ever known.—Church Reporter.

A full line of Jewelry, the best and cheapest.—Such's

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

T. E. KELLEY
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
'Phone 96
Carrizozo N. M.

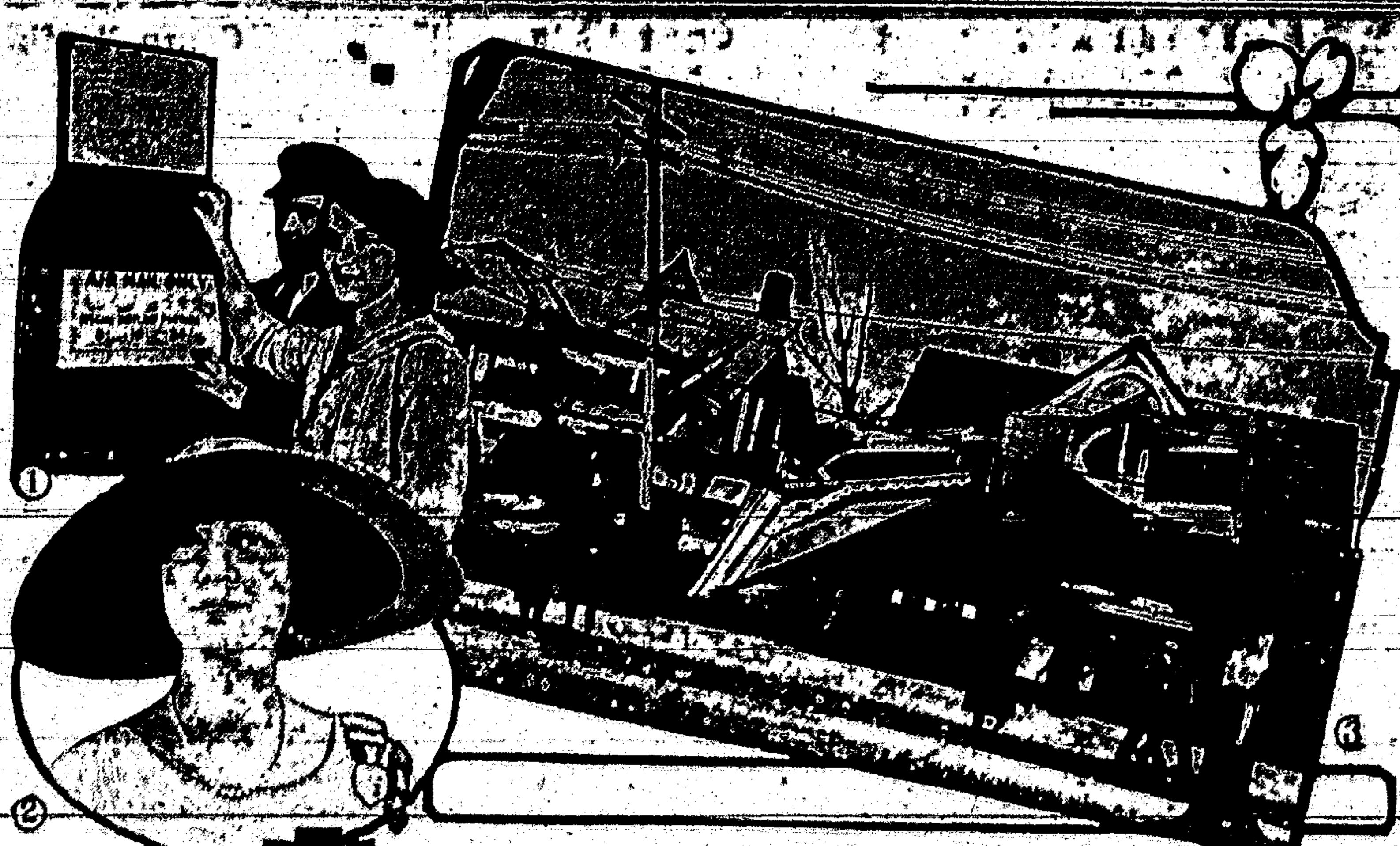
FRANK J. SAGER
FIRE INSURANCE
NOTARY PUBLIC
Office in Exchange Bank
Carrizozo - - N. M.

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

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

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

LINCOLN ABSTRACT & INVESTMENT TRUST
[illegible] CARRIZOZO, N. M.
ABSTRACTS—ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE



1—Miss Ella T. Parker of the New York post office depositing in a red, white and blue box the first letter for the new transcontinental day-and-night air mail. 2—Mrs. Leroy Springs, national committeewoman from South Carolina; her state delegation voted in caucus to place her in nomination for the vice presidency. 3—Presbyterian church in Lorain, Ohio, wrecked by tornado.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Democrats Fight and Pray Over Platform Planks and Then Ballot.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THE Democratic national convention in Madison Square garden, New York, began its fourth day of futile balloting Thursday morning with McAdoo and Smith still deadlocked. Following a dramatic and exciting move in his behalf by William Jennings Bryan Wednesday McAdoo had climbed up to a high-water mark of 505½ votes in the fortieth ballot at the Wednesday night session and on the forty-second and last ballot had slipped back to 503.4, as shown by the following count:

McAdoo, 503 4-10; Smith, 318 6-10; Davis (W. Va.), 67; Underwood, 39½; Cox, 55; Glass, 23½; Ralston, 30; Robinson, 24; Ritchie, 17½.

McAdoo on this ballot was 228 votes short of the necessary two-thirds of the convention and 47 under a simple majority—550 votes, which was his immediate objective.

Wednesday's drowsy day session was thrown into a near riot during the taking of the last (thirty-eighth) ballot by William Jennings Bryan, who inadvertently touched a match to Teapot Dome in a daring attempt to stampede the convention to McAdoo. Taking the platform ostensibly to explain his vote as a delegate from Florida, he suggested that the convention choose from a list of eight candidates, each of whom he eulogized in turn as worthy of progressive Democracy—Marghees of Florida, Daniels, Robinson, Ralston, Meredith of Iowa, C. W. Bryan, Walsh. When he came at last to McAdoo he was hooted, derided, [illegible] desperately defending McAdoo and almost driven from the platform. And when the ballot was finished the count showed no appreciable change, but the effect of Bryan's move was seen in the ballots of the night session.

MONDAY morning found the convention ready for the long and steady grind of balloting, 16 candidates placed in nomination and the platform adopted. The delegates came up smiling and showing few signs of the terrific contest over the League of Nations and Ku Klux Klan planks that had shaken the Democratic party to its foundations for many hours before the adoption of the platform at two o'clock Sunday morning.

Yet it will be long before those delegates forget three memorable scenes of that struggle. One was Homer Cummings of Connecticut, chairman of the platform committee, pleading with the convention for more time because the committee had been unable to agree on the two planks, even though the members had repeated the Lord's prayer and William Jennings Bryan had made an invocation to God.

The second was Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, in impassioned oratory beseeching the convention in the name of Woodrow Wilson to accept the minority League of Nations plank. The delegates applauded Wilson's name and the orator, but rejected the plank by a vote of 742 to 353.

The third was William Jennings Bryan in the role of an apostle of peace speaking the final word in the furious debate over the Ku Klux Klan plank, which tipped the scale in favor of the majority report and brought to an end five hours of riotous struggle.

FOLLOWING is the plank in the majority platform report (adopted by a vote of 546 15-100 to 541 35-100) which deals with freedom of religion, press and speech, and does not name the Ku Klux Klan:

"The Democratic party reaffirms its adherence and devotion to those cardinal principles contained in the Constitution and the precepts upon which our government is founded, that congress shall make no laws respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances; that the church and the state shall be and remain separate, and that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

"These principles we pledge ourselves ever to defend and maintain."

THE minority report, which names the Ku Klux Klan and was lost by less than five votes, was presented to the convention as follows:

"We condemn political secret societies of all kinds as opposed to the exercise of free government and contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

"We pledge the Democratic party to oppose any effort on the part of the Ku Klux Klan, or any organization, to interfere with the religious liberty or political freedom of any citizen, or to limit the civic rights of any citizen or body of citizens because of religion, birthplace or racial origin."

THE first ballot Monday morning was important as showing the preliminary strength of the two leading contenders, which proved to be the deadlock that was expected. The first was also interesting as a "favorite son" demonstration.

"Alabammer!" shouted the reading clerk. And the alphabetical head of the Union started the ball rolling in fine shape with this: "Alabama casts its 24 votes for Oscar-r-r W. Un-n-derr-r-wood" (cheers). Arkansas, of course, gave its 18 to Robinson and California its 26 to McAdoo. Colorado, uninstructed, complimented Gov. W. E. Sweet with its 12. Kansas plumped its 20 for Governor Davis. Indiana went solid for Ralston. Louisiana created a stir by voting its 20 uninstructed for Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, the keynoter of the convention. Wyoming made another entry by naming Senator John B. Kendrick.

The result of the first ballot was as follows: McAdoo, 431½; Smith, 241; Davis (W. Va.), 31; Cox, 59; Underwood, 42½; Ralston, 30; Ritchie, 22½; Glass, 26; Robinson, 21; Brown, 17; Silzer, 38; Harrison, 43½; C. W. Bryan, 18; Davis (Kans.), 20; Sweet, 12; Ferris, 30; Kendrick, 6; Saulsbury, 7; Houston Thompson of Colorado, 1. Total, 1,098; necessary to choice, 732; majority, 550.

WEDNESDAY morning found the convention preparing to cast its thirty-first ballot under these conditions, as indicated by two days of futile balloting: Deadlock between McAdoo and Smith, the former steadily losing and the latter steadily gaining; Davis of West Virginia the most prominent of the other contenders and the favorite in the Wall street betting, at 3 to 2, as against 4 to 1 previously. McAdoo, who had got 431 votes on the first ballot, and touched high-water mark of 479 on the fifteenth, had received 415 on the thirtieth. Smith's strong increase had been from 240 votes on the first to 328 on the thirtieth. Davis had started with 31 and had climbed slowly and steadily to 126.

Others who had been named in each ballot had received the following votes on the first and thirtieth: Cox, 59 and 57; Underwood, 42 and 39; Ralston, 30 and 38; Glass, 25 and 24; Robinson, 21 and 20; Ritchie, 22 and 17; Davis of Kansas, 6 and 6; Saulsbury, 7 and 6. Only two others had received votes on the thirtieth. One was Chairman Walsh, whose maximum of 16 on the twenty-fifth ballot had dwindled to 1½. The other was Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, who had received 20 on the twenty-sixth ballot and 26 on the thirtieth.

SOUTH CAROLINA, early in the game, killed two birds with one stone by providing itself with a candidate for vice presidential honors and making history. Its 18 delegates held a caucus Monday, voted to place in nomination for the vice presidency Mrs. Leroy Springs of Lancaster and appointed a steering committee of six to handle her candidacy on the floor. As delegate at large, national committeewoman and chairman of the credentials committee of the convention she had made a favorable impression. She is a daughter of South Carolina by adoption—by marriage, rather. She was born in Tennessee and lived in Texas. The South Carolina state federation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs made her its president. Col. Leroy Springs, also a delegate at large, had this to say: "I am no squaw man. I am perfectly willing that Mrs. Springs should stay at home. She is a very nice woman and I like to have her there."

OHIO'S shore of Lake Erie between Cleveland and Sandusky is dragging itself out of the ruins left by a devastating tornado which Saturday killed more than 100, injured more than 700 and caused property losses of more than $30,000,000. Lorain, a steel city of 40,000, suffered most of the loss of life and property. Martial law was established and aid was sent from scores of cities. President Coolidge offered federal aid. For a time there was neither water, gas nor electric light, and food was scarce. A meeting of business men and bankers throughout the state was held Wednesday in Cleveland and inspection was made of Lorain. Presumably the 125 wrecked blocks will be rebuilt.

TRANSCONTINENTAL air mail service was put in operation Tuesday, when planes left New York and San Francisco. The schedule calls for 32 hours and 5 minutes eastward and 34 hours and 45 minutes westward. The maximum load is 800 pounds, or about 24,000 letters. There are three rate zones, the postage being 8, 16 and 24 cents respectively. The west-bound plane strikes darkness just west of Chicago and flies through the night to emerge into daylight at Cheyenne. Eastbound, the plane flies through darkness between Cheyenne and Chicago. The flyers pass near Omaha. An airway lighted by enormously powerful beacons guides the flyers.

CRIMINAL indictments were returned at Washington Monday by a special federal grand jury investigating the leasing of the naval oil reserves against Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior; Harry F. Sinclair and E. L. Doheny, oil operators, and E. L. Doheny, Jr. Four indictments were returned. The first named Fall, Doheny, Sr., and Doheny, Jr., charging them with conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the leasing of the California reserve. In the second Fall and Sinclair were accused of conspiring to defraud in connection with Teapot Dome lease.

The third indictment charged Fall with accepting a bribe of $100,000 for using his official influence in the California leases in behalf of Doheny Sr. The two Dohenys in the fourth indictment were charged with inducing Fall, in behalf of the Pan-American Petroleum company, by the "unlawful and felonious" payment of $100,000 to take an unlawful action.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, making his first address since his nomination, spoke Monday night before more than 1,000 executive officers of the business organization of the government and reiterated his program of economy to secure relief from burdens of taxation. The President announced that he would submit estimates of not more than $3,000,000,000 for expenditures in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1925, and instructed the officers under him to find a way to cut $60,000,000 from their present estimates.

President Coolidge, Gen. Charles G. Dawes and Chairman Butler of the Republican national committee conferred Tuesday at the White House. General Dawes will begin an intensive 60-day speaking drive September 1. His official notification of his nomination will be received July 30 at Evanston. The President will be notified July 24 in Washington, probably in some big hall where thousands can hear what will be the real opening address of his campaign.

TUESDAY the American exclusion act went into effect and Japan staged a nation-wide demonstration, a significant incident of which was the cutting down by persons unknown of the flag flying on the grounds of the American embassy at Tokyo. At all the Shinto shrines mass prayer meetings besought the ancient deities to aid the "insulted" Japanese people. Anti-American meetings were held everywhere.

New Mexico State Items

Frank C. Folz of Kansas, has purchased the electric plant at Springer and will take charge of the work of operating it at once. A 100-H. P. engine has been purchased by Mr. Folz.

Max Martinez, who was seriously injured when he jumped from train No. 9 near Raton, passed away at the Miners' hospital. It is said that Martinez was attempting to beat his way to Gallup.

Manuel Garcia, a native of Old Mexico, was instantly killed in mine No. 6 at Dawson, when he was caught in a rock fall. He was repairing a broken cross bar when tons of rock came down on him.

Stephen E. Whitemore, treasurer of the city of Las Vegas, died in Las Vegas at his home after three weeks of suffering from a fall from an elevator shaft from the third story of a furniture store, where he was employed.

Claude B. Archer, Luther Foster and Mrs. Katherine Halsey were sentenced to death for the murder of Fred Halsey, near Hope, last April. The date set for the execution is Friday, Aug. 1, 1924. The defendants showed no outward signs of emotion when the sentence was passed.

Livestock ranges in Lincoln county are in wonderful condition and stock are in excellent shape, according to a recent survey made by J. M. Hawkins of the public relations department of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company, 41,000 cattle are valued at $750,000; 81,192 sheep and goats at $373,630; 4,880 horses, $0,045, and 569 hogs, $2,912. The total property valuation was assessed in 1923 at $7,080,225.

A. S. Harwell of the Duke City Cleaners, was badly burned when he threw a match into the boiler. The man's clothing burst into flames and had it not been for a tub of water nearby, he might have lost his life in the flames. It is believed that gasoline fumes from Harwell's clothing ignited, causing the blaze. He was rushed to the hospital where his wounds were treated, and while his injuries are painful he will soon recover.

A big meeting of the wheat growers of the eastern part of the state was held the last of the week to agree on a uniform scale of prices for the handling of the wheat harvest. There is now every indication that the crop will be a bumper and many of the growers feel that the yield will be the largest per acre in the history of the district. Laborers will be paid from three to four dollars per day during the harvest and it is possible that many men will be brought in from outside the state in order to take care of the work when the crop is ripe. In spite of the dry weather of the past month the wheat is developing nicely and only a small part of it has been affected by the dry weather.

Artesia, now known as the oil city, put on a big celebration recently when the big oil well of the Illinois Producers' Company was shot. Following the firing of the shot in the hole the oil shot over the top of the derrick for about five minutes and then settled down to a steady flow, during which time the excitement rivaled that of any Texas oil city. It is believed that from one to two thousand barrels of oil came out of the well and most of the soil over an area of ten acres was well saturated. The flow has now been turned into the storage tanks, and while no accurate record has been kept it is claimed that this is the best commercial well in the state. New storage tanks will soon be installed and the capacity will be increased to several thousand barrels.

Two persons narrowly escaped death when hemmed in by flames, and the store owned by the Wilson company at Abbott was burned to the ground with a loss of $15,000 by a fire recently. Carl Fish, the store manager, and his wife, who lived in the second story of the building over the store, were hemmed in by the flames and jumped from a porch. Fish escaped only when the fire had spread through the entire basement and first floor of the building. The blaze is believed to have started in the basement from an unknown cause. Mrs. Fish received slight injuries as the result of her fall. The store was owned by the Wilson Company of Mills, N. M., and was near the oil properties of the California company, which are located on the Jeffers ranch. It is probable a new building for the store will be constructed immediately. The oil development in the section is very promising, the first well named the Florsheim State No. 1 will be spudded in on July 6.

The last of the new casing has been set in the Eureka oil well, south of Raton, and the work of bailing out the water has been started.

Several fires have occurred in the Lincoln National forest in the past ten days, according to reports coming to headquarters at Alamogordo. The largest was at Church mountain in the Capitan district and covered 150 acres. Three in the Weed district and three near Cloudcroft were lightning fires but were discovered early and kept within a small area. Twenty-five fires have been reported this season, of which fourteen were man-caused, and eight were caused by lightning. The man-caused fires, it is estimated, have burned a total of at least 1,200 acres.

ROAD BUILDING

DAY OF NARROW ROAD CONSTRUCTION GONE

Don't build the road narrow. But however it is built, have a right of way ample enough to provide for widening in the future. On these two hang all the law and the profits of modern road building!

An expensive fault of the narrow road is the concentration of traffic. Wheels moving constantly over the same places produce parallel lines of excessive wear. To prevent rapid disintegration of a single track road a heavier foundation and surface is needed than is required for a wider road.

Substantial shoulders at the sides on which the passing traffic may turn out are also necessary, as otherwise the wheels of vehicles turning out to pass will quickly wear ruts at the edges. In these water collects, to penetrate beneath the foundation, with disastrous results. A narrow road with soft earth shoulders is dangerous to motor traffic in slippery weather.

To build the heavier foundation and surface needed to bear the concentration of traffic on a narrow road, and the substantial shoulders at the sides require as much money as to build a wider road. On a wide road, traffic is scattered, and wear is distributed. With a paved surface sufficiently wide for two lines of rapidly moving vehicles to pass in safety, the necessity for artificial shoulders is eliminated. To build a narrow road, thin and without shoulders, means a loss of the entire investment in a comparatively short time.

A narrow right of way requires drainage ditches close to the travel. With no shoulder between paved surface and ditch the chances of serious accident are largely increased. All drainage ditches tend to become deeper, so that the danger to traffic becomes constantly greater.

Before any program for beautification of highway is undertaken, some assurance that the rights of way are wide enough to accommodate future traffic should be had.

Motor vehicle traffic will increase as the mileage of hard roads increases. A general extension in the width of wearing surfaces will call for wider rights of way. To obtain wider rights of way now means an ultimate saving of a large sum of money and will prevent many future difficulties.

Great Influence of Better Roads

The following points show how improved roads influence farm home life:

1. Shortens the distance from neighbor to neighbor and so reduces isolation and loneliness.
2. Brings the town and the country home closer together, making it possible for the farmer and his family to enjoy the amusements and educational advantages offered in town.
3. Saves time in traveling from the farm to town and from farm to farm. This allows more time for work, rest or pleasure.
4. Lightens the burden of marketing crops.
5. Social intercourse between town and country tends to break down barriers of misunderstanding, jealousy, suspicion and ill-feeling.
6. Improved roads make possible bigger and better consolidated schools and churches in town or in the country.
7. Improved roads offer greater incentive to hauling limestone and fertilizer in building up the farm and increasing its productivity and income.

Learning to Build Roads

The advisory board of highway research, which recently met in Washington, is composed of from sixty to seventy of the leading engineers and scientists of the country. More than $1,000,000 is being spent on learning how to build highways so as to give the best and longest service per dollar, and this group of men have assembled to discuss and exchange data on the experiments in progress on roads.

Roads Help Keep Pace

Good roads have helped the farmer keep pace with modern times. Who would go back to those days when the farm was isolated, especially in wet weather, the deep rutted dirt roads, the horse and buggy, or perhaps the sleigh, with its limited area of travel when a trip to town was considered a journey.

Remove Decayed Trees

Removal of all decayed trees bordering main line roads in Connecticut has been undertaken by the state highway department in the hope of removing the danger of highway blockades during heavy windstorms.

No actual cases of accidents involving falling trees across the roadways have come to the attention of the department, but it is felt that if this precaution is taken the probability of mishaps of this kind will be removed.

SUFFERED PAIN FOR YEARS

Mrs. Jahr Finally Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Howard Lake, Minnesota.—"I write to let you know that I have taken several bottles of your medicine in the last three months, and found it to be very good. I had pains and other troubles women have and was not able to do my work. Seeing your 'Ad.' in the paper, I thought of giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. I got good results from it and feel able to do my housework now. I used to have lots of pains, but after taking the medicine I am relieved from pains that I had suffered from for years. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends, and hope this letter will be satisfactory for you to publish."—Mrs. JENNIE JAHR, R. R. No. 2, Box 81, Howard Lake, Minn.

Free upon Request

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

Patient Old Bird

The green heron, which is sometimes called the "fly-up-the-creek," is about one and one-half feet long and is common throughout the United States and Canada. It feeds mostly on fish, frogs and other aquatic animals and may be seen, particularly in the morning and in the evening, standing patiently motionless in some shallow water, waiting till prey comes within reach.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

GIVES REST AND COMFORT TO TIRED, ACHING FEET

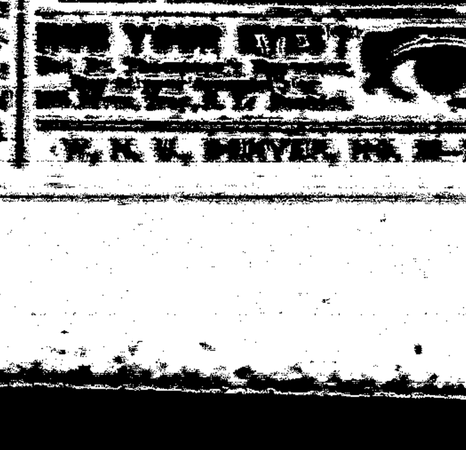
After you have walked all day in shoes that pinch or with corns and bunions that make you cringe with pain, or in shoes that make your feet nervous, hot and swollen, you will get instant, soothing relief from using some ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE in your foot-bath and gently rubbing the sore spots. When shaken into the shoes, ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE takes the friction from the shoes, makes walking or dancing a delight and takes the sting out of corns and bunions, hot, tired, aching, swollen, tender feet. Sold everywhere. For FREE Trial Package and a Foot-Ease Walking Doll, address ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE, LeRoy, N. Y.

Cuticura Soap
Pure and Wholesome
Keeps The Skin Clear
Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.

Believed Birds Talked

Legend and folklore are responsible for the saying, "A little bird told me." The tribal Indians used to believe the humming bird could impart messages intelligible to humans and the Breton peasants undoubtedly believed birds were endowed with a power to use human language.

The English have increased their yield of wheat during the last 300 years at the rate of about eight bush-



Pythons Sold at So Much a Yard

Takes Six Husky Men to Uncoil and Measure Big, Spunky Snake.

New York.—There is one market in New York which has a wider range between longs and shorts than Wall street itself. It is the python market. You can get pythons, at the right time of year, anywhere from seven feet to twenty-five in length. Usually they are sold as ribbon is sold; the more you want, the more you have to pay.

Pythons form an industry, and New York is the center of it for America. Every year men go from here to Africa, India, Sumatra and South America, and early in the spring New York has a python population of 250 or so. They are sold mostly to traveling shows, which go on the road in the spring.

Possibly because the show people always expect bad business in a Presidential year, or perhaps because of the backward weather, the early part of 1924 brought a slump. In general, however, the python trade is steady; pythons and boas are two of the world's commodities which have not been greatly affected in price by the war. Quotations and demand are now about what they were ten years ago, or twenty.

A seven-foot python can be had for $20. A length of 25 feet—found in the regal pythons from Sumatra—runs the price up to $600 or $700. Boas come smaller; 16 feet is the maximum at an age of eight to ten years, according to snake dealers, and this is also true of rock pythons. In price the boas start where the pythons do, and the biggest of them fetches about $200.

Cheap Pet to Feed.

The upkeep, though, is astonishingly small. The big snakes are as economical a pet as one could have; one of them can sometimes get along on an expenditure not much larger than the seed bill of a husky canary, and while they usually live 12 years or so, occasionally they last 40 or 50.

"Sometimes they do not eat for two or three years," says Louis Ruhe, who imports 120 a year out of the 250 that are brought into the country. "Then you have to use forcible feeding. Two quarts of milk, with half a dozen eggs in it, administered through a hose every two or three months, will keep them alive."

If the python is cheerful it feeds once a month on live animals. That is the meal schedule in captivity; in the wild it feeds when it can, more or less. Wild porcupine is a titbit and plain pig will often tempt a python, though rabbits and guinea pigs are the most frequent dish.

The porcupine's quills have no terrors for the reptile; it knows which end to swallow first so the quills will lie flat.

When a boa or python is in captivity, however, it may become disgusted with life and look as if it were too tired to eat. A few months of this and a 25-foot snake that normally weighs 200 pounds will drop 40 pounds. Then is the time for the eggs and the rubber hose.

If a snake hasn't eaten for several months it looks lethargic; one that has fed is not easy to handle. It takes six men to measure a big python, according to Mr. Ruhe; to take it out of the box and use the tape and put it back. The snake often shows fight, and its way of fighting is to coil. If it gets a grip on something, then comes a tug of war. Just tugging it out and straightening it and dropping it back in the box is a half-hour's work for six strong men, and it leaves them exhausted.

Sometimes one of the big fellows gets loose. That happened not so long ago. Small boys looking up at a store window saw 25 feet of snake hanging out and looking around. They called a policeman, and the policeman, after some hours, succeeded in calling the store attendants. They all got together at the stern and heaved-ho until the snake was boxed again. It was an arm-wrenching job.

The men who do the hunting in the wilds take chances, for they go out, often hundreds of miles in the forests, with only two or three attendants. Often they are among natives who will not touch a snake because of tabu. There are narrow escapes, but the tight boxes of pythons keep arriving in New York in time for the circus and show seasons, and not a snake of the lot is under seven feet. India sends two where Africa sends one.

Now and then it is a case of "Pigs Is Pigs." The trip from India takes 45 days. A snake that started alone may be found at the end of it coiled around two dozen eggs, and in another two weeks the young are out.

America has a considerable domestic snake business, with flourishing plants in Texas. This deals with rattlesnakes and such, which have their special attractions, but it is the big snake that draws the crowd when the barker begins his patter before the tent.

Gains 7 Million in Last 4 Years

Our Population Increased by Low Death Rate and Immigration.

New York.—The population of the United States totaled 112,826,000 on January 1, 1924, according to estimates announced by the national bureau of economic research.

This compares with 110,888,000 on January 1, 1923, and the census count of 105,711,000 on January 1, 1920.

The most remarkable gain was recorded in the last half of 1923, the net increase being 1,182,000, a greater growth than in any other half year during the last two decades, and probably greater than any six months' period in the nation's history. The gain for the entire year was 1,943,000.

Figures by Half Years.

The bureau estimates the population of the continental United States for each half year since January 1, 1920, to have been approximately as follows:

Jan. 1,	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1,	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1,	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1,	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1,	[illegible]	[illegible]

All the figures after January 1, 1920, are necessarily tentative, for the bureau of the census has not as yet published complete monthly data for births and deaths, covering the periods since 1921.

Improved methods of estimating the nation's population for the years following the census count in 1920 were developed by the bureau of economic research in continuance of its studies of income in the United States, and the relation of income to population.

The process evolved by the bureau is based on the "registration area" theory and takes into consideration all elements of error disclosed in previous work and the results attained by it are believed to approximate very closely actual figures.

In announcing the figures Dr. Willford I. King, under whose supervision they were gathered, said:

"The fact that the rate of increase in population during the decade 1910 to 1920 was considerably less than the corresponding rate during the previous ten years led many persons to anticipate that in the future we might look forward to a rate of population expansion considerably lower than that experienced during the last century.

Phenomenal Growth in 1923.

"Such expectations have been rudely shattered by the events of the last four years, and especially by what occurred during the latter half of 1923, in which period the rate of population growth appears to have been greater than in any other half year during the last two decades, and probably greater than in any six months within the history of the nation.

"This unusual increase was due to two facts: First, a very heavy recorded excess of immigration over emigration, which increased our population by 566,000; and, second, by the fact that the death rate was as low as has ever been recorded.

"According to the estimates of the bureau, there were about 1,230,000 births, against some 611,000 deaths, giving a net natural increase of about 617,000.

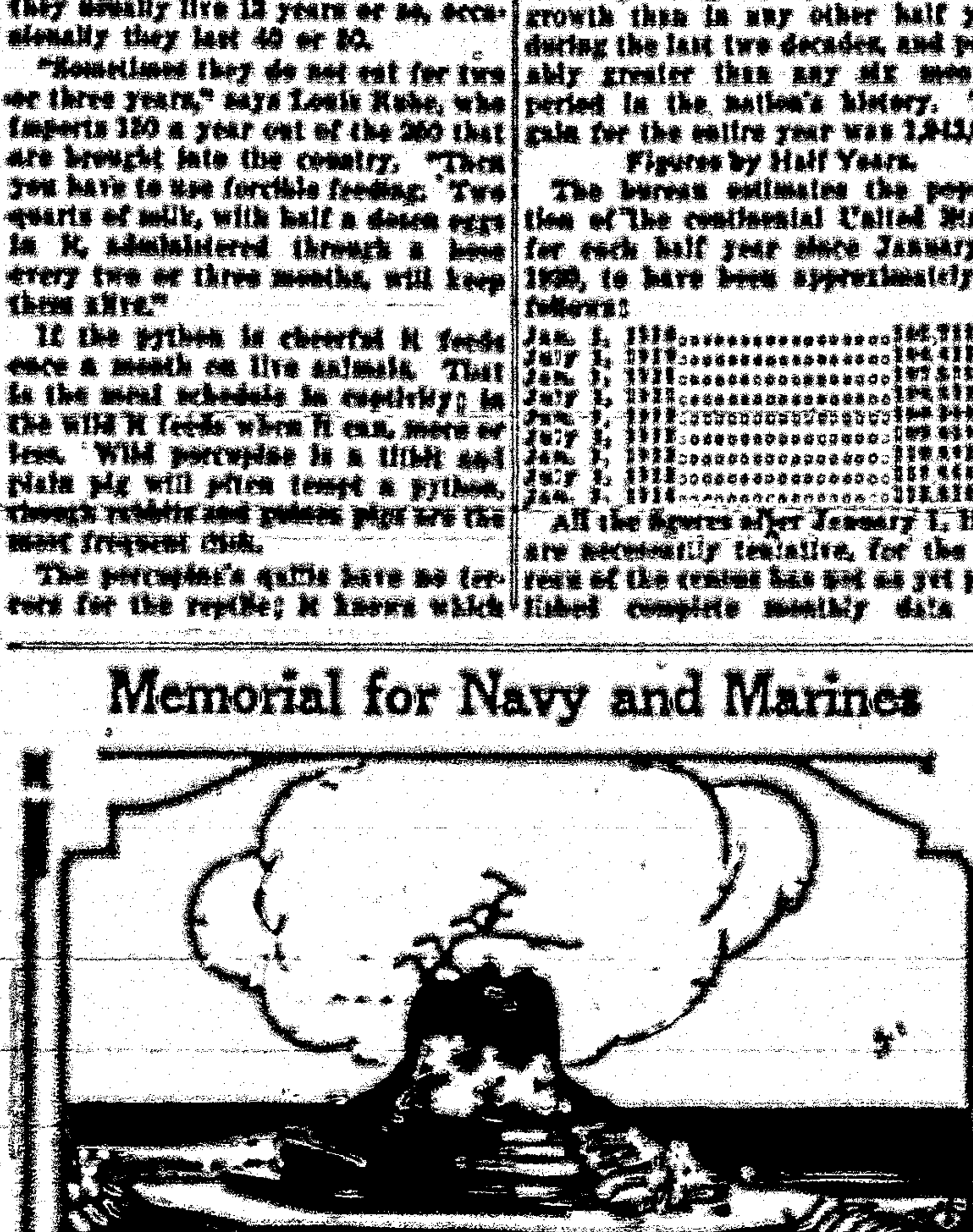
"This number, added to the 566,000 gain from immigration, totals 1,183,000, the estimated increase in population indicated by the government reports for the last half of 1923, as compared with a similar estimate of total growth for the entire year amounting to 1,900,000.

"This yearly total may, in turn, be compared with a similarly estimated figure for 1920 of 1,724,000, for 1921 of 1,843,000, and for 1922 of [illegible].

"Since the government reports apparently underestimate either births, immigration or both, by an average of 50,000 a year, it is necessary to add 200,000 to the sum of these four items in order to arrive at the final estimate of the gain for the four years, namely, 7,115,000.

"It appears, then, that the average gain during the last four years was 1,778,750 a year, as compared with an average increase of 1,415,130 during the decade 1910 to 1920."

Memorial for Navy and Marines



Above is shown the navy and marine memorial to Americans lost at sea in the war, which is to be erected on the brink of the Potomac river in Washington. It is an ocean wave of statuary bronze, 26 feet wide, 32 feet long and 30 feet high, over which hover seven sea gulls. The pedestal is of bronze, the surrounding seat of sea green granite.

PETS ARE CROWDED IN SMALL TOWN BY STATE EMBARGO

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Quarantine on California Has Humorous Side.

Sacramento.—Noah and his ark had nothing on the little mountain town of Cottonwood, Cal., when it comes to numbers and varieties of animals on hand.

The foot-and-mouth disease, which has raged in California for several months, but which now has been practically wiped out, has been a serious matter, but there has been some humor in the situation, at that—witness the present state of affairs at Cottonwood.

State and federal guards are stationed at Cottonwood, near the Oregon border, to enforce quarantine regulations, which, among other things, forbid the transporting of animals and birds of any description into the state to the north. Tourists are halted by the score every day and those who are found to have their pet animals or birds with them are forced to leave them behind when crossing the state boundary.

Dogs, cats, canaries, parrots, chickens, goats, guinea pigs, monkeys, gold fish, horses, cows—even ostriches and a pet snake—all these have come under the quarantine ban. The result is Cottonwood's facilities for caring for animals and birds have become overtaxed.

Many of the tourists passing through are wealthy and many of the pets are valuable. Result: The youngsters of Cottonwood are reaping a rich harvest from the pocketbooks of travelers who hire them to care for their pets until they can return for them or have them shipped.

Every yard in town, practically is stocked with stranded birds and animals.

Two Eastern women tourists, crossing Nevada state by automobile, were halted at the California line, in accordance with the rules, and were sent into one of several tents erected for occupancy of tourists while their clothing is disinfected.

While the guards at the disinfecting station were busy with the women's garments, the wind sweeping in off the desert lifted the tent from over the waiting tourists and left them, screaming and marooned, until the guards could obtain blankets for them.

Favor Forget-Me-Not

Cordova, Alaska.—The Grand Igloo of the Pioneers of Alaska, in a resolution has requested the territorial legislature to make the forget-me-not the floral emblem of Alaska. The resolution declares this flower grows "on every hill and in every valley through Alaska's more than one-half million square miles."

The laying of the first successful Atlantic telegraph cable was completed 58 years ago.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Going Easy on Reclamation Farmers

WASHINGTON.—Acting on authority of the President, Secretary Work has ordered the superintendents of all reclamation projects to construe liberally the Phipps act, recently enacted to relieve the western settlers by further deferring charges due the government.

Failure of congress to enact legislation recommended by Secretary Work's fact-finding commission, which provided for the writing off of more than $27,000,000 owed the government by reclamation farmers and for a more scientific method of repayment, dictated the action. It is believed that it will protect all settlers against foreclosure during the coming season, pending the passage of permanent legislation.

Regulations covering the deferment of charges under the Phipps bill already have been issued by the bureau of reclamation, in which simplified rules of procedure for obtaining relief by settlers as well as water users' associations are outlined.

Those water users who have credits and assets enabling them to pay all or part of their obligations will be expected to do so, while those not able to pay, but who indicate intention to carry out their contracts by work on the projects will be treated sympathetically.

President Coolidge transmitted the report of the fact-finding commission to congress April 21, saying among other things:

"The facts developed by the special advisory committee show that of the government's total investment $18,861,146 will never be recovered. There will be a probable loss of an additional $8,850,000. These sums represent expenditures in the construction of reservoirs, canals, and other works for the irrigation of lands that have proven unproductive. I recommend that congress authorize the charging off of such sums shown to be impossible of collection. Because of high rates of interest and other agricultural difficulties existing farmers are often unable to borrow money for temporary relief. The establishment of a credit fund by the government from which farmers on projects may secure capital to make permanent improvements, buy equipment and live stock, should be considered. More than 50,000 water users are affected by the present serious condition. Action is deemed imperative on the part of the present congress, that their welfare may be safeguarded."

The National Banking System in Peril?

FAILURE of congress at the recent session to pass the McFadden-Pepper bill revising the national banking act seriously jeopardizes the future of the national banking system, according to Representative McFadden (Rep., Pa.), chairman of the house committee on banking and currency.

The bill, which is designed to remove some of the handicaps which place national banks at a disadvantage with state banks and trust companies, was approved by the house and senate committees on banking and currency and was scheduled for passage in both houses but unexpected opposition caused the leaders to sidetrack it.

Although congress is likely to pass the bill next winter, the banking situation, according to Mr. McFadden, will be more difficult to deal with then than now. Many leading national banks, it is declared, have contemplated withdrawing from the system unless the pending bill becomes law at an early date.

The bill is supported by Controller Henry M. Dawes and the federal reserve board and has the indorsement of the American Bankers' association.

"The competition of state banks and trust companies has grown so recently," said Representative McFadden. "The branch banking situation is developing so rapidly that the refusal of congress to consider this restrictive measure is simply an invitation for an extension of branch banking which will be more troublesome to deal with next December.

"This bill, the most important banking bill since the passage of the federal reserve act, is necessary to preserve and more firmly establish the benefits and advantages of that act. National banks can exercise no powers except those granted by congress, and the purpose of this bill is to restore as nearly as possible the equilibrium between the state and national banks within the federal reserve system. The bill will not place any disadvantage upon the state banks, but is in many respects favorable to them.

"Since January 1, 1918, 173 national banks, each with a capital of more than $100,000, gave up their national and took out state charters and carried with them total assets of nearly $2,000,000,000. This is about 10 per cent of the total assets of the entire national banking system. At this rate it would not be many years before the system itself would be destroyed and the federal reserve system thereby left with only state member banks, which could withdraw at will."

Congressional Country Club at Capital

THE opening of the Congressional Country club at Washington inaugurates a new era in country club history. Aside from the fact that the clubhouse, architecturally, is the finest of the kind in the world—equipped with the latest facilities for every form of recreation from bowling to fox hunting; aside from the fact that its membership includes the President of the United States, cabinet officers, members of congress, diplomats, ranking officers of every branch of the service, and financial kings, the club enjoys the distinction of being the first country club for the country at large in America. Instead of being plutocratic, as its impressive exterior would imply, on the contrary, it is extremely democratic.

While belonging to the national capital, the Congressional Country club is national in scope of [illegible] and of membership. Business and professional men and women resident in all parts of the United States, as well as in Porto Rico and the Philippines, helped build it, and belong to it.

A bronze tablet in the clubhouse perpetuates the names of the founder life members who contributed $1,000. On this tablet, headed by the four "honorary life members"—Calvin Coolidge, Warren G. Harding, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, two of whom have died since their names were inscribed—are found among the Rockefellers, the DuPonts, the Armours, the Harrimans, the McCormicks, the Hammonds, a generous sprinkling of names scarcely known at all, but representing every profession and phase of industry.

On the board of governors are a railroad man, a newspaper publisher, bank president, a judge, attorneys, as well as an admiral and several prominent legislators. A former member of congress, J. H. [illegible] of Ohio and Washington, is the club's president, Senator Underwood of Alabama is first vice president, Senator George Moses of New Hampshire is second vice president.

Women, it appears, have the same rights as men. They can bring their friends out for private parties, or can take up their abode at the club with their husbands.

Uncle Sam Replies to Japan's Protest

FORMAL reply to the protest of the Japanese government against the exclusion provision of the new immigration law is made by Secretary of State Hughes in a note to Masanao Hanihara, the Japanese ambassador, recently made public.

Secretary Hughes expresses appreciation for the voluntary cooperation of the Japanese government in carrying out the gentlemen's agreement of 1907-08 and states that under the circumstances it is proper that the Japanese government should be considered released as from July 1, when the exclusion provision of the immigration act becomes effective, from any further obligation under the old agreement.

The secretary concludes his letter by expressing the conviction "that the recognition of the right of each government to legislate in control of immigration should not derogate in any degree from the mutual good will and cordial friendship which have always characterized the relations of the two countries."

Secretary Hughes, after citing the language of the sections which exempt certain classes from the exclusion provision, states that when these exceptions are taken into account the provision does not differ greatly in its practical application or in its policy from the gentlemen's agreement under which the Japanese government cooperated in preventing the emigration of Japanese laborers to this country.

The only point of substantial difference, he says, is that in the immigration act congress has exercised its prerogative in defining by legislation the control of immigration instead of leaving it to international arrangements.

It is stated that while President Coolidge would have preferred to continue the gentlemen's agreement and to have entered into negotiations for such modifications as might seem to be desirable the American government does not feel that it is limited to such an international arrangement but that on the contrary it always has reserved the right of freedom with respect to control of immigration.

Reviewing the history of various negotiations and treaties between the United States and Japan, Secretary Hughes shows that the United States always has reserved the right to control immigration and that the Japanese government has repeatedly recognized this fact. It was with this distinct understanding, it is asserted, that the treaty of 1911 was concluded.

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COLORADO

By Warren E. Boyer
Publicity Director Denver Tourist Bureau.

Skyland of the nation, where majestic snow-veiled Rockies beckon the wanderer to trout-filled streams in balsam-scented forests; Aladdin's dreamland come true, in the magic of cosmopolitan cities that rear their lofty towers where Utes and Arapahoes once pitched their tepees; memories of the lure of gold, and the winding trails of prospectors since fashioned into scenic wonder ways or matched by rails of steel; hub of the West's supply and demand; mid-continental area of a thousand delights and as many opportunities; haven of recreation, rest, health; romance-land of superb sunsets mellowing a nation's playground; sand dunes, glaciers, boiling springs, curative waters, bottomless lakes; unequaled journeys to canyon cliff-dweller ruins of prehistoric peoples, and to charming resorts in cloudland's domain; vast expanses of plainsland where buffaloes roamed, yielding bountiful crops through diverted waters that come rushing from rainbow-tinted canyons; unexcelled climate, with sunshine-tempered days for ideal ski frolics in winter and snow-cooled mountain breezes for refreshing vacations in summer—this is Colorado, land of enchantment, known throughout the world for its distinctive invitation of western welcome: "Come Up!"

4,300,000 ILLITERATES WILL VOTE IN NOVEMBER ELECTION

Washington.—More than 4,300,000 illiterates will be entitled to vote in November for President of the United States and members of Congress, the illiteracy commission of the National Education Association stated in a report submitted at the association's convention here.

Another report disclosed that a poll of 8,000 teachers throughout the country indicated the majority of them were in favor of lengthening the school day.

The illiteracy report presented by Mrs. Cora W. Stewart of Frankfort, Ky., stated that although there are 4,931,905 acknowledged illiterates in the United States, the commission is convinced there are more than double this number who either were overlooked in census taking or have concealed their illiteracy. The report emphasized that more than 3,000,000 of the acknowledged illiterates were native born.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Colorado state superintendent of public instruction, in presenting a report dealing with problems of classroom teachers, said a majority of 8,000 teachers who responded to a questionnaire held the present school day to be too short for the amount of work to be done.

Those who favored a longer school day believed more time should be devoted to supervised study.

"The ideal number of pupils to a teacher in grade work is quite generally accepted as between twenty and thirty," Mrs. Bradford said, "although a respectable minority holds that a teacher can do justice to no more than twenty students."

Jury Returns 22 Indictments

Prescott, Ariz.—Twenty-two indictments were returned by a federal grand jury here, including three for violations of the prohibition law and nine for traffic in narcotics. Fourteen of the indictments were based on information entered from Tucson, three from Phoenix, one from Globe and the remainder from north Arizona.

Huge Surplus in U. S. Treasury

Washington.—Official figures made public by the Treasury show the government ended the fiscal year, June 30, with a surplus of $505,366,986.51, the greatest ever piled up. At the same time, the national debt was cut $1,098,904,376.87, to $21,250,812,989.

Sudan Question Bothers Britain

London.—The Anglo-Egyptian crisis on the question of Sudan as a British possession is taking a prominent place in both the British and Egyptian parliaments. Lord Parmoor's recent emphatic announcement in the House of Lords that the government under no circumstances would abandon the Sudan, has resulted in the Egyptian prime minister, Zaghlul, tendering his resignation, which, however, King Fuad has refused to accept. The premier has agreed to continue in office.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A. J. Coffee was over from Capitan today, and made this office a pleasant call.

Dayton Herron, now of Bisbee, paid a visit to his mother here this week.

The sultry weather of the past month, it is said, has been productive of a hay fever epidemic.

For fresh fruits and vegetables go to Ziegler Bros.

Mrs. R. E. Lemon and son Maurice have returned from a month's visit to Mrs. Lemon's mother at Douglas, Arizona.

Peter Burleson, of Lincoln, is reported to be quite sick. The difficulty is said to be due to deranged heart action.

Atty. Ira P. Wetmore motored from Roswell Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. H. B. Hamilton, and will visit here for a period.

Charlie Pfingsten and sister Emma took the stage Sunday morning to visit homefolks on the Mesa, returning the same afternoon.

John W. Owen, who has been in Arizona since last winter, returned last week to his home near Corona. He was in Carrizozo Tuesday to attend the hearing of a case in justice court.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Clark and family arrived Wednesday from Boulder, Colorado, and will, for an undefinite period, visit W. J. Langston and family. Mrs. Clark is a sister of Mrs. Langston.

The ball game last Sunday between the East-Siders and the Mescalero Apaches was not a very good exhibition of the great national sport. The visitors, as an excuse for their defeat, claim they did not bring their best team.

L. R. Lamay was down from the Mesa this week. He stated they had an abundance of moisture on the Mesa during the past month—4½ inches in all—enough to insure a crop, but more is due to make a record production. The soil is now moist to a greater depth than for many seasons.

Supt. Zumwalt has a force of men at work on South Fork tearing up the old pipe and replacing it with new. The water at the intake will be cut of during the work, as the reservoirs are full. This should make fishing good along that stream.

Pet Milk—tall cans $1.50; small cans, 75c.—Ziegler Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Burleson and baby Velma passed through Carrizozo early Monday morning, bound from Raton to Lincoln, having been notified by wire the previous day of the serious illness of the father, Peter Burleson. They left Raton Sunday morning and traveled day and night without a stop.

"Dink" Kahler will have Carrizozo company at Fort Huachuca next month—Earl Carl who will accompany him. This makes six boys from Lincoln county who will start for the Citizens' Training Camp July 30. The other four come from the Hondo and San Patricio districts.

Del Monte Prunes.—Dry packed; positively the most sanitary and wholesome dried prunes on the market; in 2½ and 5 pound cans, as cheap as the bulk prunes. —Ziegler Bros., sole agents 2t

Rev. W. R. McPherson and family spent a few days this week on the South Fork of the Bonito. They are now back home, however, and the pastor will fill the the pulpit at the Methodist Church next Sunday. They expect to return to the Bonito to remain the greater part of the warm season.

Dr. T. H. Williams arrived Tuesday from Chickasha, Oklahoma. He left the day following for Mescalero, in which vicinity he will remain until about the middle of Agust when he will return to Carrizozo. The doctor, who is a brother-in-law of Dr. Paden, visits this section almost every summer and is well known to all old residents. He will be joined here later by Mrs. Williams.

Maple Creek, Ruidoso, Bonito and other mountain summer resorts have more campers than in any previous year.

A Double Header

Carrizozo will renew the ball season, after the lull following the Fourth, by pulling off two games on the local diamond Sunday afternoon. The Fort Stanton and Carlsbad teams will both be here, and the locals will take on each—Fort Stanton at 1:30, and Carlsbad immediately following. The ball fans are at fever heat and a record crowd is expected to witness the double header Sunday afternoon.

Fort Stanton Notes

Fort Stanton, July 16

Mrs. Bowdish of Amess, Iowa, who has been visiting her daughter Dorothy, returned home Monday last.

Mrs. Anderson entertained the visiting ladies at a four-o'clock tea Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Mitchelmore left for El Paso Monday on his annual vacation.

Miss Charlotte Cutler of Lawrence, Kansas, is visiting friends here this week.

The patients enjoyed a treat Sunday in the way of music furnished by Manuel's orchestra of Roswell.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wunsch and guests are on a trip to the Elephant Butte Dam and the Grand Canon.

The community picnic at the Spring Ranch Saturday was much enjoyed by everybody.

Mr. Jack Shall of Lawrence, Kansas; arrived in time to take the trip to the Grand Canon with Mr. and Mrs. Wunsch and party.

Misses Florence Adams and Helen Rice attended the tea party at Mrs Anderson's Tuesday afternoon.

The weekly ball game still seems to occupy the center of the stage Sunday afternoons.

Dr. and Mrs. Warner and family spent Sunday at Cloudcroft, and enjoyed the wonderful drive there and back.

[A very interesting descriptive article of the big doin's at Stanton on the Fourth, got mixed in transportation, and was received too late for insertion.]

Buster Brown Shoes

You are going to be thoroughly satisfied when you buy a Buster Brown Shoe for your boy or girl. They will stand hard knocks, are of neat appearance, easy on feet, and guaranteed 100 per ct. leather.

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National Bank Report

Reserve District No. 11. Charter No. 12606.

Report of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Carrizozo, in the State of New Mexico, at the close of business on June 30, 1916.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank, except those shown in b and c	$136,884.36	
Total loans		$136,884.36
Overdrafts, unsecured	78.80	78.80
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.		1,500.00
Banking house	$6,500.00	
Furniture and fixtures	$4,000.00	10,500.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		36,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		17,304.72
Cash in vault and amount due from National Banks		13,079.34
Amounts due from State banks, bankers and trust companies in the United States (other than included in items 8, 9 and 10)		92.05
Total of items 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	$31,796.56	
Miscellaneous cash items	205.39	205.39
Other assets, if any		6,000.00
Total		$263,250.75

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$50,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		992.99
Total items 20, 22, 23, 24, 25	$1,992.99	
Individual deposits subject to check		32,306.56
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, items 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31		32,306.56
Time Deposits subject to Reserve:		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		37,000.00
Other time deposits		1,270.97
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, items 32, 33, 34, 35		38,270.97
Notes and bills rediscounted, including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank		42,679.17
Liabilities other than those above stated		1,000.00
Total		$263,250.75

State of New Mexico, } ss.
County of Lincoln }

I, E. H. Merchant, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. MERCHANT, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1916

[Seal] E. H. TIBBETT, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 24, 1918.

Correct—Attest:

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Directors.

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E. H. SWEET, Manager

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Figure 39 D. R. STEWART, Manager.

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