Carrizozo News

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

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The Election of President

A queer situation could, and may, arise in the national election this year by reason of three national tickets in the field. It could easily happen, and many astute political writers are predicting it, that neither Davis, or Coolidge, or La Follette will have a majority in the Electoral College. In the event no candidate receives a majority of the electoral vote—which is 266—the constitution makes the following provision for the election of a president:

"The person having the greatest number of votes (in the Electoral College) for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person having such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President."

A writer, dealing with this possibility—which is not so remote as some might think—sums up the situation in the following manner:

"Now let us turn to the situation. If the candidate receiving merely the largest number of electoral votes could be chosen, then the entry of La Follette into the field would be unimportant, according to unbiassed and astute political judges. But this is not the case, and there are many political observers who regard it as highly unlikely that a majority of the electoral vote will be won by any of the candidates.

"The second Monday following January the electors in each state chosen at the November election meet in their respective state capitols and declare for their candidates. The votes will then be sent by messenger to the president of the Senate at Washington. They will be counted on the second Wednesday in February before the joint session of the House and Senate.

"Then the result will be announced. If no candidate has a majority—266 votes—then the House of Representatives must immediately convene. The choice being limited to the three highest candidates would mean that the House would only have the option of choosing one—Davis, Coolidge or La Follette.

"Here is where the election machinery takes on a different color. There is no voting by individuals. Each state has only one vote. Rhode Island's vote equals that of New York. The vote of each state is determined by a majority of the Congressional Representatives in that state.

"Anyone familiar with the line up in the House last year can see how likely it is that neither Davis nor Coolidge would be able to obtain a majority vote in the House in February. A deadlock is quite on the cards. In the event of a deadlock until the disintegration of the present House the duty would pass to the Senate, and here it must be remembered that the Senate votes only for the Vice President and not for the President.

"The Senate is limited to vote for the two highest candidates. So the likelihood is the choice would lie between General Dawes and Governor Bryan.

"Now we come to the Senate vote. The Senate does not vote by states like the House. The Senators vote as individuals, and a majority vote decides. The Senate membership being 96, 49 votes would elect a Vice-President who would immediately succeed to the Presidency.

"In the present Senate there are 43 Democrats, 51 Republicans and 2 Farm-Laborites. These figures would appear to insure the election of Dawes, providing there is no change in the character of the Senate, and providing that La Follette would not switch a number of Republican Senators from the Coolidge-Dawes ticket and procure votes for Bryan. The margin is narrow, and La Follette might be the deciding factor.

"La Follette supporters claim he will carry between 8 and 10 states. If he carries only Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, such result would likely prevent either Coolidge or Davis from winning the necessary 266 electoral votes necessary to elect the President. Even the electoral vote of any one state might prevent a majority."

Davis Sharply Indicts the Republican Party

"The time demands plain speaking," said John W. Davis, in his speech of acceptance. "It is not a welcome task to recount the multiplied scandals of these melancholy years; a senator of the United States convicted of corrupt practice in the purchase of his senatorial seat; a secretary of the interior in return for bribes granting away the naval oil reserves so necessary to the security of the country; a secretary of the navy ignorant of the spoliation in progress if not indifferent to it; an attorney general admitting bribe-takers to the department of justice, making them his boon companions and utilizing the agencies of the law for purposes of private and political vengeance; a chief of the veterans' bureau stealing and helping others to steal the millions in money and supplies provided for the relief of those defenders of the nation most entitled to the nation's gratitude and care. Such crimes are too gross to be forgotten or forgiven.

"I do not believe that the millions of sincere and patriotic men and women who have composed the rank and file of the Republican party are more ready to condone these and similar offenses or to pardon the offenders than those of other political faiths. Indeed, their indignation has perhaps a sharper edge, for it is coupled with the chagrin that must follow from the knowledge that under authority issued in their name corrupt men have crept to places of power and then betrayed the trust that placed them there.

"There are revelations, however, which spread responsibility for the effect of these things upon the public confidence beyond the list of criminals themselves. There is, first, the fact that the revelation of these crimes was not the result of any action by the Executive. No burning indignation there put in train the forces of investigation and of punishment. The disclosures came only as the result of the painstaking effort of faithful public servants in the legislative branch of the government who could not close their eyes even when others chose to slumber. Again, when discovery was threatened, instead of aid and assistance from the Executive Branch there were hurried efforts to suppress testimony; to discourage witnesses; to spy upon investigators and finally, by trumped-up indictment, to frighten and deter them from pursuit. The spying of Senators and Congressmen; the hasty interchange of telegrams in department code; the refusal of those accused to come forward, under oath to purge themselves—all these things serve to blacken a page that was already dark enough.

"Different perhaps in moral quality, but hardly less painful to the country, has been the attitude of some of those in high places whose effort it has been to weaken the effect of these exposures by crying out not against the guilty but against those who exposed them. What shall we say when a statement comes from one who of all men should have been most deeply stirred that the wonder is not that so many have fallen but that so few have been shown untrue?

"With what patience shall we greet the Bolcun suggestion that, after all, these are but incidents provoked by the demoralization attendant upon the great war? Is memory then so short that we no longer recall the heroic days of 1917 and 1918, when America rose to heights of moral grandeur unsurpassed; when every meeting place was a temple and every home a shrine? Shall we forget that no taint of dishonesty or corruption has ever attached to any man who held public office during that great struggle or to any man who continued to hold office under the Federal Government until March 4, 1921? Shell shock was late indeed in arriving if it is to be put forward now as an excuse for these gross misdeeds."

Calves Housed Up

It was discovered last week that the pasture fences of Jess Jenkins and W. R. Lovelace had been cut and cattle driven therefrom. The services of Deputy Sheriff McCamant were called for, and he struck the trail which led to the Rabenton country. Cows were found with their udders badly extended, and their calves missing.

Sheriff Harris was notified and hastened to the scene. In the meantime, however, Deputy McCamant had located a bunch of calves in an old house, the calves, apparently, suffering from lack of water and food. To save the calves they had to be turned out, and this defeated the plans of the officers in locating the guilty parties.

One cow, near the place where the calves were confined, was found dead, and an examination disclosed the fact that she had been shot. The calves when turned out made for their mothers, and ten of them were duly claimed. Mothers were not found for the other three, so they were turned loose on the range.

The cows claiming these calves bore brands of Jenkins, Lovelace, Omer Owen, Warden Bros. and the Blocks.

The officers, of course, have reason to suspect the culprits, but lacking proof, no arrests have been made.

Boy Seriously Injured

Alexander Chapman, son of L. B. Chapman, a youth of a dozen years, met with a very serious and painful accident Tuesday of this week. He, in company with two other small boys—Edward Johnson and Pete Rustin—were across the mal pais and decided to take a swim in a cement tank, located near the Lower Willow Crossing.

Alec. dived into the tank and his head came in contact with the solid bottom, or a rock, and he was so badly stunned that his companions had to assist him from the water. His scalp was badly lacerated and bleeding, and the trio started for home on burros.

The services of W. J. Ayers and his car were secured at Jake Spraggs, and the injured boy was brought to the Paden hospital. The scalp was cut from the crown of the head to the lower forehead and one side of the scalp tore away from the skull until it lay over the ear.

Dr. Paden dressed the wound, took seven stitches in the scalp, and applied treatment to forestall infection. The skull was not fractured. The injured boy is now up and around, but is carrying around with him an ugly scalp wound.

Prehms to Germany

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest O. Prehm and the two boys, Otto and Ernest, left yesterday on No. 4 for Emporia, Kansas, near where Mrs. Prehm was born, and where they will visit for two weeks with Mrs. Prehm's father, brother and sister. Then they will proceed to New York, there, about September 1st, to take a ship bound for Germany.

It will be the first trip across the "blue" for Mrs. Prehm and the boys, and it has been twenty-one years since Mr. Prehm visited his birthplace, Magdeburg, Province Saxony, Germany, and where his father, brother and sister still reside.

The family expect to remain a year or more abroad, during which time the boys will continue their literary studies, and, in addition, Otto will take a special course in music. Mrs. Prehm will also take up the study of the German language along with the boys.

Mr. Prehm left his property here in charge of a local agency and boarded up his residence so as to have it ready for occupancy upon the return of the family. Good luck; a quick voyage, a pleasant visit and a safe return.

Pleas for Clemency

Governor Hinkle has heard a number of pleas and has received a petition, bearing a thousand names, requesting clemency for C. H. Smelcer and W. G. La Favers, who were convicted at Alamogordo over a year ago for the killing of Sheriff Rutherford. The Supreme Court recently reviewed the case and affirmed the decision of the lower court, and, according to advices from Santa Fe, their death warrant will be issued today, unless the Governor acts or the Supreme Court grants a new hearing. Next Friday, August 22, is the date fixed for the execution.

Bring them to Our
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.

ROLLAND BROS.

Meeting of First National Shareholders

At a meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank, of Carrizozo, held Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1924, Mr. J. C. Brickley, of Ancho, brother to E. M. Brickley, cashier of the bank, was elected a director to succeed O. Z. Finley, resigned. Mr. J. C. Brickley has been in New Mexico for many years. During practically all of this time he has worked for the E. P. & S. W. Railroad Co. He has been conservative and careful; has taken good care of his financial affairs; owns the old Brickley homestead in Pennsylvania and considerable property in New Mexico. His presence on the board will be welcomed by the shareholders and the depositors of the institution.

The board now consists of the old directors: H. B. Jones, David T. Beals, Paul Mayer, E. M. Brickley, and the newly-elected director, J. C. Brickley.

SEEDS!

SEEDS NEVER GROW—
—Until planted.

The same with Dollars.

Bank where your money is safe.

Have you a "LAY-BY" Account?
It solves many problems.

First National Bank
CARRIZOZO, N. M.
"Try First National Service."

THE HIGHGRADER

By Wm. MacLeod Raine

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MOYA SAYS "YES"

SYNOPSIS.—Word that their nightly frolics are distasteful to a party of "high-toned British-ers" recently arrived at the Lodge, among them an army captain and his sister of the same name as himself, is brought to Jack Kilmeny (known to his intimates as "Crumbs") and some friends camping on the Gunnison in Colorado. Called to account for the uproar by Dobyans Verinder, snobbish millionaire, member of the British party, Jack snubs that individual and has a friendly chat with Moya Dwight, attractive Irish girl. Jack has no use for his British relatives, two of whom he knows are at the Lodge. While fishing, Kilmeny again meets Miss Dwight and by her is introduced to the other members of the party, chief of whom are Lord and Lady Farquhar, as "Mr. Crumbs." Jack is immensely impressed by the loveliness of Joyce Seldon, companion of Moya. Next day at Gunnison the Farquhar party sees "Mr Crumbs" win the bucking bronco championship. He disappears after the contest. On their way home Moya and her companions are overtaken by a sheriff's posse in pursuit of two men who have robbed the treasurer of the County Fair association of the proceeds of the show. The sheriff declares the men are Jack Kilmeny ("Crumbs") and his friend Colter. Farquhar dismisses this and his sister recalls that Jack is their cousin. His part in the robbery seems assured. Jack meets Moya and confesses her of his innocence of the crime charged against him. Joined by the Farquhar party Jack's relationship to Captain Kilmeny and his sister is established. He leaves them to aid Jack Kilmeny his prisoner to escape, chooses a short way of the Lodge.

CHAPTER V—Continued

Yet his own pulse stirred with the sheer excitement of the scene. For as the man rode forward it seemed that the [illegible] like a splendid blue blood and splendid physique of the prisoner. Never in his whole adventurous life had he looked more the conquering cavalier. He was reckless and the strong rose-red slipped beautifully from the brown throat. A reckless smile was on the devil-may-care face and those who saw that smile believed it impudence, debonair or affectation, as fancy played.

Jack Kilmeny nodded with cool equality toward Farquhar and the captain ignored Verinder and smiled genially at Joyce. For Moya the look had a special meaning. It charged her with the duty of faith to the Kentuck, for it posted courage into her sinking heart.

"Afraid an agreement at Gunnison with sheriff don't count for much for any poker outfit," he said the light.

Farquhar was on the spot. He must take to the same spirit. "Verinder will be glad of that. I have my pocket-book and will be [illegible] morning."

Riggs appeared to like the easily arrived peace at once. As they started to follow him the prisoner came face to face with Joyce, who was just coming out of the house. Under the lowered lights of evening she seemed to color in a tide of beauty rich and mellow. The young man caught his breath at the sheer pagan loveliness of her.

"That is all," she called to a man, sweet, tremulous with joy.

His answer was [illegible]. The tornado was stopped dead in its tracks instantly. He stared at her in silence from the dazed eyes slid to meet forward at the sight of [illegible] elbow.

Jack swallowed hard under the [illegible] Captain of the posse. Joe Kilmeny might be a white man but he happened to be [illegible]. It would hardly do to add him to the enemies one have to eat. And while he ate the sheriff and the posse would [illegible] have to [illegible].

The young woman had not been entirely honest with Lady Farquhar when she said she knew enough of the West and its ways not to make a mistake. Such food as could be prepared at short notice was served to the [illegible].

Having watched the last of them from sight the sheriff returned to the porch to apologize once more for having cast so much trouble.

Farquhar waved the thing to regrets by asking the how they had made the capture.

"I don't claim much credit for getting him," Riggs admitted. "The fare was the way of it. A kid had been lost from [illegible] and strayed away in the [illegible] and was gone for twenty hours, and everybody in the Creek was on the hunt for her. Looks like they weren't going to get her. Sure it would be too late, even if they did find her. Trouble, there are a heap of mountain lions up in that country. I tell you for [illegible] were plumb worried."

Moya, listening to every word as she leaned forward, spoke vividly. "And Mr. Kilmeny found her."

The sheriff's surprised eyes turned to her. "That's right, ma'am. He did. I dunno how you guessed it, but you've rung the bell. He found her and brought her down to the ranch. It just happened we had dropped in there ten minutes before. So we gathered him in handy at the pocket in your skirt."

The sheriff retired to the dining room, whence came presently mutterings of sheriff's talk between the prisoner and his captors. In their company Jack Kilmeny was frankly a western frontiersman.

"You passed close to me Wednesday night at the fork of Rainbow above the J K ranch. I was lying on a ledge close to the trail. You discussed whether to try Deer creek or follow Rainbow to its headwaters," the miner said.

"That was sure one on us. Hadn't been for the kid, I don't reckon we ever would have took you," a deputy confessed.

"What beats me is why you weren't a hundred miles away in Routt county over in yore old stamping ground," another submitted.

"I had my reasons. I wasn't looking to be caught anyhow. Now you've got me you want to watch me close," the prisoner advised.

"We're watching you. Don't make any mistake about that and try any fool break," Gill answered, quite undisturbed.

"He's the coolest hand I ever heard," Farquhar said to the party on the porch. "If I were a highwayman I'd like to have him for a partner."

"He's not a highwayman, I tell you," corrected Moya.

"I hope he isn't, but I'm afraid he is," India confided in a whisper. "For whatever else he is, Jack Kilmeny is a man."

"Very much so," the captain nodded, between troubled puffs of his pipe.

"And I'm going to stand by him," announced his sister with a determined toss of her pretty head.

Moya slipped an arm quickly around her waist. She was more grateful for this support than she could say. It meant that India at least had definitely accepted Jack Kilmeny as a relative. With the clasp was that implied. Both girls expected Ned Kilmeny to declare himself for, after all, he was the head of the family.

The expression of the girl he loved showed itself in the dusky eyes sparkling beneath the soft mass of Hudson's hair, in the glow of color lighting itself into her cheeks, the [illegible] with which she [illegible] that the officer would stand by his cousin. In her heart she knew that if he did not do so matter how right his stories might be in principle she never would like him so well again. He was a man who carried in his face and in his bearing the note of [illegible], of personal dash in a [illegible] but if he were to prove a [illegible] of [illegible], if he were going to [illegible] for an assurance of his [illegible] before he came to the prisoner's aid, Moya would have to further use for him.

When the sheriff presently came out Captain Kilmeny asked him if he might have a word with the prisoner.

"Sure. Anything you want to say to him."

The [illegible] officer drew his chair aside and with some embarrassment tendered him the use of his pipe in the event it might be useful for the defense.

Jack looked at him steadily with hard unflinching eyes. "Why are you aiding this outlaw?"

"I don't quite take you."

"Frank, what I mean? Isn't like it to get out that you have a cousin in the pen in that fix? Anxious to avoid a family scandal?" he asked, almost with a sneer.

The captain looked his brother in command before he turned on. "I do not know the custom to be followed in that, Jack [illegible]."

The sheriff looked at the girl coming to the aid of her brother. "I'm the first police captain. As the guy who I would swear it I have ever met. I'm there now. The sheriff's with me."

"I want you to hear it. If we [illegible] this [illegible] we'll want to [illegible]."

India looked straight at Jack out of the steadfast eyes that were so like his own. "I want to ask of it now, Jack. Was Stanley Reed [illegible] her?"

"I had it stand up about that way," the other replied. "He [illegible] to her."

The prisoner [illegible] with [illegible] of his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] way for [illegible] from the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] to the sheriff.

"All right, Gill."

Jack gave a little [illegible] and moved toward the [illegible]. His hand fell upon a shoulder but, alert in opposition to the [illegible] each more word and [illegible] she opened her lips to speak and closed them without saying a word. For her eyes had met those of Moya and read there a warning.

The last faint beat of the retreating hoofs died away. An awkward constraint settled upon the party left at the Lodge. It was impossible to discuss the sheriff's [illegible], yet it was embarrassing to ignore the subject in the thoughts of all. After a decent interval they began to drop away, one by one, from the group. India followed Moya, and found that young woman in her room.

"What are you doing?" Miss Kilmeny asked quickly.

Moya produced from her hatbox a gray sombrero and put it on the table. "I didn't know it was you—thought it might be Lady Jim," she explained.

"Why wasn't I to tell Jack Kilmeny that he had taken Ned's hat by mistake?" India wanted to know.

"Because it wasn't by mistake."

"Not by mistake! What would he want with another man's hat?"

By Wm. MacLeod Raine

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"I'm not sure about that. Perhaps he didn't want his own."

"But why—why?"

"Don't they search prisoners before they lock them up?" Moya asked abruptly. Suppose there is something about that hat he didn't want them to see."

"How do you mean?" India picked up the hat and turned it round slowly. "It's worn and a bit disreputable, but he wouldn't care for that."

Moya found a pair of scissors in her work basket. With these she ripped off the outer ribbon. This told her nothing. Next she examined the inside. Under the sweat pad was a folded slip of paper. She waved it in excitement.

"What did I tell you?"

"But—if he is innocent—what could there be he wanted to hide?"

"I don't know. Do you think we ought to read this?"

"I don't know," India repeated in her turn. "Perhaps it may be a message to you."

Moya's face lighted. "Of course that's it. He wanted to tell us something when the rest were not there, so he used this method."

Three cramped lines were penciled on the torn fragment of paper.

"At wharf above camp.

"Twelve steps below big rock.

"In gunny sack three yards from shore."

Two pairs of puzzled eyes looked into each other.

"What can it mean?" India asked.

"Can it be a direction for finding something?"

"That's what we must find out. 'At wharf above camp.' That probably means his fishing camp."

"What are you going to do, Indian?"

"I'm going to get Ned to help me find that gunny sack."

Moya found herself trembling. She did not know why. It was no doubt of her reckless friend, but none the less she was in a panic.

"Do you think we'd better?"

Miss Kilmeny looked at her in surprise. In general nobody rose to decisions more quickly than Moya.

"Of course. How else can we find whether it is something to warn us to do for him?"

"But what will we look?"

"The nearest tree better—no, I'll command the other all [illegible]."

"Lady Jim," Moya reminded her.

"She wouldn't know. She can't do it if we take Ned and go riding for an hour."

Moya consulted her watch. "Let's go now. We can be back in time for supper."

"Get into your riding togs. I'll get Ned and we'll meet you on the west porch in a quarter of an hour."

Within the appointed time the three stepped away down the river bank [illegible] as strictly as conspirators. The captain was rather inclined to pooh-pooh the whole thing, but he was not at all sorry to share an adventure that brought him into a closer relationship with Moya Dwight.

"Must be this wharf," India said presently, as a bulky shadow loomed out of the darkness.

"Shouldn't wonder. Here's a big rock just below it. Didn't the paper say something about a rock?" asked the captain.

"Twelve steps below big rock, it says."

The soldier paced off the distance. "What now?"

"Three yards from the shore," called his sister. "There should be a gunny sack, whatever that is."

"Afraid he's spooning us," Kilmeny said with a laugh as he moved out to his waders against the current. "Here I am. What's the next direction?"

India giggled. She was Irish enough to get the humorous side of things and could not help being frivolous even when she was greatly interested. "Now you look over your left shoulder at the moon and wish."

Her brother's high voice cut in "I say. My foot's kicking something. Wait a jiff."

He braced his feet, dived suddenly down with one arm till his face touched the water, and grappled with his fingers for a hold on something lying between two rocks at the bottom. Using both hands, he dragged his find to land.

"It's a sack," India cried excitedly.

The captain's eyes met those of Moya. His face was grave, but she was white to the lips. Both of them felt sure of what they would find in the sack.

"Open it," she told him tensely.

With his pocketknife Kilmeny cut the string that tied the sack. He drew out a heavy valise so full that it gaped. Silver and gold coins, as well as bills, filled it to the mouth. They had found the money stolen from the treasurer of the Gunnison County Fair association.

All three of them were sick at heart. Jack Kilmeny then was guilty, after all. The message in the hat had not been intended for them, but had been merely a note of identification of the spot. He had taken the captain's hat merely because he did not want the officers to find the directions under the sweat pad.

To Moya the next hour was a nightmare. They returned to the Lodge and slipped into the house by way of a French window opening upon the deserted north porch. Kilmeny hid the sack of treasure in his trunk and divested himself of his fishing clothes. Presently he joined Moya and his sister on the front porch, where shortly they were discovered by Verinder in search of a fourth at bridge.

India, knowing how greatly her friend was shaken, volunteered to fill the table and maneuvered Verinder back into the living room with her.

Captain Kilmeny, left alone with the girl of his choice, wisely said nothing. He was himself indignant, his family pride stung to the quick. His cousin was not only a thief but a thief. Born of a race of soldiers, with the traditions of family and of the army back of him for generations, the latter offense was the greater of the two. He understood something of how Miss Dwight felt. Openly she had championed his cause. Now her feelings were wounded, her pride hurt, and her anger plume. The fellow's offense against her had been flagrant.

So far the captain had summed correctly. Moya walked like a trained woodland creature. Her friendship had been abused. She had been as credulous as a simple country wench, while he no doubt had been laughing up his sleeve at her all the [illegible]. No longer had she any doubt as to his guilt. To give herself to friendship [illegible] was her temperament, though on many [illegible] had made merry of such giving. This time the [illegible] had won her as no man ever had before. She had seen his strength, a flaw. Now his character stood stripped in its meanness. Her sweet trust was crushed. Against the advice of her friends she had been wayward and reckless, so sure that she knew best.

Kilmeny, sitting beside her in the deep shadow cast by the wild cucumber vine, became aware that she was weeping silently. His heart bled for her.

"I say, don't," he pleaded. It was impossible for him to voice adequately his feelings. Gently Colter, he let go his own across the shoulders that were being racked by suppressed [illegible] sobs.

"Too much, you know. I can't stand it." And again, "Don't, Colter!"

She gulped down the [illegible] in her throat and turned upon him eyes, the lashes of which were [illegible] with tears. The [illegible] color rose-rose [illegible] the [illegible] of red toward which she was being driven. Had she never met his dauntless [illegible] she would probably have accepted him to-day. The call [illegible] sought her to endure her cross for [illegible] a safe harbor.

"Do you [illegible] . . . wait me?" she asked [illegible].

He could not see the [illegible] like her mouth. Then, "Wait you?" he cried in a low tone as words could have expressed fully. "Wait you? Oh, my dear!"

"You know I don't love you . . . not in one way," she [illegible] calmly. "Lady Jim says that will come. I don't know. Perhaps you won't want to take the risk."

She could see the depths of her, deep in his honest eyes. "By G—d, I'll take my chance," he cried.

"You'll give me all the time I want—not push me too hard?"

"You shall set your own time."

Her dusky head was leaning wearily against the back of a wicker porch chair. From under fringed lids eyes fluttered shut. Her lover would have given anything to wrap her in his arms and fight away her troubles. But he knew it would be months before he could win the right to do this.

"Would you mind if . . . if we didn't tell the others just yet?"

"It shall be as you say, Moya, dear."

She nodded languid thanks. "You're good. I . . . I think I'll go to bed. I'm so tired."

He kissed the tips of her fingers and she vanished round the corner of the house.

Kilmeny sat down again and looked for long across the moonlit river. His sweetheart had promised to marry him, but in her message a hidden, [illegible] was to be her husband some day, but he was not yet her lover by a good deal. His imagination fitted another man to that role, and there rose before him the strong brown face of his cousin with its mocking eyes and devil-may-care smile.

CHAPTER VI

The Bad Penny Again.

Verinder strolled down to the river bank, where Joyce was fishing from the shore in a tentative fashion.

"Casting is a horrid bore. You should be a fisher of men," he told her fatuously.

"If I could be sure I wouldn't catch one. But if I happened to, what would I do with him?"

"Do with him! Why, it depends on whom you catch. If he's undersize unhook him gently and throw him back into the river. What!"

The gay smile, flashed sideways at him, was a challenge. "But it isn't always so easy to unhook them, I'm told."

"Not if one doesn't want to."

Joyce shot one swift glance at him and saw that he was on the verge of waxing sentimental. That would never do. It was on the cards that she might have to marry Verinder but she did not want him making love to her.

"Please don't take the trouble. It's really a matter of no moment."

The young woman made another cast.

"To you."

"I was thinking about me."

"You usually are, aren't you?"

She looked up with surprised amusement. Resentment had made him bold. This was the first spark of spirit she had shaken out of him and she had made him the victim of many [illegible].

"But I don't blame you for thinking about the most interesting person you know. I think about you a lot myself. You're really ripping, you know."

Joyce groaned in spirit. He did that sort of thing as gracefully as a bear danced. To create a diversion she whipped back her line for a cast so that the flies cropped close to his ear.

"I say, be a bit careful," Verinder protested.

"Oh, did I hook you?" she asked carelessly.

"Two days on your line for weeks."

"You'd better whisper it. Mays didn't hear," she added regularly.

Verinder flushed. The transfer of his affections was still a sore subject with him. He hoped it would be generally understood that he had given up Miss Dwight of his own choice. He did not want it to get out that he had been jilted.

"The whole world is welcome to hear it. I'd advertise it in the Times if it would do any good."

"I believe you are impudent," laughed the beauty.

"I know I'm impudent."

"I think it would do you good to take a long walk, Mr. Verinder."

"With Miss Seldon?" he wanted to know curiously.

"Alone," she told him serenely. "It would be a rest."

"A rest for me—or for you?"

The Captain flicked him by soft cheeks with. "For both of us, perhaps."

"Think it's rather jolly here." He put his hands in his trousers pocket and leaned against a tree.

"Hope you'll enjoy it. I'm going to find Moya." Miss Seldon laid down her rod and started to the [illegible], followed all with [illegible] gaze. Verinder tagged after her.

They followed the trail a short [illegible] to shore.

"Miss Dwight's always going off by herself. Seems to be she's a bit of her fad," Verinder explained.

Joyce was aware, for a girl who wanted to succeed that only one [illegible] in the world mattered to him he still appeared to take a good deal of interest in Moya.

"Seems queer, and so—depressed, that," he continued.

"Perhaps she is in love," Joyce let herself suggest wickedly.

"I've thought of that, but you my word! I can't think of a man."

"Why not Mr. Verinder?"

His eyeglass opened her to make sure he was not being made game of, but the lively face was very innocent.

"Can't be," he demurred with conventional [illegible].

"Captain Kilmeny, then."

"Hermy. I don't think he's quite her style of man."

"Perhaps with his cousin, the highwayman."

"Good heavens, no!"

"There's Moya now—and there's a man with her," Joyce announced.

"By God, it's the Mohegan!" Verinder gasped.

Well, the captain has caught Moya's heart on the rebound. But will it last? Does she really love Jack?

[TO BE CONTINUED]

True Words

Don't wear a long face. It will get you nothing, no matter what your troubles. Rather radiate pleasantness in spite of your troubles. This will more quickly bring you sympathy and assistance. "Smile, and the world smiles with you."—Pennsylvania Gem.

WASN'T FOR SLEEPER

Mr. Whaley is a very light sleeper, one who is easily awakened and is a long time getting to sleep.

One night, not long ago, while traveling through New York state he was obliged to stop at a suburban hotel and, after much tossing about, he finally succeeded in getting into a sound sleep. In answer to loud, repeated knocks on his door, he nervously sat bolt upright in bed.

"What's wanted?" he grumbled.

"Package down stairs for you, sir."

"Well, let it stay there; it can wait till morning, I suppose."

The boy shuffled down the corridor and after a long time the guest fell into a sound sleep again. Then another knock came at the dor.

"Well, what's up now?" queried Mr. Whaley.

"'Tain't for you, that package!"

The Imp of Mischief

"Daddy," said a little fellow of six, "God makes us do all the good things, doesn't he?"

"Yes," replied his father.

"And Satan makes us do all the naughty things?"

"Yes."

"Well, who makes us do all the funny things?"—Boston Transcript.

Somepin' Always Wins

Moss—C'mon, Somepin! C'mon, Somepin! C'mon, Somepin!

Bystander—What's the matter with you, boy? There's no horse called Somepin in this race.

Moss—Ah knows dat, but Ah's got two bucks on all of 'em, an' Ah's anxious.—American Legion Weekly.

SLIGHTLY MIXED

"The Tourist—This farm is said to have the largest apiary in the state.

His Wife—Let's go in and look at the apes. I think monkeys are too cute for words.

Read Your Own Dream

Dust wall on fortune
And a sky of blue,
It's the true-stroke teller
Makes the dream come true!

Speak With Moderation

"Then I'm to tell the firm," the bill collector said, making a memorandum in his book, "that you'll probably settle account next week?"

"Well, I'd hardly put it like that," answered the other, indistinctly. "Probably' is a pretty strong word. Better make it 'possibly.'"

Accidental

"I can see what else you have for the accident," said the agent. "You were thrown out of the car, but by your own statement you were not hurt."

"Well, wasn't it by the merest accident that I escaped injury?" returned the victim.

Difficult

"Pretty hard to get a kiss from that girl."

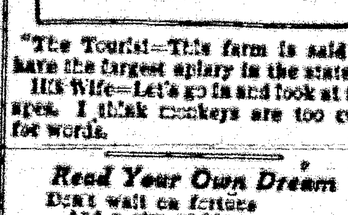
"Yet she doesn't look like a prude."

"Nice."

"Then why is it so hard to get a kiss?"

"She won't stop asking long enough."

BET HE WILL



Bug—A fortune teller told me I was going on a long journey soon, but I don't believe it!

Why Weren't We?

I've often stopped to wonder
At fate's peculiar ways;
For nearly all our famous men
Were born on holidays.
—Princeton Tiger.

A Customer

Hardware Dealer—Anything for you today, Mose?

Mose—Yes, suh; de doctor tole me ah hev I must take some iron for my blood, and I 'spects I might as well buy it from you.—Good Hardware.

A Monkey Story

First Scientist (viewing monkey in cage)—It is apparent to me—

Second Scientist—Ah! Really, I did not know you claimed so close a relationship.—Everybody's Magazine.

Sao Paulo, City of Modern Ideas

Prosperous and Beautiful Capital of Richest of Brazil's 20 States.

Washington.—Sao Paulo, Brazil, scene of a rebel uprising, is the source of the morning aroma from millions of steaming coffee cups all over the world, remarks a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"Sao Paulo, the city, is the prosperous and beautiful capital of the richest of Brazil's 20 states. The city has half a million people. The state of Sao Paulo is larger than all New England and Pennsylvania combined. It comprises only one-thirty-second part of Brazil's vast area, but contains one-eighth of the country's population.

"To the visitor it seems as if the state had two major products, coffee and—statistics! Its aggregate acreage of coffee trees exceeds the combined areas of Delaware and Rhode Island. There are more than seven coffee trees in the state for every man, woman and child in the United States. At 30 cents a pound, the world pays Sao Paulo about $340,000,000 annually for her 1,135,000,000 pounds of coffee produced. As a specialized wholesale grocery her coffee business is only to be compared with Cuba's sugar crop.

"Geography, religion and romance are strangely blended in Sao Paulo's coffee. Solomon, for all his wisdom, overlooked a potential source of great wealth, for coffee is generally believed to have originated in Abyssinia, where Solomon's descendants reign to this day. It was not introduced into Brazil until 1723.

"A Portuguese sailor was the Captain John Smith of Sao Paulo. He married the South American Pocahontas, daughter of the chieftain Tibirica. That was about 1500. Then came Jesuit missionaries, who are accredited founders of the state, and when they celebrated their first mass on the anniversary of the conversion of St. Paul they named the country for that apostle.

Corn and Potato Move North.

"Curiously enough, coffee rules in Brazil, while two indigenous South American crops, corn and the 'Irish' potato, are mainstays in North America.

"Sao Paulo, the city, is purposefully modern, so much so that some of the social and engineering projects were put into effect there while they were still 'paper programs' in North America.

"For years now, when a new schoolhouse is built in Sao Paulo, the school physicians have passed upon the lighting, the kinds of seats to be used and other hygienic details. Indeed, they must even approve the type and its spacing in textbooks before they are adopted!

"An unusual sight of the city is the snake farm. The snakehouses, looking like beehives, cover a large tract. The snakes are the sources of serum used to treat sufferers from the bites of rattlesnakes, the deadly jararcas, and other venomous reptiles.

"The railroad from Sao Paulo to Santos, the world's foremost coffee port, is famous among engineers the world over. There is a drop of 2,600 feet in seven miles over one section. Steel cables, stationary engines and especially-equipped locomotives are required for the 50-mile run between the two cities. There are 13 tunnels, but the trains emerge from each to disclose some enthralling new panoramas of wooded mountain, valley of banana or coffee trees, torrential stream or gorge of dizzy depth.

"The road is said to be one of the best-paying in the world. Since the dividends are limited by law, its earnings have gone into sumptuous stations, fine rolling stock and perfected equipment until one visitor remarked that all remaining to be done was the gilding of the tops of the telegraph poles.

"The steep railroad climb from Santos to Sao Paulo gives a hint to the peculiar geography of the state. For nearly 400 miles along the coast is a low belt, narrow in the north and widening to about eighty miles in the south. Here the weather is hot and moist and the crops are bananas, coconuts, vanilla beans and cacao. This lowland is marked by a line of hills, back of which is an undulating plateau, cooler and dryer, where the coffee finds ideal growing conditions.

"Sao Paulo is notable for its varied architectures, ranging from chalet types, Moorish palaces and buildings of the French Renaissance period to modern office structures. Its outlying streets are as plenteously planted with trees and as well interspersed with flower-planted parks as Washington, D. C.

"The port of Santos is given over principally to shipping, but lacks the squalor of many older ports. It has a beautiful beach, where the sand is packed so hard that automobiles may drive to the water's edge.

"The city has a remarkable theater, with a telescopic roof. By means of an electric mechanism this roof may be removed in ten minutes and the building converted into an open-air auditorium. The orchestra chairs are removable, so that shortly after the curtain falls a ballroom is available for dancing."

MR. HO COLLECTS WIVES

This is Mr. Ho Kom Tong, a very wealthy resident of Hongkong, China, photographed as he was about to sail from New York for Europe. Aside from his wealth, or perhaps because of it, he is distinguished as the possessor of 20 wives. He left them all at home, however.

Fix War Cost at 80 Billions Gold

Three Times Cost of United States Government From 1791 to 1913.

New York.—The cost of the World war was $80,680,000,000 gold, according to calculations made by the Bankers Trust company, in which all expenditures were reduced to a gold basis. Figured in the currencies of all the belligerent nations—currencies affected in varying degrees by inflation caused by the issuance of paper money and expanded bank credits in financing the war—the cost converted into dollars at par of the various currencies was $208,600,000,000.

"To arrive at a uniform basis of statement, we have divided the figures of each nation for each year of the war by the wholesale price index number of that nation," says the Bankers Trust. "Thus we have obtained a statement for each nation in terms of 1913 prices. The sum of these figures, $80,680,000,000, may be called the gold cost of the war."

The Bankers Trust company has just published a book covering the financing of the war, to which it has given the title of "Inter-Ally Debts." What $80,680,000,000 gold really means is suggested by comparing the valuation of $20,000,000,000, roughly, put on all the railroads of the United States.

Eighty billion dollars would reproduce all of the railway mileage of the world and there would still be over $30,000,000,000 to spare for some other use—enough to build and equip another railway system as great as that of the United States.

In 1914 English economists estimated the wealth of the people of Great Britain to be about $70,000,000,000. All of the property of every kind in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, the railways, the docks, the shipping traversing every sea, the entire navy, the great factories, the coal, tin and iron mines, in short, all tangible property of every sort and kind, is represented by this $70,000,000,000, and yet the war cost $10,600,000,000 more than this, and $10,000,000,000 is equivalent to the entire tangible wealth of Australia and New Zealand.

Another comparison—the present combined wealth of France and Italy was just under $80,000,000,000. The war caused the unprofitable consumption of goods of a value in gold equivalent to all of the property of every kind of these two great nations of nearly 80,000,000 people; an amount equivalent to the accumulations of centuries wasted in four and one-half years of strife.

It is hard to realize, but it is a fact, that $80,000,000,000 is 60 per cent more than the total cost of government in Great Britain for the two and a quarter centuries which elapsed from the Revolution of 1688 to the beginning of the great war. It cost to meet the expenses of Great Britain for two and a quarter centuries, in round figures, $50,000,000,000.

Other Big Wars.

During this long period of 225 years there were eight major wars, fought at great expense—expense so great that the thinking people of the times were appalled thereby. There were the Wars of William III, costing around $150,000,000; the Wars of Anne, costing over $250,000,000. The Spanish Right of Search war and the War of the Austrian Succession piled up another $300,000,000 or more. The Seven Years' war cost over $350,000,000. Then came the American war, costing over $500,000,000, and finally the Great French wars, lasting from 1792 to 1815, costing around $5,000,000,000. Later on, in the '50s, the Crimean war cost some $350,000,000 and finally the Boer war, which lasted from 1899 to 1902, cost nearly $1,500,000,000. Besides these major wars there were many costly military expeditions, the growing cost of civil government and the ever-present burden of the public debt, and yet this total expenditure of this long period was only about five-eighths of the gold cost of the great war.

Coming home for a final comparison, we find that the expenses of the United States government from its foundation in 1791 through the year 1913, a period of a century and a quarter, were $24,500,000,000—less than one-third of the gold cost of the great war, and yet, during this long period, we fought England in 1812, Mexico in the '40s, the very expensive Civil war in the '60s, also at various times many Indian campaigns, to say nothing of the Spanish war in the '90s.

The expenses of civil government were steadily growing. Our pension roll called for heavy expenditures. To the current expenses of government we could add the Louisiana Purchase, the acquisition of Alaska, the purchase of the Virgin Islands, what we paid Spain for the Philippines and the cost of constructing the Panama canal and even then the figure would be far under a third of the total gold cost of the great war.

MIGHT CAUSE QUAKE THAT WOULD DESTROY NEW YORK

Mad Search for Oil May Cause Radical Changes in This Planet, Says Scientist.

Philadelphia.—"There is a very real danger that New York city may suffer from an earthquake one of these days. Unless the world gets over its mad search for oil there are going to be some radical changes on this planet."

These are some of the startling predictions made by Prof. David Todd of Amherst college, professor of astronomy, internationally known scientist and author of half a dozen books and innumerable articles. Professor Todd is spending the summer on the estate of P. M. Sharples, near West Chester.

New York city, he says, is as likely a site for the next earthquake as any in the United States. This is because of the geological formation of the land beneath it. Earthquakes almost invariably come at a point where two strata or layers beneath the surface of the ground come together. When terrific pressure comes on this point it is inevitable that it should crack.

According to Professor Todd, it has been ascertained that just such an underground joint lies beneath Manhattan Island. The pressure which eventually will force this joint apart and cause an earthquake is caused by the thousands and thousands of tons which are being heaped onto the island in the shape of huge buildings and still huger foundations.

He predicts that when the earthquake finally comes the destruction which will follow will be far greater and more terrible than that which followed the Japanese upheaval of last summer.

Professor Todd is also pessimistic over the consequences of the "oil madness" which is gripping the world at the present time. "Did you ever see a driller strike oil?" he asked. "If you have you will get some idea of the tremendous pressure which is locked up in the ground beneath us. It is this pressure which holds the world in shape. And with countless hundreds of oil wells tapping this pressure in every part of the globe, what will be the result I dare not predict."

Henry Ford Buys Two More Historic Homes

Boston.—Henry Ford has bought two more important New England landmarks. Two early homes at North Kingston, R. I., built about the middle of the Seventeenth century, already are on their way to Sudbury, Mass., where they are to be rebuilt. Sudbury is the site of the famous Longfellow Wayside Inn, which Ford owns. The houses are known as the Sanford and Congdon places. The Sanford place was erected about 1650. Richard Smith built the Congdon place as a trading post in 1656.

Don't chuckle if you put over a substitute when an advertised product is called for. Maybe your customer will never come back.

Ben Mulford, Jr.

Fatal Substitute

Eve (to the serpent)—Have you any bananas?

Serpent—Yes, we have no bananas today. Won't you try one of our apples?—The Progressive Grocer.

Shave With Cuticura Soap

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

Street-Car Revolution

On May 4, 1888, the first commercially successful overhead trolley car appeared in this country. It was in Richmond, Va.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

Applicants for Insurance Should Use Swamp-Root

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

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.

Uncle Eben

"It 'pears to me," said Uncle Eben, "dat de more vexin' folks does de less dey feels like dey's havin' deir own way 'bout things."

The beginnings of most things are but small.

Form Dense Swamps

A mangrove swamp is a formation common on seacoasts and tidal river shores in tropical and sub-tropical climates. The dominant vegetation consists of mangrove trees interspersed with plants of similar habit. The accumulation of debris and mud among the roots and trunks builds up the land so that bays are filled and river banks extended until the streams are restricted to narrow channels between dense walls of trees which completely conceal the shores. Many such swamps are found on the coast of Florida.

Easy to Perceive

"There," said Sherlock Holmes, "sits the loneliest man in the world. Unmarried, unloved, no brothers or sisters, no little children to call him uncle; not even a landlady's child to smile at his return."

"Wonderful," gasped Doctor Watson. "How do you know all this?"

"Elementary, my dear Watson," replied the great detective; "he opened a package of cigarettes and threw the picture card away!"

On the Wrong Track

A young lady was given a position in a public library and the first applicant for a book sent her on a quest that had not ended when the superintendent happened along.

"How about the new girl?" asked that functionary of the clerk at the desk. "Has she had any previous library experience?"

"I fear not."

"Why do you surmise that?"

"This patron has asked for the Arabian Nights and she is still looking among the Ks."

Hastening the End

"We'll be friends to the end?"

"Lend me ten dollars."

"That's the end."—Blum.

The worst wheel always creaks the loudest.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

Don't hesitate

Dress burns, bruises, wounds and cuts, rashes and sores with soothing "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly. It keeps out dirt and air and hastens healing. For coughs or sore throats take a teaspoonful several times a day. It is tasteless, odorless and absolutely harmless.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Cons'd) New York

Vaseline

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
PETROLEUM JELLY

Look for the trade-mark "VASELINE" on every package. It is your protection.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed.

DAISY FLY KILLER at your dealer or 5 by EXPRESS, prepaid, $1.25.
HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

While strong drink is on top, virtue is not wholly extinguished from the land.

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

Her Neighbor's Advice Helped Mrs. Frick

MRS. ASA FRICK
PERRYSBURG, OHIO

"YOU can be just as healthy, strong and happy as I am," said one woman to her neighbor after listening to the description of her ailments—"if you will take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My condition was very similar to yours, I suffered from those awful bearing down pains, weakness, backache, nervousness and headaches until I could hardly drag around. Today I am strong, well and happy because I followed the advice of a friend who had been greatly benefited by this old-fashioned root and herb medicine."

Nearly fifty years ago Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., prepared from medicinal roots and herbs Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Its fame has spread from shore to shore. You will now find in every community or neighborhood some woman who has been restored to health by its use, or has some friend who has. Therefore ask *your* neighbor.

Thousands of unsolicited testimonials such as the following are on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., and prove the merit of this medicine. Therefore no woman should continue to suffer from such ailments.

Mrs. Frick Tells of Her Experience

Perrysburg, Ohio—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I suffered with pains in my sides all the time. I can't remember just how long I suffered but it was for some time. One day I was talking with a neighbor and I told her how I was feeling and she said she had been just like I was with pains and nervous troubles and she took the Vegetable Compound and it helped her. So then I went and got some and I certainly recommend it for it is good. Whenever I see a woman who is sick I try to get her to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Asa Frick, R. No. 3, Perrysburg, Ohio.

Such letters Should induce others to try

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Carrizozo News

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 3, 1908.

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

Subscription, in advance, $2.00 per Year

Advertising Rates (alike to all) furnished upon request

JNO. A. HALEY - - Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, AUG. 15, 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. ACEVADO.

John W. Davis Delivers Acceptance Speech

Below are a few paragraphs from the acceptance speech of John W. Davis upon the formal notification of his nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic party. The ceremony took place this week at Clarksburg, West Virginia, the old home of the nominee. We quote from the address as follows:

"The allied forces of greed and dishonesty, of self-seeking and partnership, of prejudice and ignorance threaten today as they have rarely done before the perpetuity of our national ideals, traditions and institutions. Men are looking askance at one another; are mistrusting one another; are doubting one another's good will and honesty of purpose.

"A situation so threatening to the very foundations of the social order demands boldness in facing the causes which have brought it about, and tireless exertion in the effort to remove them. To bring the government back to the people is and always has been the doctrine of Democracy. Today, in addition, it is the supreme need of the hour to bring back to the people confidence in their government.

"In 1920, we passed through a political campaign in which materialism was preached as a creed and selfishness as a national duty. I speak with restraint when I say that it has brought forth corruption in high places; favoritism in legislation; division and discord in party councils; impotence in government and hot struggle for profit and advantage which has bewildered us at home and humiliated us abroad. For all these things the party now in power can not escape the responsibility that is its due. No repentance at the eleventh hour and no promise of reform can cancel half a line of the indisputable facts.

"The disclosures came only as the result of the painstaking efforts of faithful public sevants in the legislative branch of the government who could not close their eyes even when others chose to slumber. Again, when discovery was threatened, instead of aid and assistance from the executive branch, there were hurried efforts to suppress testimony.

"I charge the Republican party with this corruption in office. I charge it also with favoritism in legislation. I do more, I charge it with that grossest form of favoritism which gives to him who hath, and takes away from him who hath not. To pervert high office to personal gain is an offense detested by all honest men; but to use the power of legislation purposely to enrich one man or set of men at the expense of others is a robbery on a larger scale though done under the forms of law. In the passage of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act, imposing the highest rates and duties in the tariff history of the nation, there was an unblushing return to the evil days of rewarding party special and political contributions with legislative favors.

"For every dollar that this statute has drawn into the treasury of the United States it has diverted five into the pockets of the favored few. Who can demand, as they should, the payment of our foreign debts, but refuse to accept from the debtor the goods in which alone payment can be made?

"A political party, which is at best but human, may make honest mistakes; they can be forgiven. It may pass unwise laws; they can be repealed. It may, through honest error, set men to tasks beyond their power; they can be displaced and others chosen in their stead. The unpardonable sin, however, for it is a sin that strikes at the national life, is conduct so corrupt, so partial and so feeble that it shakes the public confidence in government itself.

"I indict the Republican party in its organized capacity for having shaken public confidence to its very foundations. I charge it with having exhibited deeper and more widespread corruption than any that this generation of Americans has been called upon to witness. I charge it with complacency in the face of that corruption and with ill will toward the effort of honest men to expose it.

"I charge it with gross favoritism to the privileged and with utter disregard of the unprivileged. I charge it with indifference to world peace and with timidity in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I charge it with disorganization, division and incoherence, and on the record I shall ask the voters throughout the length and breadth of this land to pass judgment of condemnation, as a warning to all men who may aspire to public office, that dishonesty, either in thought, word or deed, will not be tolerated in America. I can not doubt what verdict they will render."

"From my point of view, he only deserves to be called a progressive who cannot see a wrong persist without an effort to redress it, or right denied without an effort to protect it; who feels a deep concern for the economic welfare of the United States, but realizes that the making of better men and better women is a matter greater still; who thinks of every government policy first of all in its bearing upon human rights rather than upon material things; who believes profoundly in human equality and detests privilege in whatever form or in whatever disguise, and who finds the true test of success in the welfare of the many and not prosperity and comfort of the few. The civic unity of America is not the dollar, but the individual man. All that goes to make better and happier and freer men and women is progress; all else is reaction. Progressives of this sort, though they may not care to use the name, nevertheless, in their hearts are Democrats.

"Concerning our sentiments toward labor, there is room for neither doubt nor cavil in the light of our past history. The right of labor to an adequate wage earned under healthful conditions, the right to organize in order to obtain it and the right to bargain for it collectively, through agents and representatives of its own choosing, have been established after many years of weary struggle. These rights are conceded now by fairminded men. They must not be impaired either by injunction or by any other device. The Democratic party, however, goes a step beyond this. Its attitude has been well described as one inspired neither by deference on the one hand nor by patronage on the other, but by a sincere desire to make labor part of the grand council of the nation, to concede its patriotism and to recognize that its knowledge of its own needs gives it a right to a voice in all matters of governmen that directly or peculiarly affect its own rights. This attitude has not changed; it will not change. Democracy in government and Democracy in industry alike demand the free recognition of the right of all those who work, in whatever rank or place, to share in all decisions that affect their welfare.

"We have taken occasion to reaffirm our belief in the constitutional guarantees of religious freedom, and to deplore and condemn any effort from whatever source to arouse racial or religious dissension in this country. Such a declaration every right-thinking American must endorse. No disaster that the mind can picture equals in its hideous possibilities the coming in this country of a separation of its citizenship into discordant groups along racial or religious lines. Nothing would so utterly destroy our happiness and security at home and our dignity and influence abroad. Let us thank God with reverence that those who founded the inheritance we enjoy dealt with that question and settled it long ago. Let it be said to the immortal glory of those who founded the province of Maryland that religious freedom on this side of the water began with the toleration act which they adopted in 1649. It broadened with the years until it was written into the constitution in language too plain to be mistaken that in this happy land of ours every man might, without loss or threat of loss, without lessening or threat of lessening his civic, social or political rights, worship in his own way and fashion the one God and Father of us all. This toleration runs not only to the creed professed by a majority but to every creed, no matter how numerous or how few are its adherents. It was written, too, that church and state should be forever so far separate that neither the right nor the duty of public service should be diminished or enlarged by the religious belief of any man. It is the solemn duty of every believer in American institutions to oppose any challenge of this sacred doctrine, organized or unorganized, under whatever name or in whatever character it may appear."

Progressive Convention

"Progressives are to meet at Albuquerque September 22, to form State Conference for Progressive Political Action"

In conformity with the direction of the National Executive Committee a mass assembly is called of all progressive citizens in the state of New Mexico.

Said assembly to be held in the city of Albuquerque on the 2nd day of September, 1924, for the purpose of organizing and perfecting the "National Progressive Party" in the state of New Mexico. The purpose of this party is to assist in the election of Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler for President and Vice President of the United States.

The delegates who intend to be present on September 2nd, will report to the Executive Committee Headquarters, Coombs Hotel, 115-117 West Central Avenue, where reasonable rates can be secured, and where the committee will register their names, either on September 1st or 2nd, and furnish badges, buttons, etc.

For further information, address P. O. Box 46, Albuquerque, N. M., Executive Committee, Bernalillo County.

Call for Transportation of School Children

Notice is hereby given that bids for transportation of school children will be let on August 18, 1924. Specifications for these bids are as follows:

District No. 1, Lincoln, Route No. 2; Beginning at Torres ranch and thence on the main highway to the Lincoln school building. Contractor will not be required to transport children living between the Priest Hill and the Lincoln school building.

District No. 20, Hondo, Beginning at Ruidoso school house and on the main highway to the Hondo school building. This transportation is for high school pupils only, and the bids cannot exceed $40 per month.

District No. 21, Ancho, Old route to be extended as follows: Beginning at Tecolote to ranches of Drake and Hayes, thence to Ancho school building.

District No. 28, Capitan, Route No. 1. School truck to follow same route as was traveled last year.

Route No. 2 Beginning at Tecoso school house and going direct to Capitan school house.

Route No. 3. The route school truck followed last year with the additional mileage required to transport children in Tecoso district on same truck.

Route No. 4. School truck to follow same route as last year with the addition of transportating all children in old district 31 on same truck.

All bids must be in office of County School Superintendent on or before August 18, 1924.

We reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Lincoln County Board of Education.

8-8-2

Call for Bids

Bids for the installing of Toilets and Drinking Fountains in the School Building in Carrizozo School District seven will be received not later than the 15th day of August, 1924.

Send all bids to R. M. Treat, Carrizozo, N. M.

For full particulars as to plans and arrangements, call at the office of County Clerk, Carrizozo, New Mexico.

Board of Education,
School District No. 7,
8-8-2t Carrizozo, N. M.

Crystal Theatre, Carrizozo

Three Nights

August 18, 19 and 20

JESSE L. LASKY PRESENTS "The Covered Wagon"

A JAMES CRUZE PRODUCTION
A Paramount Picture

All Seats Reserved

Tickets, 50c, $1.10 and $1.65

(This includes War Tax)

Tickets on sale at Rolland's Drug Store

Write or Phone for Reservations stating night wanted

You Owe Yourself a profit on every dollar you receive for your efforts.

A DOLLAR IN ITSELF is only One Hundred Cents—no more, no less—but the man who regularly lays some part of his income aside in an INTEREST-BEARING BANK ACCOUNT adds materially to his earnings—becoming tireless workers for him.

Why not open an account with this institution and let your bank book show your faith in the value of perseverance.

Saving money is largely a matter of self-control and the sooner you get started the more you will save and the more genuine satisfaction you will get out of life.

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

Dull, Sluggish [illegible]

"BLACK-DRAUGHT is our household stand-by," says Mrs. Thomas H. Kell, who lives near Ellijay, Ga. "We have been using it years and years. My mother's family used it and we do here and my four sisters do, too.

"I would not run my house without Black-Draught. I give it to the children whenever they need a purgative, and both Mr. Kell and myself take it. As a medicine for sluggish liver and headache [illegible] the ills that come [illegible] constipation, Black-Draught is fine.

"Lots of times I have felt dull and sluggish, my head would ache and I had to make a great effort to do my work. A little dose of Black-Draught would correct this feeling. We always keep it on the medicine shelf."

Be sure that you get Thedford's, the old, reliable Black-Draught powdered herb liver medicine. At all dealers.

Thedford's
BLACK-DRAUGHT
Over Ten Million Packages Sold a Year

Home Baking

Bread, Pies & Cakes

AT THE

Home Bakery

MRS. R. H. TAYLOR

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.

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

Educational News

(By Mrs. Louisa H. Coe)

Parents are requested to please have their children vaccinated before school opens.

The following Lincoln county teachers who attended the State Normals and other colleges this summer have returned to their homes:—Mrs. Annie Henderson, Marie Serna, Emelia Vigil, Viola Kimbrell, Drura Peters, Geneva Coffey, Brooksie Skinner, Floy Zumwalt, Mrs. Bessie Wagner, Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Thelma Haley, Edith Rockwell and Lucy Straley.

Mr. F. S. Copeland of Bridgeport, Nebraska, expects to return to Capitan about August 25. A very efficient corps of teachers have been secured for Capitan, and the four year high school work will be continued as last year.

J. W. Wilferth has resigned his position as principal of Hondo He has accepted the principalship of the grades at Montezuma College. He will also carry some college work and expects to complete work for his A.B. degree at the end of next summer. We regret to lose Mr. Wilferth and his services will be missed at Hondo

The following transportation contracts have been awarded by the County Board of Education:—

Dist. No. 1, Lincoln—Porfirio Chavez, $54 per month.

Dist. 2, San Patricio—Frank Vigil, $79 per month.

Dist. 3, Ruidoso—E. M. Woodard, $59.77 per month.

Dist. 13, Corona, Route 1, C. E. Porter, $99.95; Route 2, E. C. Brown, $100; Route 3, J. T. Cox, $135; Route 4, J. T. Perkins, $100; Route 5, R. A. Thompson, $25; Route 6, C. E. Porter, $115 per month.

Dist. 25, Capitan Mesa route—Ben Pfingsten, $99 per month.

The County Board of Education will meet in the office of the County Superintendent on Aug. 18, 1924, to attend to school business.

G. A. R. Vets Parade

Boston, Aug. 12.—The Grand Army of the Republic marched again today. Survivors of the two million who turned out at Lincoln's call, sixty odd years ago, they made a show of strength in a drizzle of rain that was inspiring.

Commander in Chief Gaylord M. Saltzgaber headed an army that had in it the grave and the gay, the sturdy limbed and the infirm veterans of the civil war.

Crystal Theatre

W. T. Sterling, Manager

Sat. Aug. 16—"Canyon of Fools," with Harry Cary.

Mon. 18—"The Covered Wagon," featuring Lois Wilson and J. Warren Kerrigan (Paramount.)

Tues. 19—Repeated.

Wed. 20—Repeated. All seats are reserved for this show. Plat and tickets at Rolland's drug store.

Fri. 22—"The Hound of the Baskervilles." All star cast.

Sat. 23—"Remembrance," featuring Patsy Ruth Miller and Cullen Landis. (Goldwyn.)

Republicans admit that states of which they are "absolutely sure" are not enough to guarantee a majority in the electoral college. In this election, except one or two northern states and the usual loyal southern Democracy, there are no states that anybody is sure to carry. (Except Wisconsin and three others safe for La Follette). The nearer you get to election the more it looks like no election in the Electoral College, and a decision from the House, or Senate.—Arthur Brisbane.

CLASSIFIED

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

For Sale:—Wire, hog fence, chicken netting, etc.—The Titsworth Co., Inc., Capitan.

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

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

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

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

Wanted—Men or women to take orders for genuine guaranteed hosiery for men, women and children; eliminates darning; Salary $75 a week full time, $1.50 an hour spare time. Cottons, heathers, silks.
International Stocking Mills
1-4-10 Norristown, Pa.

"The Covered Wagon," at the Crystal Theatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights. All seats reserved. Plat of House at Rolland's Drug Store. Call and pick your seat. If you live out of town, write or phone, stating the number in your party, and the night, and seats will be marked off for you.—Rolland's Drug Store

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District,
State of New Mexico,
County of Lincoln.

The State of New Mexico, Plaintiff. Vs. Exchange Bank of Carrizozo, New Mexico, Defendant.	No. 3391

Notice of Hearing on Petition of Receivers Praying Instructions of the Court.

Notice is hereby given that L. B. Gregg, Receiver, and A. D. Brownfield, co-receiver, of the Exchange Bank of Carrizozo, New Mexico, in the above entitled cause, have filed in the office of the County Clerk of Lincoln County, their petition praying the instructions and direction of the court with regard to the claims of certain individuals and corporations to $12,900.00 par value of United States Liberty Bonds of various denominations under certain certificates of deposit issued by said Exchange Bank of Carrizozo, New Mexico, therefor, which said certificates of deposit were issued to said individuals and corporations by said Exchange Bank in consideration of the deposit of said bonds by said individuals and corporations with said Bank, and which said bonds are claimed by said individuals and corporations as their individual property to be returned to them in kind upon production and surrender of said certificates of deposit properly endorsed.

That said petition has been set for hearing at [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon of the 21st day of August, 1924, at the court house in Carrizozo, New Mexico, at which time and place the court will take up for consideration, hearing and determination the claims of the claimants to said bonds.

Witness my hand and seal of the District Court of Lincoln County, State of New Mexico, this [illegible] of August, 1924.

(District Court Seal) R. M. Treat, County Clerk
8-8-2t

TAYLOR'S SHOP

(4 blocks west of Post Office)

BLACKSMITH — WOOD-WORKER

EAVE TROUGH

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

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

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

NOTICE OF SUIT

The State of New Mexico
To
William Chesser 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 9, 1921, for the sum of $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:

[illegible] Sec 34, Tp. 7 S. Rg. 19 E; [illegible] Sec 1 Twp. 8 S. Rg. 19 E; Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 6, Twp. 8 S. Rg. 20 E; [illegible] Sec. 15, Twp. 8 S. Rg. 15 E; NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 14, Twp. 8 S. Rg. 19 E, [illegible] Sec. 11, Twp. 8 S. Rg. 19 E; [illegible] Sec. 13, Twp. 8 S. Rg. 19 E; [illegible] Sec. 24, Twp. 8 S. Rg. 19 E; [illegible] Sec. 25 [illegible] Sec. 26, all in Twp. 8 S. Rg. 19 E; Lots One, Two, Three and Four of Sec. 1, Twp. 8 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 [illegible] per cent from June [illegible], 1922 until paid, and for the sum of $2,[illegible] 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 [illegible] day of September, 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 21st day of July, 1924.

R. M. TREAT,
[D.C. seal] County Clerk.
7-25-4t

NOTICE OF SUIT

State of New Mexico, County of Lincoln. } ss

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

Wayne Van Schoyck, Administrator of the Estate of H. S. Hamner, deceased, Plaintiff, Vs. [illegible] Hyatt and Mrs. Fuller Stevens, otherwise known as Myrtle Stevens, widow of H. S. Hamner, deceased, Defendants	No. [illegible]

To the above-named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the above-named plaintiff has filed and there is now pending in said Court and County, a suit against you, the title of said suit being as above stated. The general object of said suit is to procure an order for the sale of the real estate of which the said H. S. Hamner died seized, the proceeds of the sale of said real estate to be used to pay the debts and claims allowed against said estate of H. S. Hamner, deceased.

The said real estate is situate in the County of Lincoln in the State of New Mexico, and described as follows, to-wit:

Northeast quarter of northeast quarter, northeast quarter of northeast quarter, of section thirty-one, northwest quarter of southwest quarter, southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section thirty-two, in township six, south, range thirteen east, N.M.P.M.; also [illegible] in block [illegible] in the original townsite of White Oaks; also an undivided one-half interest in [illegible] No. 1, a mining claim situate in the [illegible] Mining District.

And you and each of you are further notified that unless you enter or cause to be entered your appearance in said cause on or before the [illegible] day of September, 1924, judgment will be rendered in said cause against you by default, and the relief prayed for will be granted.

The name of the plaintiff's attorney is A. H. Hudspeth, and his postoffice address is Carrizozo, New Mexico.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this the [illegible] day of July,
[seal] A. D., 1924.

R. M. TREAT,
Clerk of said Court.
7-25-4t By L. A. Treat, Deputy.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. H. HUDSPETH
Attorney-at-Law
Office: 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 Lutz 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
Phone [illegible] Carrizozo, N. M.
ABSTRACTS — ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE

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

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

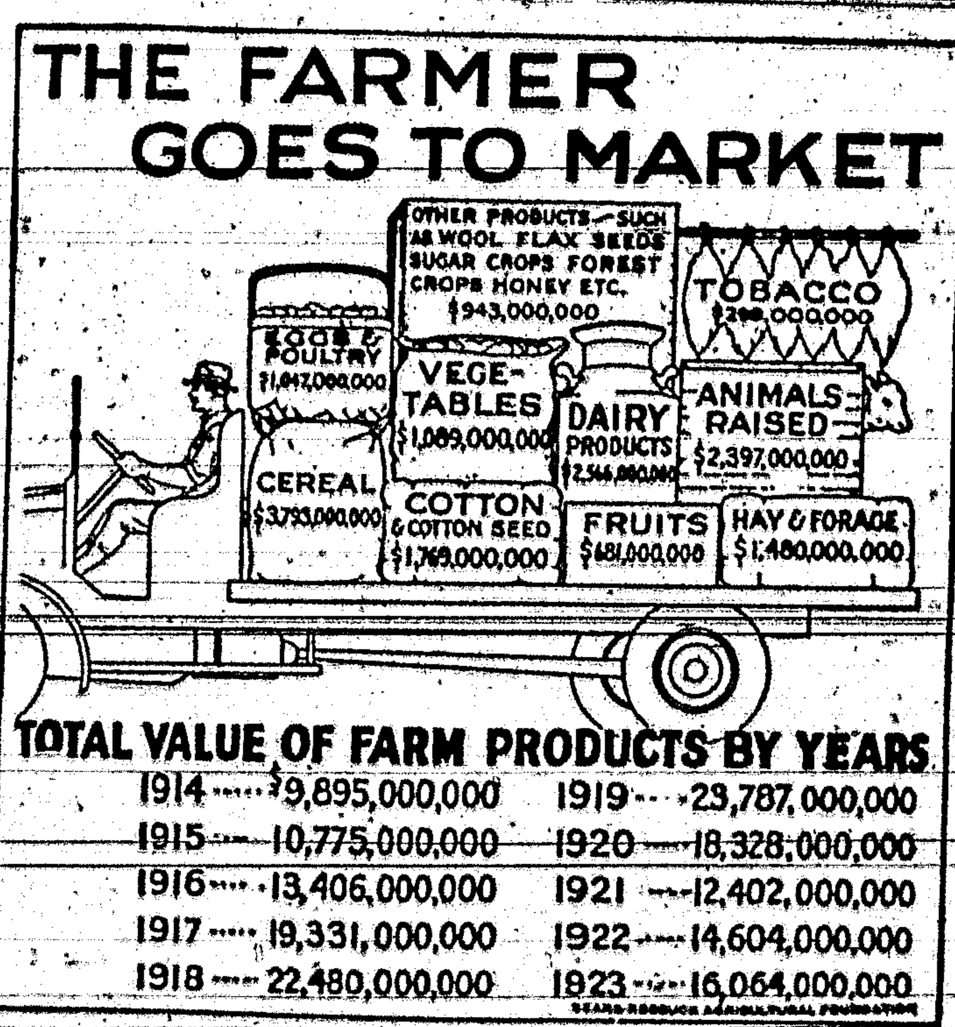
Jan. 19; Feb. 16; Mar. 15; Apr. 19; May 17; Jun. 14; July 12; Aug. 9; Sept. 13; Oct. 11; Nov. 8; Dec. 6 & 27

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

Fresh
Home-Made
CANDIES

Get a Box or Package of
THE CHOICEST AND SWEETEST
from
Mrs. J. K. Such
East Alamogordo Ave.

PREVENTION
[illegible] Tutt's Pills taken [illegible] not only a remedy for but prevent
SICK HEADACHE
biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases
Tutt's Pills

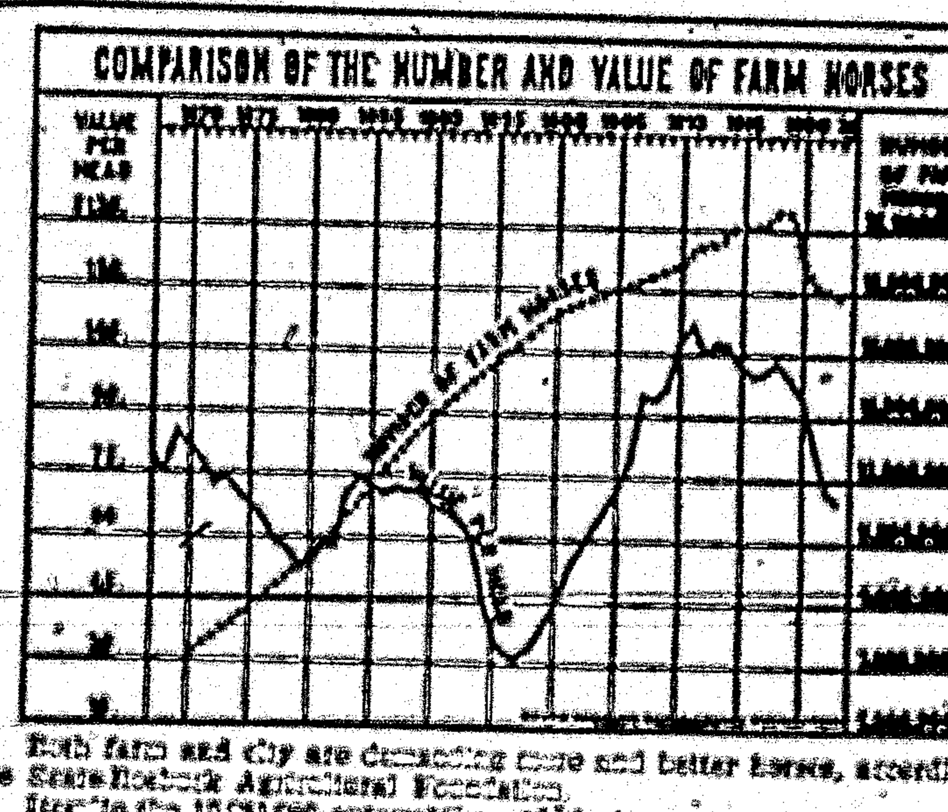


During 1923 the American farmer carried over $16,004,000,000 worth of grains and live stock, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables from the farm to the market. The total value of the nation's farm output was $146,000,000 more than the estimated value for 1922 and over $6,160,000,000 more than the value of the farm products in 1914.

In 1921 and 1922 the value of farm products was lower than any year since 1916, when the total was $13,406,000,000. With the entrance of the United States into the World war, prices for farm crops almost doubled in value. In 1917 the total value of farm products was $19,331,000,000, an increase of $5,925,000,000 over the previous year. In 1918 the value had reached $22,480,000,000 and in 1919 it was estimated at $23,787,000,000. In 1920 the total value of farm products decreased in the one year more than $5,459,000,000. In 1921 there was a still greater reduction, the total value having dropped to $12,402,000,000, the lowest since 1915. Since 1921 values have been working their way back to normal.

Of this year's crop more than $2,000,000,000 worth were marketed by the farmer's own business organizations at the actual cost of handling. Reports from 2,600 grain co-operatives show business totalling $430,000,000; 1,841 dairy products organizations did a business of $300,000,000; 1,182 live stock shipping associations, $280,000,000; 78 cotton co-operatives, $100,000,000 and 14 tobacco organizations, $132,000,000. Only 8,313 of the 10,900 organizations have reported, of which 90 per cent were primarily engaged in selling farm products.

Prospects Bright for Better Horses



Both farm and city are demanding more and better horses, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

Despite the 15,[illegible] automobiles and trucks in the United States, there are 18,[illegible] head of horses and mules on farms today and 2,300,000 horses pulling loads in city streets. The coming of the auto and trucks reduced the equine workers in cities by 2,000,000 between 1910 and 1920, a reduction of [illegible] per cent. But during the last three years there has been a decided trend in the opposite direction.

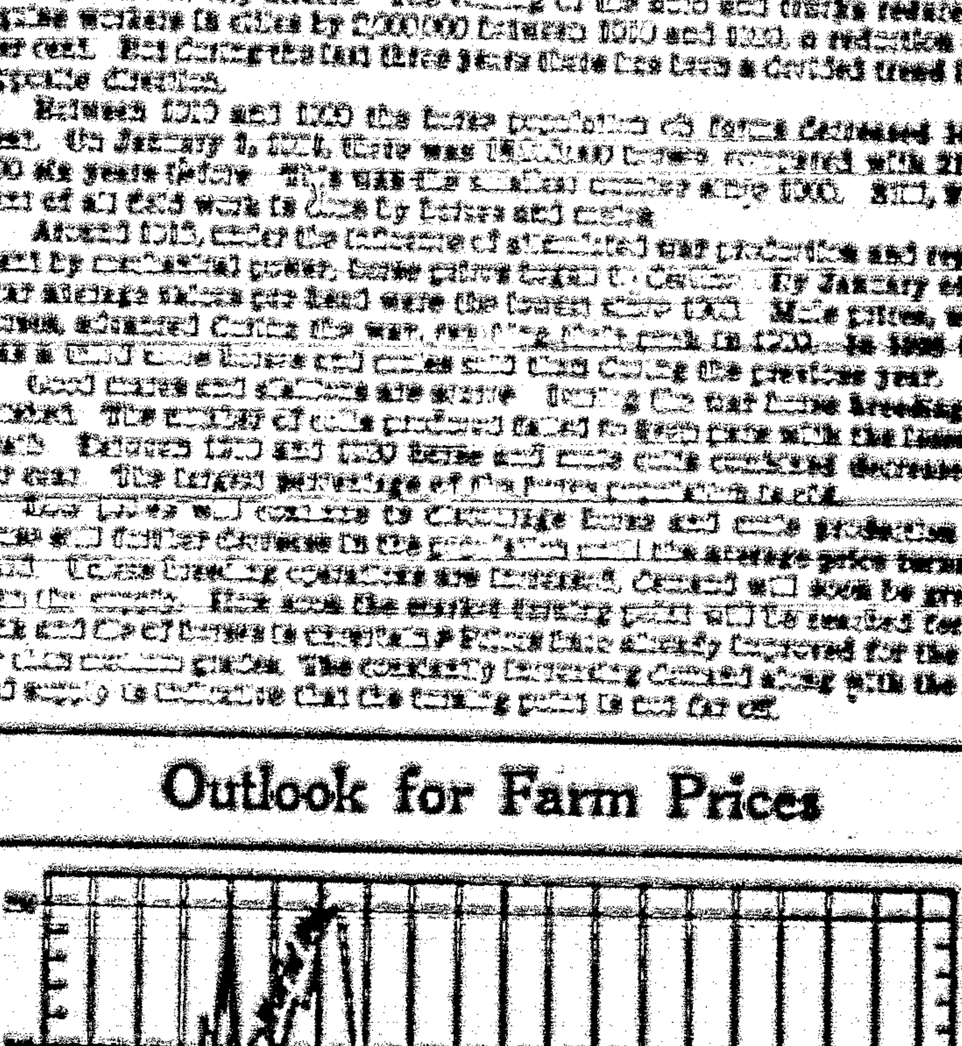
Between 1910 and 1920 the horse population on farms decreased 10 per cent. On January 1, 1924, there was [illegible] horses compared with 21,[illegible],000 six years before. This was the smallest number since 1900. Still, [illegible] per cent of all farm work is done by horses and mules.

Around 1915, under the influence of stimulated war production and replacement by mechanical power, horse prices began to decline. By January of this year average values per head were the lowest since 1900. Mule prices, unlike horses, advanced during the war, reaching their peak in 1920. In 1923 there was a [illegible] more horses and mules sold than during the previous year.

Good mares and stallions are scarce. During the war horse breeding [illegible]. The number of colts produced failed to keep pace with the losses by death. Between 1910 and 1920 horse and mule colts [illegible] decreased [illegible] per cent. The largest percentage of the horse population is old.

[illegible] will continue to discourage horse and mule production and [illegible] further decrease in the population until the average price turns upward. Unless breeding operations are increased, demand will soon be greater than the supply. How soon the market turning point will be reached for the [illegible] is uncertain. Prices have already improved for the better [illegible] grades. The constantly increasing demand along with the limited supply is indicative that the turning point is not far off.

Outlook for Farm Prices

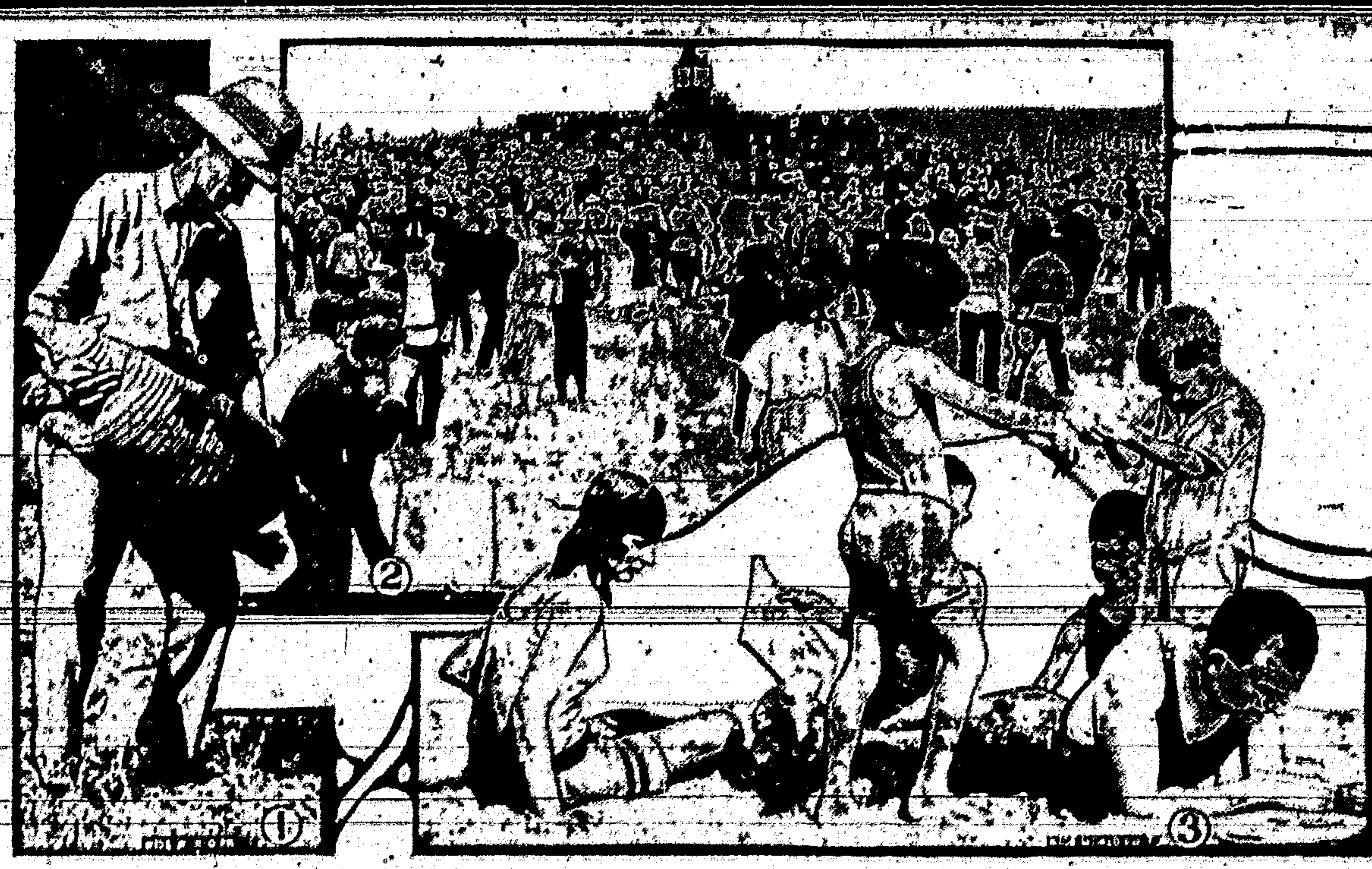


WHOLESALE PRICES DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND WORLD WAR PERIODS (FOR THE CIVIL WAR 1860 TO 1860 = 100, AND FOR THE WORLD WAR 1910 TO 1914 = 100)

Will prices go up or down, or remain stationary during the next decade? If you knew the answer to that question and knew how to take advantage of the situation, it would mean money in your pocket, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

Dr. G. F. Warren, agricultural economist of Cornell university, has collected evidence on the price trend to be expected. He finds prices are acting in almost exactly the same way they did following the Civil war. The price level following the Civil war continued to fall for 15 years. Dr. Warren believes price levels in the United States will again act in this way.

The present huge supply of gold has much to do with the situation. Great Britain alone has sent to the United States since the beginning of the war more than $1,[illegible] worth of gold—nearly a quarter of all the gold money in the world. Before long, Dr. Warren thinks, Europe will take her gold back. Then prices will go down.



1—Prof. William Beebe in British Guiana jungle with first captured giant armadillo. 2—Communists of world at Moscow celebrating first anniversary of Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics. 3—Senator Wheeler, running mate of LaFollette, on vacation at Cape Cod with his wife and children.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Pacifists and Gov. Bryan Attack Defense Day Plan —Coolidge Upholds It.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CONFIRMED pacifists and certain political opponents of the Republican administration, including Governor Bryan of Nebraska, Democratic vice presidential nominee, and the LaFollette group, are making a political issue of the national "defense day," September 12, planned by the War department. They insist that it is to be a "mobilization day," because some of the department statements inadvertently called it so, and they describe it as a "militaristic gesture."

President Coolidge did what he could to dispel this idea by sending a long letter to Secretary Libby of the National Council for the Prevention of War, in the course of which he said:

"What is proposed for September 12 is merely a compliance with the purposes of the national defense law of 1920. It is not a mobilization, and the people who first attached to it the term 'mobilization day' and then proceeded to condemn it have been utterly unfair. Most of them, I am sure, have been innocent of intent to be unfair, but they have been misled.

"Profoundly hoping that the outlawing of war from this world may be accomplished, I am yet unable to detect any inconsistency in giving my approval to the program of defense day. I wish crime might be abolished; but I would not therefore abolish courts and police protection. I wish war might be made impossible, but I would not leave my country unprotected meanwhile.

"The defense test seems to me a means to assure the fullest efficiency to the extremely modest defense force our country maintains."

Governor Bryan disagreed with the President's statements and announced that he did not favor any plan "contemplating mobilization of the civil or industrial resources of the country or anything else that savors of a national holiday devoted to preparation for wars." He said, however, that he would take general orders to assemble the National Guard troops of Nebraska "for inspection and practice in military exercises."

John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for the Presidency, announced that he agreed with the views expressed by the governor of Nebraska. He added:

"It is one thing to keep the military organization of the country in adequate practice. It is quite another to encourage demonstrations that can be nothing else at a time when every energy should be bent to getting the world back to peace and to work, relieving the prejudices and passions growing out of the World war and encouraging useful trade and commerce. In all these America should take the lead."

Nearly all the state governors dissented from Bryan's views and the plans of the War department are going ahead with apparently the general approval of the people of the country.

Senator LaFollette's campaign speakers, it is said, are preparing to raise the cry of a choice between "militarism, Coolidge" and "pacifist LaFollette" in sections where they think it will make a lot of votes for the independent candidate.

SENATOR LAFOLLETTE has won for his Presidential candidacy the support of the American Federation of Labor. The executive council of that organization has advised its 3,000,000 members to vote for the Wisconsin man as against Coolidge and Davis on the ground that, while he is not everything that labor wants, he is much nearer to this than either of the others. Labor is told it can expect nothing from either the Democratic or the Republican party this year.

This action is taken with the full approval of President Samuel Gompers, but the veteran leader says that it is for this year only and does not mean that labor should ally itself with any future third party. He and the other members of the legislative committee, while advising that the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket be supported, say the fight in congressional districts must be on the old nonpartisan lines.

Gompers is especially interested in the abolishment of the strike injunction. He offered a plank on this to both the major party conventions and was turned down by both. LaFollette upholds Gompers in this fight and therefore wins his support for the Presidency.

Leading members of the Woman's party, replying to a call by LaFollette managers asking the support of "progressive women's organizations in every state," call attention to the fact that the LaFollette convention did not indorse the party's program for full equal rights for women, its record in this respect pleasing them no better than those of the Republicans and the Democrats, who took no action on the measure.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CHAIRMAN BUTLER has gone to Washington to help prepare for the ceremony of formally notifying Mr. Coolidge of his nomination. This event will be staged on August 14 in Continental Memorial hall and the national committee says it will be the biggest Republican rally of the campaign. The hall will seat only 1,700, but many thousands gathered outside will hear the proceedings through loud speakers. The notable guests will be numerous. Little less elaborate will be the notification of Charles G. Dawes at his home in Evanston, Ill., on August 19.

John W. Davis will be informed of his nomination by the Democrats at his Clarksburg residence on August 11, and it is certain that the Democrats, being ahead of their opponents in date, will not be behind them in making the event notable for enthusiasm and oratory. Mr. Davis' speech of acceptance is completed and has been tried out in private.

ACTIVITIES of the new grain marketing merger which has taken over the assets of five big elevator systems of the Middle West for the benefit of the farmer began last week. The new venture, however, has been refused the indorsement of the National Farmers Grain Dealers' association in which 6,000 grain elevators in the Middle West hold membership. The association, in session last week in Des Moines, Iowa, adopted this resolution:

"We do not favor any national marketing corporation of any sort unless all stock in it is held and owned by farmers' elevator companies and not by individuals nor do we favor the entering of any farmers' cooperative elevator company into any national marketing venture until a sufficient number of other such companies have agreed to affiliate with the venture to insure control by the cooperative elevator companies, or until sufficient capital has been subscribed by such companies to properly finance the venture."

Reports of damage to the Canadian wheat crop, which resulted in a big jump in prices, have been denied, confirmed and denied again, and good rains of last week up there curbed the enthusiasm of the bulls considerably.

DEFINITE progress toward the settlement of Europe's troubles was made last week by the allied conference in London, and the Germans were invited to send representatives this week to complete the arrangements for putting the Dawes plan into effect. After many days of bickering, committee No. 3 adopted the plan submitted by Premier Herriot of France, with various amendments urged by the British. This plan represents considerable concessions by France. M. Herriot proposes that a German default shall not be declared by the reparations commission unless a committee of five experts and representatives of bondholders, one of whom shall be an American, shall have given its opinion. Then the commission vote must be unanimous, otherwise the questions are to be submitted to an arbitral board of three with an American as president and one representative each of the majority and minority opinions in the reparations commission. In both cases of delegation of the commission's power an American would have the deciding vote. What the British do not like are provisions for the guarantee to France of the delivery by Germany of definite quantities of reparations in kind.

Though the matter of the military evacuation of the Ruhr is not within the scope of the present conference, it has been discussed there, and so M. Herriot has proposed that as soon as Germany accepts the experts' plan and fulfills the conditions, France will get out of the Hagen district, and that the other occupied districts shall be evacuated according to the speed with which Germany fulfills her obligations. If the other allies agree to this plan, the process of evacuation would be complete in about two years.

THE allied military control commission under General Walch, who succeeded General Nollet, last week broke off all relations with the German war department. It was asserted that General Von Seeckt, head of the German army, had demanded that the commission give forty-eight hours' notice before inspecting any German military organization or plant, and that the commission also post a notice at every place inspected that this was the last inspection of the German military forces that would be undertaken by the entente. General Walch was ordered by the French government to refuse absolutely all such demands and to report to Paris. According to the commission, the German war department has, by underhand methods, been able to train officers and men enough for an army vastly larger than that allowed by the Versailles treaty.

SECRETARY OF STATE HUGHES, in Europe as president of the American Bar association, has been scoring great successes in London, Paris, Berlin and other cities. Unofficially he is doing a lot toward bringing about agreement among the quarreling nations. The Germans look on his visit as a diplomatic step to make the London conference successful.

AFTER many days of severe fighting, the Brazilian government forces drove the rebels out of Sao Paulo and occupied that important city, the center of the revolt. It was announced that the rebellion was thus practically suppressed. Immediately steps were taken for the restoration of normal conditions in Sao Paulo. The civil authorities were reinstated, cooperation with Santos was restored and the banks and large industrial concerns were aided in formulating a general plan of reconstruction. Managers of American enterprises there have returned to put their properties in shape again. Many warehouses and factories were destroyed by shell fire or burned.

OUR intrepid trio of army fliers is on the way across the Atlantic ocean, headed for home. Wednesday the aviators flew from Brough, England, to Kirkwall in the Orkney islands, off the north coast of Scotland and immediately prepared their planes for the jump from there to Hornafjord, Iceland, a distance of 500 miles. They intended to take the air again Thursday, but the start was delayed when adverse weather reports were received. From Danish sources there were reports of very bad ice floes and huge icebergs and tremendous ice barriers along the Greenland coast, which it was feared would make difficult and dangerous the landing of the aviators there.

SOVIET Russia has almost given up hope of reaching an agreement with Great Britain, but is still trying, having now sent Joffe, its treaty expert, and Kamenef, one of the Russian big five, to London. If they fail the Russian government, it is said, will issue an ultimatum to the British which is likely to result in war. Russia has accumulated immense stores of arms and ammunition, obtained from Germany and England, and may first make an attack on Persia in order to involve Great Britain. According to their secret treaty with Germany they can claim aid from Berlin any time up to the middle of August.

THERE is a threatening war cloud over the Balkans. Bulgarian irregulars have been invading Serbia and Greece and the Greek army is in readiness to cross the Bulgarian border. Communists financed by Moscow are doing their best to aggravate the situation.

New Mexico State Items

At a special meeting of the Board of Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute held recently in Roswell, the contracts for the big addition were let.

J. W. Bengard, head of the state fish department, has delivered a consignment of over 300,000 trout eggs to the new hatchery on the West Fork of the Gila river at Jenks cabin.

During a heavy thunderstorm in Hillsboro last week, lightning struck the top of the court house and did considerable damage to the roof and cupola. None of the force of employees was injured.

Sugar beets and lettuce, the promising crops of the Springer district, are coming along nicely and indications are that there will be a good yield of both. Beets are of good size and the second crop of lettuce is up.

Danisludo Gonzales is dead and Roman Trujillo is in the county jail at Taos awaiting a hearing as the result of an alleged shooting affray at Amalia last week. According to the story, Gonzales had threatened to kill Trujillo several times.

The district convention of the Knights of Pythias will be held at Swastika the first Sunday in September. The towns of Raton, Springer, Dawson, Las Vegas, Trinidad, Walsenburg and Starkville will be represented. A big program is being provided for the occasion.

The new buildings of the Northern New Mexico Fair Association in Raton are nearly completed and will rank among the best of the kind in the state when the work is done. Contractors Kellner and Johnson have had charge of the work and the grandstand is one of the finest in the state.

Work is progressing rapidly in the oil fields in the Artesia district and the Illinois No. 4 is now drilling at 200 feet with most of the casing set to the bottom of the hole. Mr. Dibble, field manager for the company is now on the ground and two drilling crews and their families have taken up their residence in Artesia.

The annual roundup, which is to be held in Tucumcari August 21 and 22, promises to be one of the best shows of the kind held in the eastern part of the state this year. A complete list of the cowmen, who will take part in the many events, has not been made up but Bill Williams, the Scafus brothers, Esten Curtis, Ritte Bagley and others who have made the Las Vegas roundup famous, will be on hand for the show.

Miss Fern Bruce, assistant postmistress in flying near Cruth and Marshall Johnson, her companion, is seriously injured as the result of an automobile accident that occurred when Johnson attempted to make a sharp turn and the car went into a ditch. The machine turned over and pinned the occupants beneath. Miss Bruce received a fractured skull, a broken back and lesser injuries. Johnson is badly cut and bruised about the face and head and is suffering from internal injuries.

What is claimed to be the most wonderful garden spot in the state is the 9,000 acres of irrigated land at [illegible], watered from the [illegible] and [illegible] lakes. The crops this year are rye, wheat, oats, barley, sugar beets and lettuce, and it is estimated that the yield per acre will surpass anything in any other section of New Mexico. Mile after mile of irrigation ditches branch from the [illegible] project and engineers have estimated the amount of water at from 20,000 to 30,000 acre feet.

Due to the many accidents on the highways of [illegible] county during the past month, [illegible] will be employed at once to wage a battle against speeders. The policemen will have orders to strictly enforce the speed laws and if possible the limits will be cut down on the paved roads.

A group of Navajo Indian medicine men, headed by Hoskay [illegible], chief of the Navajo war chiefs, 120 years of age, initiated Jackie Coogan, boy movie star, into the tribe as [illegible] [illegible], or Talking Eyes. The ceremony was performed on the platform of the Santa Fe railway station in Albuquerque before a crowd of several thousand persons, hundreds of whom were dressed in cowboy, Spanish don and senorita costumes of seventy-five years ago in Mexico. The Coogan party arrived in Albuquerque for a stop of six hours on its way East on the children's crusade, which will take the movie star to the Near East with food relief. Jackie Coogan was officially welcomed to Albuquerque by Miss Lillian Hinkle, daughter of the governor of the state, and addressed several thousand youthful sellers of bonds for Near East relief.

Plans have been formulated for the new bank in Silver City, which will succeed to the business of the Silver City National Bank which was closed last January. The proposed new bank will have a capital of $50,000 and a cash surplus of $25,000, this to be raised by the selling of 1,000 shares of stock at a par value of $150 for the sum of $100 per share. Committees are now at work and it is believed that there will be little trouble in disposing of the stock so that the new institution can be opened in a short time.

ROAD BUILDING

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN UNITED STATES

The chief of the United States bureau of public roads, Thomas H. MacDonald, is in constant touch with the road-building programs of the states and is ever watchful for the interests of the federal-aid appropriations before congress each year.

"The estimate of $91,000,000 to be put under contract the current fiscal year," said Chief MacDonald, "it is believed, will be reached, with the probability of an increase for 1925 to $94,000,000. This latter figure is contingent upon conditions in fields of other construction, rail transportation and labor. Public road work is retarded when there is a large construction program of a private character and accelerated when the other construction work decreases. The general tendency of the federal-aid road work at this time is upward.

"If the estimate of $94,000,000 to go under construction for 1925 is not reached, but is reduced by $5,000,000, or even $10,000,000, the balance available for new construction would not be sufficient to carry any reasonable program for 1926, and that was the reason for the liberal appropriation made by congress at this session.

"One of the fundamental principles of the federal budget plan is elimination of waste and inefficiency in the expenditure of public funds. There is probably no other field of public expenditure in which at this time greater savings are possible through efficient administration. Efficient administration and organization demand positively first, a continuing road program, and, second, foreknowledge of the dimensions of the future annual program."

In discussing the road-building achievements since the passage of the federal-aid act, Chief MacDonald said:

"Up to March 1 of this year the federal aid highways which have been completed since 1916 totaled 38,000 miles, and 12,500 miles were under construction and reported as 50 per cent complete. The total roads completed and under construction amounted, therefore, to 46,586 miles. Of the mileage reported as completed on February 29, 1924, 6,307 miles had been completed during the current fiscal year. All but a very small percentage of this mileage is on the federal aid highway system as now established.

"In addition to the roads of the system improved with federal aid, parts of it have been improved without federal assistance. A careful study is being made of the improvement status of the system, and an approximate estimate based upon these incomplete studies is that at the end of the year there were about 60,000 miles of surfaced roads and 8,700 miles graded, which leaves nearly 110,000 miles of the federal system yet to be surfaced.

"To bring this system up to serviceable standards, therefore, within the full decade ahead, would mean a surfacing program of about 11,000 miles for each of the ten years—this in addition to the additions to the system, the separation of grade-crossings, reconstruction and much other necessary work."

That road construction is progressing throughout the country without federal aid as well as with it is demonstrated by statistics available to the bureau of roads, which show that total expenditures in 1921, a banner road year, for all rural highways and city streets for all places with a population of 2,500 and over, including all street and alley surface construction, repair, maintenance, street cleaning and street [illegible], was $1,[illegible].

Better Highways Wanted

The continued high importation of motor vehicles into the Argentine republic is causing considerable thought to be devoted to the need of good roads, the present lack of which has prevented automobile importations from reaching even higher figures. The Argentine national bureau reports that up to the present time 116,840 passenger cars and trucks have entered the country. Of this number, about 86,000 are in operation.

Highway Hints

The total highway mileage of the United States equals 2,866,000, of which 400,000 miles are surfaced highways.

* * *

The longest motorbus route in France is operated by the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean railroad, and runs from Belfort to Nice through the Alpine district. With its branches it totals 376 miles in length.

* * *

The Custer Battlefield highway was traversed last year by over 30,000 automobiles.

* * *

It is estimated by experts that the extent of surfaced roads in the United States will have reached at least 400,000 miles by the end of 1924.

* * *

The state highway commission of New Jersey has announced that its road and bridge program for 1924 will involve an expenditure of $7,000,000. The year's work will include 51 miles of reinforced concrete construction.

* * *

Cost Less

CHAMPION

Champions cost less and there is no better spark plug. Champion X is 60 cents. Blue Box 75 cents. The manufacturing economies resulting from making two-thirds of all the spark plugs produced are passed on to the car owner.

Champion Spark Plug Co.
Toledo, Ohio

CHAMPION
Dependable for Every Engine

Wowie!

He—I married you thinking you were a clinging vine—and got poison ivy.

She—I made a slight mistake, too. I thought you were the sturdy oak—but it was all in your head.—Life.

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For Corns, Bunions, Tired and Aching Feet
AT ALL DRUGGISTS
Trial package and a Foot=Ease Walking Doll sent Free. Address ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE, Le Roy, N. Y.

Good Men

Good men must make themselves more evident as propagandists for goodness. Great men have almost invariably cried out their convictions.—The Congregationalist.

Sometimes we may learn more from a man's error than from his virtues.

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Say "Bayer"—Insist!
For Pain — Headache
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Safe — Accept only a Bayer package which contains proven directions
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists
Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

BABIES LOVE MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP
The Infants' and Children's Regulator
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Soap to Cleanse
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Try our new Shaving Stick.

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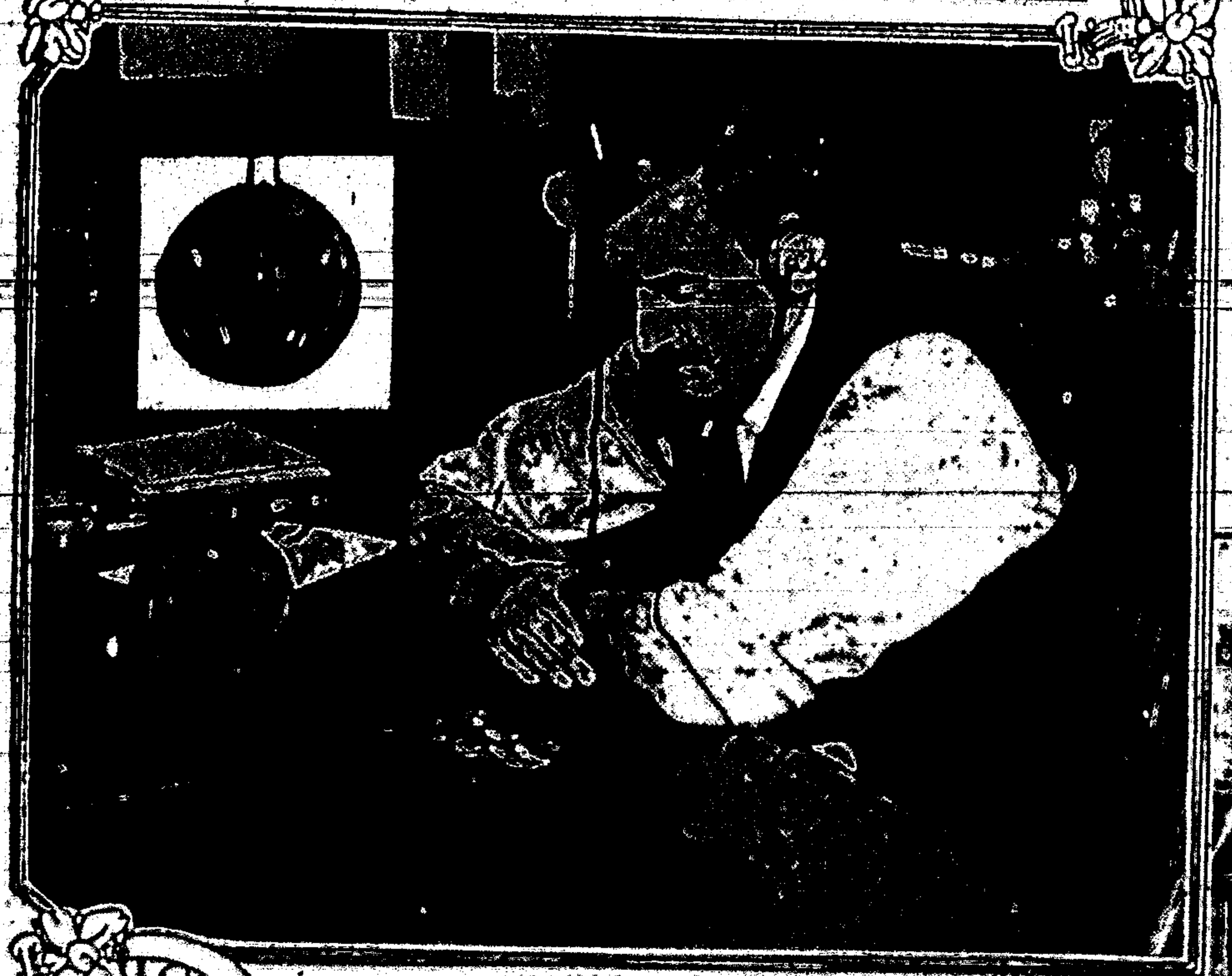
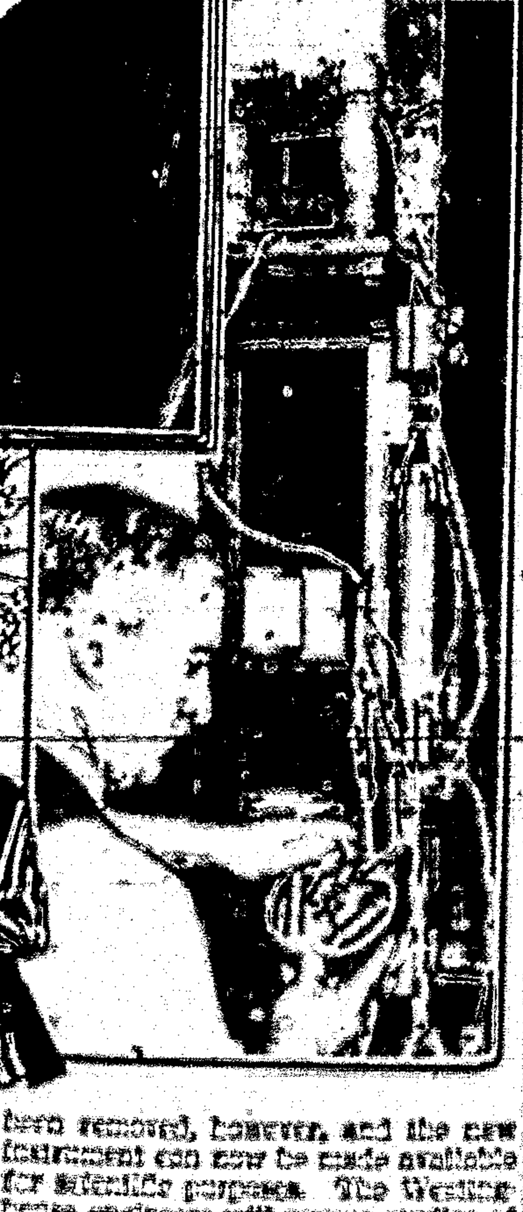
HELPFUL EYE WASH
[illegible] River, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

World of the "Ultra-Audible"



Science Opens New Domain to Human Senses



By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

YOU will admit without question that a person entirely deaf is badly handicapped. You presumably can figure out, by putting your imagination at work with your experience, what a very different world this would be if all its inhabitants had always been unable to hear sound. The importance of sound in the manifold activities of human life is inestimable.

Sound, for us, consists of air vibrations plus the human ear. Is the human ear any more perfect than the human eye? The microscope, to say nothing of the telescope, has revealed to us an entirely new world beyond man's unaided vision—and a world of inestimable importance.

Now comes the "Ultra-Audible Microphone" to reveal to us the new world of sound that is beyond the power of the human ear. Its possible discoveries are purely guesswork. They may be as important to man as the discoveries of the microscope.

Science owes most of its knowledge of the mechanism of the human ear to the telephone industry, which, in its search for a perfect telephone, was forced to study the mysteries of human speech and hearing. And here is the way the human ear works: The ear that we see is merely the sound-catcher. Entering, the sound first encounters the ear-drum, which it vibrates. Next are three little bones which magnify these vibrations. To the last bone is attached a small liquid-filled sack in the form of a spiral.

Inside this sack is the true organ of hearing. Take this organ out and unroll it and you have a tiny ladder about an inch and a quarter long, with several thousand separate rungs set closely together and longer at one end of the ladder than at the other. Each rung is a separate, tiny fiber and each has its tiny nerve through which it sends its message to the brain. Shrill sounds affect the short rungs of the ladder; deep sounds the other end. If the ladder is imperfect, hearing is imperfect. Deep sounds are produced by slow vibrations of the air; shrill sounds by rapid vibrations. There are persons who cannot hear high notes at all; others hear low notes imperfectly. Incidentally, some day we shall see people wearing "ear spectacles" just as people wear glasses for defective vision.

Study of the radio broadcasting problem brought about the invention of the ultra-audible microphone. Dr. Phillips Thomas of the research staff of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company is the inventor—he is shown here listening in on a moth. Practically all radio transmitters depend for their operation upon a thin disk of metal called a diaphragm. No diaphragm to date responds perfectly to musical sounds that have a very high number of vibrations. Dr. Thomas was working to remedy this defect. Says S. M. Kintner, director of the company's research laboratories:

"The best way to gain some conception of the possible importance of 'ultra-audible sounds' is to realize that the normal person is in the same relation to these sounds as the stone-deaf person is to audible sounds. Above the range of the human ear there is possibly a vastly greater variety of sounds which ought to be just as useful to us as are audible sounds. The ultra-audible microphone should be to the ear what the microscope is to the eye. Just what it will bring us, no one can say. But every invention that has extended the range of our senses has revolutionized our ideas, and this one is likely to do the same.

"Sound, of course, consists of air vibrations. When the rate of these vibrations is slow, say around 40 times a second, we hear a deep bass note. When the vibrations number 256 we hear the note we call 'middle C.' At 12,000 vibrations per second we reach the upper limit of musical sound for most ears. At 20,000 vibrations per second the sound passes beyond the reach of ordinary human hearing. The air can, however, vibrate at rates up to a million or more times a second, and it is highly probable that it is constantly doing so. Hence, there is a range of sounds, from 20,000 vibrations per second upwards to an unknown limit, of which we have hitherto lived in complete ignorance but which can now be studied by us.

"This instrument invented by Dr. Thomas consists essentially of a disk of insulating material to which two small electrodes are mounted diametrically opposite to each other. A high voltage is applied to these electrodes and there forms between them a 'glow-discharge,' which is neither a spark nor an arc, but a streak of soft, purplish light. This glow-discharge was found by Dr. Thomas to have the peculiar property of being affected by sound waves as conveyed by the air. When the sound waves strike it, it vibrates in sympathy with them and in doing so causes exactly corresponding changes in the flow of current to the electrodes.

"Telephone and radio transmitters are vibrated by sound. This makes the electric transmission of speech possible. Unfortunately, however, no diaphragm that has so far been designed responds perfectly to sounds having vibrations above 4,000 times a second. Since many musical sounds have vibrations higher than this rate, music broadcast by such transmitters is not perfect. Dr. Thomas was given the task of remedying this defect and discovered the fact that the glow-discharge would vibrate in perfect sympathy with every possible sound and hence was able to transmit music perfectly for broadcasting purposes.

"But its greater possibilities soon became evident. As far as can be determined, the glow-discharge will respond to any vibration up to the uttermost limit, whatever that may be. Hence by its use, all sounds in the ultra-audible region can be identified and studied with ease.

"Until recently the Thomas microphone was in an experimental state and Dr. Thomas himself was the only person able to make it perform properly. The imperfections have been removed, however, and the new instrument can now be made available for scientific purposes. The Westinghouse engineers will pursue studies of the ultra-audible field, but in all likelihood will confine their attention to subjects of immediate practical importance.

"The potential value of such an investigation is evident if we consider an allied field, namely, ether vibrations. For a long time men knew only two kinds of ether vibrations—heat and visible light. Since then scientific research has added other forms of ether vibrations, such as the X-rays, electric waves, ultra-violet or actinic rays, and radio waves. The great usefulness of all of these different forms of vibrations is common knowledge. Ultra-audible sound vibrations may prove to be equally valuable in many ways."

Col. George Fabyan may find his sound experiments facilitated by the use of the ultra-audible microphone. Colonel Fabyan's 600-acre estate near Geneva, Ill., contains world-famous laboratories devoted in part to the study of sound. There he is devoting his fortune to the solving of scientific enigmas. He is carrying on a big scale. There are 15 buildings on the Riverbank estate, as all the scientific workers live in special houses under a colony system. Colonel Fabyan himself has achieved fame as a cryptologist, an expert in the ciphering and deciphering of codes. Uncle Sam turned to him for aid in the World war and at one time more than 300 student officers were quartered there. Laboratory [illegible] codes, [illegible] cost this patriotic American at least a quarter of a million during the World war.

The sound laboratory—one of a dozen—contains a building within a building. This inside building has special foundations and walls and is soundproof, both from the outside and on the inside. In it is a collection of 75 organ pipes that range in size and tone. A piano, chimes and the largest collection of tuning forks in the world are also available. The transmission, reflection and absorption of sound are here studied perhaps more comprehensively than anywhere else on earth. In addition to the study of sound mechanics the experts are at work on the functions and peculiarities of the human ear.

Colonel Fabyan is not much more communicative about certain unusual researches in sound than the "silent Sphinx" mentioned by Senator Pat Harrison in his keynote speech at the Democratic convention. But it is known that some extraordinary discoveries will be made public sooner or later by the Riverbank laboratories.

Trimming Details to Bid for Favor

Forecasting the autumn mode has come to be one of the favorite pastimes of midsummer at the exclusive resorts on the continent, observes a fashion correspondent in the New York Herald-Tribune. The clothes worn at Biarritz, Deauville, Longchamps and other modish environs of Paris are closely scanned, and the slightest insinuation of something new is avidly seized upon by the observers, professional and otherwise, at these fashionable watering places. As a matter of fact, these resorts do exert a surprisingly strong prenatal influence over the lesser details of the approaching mode—an influence which will be more than usually potent this year because of the unusual variety of styles that the French designers are displaying.

There are numerous artistic innovations and elaborations, but there is no evidence of a new silhouette, although indications point toward an outline more involved than has been offered in many seasons. Sleeves, waistline and skirt length are essentially unchanged, and if these Olympic models be any criterion, it is apparent that the autumn mode will derive its variation from the intricate manipulation of trimming details. Plait, flounce, tunic, plaid fabric and the ensemble are the dominating features of the Colombes costumes.

Another manifestation of the urge toward plaids is seen in a three-piece costume of Philippe et Gaston, and consists of a plaid wool dress in beige tones, accompanied by a beige kasha coat matching one of the tones of the plaid. The coat is widely open at the front and has a shawl collar with squirrel cuffs.

For Formal Affairs.

Let it not be understood, however, that the vogue for plaids extends to formal clothes. It does not, save when developed in taffeta and chiffon, which are worn on dressy afternoon occasions. At the supplementary formal affairs exist full-skirted taffeta models in luminous plaids of rose, clear yellow and pale green are to set [illegible] upon the smartest dressers. Generally, though, the plaid design belongs to the field of sports clothes, and where it is not used for the costume itself it invariably makes its appearance as a trimming or an accessory. Thus, a plain beige or white kasha wool coat may have a plaid border, either woven in the cloth or cut from a plaid and applied in the form of a border. Or variegated sweater braids may be used to form plaid borders for plain cloths. This very charming idea is distinctly new. Many braided [illegible] woven in plaid designs are employed to give a touch of novelty to demurely toned coats or dresses. Some women who consider plaid effects too striking for the entire costume adopt them only for linings.

The plaid hat and the plaid scarf are two other important landscape notes. The large hat, woven in plaid design and either trimmed slightly or not at all is accompanied by a wool scarf, developed in the same plaid or in a different design with the same colorings.

The trend toward the ensemble is rapidly gaining momentum at every smart watering place on the Continent. For the benefit of those who do not know just what an ensemble is, it is explained by the translation of its name. Ensemble is a French word meaning together, and an ensemble costume is one in which two or more of the component parts are brought together by a fabric, color, pattern or trimming which is identical on each. Thus one ensemble may consist of a dress and coat, another of a hat and lining, a third of hat and parasol, and so on.

No radical change in autumn styles is indicated by the Olympic fashions, and this announcement is bound to cause disappointment among many who have confidently expected that fall would manifest fundamentally changed fashion tendencies. For them there is this consolation. While minor tendencies of the mode are often predicted before the openings, it is the custom of Paris to be entirely mute concerning basic changes until the actual moment when the new styles are launched. Which is possibly the case in the present instance.

The London Modes.

Since the early days of Vardon, Ray and the memorable Dohertys, England and the social sports have been indissolubly linked. From this alliance there has come a type of sportswomen's clothes which bears the stamp of London as clearly as the Jenny or Lanvin frock carries the mark of Paris. It is recognizable anywhere, and it is differentiated from the French sport frock in that it has a distinctly more fetching, active atmosphere. A glance at the British Empire exhibition at Wembley emphasizes this pure English sports clothes strain despite the fact that the models shown are the joint contribution of every section of the British empire, from South Africa to [illegible].

Tweed, cretonne, English and Scotch woolens and jerseys in many shades and colors are the principal sports fabrics seen at the exhibition. The typical frock is cut on simple lines and is characterized by either a complete absence or a minimum of trimming. There is no attempt at elaboration of details and, for once, Paris is entirely forgotten in a collection of [illegible] models which express the [illegible] sports costumes from other climes.

Sports coats of tweed, trimmed with [illegible], are particularly effective [illegible]. They may be used at the end of the game by the player, or they can be worn [illegible] and jumpers are also [illegible] for the same purposes as the others.

The Wembley exhibition also includes formal clothes but these accept the leadership of France and follow the trend of Paris except for the fabrics which are essentially British.

[illegible] The pattern of the lace is picked out with tiny beads on the net, and there is a looped bead fringe finishing the bottom of the [illegible]. A large cluster of flowers and grapes at the waistline and a second group on the right shoulder were the only touches of color on the cream ground of the lace.

The Youthful Clothes.

Youth may be fleeting, but no one will ever guess it if couture and couturier continue to cater to the assiduous taste of that portion of femininity who cannot understand that the belle of the 1905 prom has become quite archaic in the eyes of the 1924 flapper. The war started it—and since the cessation of hostilities the urge toward youthful clothes has rapidly gained momentum, until last season every new design, whether created for sub-deb or dowager, was motivated by the ideal of eternal youth.

Within certain limits this tendency is distinctly praiseworthy—no one wishes for a return of the times when mature women clothed themselves in sober, straight-laced garments and then settled down to become passive spectators to the end of their days, but when fashion sends forth grandmothers with short skirts, short hair and the much-acclaimed natural silhouette, it is obvious that something has [illegible] the esthetic vision of the creators of the mode.

Flesh Colored Crepe de Chine Costume, Chic Sports Model.

Charming Black Satin Serge Coat With Beige Ermine Collar.

Snakes Like Eggs

Persons who happen to be on intimate terms with snakes know that the reptiles are quite fond of eggs, and they are not at all discriminating as to the vintage of the eggs. To the snake an egg is an egg, and his snakeship relishes a tid-bit that has been lying around the barn for several weeks just as much as he does a newly-laid one. But it is not conceivable that the snake could get much satisfaction out of a china egg. A few days ago an Illinois woman looked into a nest in the hog pasture near some logs. She found nothing in it but a glass nest egg. Later in the day she looked again and the glass egg had disappeared. A little while afterward she went a third time to look for the glass egg. This time she found the nest occupied by a large bull snake. She called her husband and the snake was killed. Then they noticed part way down its body a conspicuous bulge. The snake was cut open and the glass egg found inside the body.

Pests Diminish Sheep

Australia's sheep herds diminished from 105,000,000 in 1891 to 78,000,000 in 1922, according to a statement just issued by the Australian Wool Growers' council. The decrease is greatest in the western part of New South Wales. The reasons given for the decrease include drought, adverse legislation, [illegible] and pests, notably dingoes.

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WELD LEADS ALL COLORADO COUNTIES IN FARM PRODUCTION

Denver.—Weld county is the banner county of Colorado in the quantity and value of agricultural resources as shown by returns to the State Immigration Department. It leads all counties in the production of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hogs, lambs, heifers broken for milch cows, horses, milch cows, bee stands and mileage of railroads.

Ten other counties rank ahead of it, however, in other lines. Yuma county came first in 1923 in the production of corn with a yield of [illegible] bushels, all raised on non-irrigated land and comprising 17 per cent of the state's crop. [illegible]

[illegible] county stood first in range cattle with [illegible] head, or [illegible] per cent of all in the state.

[illegible] county raised more sheep than any county, the number being [illegible], or [illegible] per cent of the total.

Las Animas county came first in coal with [illegible], or [illegible] per cent, or almost half of all the coal in Colorado. That county also ranks first in coal production.

[illegible] county topped the list with [illegible] bushels of winter wheat, or [illegible] per cent of the entire production.

[illegible]

U. S. Closes Railroad Accounts

Washington.—Accounts between the government and sixty railroads arising from the wartime operation have been closed and the railroad administration will collect [illegible] from six of them while paying [illegible] to the other two. The roads indebted to the government included Texas & Pacific, [illegible] & Northern, [illegible]. Accounts with short lines controlled temporarily by the government during the war and settled by the government included the paying to White Sulphur Springs & Yellowstone Park railway [illegible].

Naval Oil Lands Surveyed

Denver.—Rear Admiral Harry H. Rousseau of the civil engineering department of the United States Navy, recently appointed receiver for the Federal Naval Oil Reserve No. 1 in California, reached Denver after a survey of the huge deposits of oil shale in what is known as the government Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 1, in Colorado. Admiral Rousseau refused to comment on the results of his examination, saying that his report was for the navy only.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs Edward Sullivan, of White Oaks, is a patient at the Johnson hospital this week.

Mrs H. B. Hamilton was called to Roswell this week by the serious illness of her mother.

Mrs. Roy G. Skinner and the smaller children are in Las Cruces visiting Mrs. Skinner's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Bryan were here yesterday from their home in the Baca ranch country.

Miss Susie Vega arrived Saturday from Las Vegas to visit the various members of the Vega family.

The Kennedy girls are here from El Paso visiting their parents and other relatives and friends.

Attorney H. B. Hamilton and son Mayo returned this week from Estancia where they had been attending court.

E. M. Brickley, cashier of the First National Bank, went to Estancia Saturday, returning the following morning.

The board of county commissioners held a meeting this week and prepared a budget for the coming year. All members were present.

The board of town trustees met Monday evening in the office of the clerk. Bills amounting to $461.35 were submitted and ordered paid.

George J. Welshat was a business visitor from Jicarilla Tuesday. George is just as happy as of yore, and is in hearty accord with the political discord prevailing.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bentley left Wednesday for San Diego, California, to make their home. They were accompanied by a daughter who had been visiting them for a period and with whom they will make their home.

Mrs. Chas Lemon, accompanied by her little neice, left Wednesday for Decatur, Illinois. Mrs. Lemon will also visit relatives in Ohio before returning.

Geo. J. Dingwall, J. B. French and son Miller left Tuesday for an outing in the mountains in Taos county. They expect to return the coming week.

The baby of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Bogle, of Bogle, was badly scalded Monday, and has been treated at the Johnson hospital with satisfactory results.

A brand new 8½ pound boy put in an appearance last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ransom. Everybody getting along fine and feeling happy.

Mrs. Harold Wilcox spent the week-end with the Prehm family before the latter left for Germany. Mrs. Wilcox at one time resided here, but now makes her home at Duran.

Mrs. Harriett Robertson was down from Nogal Saturday. She reports activities at the Helen Rae mine, which she is operating, to be moving along with encouraging prospects.

The baby of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ewing, of the Mesa Ranger Station, has been quite ill this week. Medical treatment has brought relief, but the little one is still in a serious condition.

F. M. Lovelace, who had been suffering from a severe pain in his left side, was taken to Fort Stanton Tuesday by Dr. Johnson for an X-ray examination. A needle was inserted, following the examination, and five pints of fluid extracted.

A. S. McCamant was down yesterday from his Corona home. Mr. McCamant reports good rains in his section, and that range and farm conditions were never better. He says a heavy crop of beans will be harvested in the northern part of the county.

Major and Mrs. H. S. Campbell, accompanied by some friends, passed through this morning en route to El Paso. They had been up on the Pecos, at the Valley Ranch, for an outing.

P. R. Phillips and family were over Wednesday from their ranch east of Carrizo. Pete says his immediate section needs rain, although good rains have fallen in surrounding neighborhoods.

Rev. J. H. Skinner and granddaughter Frances, returned Monday from the Carlsbad country. Lute Skinner, a son, and his family moved there the past spring and engaged in farming, and Mr. Skinner says crops are in fine condition.

"Dink" Kahler, who is at the Citizens' Training Camp at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, has been promoted to a corporalcy. This is "Dink's" second year at the camp, and his splendid record last year, no doubt, is responsible for the present recognition.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ziegler leave next Sunday, in their auto, for a trip to the Grand Canyon, the Petrified Forest and other scenic points. They expect their daughter, Mrs. John Gutknecht, from Chicago tomorrow, who will join them; also Mr. Gutknecht, if it is possible for him to get away from business.

"The Covered Wagon" will be shown at the Crystal the first three nights of the coming week, 18th, 19th and 20th. All seats in the house are reserved for this show, with three prices. Tickets and reservations at Rolland's drug store. "The Covered Wagon" is conceded by the press to be the most interesting picture developed in years—strictly western, and filled with exciting situations on the trail. The Crystal management leased the films at a high price.

Methodist Picnic

The biggest thing in Methodism in Lincoln county is to happen Sunday, August 31, last Sunday in this month. All the Methodists from Arabe, Luna, Coyote, Nogal and Carrizozo are going to have one rousing big Basket Picnic Meeting. The best speakers among the laymen of the county are to supply the program, assisted by the musical talent of these churches. We expect every Methodist and everybody that would like to be a Methodist to be present with a well-filled basket will gather at the picnic grounds in time for dinner, then have an all-afternoon program. It's a get-together program to find out if the Methodists in the district are doing their duty.

Don't forget the date. The location at White Oaks will be announced later.

COMMITTEE.

Wanted for Felony

Willie Wright'd was arrested Monday by Sheriff Harris, on authority from Reno, Nevada. The prisoner, barely beyond his majority, is being held on the charge of issuing bad checks, also that of felony. Wright'd has been in this vicinity several days, sporting a fine Buick roadster, which the Nevada authorities also requested the sheriff to hold. That the accused has attributes his ability to sign his name can be successfully attested by at least one of our good citizens. An officer arrived this morning to convey the fugitive to Nevada.

Back from the Markets

Albert Ziegler returned yesterday from a two weeks' trip to St. Louis and Chicago, where he purchased a large line of fall and winter goods for Ziegler Bros. The merchandise will begin to arrive in a few days, and the general public is invited to visit this store and see the bargains it has to offer in reasonably-priced wearing apparel.

Admitted to the Bar

Mayo W. Hamilton, son of Attorney and Mrs. H. B. Hamilton, and who recently graduated from Washington and Lee University, passed a successful examination before the state board of bar examiners, at Santa Fe, Wednesday. He was admitted to practice and will enter the law office of his father. The young advocate has many friends who wish him a brilliant career in the practice of his chosen profession.

Sheep Conditions Good

The sanitary district over which Dr. H. E. Kemper presides, including Lincoln and adjoining counties, is almost free from the scabies. Dr. Kemper tells us, and in Lincoln county, he says, there is not a single sheep infected. Close inspection and a definite co-operation between federal and state authorities have been the means of bringing about this favorable condition, which directly resulted from the retention of qualified and competent men by the State Sanitary Board. Dr. Kemper is highly gratified with the systematic co-operation the state has given in the suppression of disease among range stock.

Missionary Society

The Women's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the home of Mrs. J. M. Beck on Tuesday afternoon, the 19th inst. The presence of all members and others is invited.

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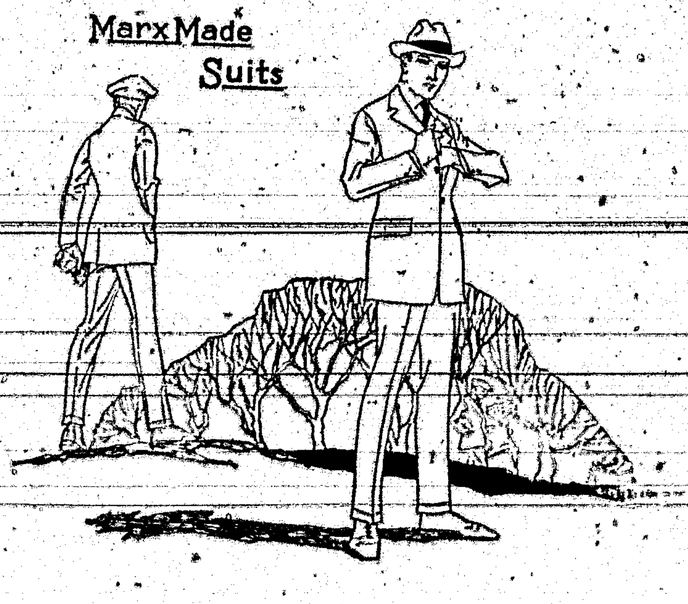

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