Carrizozo News

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

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Santa Fe Letter

(From Our Correspondent)

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.

The Gila Forest State Fish Hatchery located at Jenks Cabin, Catron county, is now in operation and will soon put out a consignment of 300,000 trout fry and fingerlings, according to an announcement from the office of Mrs Grace B. Melaven, state game warden.

Located in a section inaccessible from the main hatchery at Valley Ranch on the Upper Pecos the Gila Forest one-man hatchery will restock a territory that had been entirely depleted of trout. Working in co-operation with the U. S. Forestry Service, the state game warden's office has been enabled to construct the Gila hatchery without special appropriation.

In stocking the Gila hatchery it was necessary to pack materials in on horseback 26 miles from Cliff. Transported originally from Denver, and repacked several times enroute, the consignment reached the hatchery without loss.

In the interest of adequate fish propagation, the state game warden's office has adopted the policy of using home spawning waters in obtaining trout eggs. In 1923 50,000 native eggs were taken; in 1924 the amount was raised to 400,000 eggs. It is calculated that a total of two million eggs will be taken from the state's own pens in 1923, effecting a saving of $3,000 in money and approximately 300,000 trout fry.

Byron O. Beall, secretary of the state tax commission, has been selected as one of four speakers to address the National Tax Association in its annual meeting at St. Louis, Sept. 15. His selection is as result of the request of former Governor Lowden of Illinois, who heard Mr. Beall make a a short talk last year on the methods of the New Mexico tax commission, and desired to have the plan gone into in detail.

Other speakers will be Ben L. Yeagy of Massachusetts, R. C. Yeagy of Columbia University, and Phillip Zoercher of Indiana. Mr. Beall's selection is a high tribute both to the impressionable personal work he has made on tax experts of the country and to the excellence of the manner New Mexico is using in solving its various tax problems.

In regard to the honor done New Mexico, Mr. Beall said: "If our handling of the tax problems of New Mexico has been of sufficient merit to attract so much attention in the wealthier states, I am glad to be of some service to New Mexico and appreciate the opportunity of passing on the ideas of our commission to others. It just proves that after all the years of clamoring about theories that taxation and public finance have been found to be simply the handling of practical business matters in a business way."

Hinkle Consents to Run for Governor

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—Yielding to pressure from all sides, Governor Jim Hinkle has finally consented to allow his name to be placed before the Democratic convention in Santa Fe as a candidate for renomination subject to the will of the convention.

It is said that personal choice would prompt Governor Hinkle to return to his private business which has been neglected during his term of office. It is because of this desire that the Governor has refused to be an active candidate for renomination and has discouraged his friends from acting on his behalf, preferring to allow the record of his administration to speak for itself. Governor Hinkle has stuck close to office and resisted all appeals to declare his candidacy for renomination.

His consent now has been won by the insistence of his friends that he must stand as representative of an administration that has made a record for efficiency and economy. It is said that his extreme care in the selection of state appointees and especially of state boards has resulted in the correction of such notoriously rotten spots as the State Asylum, Normal University and the State Penitentiary. Governor Hinkle's decision to waive his personal wishes and abide by the desire of the Democratic nominating convention is said by prominent leaders to be the one essential necessary for a victory surpassing the smashing one of two years ago.

Democrats of County Hold Big Convention

Pursuant to call, Democratic delegates from all portions of Lincoln county assembled in the court house at Carrizozo Tuesday morning for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and for the election of delegates to represent Lincoln county in the state and district conventions at Santa Fe. When Chairman Jno. A. Haley, of the County Central Committee, called the convention to order at 10:00 a. m. and the delegates had been seated within the railing of the district court room, it was found that there were present, in person and by proxy, 130 votes—the largest convention in the history of Lincoln county. The court room proper was comfortably filled with visitors, who followed closely the deliberations of the convention during its sessions.

A. H. Norton was chosen temporary chairman and Miss Grace Jones temporary secretary. After the appointment of committees and the adoption of reports submitted, the temporary organization was made permanent, and the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the various county offices. A motion was adopted that a candidate must receive a majority of the convention—72 votes—before being declared the nominee.

The first on the order of business was a candidate for county clerk. The name of Mrs. Lotah L. Miller was presented, and there being no other nominations the secretary was authorized to cast the entire vote of the convention for Mrs. Miller, and she was declared the nominee for clerk.

The next in order was a candidate for county treasurer, and M. B. Paden being the only one considered and presented for that position, was declared the nominee by acclamation.

The convention then took a recess at the noon hour, and upon reconvening the real tug of war took place. A number of contests followed, some of them involving numerous ballots, and they were, at different periods, close and interesting.

The first contest came on the nomination for assessor. Three names were presented, viz: E. C. Dow, Harry A. Gallacher and C. C. Merchant. The ballot ran into the 8th, with varying fortunes, when Dow's name was withdrawn, and the contest became a dead heat between Gallacher and Merchant. Finally, on the 10th ballot, Merchant received the necessary vote to put him over, and his nomination, on behalf of the supporters of Mr. Gallacher, was made unanimous.

Nominations for sheriff came next, and the battle for the place was similar to the one that had just taken place over that for assessor, the difference being that there were four names for the consideration of the convention. They were A. S. McCamant, Harry Straley, A. H. Aguayo and A. J. Coffey. On the first ballot each candidate received generous support, and the second ballot showed little change. Straley's name was withdrawn on the 3rd ballot, and the balloting continued, with unimportant changes, until the 6th, when the name of A. J. Coffey was withdrawn, leaving only Aguayo and McCamant as contenders. On this ballot McCamant closely approached the required number to nominate, and on the 7th, and final, ballot received the necessary majority and was declared the nominee; but Aguayo had shown himself to be a worthy opponent and was in the lead on some of the ballots.

For probate judge, the present incumbent, W. E. Kimbrell, was nominated by acclamation.

For county school superintendent, Mrs. Louise H. Cox, the present popular superintendent, was tendered the nomination, but declined, for business reasons, which the convention respected, but, nevertheless, regretfully. The names of Mrs. S. H. Nickels and Miss Mary Fritz were then placed in nomination. Miss Fritz led in the ballot that followed, although she did not receive the 72 votes necessary to a choice; yet Mrs. Nickels graciously withdrew and asked that Miss Fritz be declared the nominee by acclamation, which was done.

For commissioner from the first district, the name of E. C. Dow was placed before the convention, and there being no other named for the position, he was declared the nominee by acclamation.

Two men were placed in nomination for commissioner from the second district—J. H. Benson and T. J. Straley. The ballot showed a majority favorable to Benson, and on motion of the Straley supporters his nomination was made unanimous.

Only one name was proposed for commissioner from the third district, I. N. Wingfield, and he was made the unanimous choice of the convention.

John E. Hall, Jr., and Mrs. James Cavanaugh were formally placed before the convention for member of the legislature from the 16th district. The result of the ballot showed a lead for Mr. Hall, and the opposition moved that Mr. Hall be declared the unanimous choice of the convention, and it was so ordered.

For county surveyor, J. A. Brubaker was chosen by acclamation.

The following delegates were selected to represent Lincoln county in the Democratic state and district conventions which convene in Santa Fe September 15:

Mrs. L. H. Cox, Mrs. C. B. Barber, Judge John Y. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Burk, Mrs. E. S. Coldren, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. Haley, John E. Hall, Jr., Henry Hoffman, Mrs. A. C. Clymer, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Harris and A. D. Brownfield.

Under a resolution adopted, no proxies are allowed and the delegates present were authorized to cast the entire vote of the delegation.

Following the selection of precinct committeemen, the convention, at midnight, adjourned sine die.

Prosecutions Under State Game Laws

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—A record of twenty prosecutions and convictions has been achieved by Tom Farmer, a deputy game warden of the Cimarron River region, according to an announcement from the office of Mrs. Grace B. Melaven, State Game and Fish Warden. Farmer's record has been made since his appointment June 21st of this year, and brings the total of prosecutions to date under the first seventeen months of Mrs. Melaven's term up to eighty-one.

When interviewed, Mrs. Melaven stated that while she had carefully selected her patrolmen on their ability and willingness to apprehend game law violators, it is her opinion that violations have not been as numerous as in years past, due to the 1923 compilation of the State game laws having been furnished all wardens, justices of the peace and others desirous of informing themselves just what the game laws are.

Heretofore, there has been a reluctance on the part of those interested to look up the game law in question; but the compilation made by the Department under Mrs. Melaven's administration has been carefully indexed and sectionized, and being certified by the Secretary of State has been eagerly accepted by court officials and sportsmen as an authoritative compendium of all the game laws now in force.

A Laboratory for Testing Road Materials

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—A laboratory for the testing of road materials is being established at the New Mexico State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Las Cruces.

Testing of road materials in the past has been handled for the State Highway Department by the Pierce laboratories of Denver and El Paso. While the work done at these commercial laboratories has been satisfactory, the establishment of its own laboratory will mean a great economy to the state. It will reduce the cost of testing and enable the Department to carry on research work of local road materials in a scientific way not before possible. Both convenience and financial saving in this work to improve state road conditions will be effected, College and Department officials believe.

The co-operation of the State College with the Highway Department will be a substantial aid in bringing about improved conditions of state roads.

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THE HIGHGRADER

By Wm. MacLeod Raine

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"SAVE US!"

SYNOPSIS.—Word that their nightly frolics are distasteful to a party of "high-toned Britishers" 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, Jack 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 broncho 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. Captain Kilmeny and his sister realize that Jack is their cousin. His participation in the robbery seems assured. Jack meets Moya and convinces 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. With Jack Kilmeny his prisoner, the sheriff makes a short stay at the Lodge. Jack on leaving, takes the captain's hat instead of his own. In Jack's hat Moya and India discover a paper giving directions for finding a package. Captain Kilmeny and the two girls find it—the money stolen from the fair association. Convinced that Jack is altogether unworthy of her thoughts, Moya becomes engaged to Captain Kilmeny, who has long been her suitor. Meeting Jack, Moya frankly tells him the discovery of the "loot" has convinced her he is a thief. She incidentally reveals the fact that Captain Kilmeny is on his way to return the money. Jack leaves her. The captain is held up and robbed of the cash. Jack admits the hold-up, explains the mystery and is restored to the confidence of the visitors. Moya and Joyce Seldon are caught in a blizzard.

CHAPTER VIII—Continued

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Moya spoke with a businesslike cheerfulness meant to deceive her friend. She knew it must be her part to lead. Joyce was as soft and about as competent as a kitten to face a crisis like this. She was a creature all curves and dimples, sparkling with the sunshine of life like the wavelets of a glassy sea. But there was in her an instinctive shrinking from all pain and harshness. When her little world refused to smile, as very rarely it did for her, she shut her eyes, stopped her ears, and pouted. Against the implacable conditions that confronted them now she could only whimper her despair.

They waited with loose reins for the ponies to move. The storm beat upon them, confining their vision to a sphere within reach of their outstretched arms. Only the frightened wails of Joyce and the comforting words of her friend could be heard in the clutch of the wind. The ponies, feeling themselves free, stirred restlessly. Moya clucked to her roan and patted his neck encouragingly.

"Good old Billy. Take us home, old fellow," she cried.

Presently the horse began to move, [illegible] at first, but soon with a [illegible] that suggested purpose. Moya [illegible] with her chill fingers the rope [illegible] to her saddle, and threw one end to her friend.

"Tie it tight to the saddle horn, Joyce—with a double knot," she ordered. "An' keep your hand on it to see that it doesn't come undone."

"I can't tie it. My hands are frozen. I'm freezing to death."

Moya made fast one end of the rope and then slipped from the saddle. The other end she tied securely to the saddle horn of her friend. She stripped from her hands the heavy riding gauntlets she wore and gave them to Joyce.

"Put these on and your hands will be warmer. Don't give up. Sit tight and buck up. If you do we'll be all right."

"But I can't . . . dreadful. . . . How far do we have to go?"

"We'll soon hit the road. Then we can go faster."

Moya swung to her saddle again stiffly, and they took up the march in the driving storm, which was growing every minute more fierce and bitter. The girl did not dare give way to her own terror, for she felt if she should become panic-stricken all would be lost. She tried to remember how long people could live in a blizzard. Had she not read of some men who had been out two days in one and yet reached safety?

The icy blast bit into her, searched through to her bones and sapped her strength. More than once she drew up the rope with her icy hands to make sure that Joyce was still in the saddle. She found her there blue from exposure, almost helpless, but still faintly responsive to the call of life.

The horses moved faster, with more certainty, so that Moya felt they had struck a familiar trail. But in her heart she doubted whether either of the riders would come to shelter alive. The ponies traveled upward into the hills.

Joyce, lying forward helpless across the saddle horn, slid gently to the ground. Her friend stopped. What could she do. Once she had descended, it would be impossible to get back into the saddle.

Searching the hillside, the girl's glance was arrested by a light. She could not at first believe her good fortune. From the saddle she slipped to the ground in a huddle, stiffly found her feet again, and began to clamber up the stiff incline. Presently she made out a hut. Stumblingly, she staggered up till she reached the door and fell heavily against it, clutching at the latch so that it gave to her hand and sent her lurching into the room. Her knees doubled under her and she sank at the feet of one of two men who sat beside a table playing cards.

The man leaped up as if he had seen a ghost. "Goddlemighty, it's a woman!"

"My friend . . . she's outside . . . at the foot of the hill . . . save her," the girl's white lips framed.

They slipped on mackinaw coats and disappeared into the white swirling night. Moya crouched beside the red-hot stove, and life slowly tingled through her frozen veins, filling her with sharp pain. To keep back the groans she had to set her teeth. It seemed to her that she had never endured such agony.

After a time the men returned, carrying Joyce between them. They put her on the bed at the far corner of the room, and one of the men poured from a bottle on the table some whisky. This they forced between her unconscious lips. With a shivering sigh she came back to her surroundings.

Moya moved across to the group by the bed.

"I'll take care of her if you'll look after the horses," she told the men.

One of them answered roughly. "The horses will have to rough it. This ain't any night for humans to be hunting horses."

"They can't be far," Moya pleaded.

Grudgingly the second man spoke. "Guess we better get them, Dave. They were down where we found the girl. We can stable them in the tunnel."

*Left to herself, Moya unlaced the shoes of Miss Seldon. Vigorously she rubbed her feet and limbs till the circulation began to be restored. Joyce cried and writhed with the pain, while the other young woman massaged and cuddled her in turn. The worst of the suffering was past before the men returned, stamping snow from their feet and shaking it from their garments over the floor.

"A h—l of a night to be out in," the one called Dave growled to his fellow.

"Did you get the horses?" Moya asked timidly.

"They're in the tunnel." The ungracious answer was given without a glance in her direction.

They were a black-avised, ill-favored pair, these miners upon whose hospitality fate had thrown them. Foreigners of some sort they were, Cornishmen, Moya guessed. But whatever their nationality they were primeval savages untouched by the fourteen centuries of civilizing influences since their forbears ravaged England. To the experienced minds of these exhausted young women there was a suggestion of apes in the huge muscle-bound shoulders and the great rough hands at the ends of long gnarled

Stumblingly, She Staggered Up Till She Reached the Door.

arms. Small shifty black eyes, rimmed with red from drink, suggested cunning, while the loose-lipped heavy mouths added more than a hint of brutality. It lent no comfort to the study of them that the Moya whisky bottle was two-thirds empty.

They slouched back to their cards and their bottle. It had been bad enough to find them sullen and inhospitable, but as the liquor stimulated their animosity, [illegible] it was worse to feel the [illegible] eyes steal, now and again, toward them. Joyce, sleeping fitfully in the arms of Moya, woke with a start to see them drinking together at the table.

"I don't like them. I'm afraid of them," she whispered.

"We mustn't let them know it," Moya whispered in her ear.

For an hour she had been racked by fears, had faced unflinchingly their low laughs and furtive glances.

Now one of the men spoke. "From Goldbanks?"

"Yes."

"You don't live there."

"No. We belong to the English party—Mr. Verinder's friends."

"Oh, Verinder's friends. And which of you is his particular friend?" The sneer was unmistakable.

"We started out this afternoon for wild flowers and the storm caught us," Moya hurried on.

"So you're Verinder's friends, are you? Well, we don't think a whole lot of Mr. Verinder out here."

Moya knew now that the mention of Verinder's name had been a mistake. The relations between the mine owners and the workmen in the camp were strained, and as a foreign non-resident capitalist the English millionaire was especially obnoxious. Moreover, his supercilious manners had not helped to endear him since his arrival.

The man called Dave got to his feet with a reckless laugh. "No free lodgings here for Mr. Verinder's friends. You'n got to pay for your keep, my dears."

Miss Dwight looked at him with unflinching eyes which refused to understand his meaning. "We'll pay whatever you ask and double the amount after we reach camp."

"Don't want your dirty money. Gi' us a kiss, lass. That's fair pay. We ain't above kissing Verinder's friends if he is a rotten slave driver."

Moya rose to her slender height, and the flash of courage blazed in her eyes.

"Sit down," she ordered.

The man stopped in his tracks, amazed at the resolution of the slim tall girl.

"Go on, Dave. Don't let her bluff you," his companion urged.

The miner laughed and moved forward.

"You coward, to take advantage of two girls driven to you by the storm. I didn't think the man lived that would do it," panted Moya.

"You'n got a bit to learn, miss. What's the use of gettin' your Dutch up? I ain't good enough for 'ee, like enough."

The girl held up a hand. "Listen!"

They could hear only the wild roar of the storm outside and the low sobs of Joyce as she lay crouched on the bed.

"Well?" he growled. "I'm listenin'. What, then?"

"I'd rather go out into that white death than stay here with such creatures as you are."

"Doan't be a fool, lass. Us'n won't hurt 'ee any," the second man reassured roughly.

"You'll stay here where it's warm. But you'll remember that we're boss in this shack. You'n came without being asked. I'm d—d if you'll ride your high horse over me."

"Go on, Dave. Tak' your kiss, man."

Then the miracle happened. The door opened, and out of the swirling wind-tossed snow came a Man.

CHAPTER IX

Out of the Storm a Man

He stood blinking in the doorway, white-sheeted with snow from head to heel. As his eyes became accustomed to the light they passed with surprise from the men to the young women. A flash of recognition lit in them, but he offered no word of greeting.

Plainly he had interrupted a scene of some sort. The leer on the flushed face of Dave, the look of embarrassed [illegible] in that of the girl facing him, the sheer panic-stricken terror of her crouching companion, all told him as much. Nor was it hard to guess the meaning of that dramatic moment he had by chance chosen for his entrance. His alert eyes took in every detail, asked questions but answered none, and in the end ignored much.

"What are you doing here?" demanded one of the miners.

"Been out to the Jack Pot and was on my way back to town. Got caught in the storm and struck for the nearest shelter. A bad night out, Trefoyle." He closed the door, moved forward into the room, and threw off his heavy overcoat.

Moya had recognized him from the first instant. Now Joyce too saw who he was. She twisted lithely from the bed, slipped past Moya, past the miners, and with the sob of a frightened child caught at his hand and arm.

"Oh, Mr. Kilmeny, save us . . . save us."

Jack nodded reassuringly. "It's all right. Don't worry."

She clung to him, shivering back to self-control. This man's presence spelled safety. In the high-laced boots of a mining man, he showed a figure well-knit and graceful, springy with youth, but carrying the poise of power. His clean-cut bronzed face backed the promise; so too did the ease of his bearing.

Moya gave a deep sigh of relief and sat down on the edge of the bed, grown suddenly faint. All but her burden was lifted to stronger shoulders.

"You ain't wanted here, Jack Kilmeny," the standing miner said angrily. He was undecided what to do, perplexed and angry at this unexpected hindrance.

"Seems to be a difference of opinion about that, Peale," retorted the newcomer lightly, kicking snow from the spurs and the heels of his boots.

"Trefoyle and me own this cabin. You'll sing small, by gad, or you'll get out."

"You wouldn't put a dog out on a night like this, let alone a man. It would be murder," Kilmeny answered mildly.

"There's horses in the tunnel. You can bed wi' them."

Jack glanced around, took in the whisky bottle and their red-rimmed eyes. He nodded agreement.

"Right you are, boys. We three will move over to the tunnel and leave the house to the women."

"You ain't got the say here, not by a d—n sight, Jack Kilmeny. This'll be the way of it. You'll git out. We'll stay. Understand?" Peale ground out between set teeth.

Jack smiled, but his eyes were like steel. "Suppose we go over to the shaft-house and talk it over, boys. We'll all understand it better then."

Kilmeny still stood close to the red-hot stove. He was opening and closing his fingers to take the stiffness of the frost out of them.

"By G—d, no! You go—we stay. See?"

The young man was now rubbing industriously the thumb and forefinger of his right hand with the palm of his left.

"No, I don't see that, Peale. Doesn't sound reasonable to me. But I'll talk it over with you both—in the shaft-house."

Jack's eyes were fastened steadily on Peale. The man was standing close to a shelf in a corner of the cabin. The shelf was in the shadow, but Kilmeny guessed what lay upon it. He was glad that though his legs were still stiff and cold the fingers of his right hand had been massaged to a supple warmth.

"You be warm now, lad. Clear out," warned the big Cornishman.

"Build 'ee a fire in the tunnel, mon," suggested Trefoyle.

"We'll all go or we'll all stay. Drop that, Peale."

The last words rang out in sharp command. Quicker than the eye could follow Kilmeny's hand had brushed up past his hip and brought with it a shining thirty-eight.

Taken by surprise, Peale stood stupidly, his hand still on the shelf. His fingers had closed on a revolver, but they had *found* the barrel instead of the butt.

"Step forward to the table, Peale—with your hand empty. That's right. Now listen. These young women have got to sleep. They're fagged to exhaustion. We three are going over to the shaft-house. Anything you've got to say to me can be said there. Understand?"

The man stood in a stubborn sullen silence, but his partner spoke up.

"Ye gang along, Kilmeny, eh?"

"No. We'll leave them here."

"Good enough, eh, Peale?"

Trefoyle's small eyes glittered. Slyly he winked to his partner to agree, then got a lantern, lit it clumsily, and shuffled out with Peale at his heels.

Joyce clung to Jack's arm, bewitchingly helpless and dependent. A queer thrill went through him at the touch of her soft finger tips.

"You won't leave us," she implored. "You wouldn't, would you?"

"Only for a little while. Bolt the door. Don't open it unless I give the word." He stepped across to Moya and handed her his revolver. In a very low voice he spoke to her. "Remember. You're not to open unless I tell you to let me in. If they try to break the door shoot through it at them waist high. Shoot to kill. Promise me that."

Her dark eyes met and searched his. The faintest quiver of the lip showed that she knew what was before him. "I promise," she said in the same low voice.

Moya bolted the door after him and sat down trembling by the table, the revolver in her shaking hand. She knew he had gone to fight for them and that he had left his weapon behind according to agreement. He was going against odds just as his father had done before him in that memorable fight years ago. If they beat him they would probably kill him. And what chance had one slender man against two such giants. She shuddered.

"What are they going to do, Moya?" whispered Joyce.

Her friend looked at her steadily. "Didn't you hear? They said they wanted to talk over the arrangements."

"Yes, but—didn't it seem to you—? Why did he give you that pistol?"

"Oh, just so that we wouldn't be afraid."

Hand in hand they sat. Their hearts beat like those of frightened rabbits. The wail of the wind screaming outside seemed the cry of lost souls. Was murder being done out there while they waited?

Kilmeny strode after the Cornishmen with the light-footed step of a night nurse. Beside the huge miners he looked slight, but the flow of his rippling muscles was smooth and hard as steel. He had been in many a rough and tumble fray. The saying went in Goldbanks that he "had the goat" and could whip his weight in wildcats. There was in him the fighting edge, that stark courage which shakes the nerve of a man of lesser mettle. He knew that tonight he needed it if ever he did. For these men were strong as bears and had as little remorse.

Inside the shaft-house, his quick glance swept the dimly lighted room and took in every detail.

Trefoyle put the lantern down on a shelf and turned to the man who had interfered with them. "Is't a fight ye want, mon?"

Kilmeny knew the folly of attempting argument or appeal to their sense of right. Straight to business he cut. "I'm not hunting one. But I reckon this is up to me. I'll take you one at a time—unless you'd rather try it two to one and make sure."

His sneer stung. Peale tore off his coat with an angry roar.

"By G—d, I'm good enough for you."

Head down like a bull, he rushed at his foe. Jack sidestepped and lashed out at him as he shot past. Peale went down heavily, but scrambled awkwardly to his feet and flung himself forward again. This time

Kilmeny Threw Away His Drill and Fought It Out With Peale.

Kilmeny met him fairly with a straight left, tilted back the shaggy head, and crossed with the right to the point of the jaw.

As the fellow went to the floor the second time Jack was struck heavily on the side of his face and knocked from his feet upon the body of the Cornishman. Even as he fell Kilmeny knew that Trefoyle had broken faith. He rolled over quickly, so that the latter, throwing himself heavily on top of him, kneed his partner instead of Jack.

His great hands gripped the young man as he wriggled away. By sheer strength they dragged him back. Kilmeny wrapped his legs around Trefoyle to turn over. He heard a groan and guessed the reason. The muscular legs clenched tighter the man above him, moved slowly up and down those of his foe. With a cry of pain the Cornishman flung himself to one side and tore loose. His trouser legs were ripped from thigh to calf and blood streamed down the limb. The sharp rowels of Kilmeny's spurs had sunk into the flesh and saved their owner.

Jack staggered to his feet half dazed. Peale was slowly rising, his murderous eyes fixed on the young man. The instinct of self-preservation sent the latter across the room to a pile of steel drills. As the two men followed he stooped, caught up one of the heavy bars, and thrust with a short-arm movement for Trefoyle's head. The man threw out his hands and keeled over like a stuck pig.

Kilmeny threw away his drill and fought it out with Peale. They might have been compared to a rapier and a two-handed broadsword. Jack was more than a skilled boxer. He was a cool punishing fighter, one who could give as well as take. Once Peale cornered him, bent evidently on closing and crushing his ribs with a terrific bear hug. It would have been worth a dozen lessons from a boxing master to see how the young man fought him back with jabs and uppercuts long enough to duck under the giant's arms to safety.

Figure out, if you can, the result of the fight and what happens after the fight is finished. Would Jack be justified in killing the two men?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Crusoe's Island

Prolonged steamship trips are more popular than ever and not a few are announcing tours which include a visit to San Fernandez island, the traditional scene of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe." Alexander Selkirk, it will be remembered, was marooned on this island for four years, and his experiences very probably suggested "Crusoe" to Defoe, but the author really put his hero ashore on an island near the mouth of the "great river Orinoco," which is separated by 10,000 miles of sea water from San Juan Fernandez.

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NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT BETTER THAN EVER

Pueblo.—When the premium list was made up for the 1924 Colorado State fair an extra amount of time and thought was expended on the Needlework department. More money was devoted to worth while things and a lot of unnecessary fancy work articles were eliminated. Miss Mae Gallagher, superintendent in this department, and Mrs. Blanche Hyde, clothing expert of the extension service at the Agricultural College, who acts as judge in this department, made out the prize list on the following basis: That there are changes in styles of needlework just as frequently as there are changes in styles in clothing. To make the department useful in teaching better color, better design. To inspire a desire for more attractive and more suitable clothing and more attractive articles for house furnishings.

The women's departments at the Colorado State Fair are very important and very attractive. No woman can visit the exhibits and study the efforts of her sisters without being benefited. Whether a woman lives on a farm or her life is circumscribed by paved streets, she finds life more worth while if she is learning, broadening her scope—and a visit to the exhibits of sewing embroidering, canning and baking does that very thing for every woman, enlarges her viewpoint and makes her happier.

Soldiers Make Attack

Honolulu.—More than 100 soldiers attacked and injured a number of persons in the Kalihi district in revenge for an assault upon a soldier by gangsters recently. Both civilian and military police were called to quell the disturbance. No arrests were made. The soldier attacked had both jaws broken. One Japanese was among the persons injured.

Near Beer Blinds Man

Los Angeles.—Blindness, caused by the explosion of a keg of near beer is made the basis of a damage suit on file in the Superior Court at Los Angeles. The plaintiff, William E. Foster, asks judgment of $26,000 against the brewers and bottlers who sold him a barrel of near beer which exploded and put out his right eye.

Filipinos Eager for U. S. Good Will

Manila.—Addressing a Rotary Club luncheon, Manuel Roxas, speaker of the Philippines House of Representatives, declared that the Filipinos before and during 1921, were aspiring only for the independence of the Philippines under the protection of the United States. It was only after the publication of the report of the Wood-Forbes mission, sent to the islands by President Harding, in 1921, to report on the progress of government authorized by the Jones bill, that the Filipinos adopted the slogan of complete, immediate and absolute independence, said the speaker.

Mexicans Kill Rancher

Calexico.—Frank W. Dunne, well-known American rancher, died at Calexico, Calif., as the result of gunshot wounds said to have been inflicted by five Mexicans caught by Dunne in the act of robbing his vineyard. The shooting occurred at Dunne's ranch, five miles south of Mexicali, Mexico.

Alaskans Facing Grazing Problem

Cordova.—Alaska Eskimos with their large reindeer herds on the Seward peninsula are facing the same problem that sheepmen did in the western states years ago, according to William T. Lopp, superintendent of the Alaska division of the bureau of education. "There are no land leasing or grazing laws in the north and, regardless of the natives' prior rights to the land, their reindeer herds are being slowly crowded out," said Superintendent Lopp.

Dash and Beauty in Milady's Garb

This is the time of year when, more than at any other, one longs to loaf and invite one's soul to be far away from the complications of life and from such vexing matters as that of dress, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Times.

Happily, this is a day when "everything goes," when one is expected to express one's self, and when individuality is approved, even when it might properly be translated as "peculiarity." Such diversity of styles, such latitude, such extremes in dress have never been known in the past, and never before in the history of modern fashions has the unconventional been so conventional.

Originality is at a premium. The demand for the unusual has become so keen that artists having a high quality of talent are devoting themselves without apology to the designing of women's clothes. There have resulted many beautiful and artistic modes that help greatly to dignify the subject.

Ciel Blue Chiffon Dance Frock Heavily Beaded in Crystal.

Many examples are presented in the latest styles to illustrate the fancy for color which has made this season one of real beauty. Every type of gown and garment, from the most casual to the most formal, is shown in symphonies of color, in grace of line, and with a fine sense of suitability. Radical changes are adapted with skill, and the picture value is emphasized in many artistic ways. The sportswoman has created a style of dress, and the designers who have taken it for their motif have created more chic and really smart frocks and coats and hats, with every detail and accessory, than have ever been shown before.

The athletic girl who takes the place of the milky tailored "young lady" of former seasons is a creature of life and dash and grace, of vitality and poise. These qualities are reflected in the togs in which she makes her proud young appearance to do her bit in helping win laurels for her country and herself.

May Display Individuality.

Extravagance and eccentricities are individual, but such broad fields have been searched for novelty and such extremes have been harmonized that nothing startles today, and anything, so it is not commonplace, is liked. What is popularly known as sports dress has come to be, in a way, a costume for general utility. Fashionable women of today have tempered with common sense the whole subject of dress, the tendency being to simplify, to make as comfortable as possible, the ceremony of dressing. In grandmother's day the belles of Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, Narragansett and White Sulphur spent the long, warm summer days and evenings dressing, changing many times, displaying as large and as varied a wardrobe as money and time permitted, and making the whole water-place season a time of laborious effort in the cause of vanity.

It is all quite different now. Smart simplicity is the keynote of the day—some of it elaborate simplicity, to be sure. Most of the uncomfortable features of women's dress have gradually been laid aside—stays and bones and crinoline and the other things that made fashionable dress a barbaric business. Now health, ease, utility, clearly expressed in terms of becomingness and style, are the standard, and any departure from these, and inclination to fussiness, is the reverse of smartness.

The ideal dress for the less pretentious places is an all-day frock, or practically such—something for morning—for whatever activities there may be in sports or outing, and for carrying on past luncheon, with no need to change until tea time, perhaps not until dinner.

Early in the spring at Paris, French women dressed thus, and one saw many smartly dressed Parisiennes shopping, at luncheon, even at tea, in the swagger restaurants, wearing the informal frock. But always they were stylishly hatted and booted, and always with a boa of fur or other becoming stuff about the neck.

This summer, sports dress, with pretty, snappy skirts of plaited stuff, soft flattering blouses, sweaters, jackets, boyish hats and wonderful scarfs, answers just such needs, and is the most youthful, engaging, girl-boy kind of dress ever designed. One sees no end of women known as leaders in the beau monde who elect to dress in this independent and altogether joyous manner.

Designs Are Subtly Simple.

At the other end of the day's program the modish dress is artistic, elaborate, fantastic, costly and sometimes dazzling. The most intriguing designs are subtly simple in composition, beautiful in color and made of materials of every quality and variety possible to an artistic imagination.

The season was begun with many models illustrating different types of evening gowns, heavily beaded, or of handsome material richly trimmed; for dinner and the most formal evening entertainments, fairylike tulles, floating chiffons and softly clinging crepes, fine traceries in crystal, metal, pearl, needlework, laces, applique, hand-painting, ostrich, with jeweled ornaments and ribbons. All these types go into the making of the latest gowns for fashionable occasions. They are as different and numerous as types of women, and they all are good style.

Slimness is still the ideal. There are no "fashionable dowagers" any more, for the terms are paradoxical. Just a flapper dress, made somewhat ornate and stately, is the costume in which the woman of mature years is seen today. It is not, however, maturity of line. The couturiere sees to that, and her genius meets the requirement.

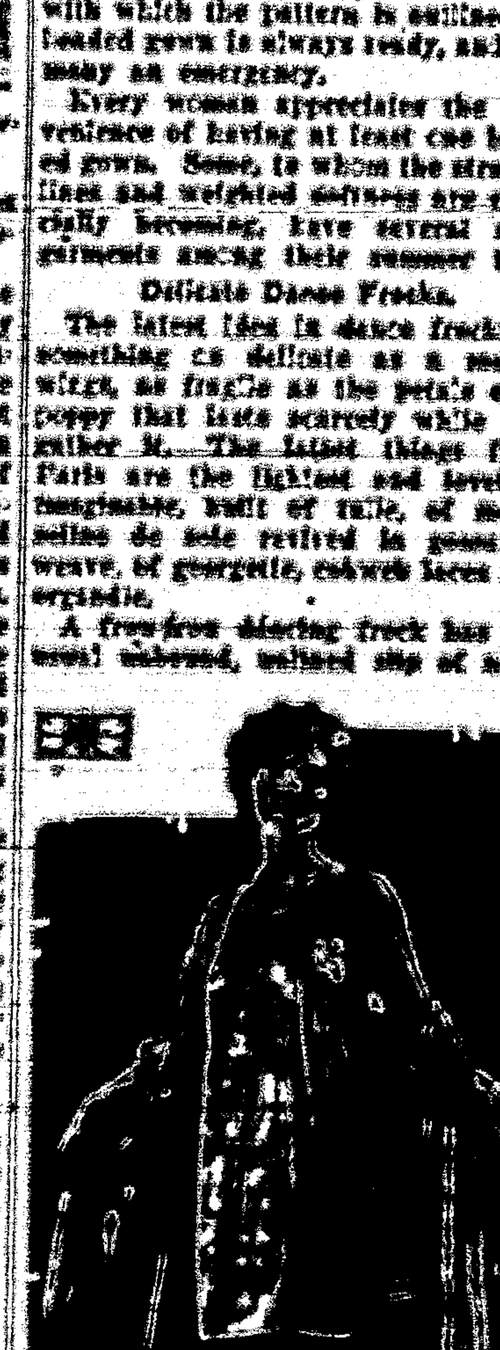
The beaded gown carries on. Invariably the pattern is done on chiffon cloth or voile, producing a clinging, caressing effect, idealizing the figure and giving an appearance of radiance, with the luster of the beads with which the pattern is outlined. A beaded gown is always ready, and fits many an emergency.

Every woman appreciates the convenience of having at least one beaded gown. Some, to whom the straight lines and weighted softness are especially becoming, have several such garments among their summer togs.

Delicate Dance Frocks.

The latest idea in dance frocks is something as delicate as a moth's wings, as fragile as the petals of a poppy that lasts scarcely while you gather it. The latest things from Paris are the lightest and loveliest imaginable, built of tulle, of mousseline de soie revived in gossamer weave, of georgette, cobweb laces and organdie.

A frou-frou dancing frock has the usual unboned, unlined slip of satin or taffeta, and the illusion is put on in many flounces on overlapping petticoats with the airy crispness of ballet skirts. The dress in itself is kept simple in French models; only the billowing stuff itself, with always a garniture of nosegay of flowers. This is the type of frock that comes back and is repeated, in but slightly varying versions, sometimes after intervening years.



Costume Slip of Two-Tone Italian Silk; Body of Platinum.

Because of the unelaborated treatment of tulle, the color of the dress is important. White is having a vogue. The frocks of frosty white tulle trimmed with trailing sprays of flowers, the kind we know as "French wreaths," are the loveliest things seen at the dances at fashionable resorts. Yellow is quite the rage, too—a clear shade of canary is enchanting.

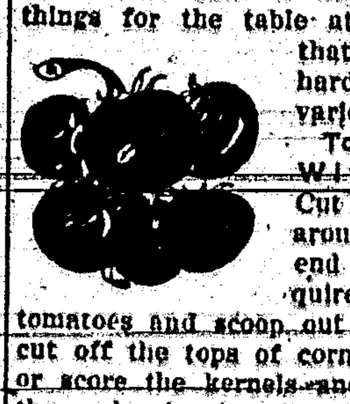
The KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

No matter what your experiences may have been, the various fragments of your life may be joined to make success, just as the smallest bits of glass are used in the most beautiful mosaic.

MORE GOOD THINGS

There is such a wealth of good things for the table at this season that it is not hard to find a variety.



Tomato Stuffed With Corn.—Cut out a piece around the stem-end of the required number of tomatoes and scoop out the centers; cut off the tops of corn on the ear, or score the kernels and scrape out the pulp, leaving the hulls on the ears. Sprinkle a little salt on the inside of the tomatoes, add a bit of butter to the corn. Set the pieces cut from the tomatoes in place and put the tomatoes into a buttered baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven until the tomato is cooked.

Wafer Corn Bread.—Mix thoroughly two cupfuls of finely ground corn meal with one-half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat one egg, add two cupfuls of milk, stir into this two tablespoonfuls of molasses which has been heated and then dissolve one tablespoonful of butter. Add the corn meal to the liquid mixture and beat for five minutes—this is the important part of the process. Have ready two shallow pans, greased and floured and pour on the batter in as thin a layer as possible—less than one-fourth inch in thickness. Bake in a hot oven until brown, cut quickly and serve smoking hot.

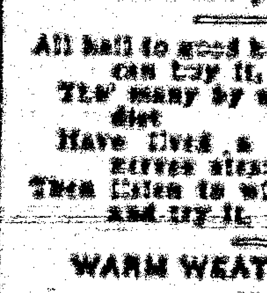
Vegetable Salad.—To one-fourth of a cupful of French dressing add one teaspoonful each of finely chopped onion and parsley, mix and pour over one-fourth cupful each of shredded cabbage, carrot, sliced celery and radishes and one-half cupful of chopped, cooked beets. Toss and mix well with two forks then serve on lettuce.

South American Chocolate.—Melt one-half pound of sweet chocolate over hot water, add one cupful of very strong coffee slowly and boil one minute. Add six cupfuls of scalded milk and beat until a thick froth forms on top and leave over hot water ten minutes. Chill and carry in a vacuum bottle with a few pieces of ice.

All hail to good health! You never can buy it,
Tho' many by using a vegetable diet
Have lived a long life, with nerves steady and quiet.
Then listen to wisdom, ye people, and try it.

WARM WEATHER FOODS

A dessert which will be enjoyed during the warm days is:



Molded Fig Custard.—Soak one-half package of gelatin and dissolve it in one cupful of boiling milk. Soak one pound of figs (the pulled figs) in water to cover until quite soft. Split each in half, dip into dissolved gelatin and use to line the sides of circular molds. Make a soft custard of a pint of milk, five egg yolks and one-half cupful of sugar. When well thickened add the rest of the gelatin and with this fill the fig-lined molds. When cold, unmold by dipping into hot water. Pile on top of each some gooseberry jelly and eat with plain, thick cream.

Chocolate Junket.—Melt a square of chocolate; add three tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Heat a quart of milk just lukewarm. Dissolve one junket tablet in a tablespoonful of cold water. Add one-quarter of a cupful of sugar to the milk, with a tablespoonful of vanilla; stir until well mixed; add the junket and the chocolate and pour into sherbet cups.

Emergency Bread Pudding.—Cut six or more slices of bread and remove crusts, spread with butter and jam, arrange in a serving dish and pour over a pint of hot grape juice. Surround with a soft custard or with whipped cream and chopped nuts. Serve hot or cold.

Coffee Ambrosia.—Make one quart of strong coffee; allow this to cool after straining, then add one-half cupful of honey, a few drops of almond extract, a pinch of powdered mace, two cupfuls of iced milk; mix well. Serve in glasses with a few spoonfuls of ice and a spoonful of whipped cream.

Lettuce and Peanut Salad.—Prepare fresh, crisp lettuce and sprinkle with coarsely-chopped fresh peanuts. Serve with a good French dressing poured over all, well chilled.

Lemon Sirup.—This is nice to use and is always ready. Take one cupful of water, one-third of a cupful of lemon juice and one-half cupful of sugar; boil for a few minutes and bottle. Use a spoonful of the sirup to a glass of water with ice.

A few stewed plump prunes served on nice head lettuce with a good snappy dressing makes a most tasty salad and a simple one to prepare.

Nellie Maxwell

Scraps of Humor

ALL FIXED UP

An Italian was being examined in the civil service commissioner's room for a laborer's position. He was fluent in most of his answers, and it appeared he would pass without any difficulty. But his downfall came when they asked if he had been naturalized.

He seemed a bit puzzled, but at last his face lighted up and he said:

"Ah, I know whata you mean. Scratcha da arm. Yes, lasta week."

A Similar Token

Hilda (married a fortnight)—I do think it was kind of him to give us a wedding present. We scarcely knew him.

Jack—Oh, well, you see, I sent a wreath when his wife died. I suppose he remembered I thought of him in his trouble, so he would think of me in mine.

Very Good

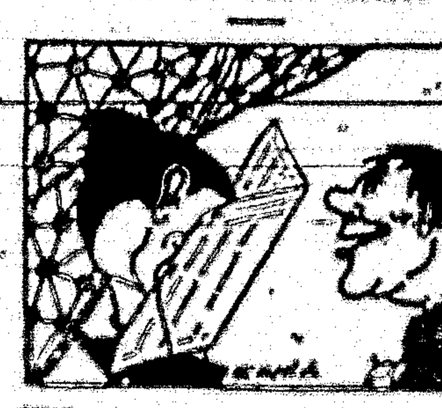
One day a man in a show stood up and said, "I will tell any young man the name of his future wife." A bright young man out of the audience stood up.

Showman—What is your name?

Young Fellow—It is Brown.

Showman—The name of your wife will be Mrs. Brown.

JUST BY THE BARD



Wife (reading paper)—One of the prisoners in this penitentiary has published a poem.

Hubby—Remarkable—how is it signed?

Wife—Just signed "By the Barred."

Smile Away Trials

He who smiles and laughs away
The little trials of life today,
Will live to smile and laugh away
A greater trial another day!

An Unfading Mental Picture

Brown—I used to know her when she wore short dresses.

Black—I did not know you were that old.

Brown—Oh, that was only two years ago.

Another Scrap Started

Mrs. Scrapp—John, this is our anniversary month, you remember—June, the marriage month.

Scrapp—Yes, I remember. I fell in love in March, the mad month, and proposed in the April, the fool month.

And It Wasn't Satire, Either

Her Dad—My daughter, sir, sprang from a line of peers.

Her Sweetie—Well, I dove off a dock once.

Not Much

May—Did Anne get anything out of her breach of promise suit?

Jane—Nothing at all; the man decided to marry her.

A ROUGH JOB

Rabbit—What's your new job?

Turtle—I'm a washboard at the beaver's laundry!

Not Much Use

Said the old scrub bull
As he gazed through the fence,
"The man who sees me
Ain't got much sense."

Brothers, Anything to Say?

"Very talkative, isn't she?"

"Yes, her father was a barber, and her mother was a woman."

Doesn't Bother Him

Mrs. Newlywed (at breakfast)—It's really awful the way you snore, Rollo, dear. Can't something be done to stop it? It's very annoying.

Rollo—My dear Lulu, I assure you it doesn't annoy me in the least.

Had Been There Before

Wife—There are a lot of very clever people coming to dinner this evening. Be as bright as you can.

Husband—Not necessary. I've only got to listen.—Judge.

BROUGHT HOME FROM MEXICO ON STRETCHER

But Mrs. Herman Is Now in Good Health, Thanks to Tanlac.

A few years ago Mrs. M. E. Herman, 215 Hitchings St., San Antonio, Texas, "returned to the states from Monterey, Mexico," she says, "in such a low state of health that she had to be carried to her home on a stretcher."

As time went on and she still lingered in the throes of "Nerve exhaustion, stomach disorders and bodily weakness," she determined, "on the advice of her druggist," to try Tanlac, which she declares "brought back my health and strength after I had almost despaired of ever getting well."

The results of Tanlac in the case of Mrs. Herman, while indeed remarkable, are by no means unusual for Tanlac, as many hundreds of people everywhere have testified to having taken the famous medicine with no less wonderful results.

"I returned from Mexico," said Mrs. Herman, "so thin and weak that I feared my life was going to be cut short. I could neither eat or sleep in a natural way and it seemed at times that heart palpitation and nerve exhaustion would take me away.

"The makers of Tanlac will always have my heartfelt thanks, for it is to Tanlac that I attribute my recovery and present good health. Tanlac is like a blessing from heaven to me, that is the way I think about it."

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

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

Absolute Truth

Jenks was what is called a self-made man, and people were ready enough to admire the pluck that had given him his present wealth and power. At last, however, two or three people got rather tired of hearing him talking about himself, and in particular, Graham, a cheery soul, was very fed up.

He resolved to pay Jenks back in his own coin. Meeting him in the street, he announced:

"I came into this city, sir, as a small boy. I had no shoes to my feet, and I was without a penny in my pocket."

"But," repeated Jenks, astonished at the news, for he had known Graham for many years. "I always thought you were born here."

"So I was," answered Graham with a smile. "Doesn't that prove what I say?"—London Answers.

Cuticura Soap for the Complexion. Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Talcum, and you have the Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advertisement.

Good Memory

It was an American tourist's first visit to Edinburgh, and he made numerous inquiries of an old native of the town regarding places of interest. After the old man had satisfied the thirst for knowledge in regard to things romantic and historic, he inquired:

"Say, when do you have summer in this old town?"

"Weel, I'm no' verra sure," replied the Scotsman thoughtfully, "but last year it was on a Wednesday."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

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.

Should Say She Was

Doris, two years old, was enjoying an ice cream cone, given her by auntie, and had joyously "fell to" without expressing thanks verbally. Seeing that she had, for the moment, forgotten manners, auntie teasingly said:

"Thank you!"

Doris looked up brightly and said: "I'm welcome."

Hidden From Human Eyes

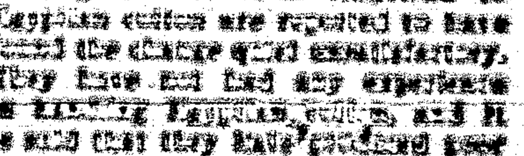
Creation lies before us like a glorious rainbow; but the sun that made it lies behind us, hidden from us.—Jean Paul.

If it be a duty to respect other men's claims, so also it is a duty to maintain our own.

A sensible man is one who knows when to let go before taking hold.

Two Fish Stories

A chronicler at Edmonton, Alberta, reports that a trout 42 inches long and weighing 37 pounds has been taken from Lake Minnewanka at Banff. A Brandon (Manitoba) report says that an angler on the Assiniboine river caught a pickerel and a muskallonge on one hook at the same time. He was in the act of hauling out the pickerel when a muskallonge swallowed it, and the angler landed both. The muskallonge was 40 inches long and weighed 17 pounds.



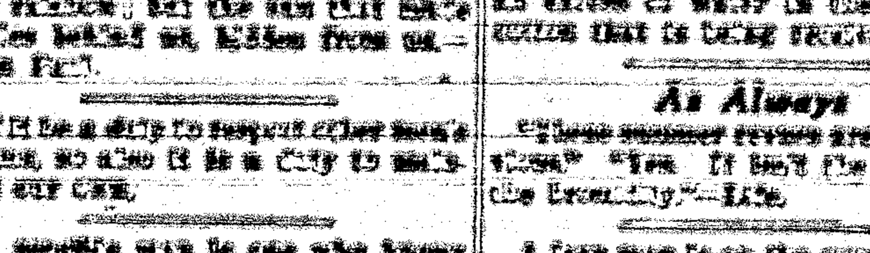
Egyptian Cotton Inferior

Lancashire (England) spinners who have gone over from American to Egyptian cotton are reported to have found the change quite unsatisfactory. They have not had any experience in handling Egyptian cotton, and it is said that they have produced poor yarns which cannot sell at a price commensurate with the cost of raw material. Spinners also complain of an excess of water in the Egyptian cotton that is being received.

As Always

"These summer revues are all so obvious." "Yes. It isn't the heat—it's the humidity."—Life.

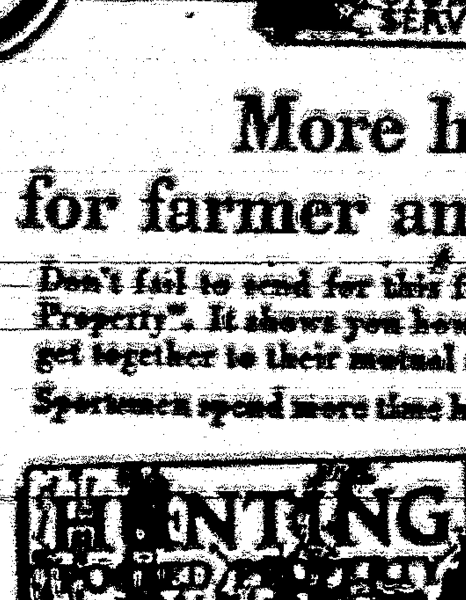
A lazy man is on the wrong side of humanity's credit and loss account.



More hunting for farmer and sportsman!

Don't fail to send for this free book, "Hunting Posted Property". It shows you how farmer and sportsman can get together to their mutual advantage.

Sportsmen spend more time hunting for shooting grounds than they do hunting game. More property is being posted each year.



This book will help you find more and better shooting. Write for your copy today—it's free.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.
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Carrizozo News

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

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JNO. A. HALEY - - Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1924

National Democratic Ticket

For President
JOHN W. DAVIS

For Vice President
CHARLES W. BRYAN

County Democratic Ticket

For County Clerk
MRS. LOTAH L. MILLER

For Treasurer
M. B. PADEN

For Assessor
C. O. MERCHANT

For Sheriff
A. S. MCCAMANT

For Probate Judge
W. E. KIMBRELL

For School Superintendent
MISS MARY FRITS

For Commissioner, 1st Dist.
M. C. DOW

For Commissioner, 2nd Dist.
J. H. BENSON

For Commissioner, 3rd Dist.
I. N. WINGFIELD

For County Surveyor
J. A. BRUBAKER

For State Representative, 16th Legislative District
JOHN E. HALL, JR.

Stands on its Record

A state administration must stand or fall on its accomplishments. A political party makes pledges, promises, and incurs obligations. What results does it obtain? That is the only proper test.

The Hinkle administration went into office on its promise to clean up state institutions, to operate an efficient, economic business institution. Under successive Republican administrations there had been developed rotten spots in state institutions that were an open scandal. There was the Normal University under the guidance of J. H. Wagner, with a deficit of over $100,000 and teachers' salaries owing for a period of four months. The situation at the state asylum was such that no new member of the board could be appointed without the approval of the San Miguel county Republican organization. The scandals of supply purchases and ill treatment of inmates was on a par with the extreme cruelty inflicted upon prisoners of the state penitentiary under the regime of Jaramillo. In addition to gross mismanagement, deliberate waste of state money for the benefit of favored contractors, merchants and bargemen, there was a general laxity of attention that resulted in the physical depreciation of the value of state property at an appalling pace. The Hinkle administration took office with the promise to correct these evils.

The facts are plain. They can be ascertained by any interested person. Put quite simply, the conditions at the Normal University, at the State Asylum, at the State Penitentiary have been vastly remedied. Not even the most rabid Republican will dispute this. Things may yet be short of perfection, but they are definitely on the right track and hard work, such as the Democratic appointees are giving them, will bring about a rejuvenation as sure as New Mexico's sun is the superior of all suns.

If success merits reward the Hinkle administration is entitled to a second term. Fair-minded New Mexico citizens will see that it gets it. It is the only sensible way of conducting stable, representative government.

Davis' Labor Day Speech

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 1.—John W. Davis, standard-bearer of the Democratic party, today broadcasted a new doctrine for American labor in an address here before Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Council. He virtually wrote a new labor plank for the Democratic party.

While the address was nonpolitical and Davis announced that he "had not come to plead his own cause or the cause of the party," his audience detected in his remarks several veiled thrusts at the Coolidge administration and particularly at former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty.

The principal features of the speech were:

1. A vigorous condemnation of the "abuse" of the writ of injunction in connection with labor disputes.

2. An appeal to labor to unite in ending war and bringing about world disarmament.

3. A warning to labor to safeguard its hard-earned privileges against "the forces of human greed."

4. He flayed child labor and came out strongly in favor of the child labor amendment to the constitution.

5. He proposed a national labor creed based on freedom of opportunity, freedom of speech and freedom of contract.

6. He urged collective bargaining on wages and working conditions.

He declared that the personnel of labor adjustment boards should be filled by appointments as controversies arise rather than by the existing system of permanent members.

"Nothing is more difficult," he said, "than for a permanent board to retain the confidence of employer and employe. Each decision exposes it to the charge of having favored one side or the other and is pointed to as a precedent when subsequent decisions are to be made.

"It is in the light of these principles and of accumulated experience that we should rewrite the provisions of the Cummings-Esch transportation act that deal with the settlement of labor disputes."

Mr. Davis called upon the laboring men and women of America, "as those on whom the burdens of war fall with the most crushing weight, to lend their fellow countrymen on this great subject, to make sure that America takes her rightful place in the councils of humanity."

For the strengthening of the public school system; but against the proposed federal department of education as an entry "on the fatal path of a state monopoly of education."

Against any "trifling with" the natural rights of freedom of the press and freedom in matters of religious belief and practice. Against proposals to curb the power of the courts to protect the weak against unwise and unjust laws.

For the writing in plainer terms of the law against the use of injunction in labor disputes if that be necessary to make the courts stay within the limitation already fixed by act of congress.

At the outset of his address, Mr. Davis said he would not make a political speech.

"Forget parties and issues. We meet as Americans on an American holiday," he said. "We can afford for the moment to forget political parties and the issues that divide them, and speak of things concerning which all true Americans should agree."

Reviewing then briefly the struggles of labor against "the forces of human greed and avarice" to come to its present position, Mr. Davis said:

"If labor is to hold the ground that it has gained, which is another way of saying that if America is to remain American, there are three great constructive duties before the American people.

"The first is to preserve equality of opportunity and make the nation secure against any tendency to harden into a system of caste. We do not want men and women in this country to remain tied to the stations which their fathers occupied.

"The second duty is to arrange and so administer our government as to preserve equality of right. Whether we are dealing with the tariff, with taxation, with finance, with the railroads, subject so ever, we must make sure that with agriculture, with industry or what, there is no discrimination in our laws either for or against the farm or the factory, the countryside or the city, the east or the west.

"The key to the door of equal opportunity is education. Now and again a misguided voice is raised to suggest that we may become over educated. The theory seems to be that if we educate the brain there will be no one left to do the labor of the hand. It is the same 'mud-sill' theory which Abraham Lincoln denounced."

"Turn the Rascals Out" was the Democratic slogan of 1876. Conditions in 1924 are even worse, and a like response may reasonably be expected from the people.

Service brings satisfaction and that being true, the Democratic state administration should receive the approval of the people of New Mexico; for it has given service.

That big "Labor" demonstration at the White House on the first was the cat's whiskers. It develops that Bascom Slemp and a few others of the principal organizers of the "demonstration" are on the government pay-roll.

A representative county ticket was nominated by the Democratic convention which was held here Tuesday. Not only a good, clean ticket was named, composed of capable men and women, but every interest of the county is represented in its personnel.

The La Follette progressives swept the state of Wisconsin this week in the primaries, which leaves little hope for the standpat organization to get a look-in at the November election. Wisconsin is definitely without the Coolidge column.

A firm purpose to pursue a course that will foster the ideals of the founders of our government; strict economy in the administration of national affairs; a cleaning out of incompetents and grafters and the placing of honest officials in positions of trust and responsibility, and an administration that inspires confidence at home at respect abroad, are the pledges and promises of the National Democracy; and few there be who can successfully refute the charge that those things are now lacking.

Lincoln and Labor

"Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

How does the policy and conduct of the present leaders of the Republican party in Congress, of the nominees of the party, particularly the vice-presidential candidate, square with the above?

Compare John W. Davis' definition of a true Progressive—"one who feels a deep concern for the economic welfare of the United States, but realizes that the making of better men and women is a greater matter still; who thinks of every governmental policy first of all in its bearings on human rights rather than upon material things." And then his final phrase: "The civic unit of America is not the dollar, but the individual man."

Carrizozo Schools Begin September 15

The Carrizozo schools will begin on Monday, Sept. 15. All high school pupils will be asked to meet at the school building on Thursday morning, Sept. 11 to enroll and to be classified. All pupils should bring their report cards and any text books which they would like to exchange or sell. No new books should be purchased until after this date. It is highly important that every high school pupil be present on this occasion to help work out a program in which there will be no conflicts and which no one will be deprived of classes which properly belong to the course to be selected.

All teachers will be asked to meet on Saturday, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock for a general conference and discussion of plans for the school year.

The following are the teachers for the coming year:

Mrs. Louis Adams, kindergarten.

Mrs. Emma Craddock, primary.

Mrs Emma R. Reynolds, first grade.

Mrs. S. H. Nickels, second grade.

Mrs. J. B. French, third grade.

Miss Lady Connell, fourth grade.

Miss Eleanor Connell, fifth grade.

Miss Myrtle Dakin, sixth and seventh grades.

Mrs. M. L. Blaney, eighth grade.

Miss Grace G. Barker, supervisor of grades, public school, music and history.

Miss Noda May Igo, commercial and home economics.

Miss Marie Tangeman, English

Miss Helen Higgason, Spanish and history.

Mr. S. G. Hester, science, manual training and athletics.

Mr. J. M. Helm, superintendent and mathematics.

Call for State Democratic Convention

The State Democratic Convention is hereby called to be held in the City of Santa Fe on the 15th day of September, 1924, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices:

Three electors for President and Vice President;

One candidate for the United States Senate;

One candidate for Representative in the sixty-ninth congress of the United States;

And candidates for the following state offices:

Governor;

Lieutenant Governor;

Two Justices of the Supreme Court;

Commissioner of Public Lands;

One member of the State Corporation Commission;

Secretary of State;

State Treasurer;

State Auditor;

Attorney General;

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The representation of the several counties will be as follows:

County	Delegates
Bernalillo	48
Catron	6
Chaves	26
Colfax	16
Curry	28
De Baca	6
Dona Ana	26
Eddy	18
Grant	24
Guadalupe	13
Harding	11
Hidalgo	7
Lea	9
Lincoln	14
Luna	9
McKinley	16
Mora	24
Otero	13
Quay	22
Rio Arriba	26
Roosevelt	15
Sandoval	11
San Juan	9
San Miguel	35
Santa Fe	27
Sierra	8
Socorro	21
Taos	18
Torrance	18
Union	27
Valencia	9
Total	446

The credentials of all delegates to the state convention, and any notice of contest, should be in the hands of the secretary of the Democratic State Committee at Santa Fe on or before the 5th day of September.

Proxies of delegates to the state convention will not be recognized except when held by persons who are residents of the counties from which the delegates-elect were chosen.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee is called to meet in the City of Santa Fe at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the 13th day of September, for the purpose of preparing a temporary roll call of the convention and the hearing of contests, if any exist, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly considered by the said committee.

By Order of the State Democratic Central Committee.

GEORGE H. HUNKER,
Chairman.

BYRON O. BEALL,
Secretary.

At Your Command!

THE SUCCESS OF ANY BUSINESS depends upon the prestige accorded it by the community of which it is a part.

People who have opened accounts at this Bank have found it to their advantage to continue business relations with us. We have retained their patronage, by giving them a personal service that met their special needs.

If you are not already availing yourself of our service, you surely will benefit by investigating its friendly co-operation.

You or your letter will receive a courteous, welcome regardless of the size of your business.

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

Cramping Spells

"FOR MORE THAN A YEAR I had been in a very bad condition," says Mrs. R. E. Kimbrell, of Route 1, Dorchester, Texas. "I suffered with cramping spells which gave me bad pains in my back and sides. Sometimes I would have to catch at something, I would get so suddenly dizzy. . . . I had to quit doing my work. I tried many remedies, but none of them seemed to do me any good.

"In April I went up to Arkansas to visit my sister. . . . She said to me; 'Willie, if you are going to take anything, take Cardui. It will really help you.' I came home and told my doctor what she had said and he said I could not take any better tonic, so my husband immediately got me a bottle and I began it. . . . My case was a pretty tough one, I know, so I kept on faithfully. After the fourth bottle, I began to feel very much better, so much so that I was surprised at myself. I have taken six bottles now and I can truly say I feel like a different woman. . . . I feel fine and I owe it all to Cardui, which I took faithfully."

TAKE
CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

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, Secty.

"Vanity Fair" Has Four Leading Men

Flappers, here's good news: a picture with four leading men, each one worth the price of admission. And all hovering around pretty Mabel Ballin, one of the screen's most popular feminine stars.

"Vanity Fair," dubbed by Thackeray, "a novel without a hero," has Harrison Ford, George Walsh, Hobart Bosworth and Earle Foxe in leading roles opposite Mabel Ballin, who plays Becky Sharp. Harrison Ford has played lover to such beautiful women as Norma and Constance Talmadge and Gloria Swanson; Earle Foxe has shared final fadeouts with Alice Joyce, Irene Bordoni, Norma Talmadge, Blanche Sweet and Florence Reed. George Walsh was starred in a number of productions, and has been paired on the screen with Theda Bara, Miriam Cooper, Ann Luther and Wanda Hawley. Mr. Bosworth has starred in many productions and has had with him many of the big feminine film stars of the day. "Vanity Fair" comes to the Crystal Theatre Saturday (tomorrow) night.

Rum Fleet Uses Seaplanes to Beat Revenuers

Seattle, Sept. 2.—Radio equipped seaplanes, carrying observers, are operating with a Puget Sound liquor running fleet, says a special dispatch received by the Seattle Post Intelligencer from its correspondent at Roche Harbor, Friday Island, San Juan county.

The correspondent stated that use of seaplanes is to keep members of the fleet in Puget Sound informed of the approach of government speed-boat rum chasers as vessels of the liquor fleet are also equipped with wireless sets.

Science vs. the Bible

Will Scientists Hear From Mars?

Much has been written on this subject by our great, wise and learned men that interest both press and people, yet there are some things God does not reveal to the wise and prudent. So the common people have their opinion on these things. Here is one little thought:—

In the first chapter of Genesis, giving the account of the creation of the world, we find that God said let there be light in the firmament which is heaven. To divide day from night God made two great lights—the greater light to rule by day, the lesser light to rule by night. He made the stars also, and set them in the firmament of heaven to give light upon the earth. That settles the star question once for all time to a Bible believer. We have evolution and modernism that destroy the faith of some, no doubt. But they can never erect a standard of the creation of this old world and mankind, that can withstand the criticism and the storms the time-tossed truths of the divine word of God has withstood, and yet shines out on this old sin-cursed world like the beautiful mars on a clear still night, serene and bright as God created it, and set it in the heavens for an evening star at this particular time. Science, evolution and modernism are great themes, and have no doubt made wonderful progress in advancement and knowledge, but when it conflicts with God's written word it is time to call a halt. No, we will never hear from Mars this side of the grave. But those who do God's will and keep his commandents, and have a right to the tree of life, and are found worthy to enter through the gates into the City of God, will learn the history more thoroughly of the beautiful star called Mars.

Just an idea from

A BELIEVER IN THE BIBLE.

Nations Want Peace

Geneva, Sept. 4.—The smaller nations of Europe, especially the members of the little entente, manifested today their determination to achieve some international pact, which they consider will really safeguard their security when they selected Foreign Minister Duca of Rumania to preside over the important deliberations of the third assembly convention, which is to probe the entire problem of disarmament and security.

There seems here to be a distinct movement under the apparent leadership of France to insist that all international deliberations for the limitation of armaments shall be held through the mechanism of the League of Nations.

If this movement develops it might side track, it is thought, the American government's reported intention to convoke a new disarmament conference unless it be definitely aligned with the League.

For the moment at least, the movement is entirely confined to the lobby discussions of the delegates.

Greece came out strongly for the Armenians when she introduced a resolution providing for the transfer of the Armenian refugees to the Caucasus and the creation there of an Armenian national home.

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 19; Aug. 9; Sept. 13; Oct. 11; Nov. 8; Dec. 6 & 27

JAMES H. [illegible], W. M.
[illegible], Secretary.

Artesia Valley Oil Well

(Artesia Advocate Aug. 28)

The entire town of Artesia is in a state of excitement as a result of the strike in the Pilcher well Wednesday. The oil sand was tapped at 1957 feet last week. Immediately after the sand was encountered oil rose slowly in the hole until it was within a few hundred feet of the top.

The bit had only penetrated the sand about three feet when the flow was made Wednesday. Conservative estimates on the amount of oil thrown out by the head was placed at from 150 to 200 barrels. The flow lasted approximately five minutes and the stream of oil was thrown more than 100 feet above the top of the ground, spraying the land adjacent to the derrick several hundred feet away. Several pools of oil collected in the low places, gave evidences of the magnitude of the head sometime after the stream of oil shot out of the top casing.

Only one camera in the crowd of spectators was able to catch the oil in action, although it is thought a good picture may be secured from the setting.

According to the oil operators who have visited the well it will be far better than any drilled so far in the field. Geologists report that the sand encountered in this well should be thicker than that found in the Illinois No. 1, three and one half miles to the southeast, and which measures 47 feet in thickness. If such is the case the most conservative operator will be compelled to use his imagination on the amount of production of this well when drilled deeper into the sand.

Present indications point to the fact that the well will be due for a head about every six hours, at least this is the opinion of the field manager; however, it will be necessary to set casing to the depth of 1960 feet, owing to a cave. Work of setting casing was started this morning.

School Shoes

School time is here. Outfit your girl or boy with a good quality of shoes for school at Doering's Variety Store. All sizes at popular prices. 21

Tutt's Pills

Enable Dyspeptics to eat whatever they wish. Cause food to assimilate, Nourish the body, give appetite.

DEVELOP FLESH

CLASSIFIED

Drugs, fresh and pure, at Paden's Drug Store.

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.

Try one of those cold ones at our fountain.—Rolland Bros.

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

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

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

SWEETMILK 15c per quart or 2 quarts for 25c. Plenty of sweet cream; get your orders in early. Milk deliveries twice daily. Phone 139-F2 Rustin's Dairy.

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.

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

L L 20

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has designated Friday, September 12, 1924, as a day for the observance of the National Defence Act; and

Whereas, the Honorable Governor of the State of New Mexico has issued his proclamation calling upon the citizens of the state to observe the day so designated in the spirit of patriotism; and

Whereas, the object of the National Defence Act is to create a spirit of patriotism and build up a system of defense that will eliminate reckless loss of life and property in time of war;

Now, therefore, I, D. A. Saunders, Mayor of the Village of Carrizozo, New Mexico, do hereby proclaim Friday, September 12, 1924, National Defense Day in the Village of Carrizozo, and respectfully request that the hours from nine to eleven o'clock in the morning of said day be observed for patriotic demonstration.

Witness my hand and the seal of the said Village of Carrizozo, New Mexico, this 28th day of August, 1924.

D. A. SAUNDERS,
Mayor.

Attest:
W. W. Stadtman, Clerk.

Crystal Theatre

W. T. Stevens, Manager

Sat. Sept. 6—"Vanity Fair," with Mabel Ballin and George Walsh. Comedy: "Look Out Below; (Educational).

Tues., 9.—"Suds," with Mary Pickford (United Artists). "Helpful Hogan," with Charles Murray (Producers).

Wed. 10.—"Suds" and "Helpful Hogan," repeated.

Fri. 12—Our Hospitality," with "Buster Keaton" (Metro-Goldwyn.)

Sat. 13—"Tracts," all star caste (Pathe).

Beginning Tuesday night, September 16th, the show will start at 7:30.

Home Baking

Bread, Pies & Cakes

.. AT THE ..

Home Bakery

MRS. R. H. TAYLOR

Fresh

Home-Made

CANDIES

Get a Box or Package of

THE CHOICEST AND SWEETEST

Mrs J. K. Such

East Alamogordo Ave.

Story of a Lover's Stunt

"Suds," Mary Pickford's production for United Artists which will be seen at the Crystal Theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, September 9-10, might well be termed "The Tale of a shirt," for the scenes are all laid in a little laundry in the slums of London, and Miss Pickford, as Amanda Afflick, weaves such a romance about the shirt which has been left by a casual customer that even her girl chums believe it almost as much as herself.

Having preached the philosophy of gladness in "Pollyanna," Mary Pickford in "Suds" teaches the advantages and consolation of a vivid imagination, and when Lavender, the delivery horse, is to be sold for glue, she rescues him, takes him up two flights of stairs to her room and tells him such wonderful tales that even this poor old animal believes it.

But with all Amanda Afflick is a little figure true to life and with Miss Pickford's deft touches she brings the audience back from laughter to tears and back again with her wonderful tales.

NOTICE OF SUIT

State of New Mexico, County of Lincoln. } ss

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Lina E. Hicks, Executrix, and Robert H. Taylor, Executor of the Will of Jacob J. Hicks, Deceased, Plaintiffs, Vs. Leverette Lloyd Hicks, Jacob Mason Hicks, Claude Lee Hicks, May Leavitt, Gladys Robertson, and all other persons having any interest in the estate of Jacob J. Hicks, Deceased, or any interest in the premises described in plaintiffs' complaint, Defendants.	No. 3473

To the above named Defendants:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the above named plaintiffs have 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 real estate of which the said Jacob J. Hicks died seized, for the purpose of raising funds with which to pay debts and claims against said estate of Jacob J. Hicks, deceased. Said real estate is situate in the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, and described as follows, to-wit:

The Uncle John patented mining claim, being Lot No. 800; also the NE¼ of SW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NE¼ of section 31; SW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of NE¼ of section 28; W½ of SW¼, and S½ of NW¼ of section 33, all in township 7 south, range 13 east; N½ of section 6, township 8 south, range 13 east; E½ of section 6, township 8 south, range 13 east; SW¼ of SW¼ of section 19; W½ of SE¼, E½ of SW¼ of section 31; SW¼ of SW¼ of section 19; N½ of SE¼, E½ of SW¼ of section 31, township 7 south, range 14 east, N. M. P. M.

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 17th day of October, 1924, judgment will be rendered in said cause against you by default, and the relief prayed for will be granted.

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

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this the 3rd day of September, 1924.

(SEAL) R. M. TREAT,
9-5-4 Clerk of said Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT,

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Isaac S. Norton, Plaintiff, Vs. William McCoy and Ella McCoy, his wife, Defendants.	No. 3408

Notice of Foreclosure Sale

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to final decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled cause on the 3rd day of June, 1924, in the above court, the undersigned Special Master, as provided by the court in said decree, will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House in Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico, at Ten O'clock a. m. on the 18th day of September, 1924, all of the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sums of money hereinafter mentioned, which have been awarded to the plaintiff in said decree:

SE¼ section 30, Twp. 5 S. R. 15 E.; Lots 1; 2; 7; 8; 9 and 10, and the N½ SE¼ and SE¼ SE¼ section 4; and Lots 5; 6; 11 and 12, section 5, Twp. 6 S. R. 15 E.

The sums of money to be realized from the sale of above described property, with interest figured thereon to date of sale, are as follows:

Principal note of plaintiff, together with interest figured to date of sale	$1000.00
Taxes advanced, together with interest figured to date of sale	$ 37.56
Attorney's fee	$ 100.00
Total	$1137.56

Together with Special Master's fee and all costs of suit and sale accrued and to accrue.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay cash at the time the property is struck off to him.

GRACE M. JONES,
8-22-4 Special Master.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the final decree of foreclosure and order of sale, made and entered the 7th day of May, 1924, in the District Court of the county of Lincoln, state of New Mexico, in cause No. 3494 on the civil docket of said court, wherein A. D. Brownfield, Receiver of Lincoln State Bank, of Carrizozo, New Mexico, is plaintiff, and Harry G. Norman, Josephine V. Norman and Haymon Krupp & Co. are defendants, the undersigned Special Master, designated in such final decree, will offer for sale, at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the court house in the Village of Carrizozo, Lincoln county, New Mexico, at ten o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 23rd day of September, 1924, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Lincoln, state of New Mexico, to-wit:

Lot numbered twenty-five, in block numbered four, in the Original Townsite of the Town of Carrizozo, as the same appears on the plat of said town on file in the office of the county clerk of said county.

Notice is further given that the amounts to be realized from said sale, according to the terms of said decree, are as follows:

Principal debt, and interest to date of sale	$646.25
Attorney's fees,	65.00
Special Master's fee,	10.00
Accrued costs,	11.50
Total,	$732.75

and the cost of this notice.

Dated this 30th day of August 1924.

GRACE M. JONES,
8-30-4 Special Master.

William MacLeod Raine

A glance at the lean, sun-bronzed face of this author of excellent western stories would convince one that he, himself, is one of those sinewy men of action of the American type which he pictures so truly and graphically.

But the truth is that he was born in London in 1871, coming to America at the age of ten years. After being graduated from Oberlin college, he became a newspaper man on several western papers and a writer for magazines. Since he became noted as a novelist he has kept his pen busy on that line of work alone, for the most part western stories. His home is in Denver, Colo.

Notice

School Books will be sold for cash only. Books ordered will require a deposit. Schools open on Sept. 15th.

PADEN'S DRUG STORE.

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 99 CARRIZOZO, N. M.
ABSTRACTS—ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE

1—"Pep," Governor Pinchot's dog, which he sentenced to the penitentiary for life for killing a dog and a cat. 2—U. S. S. Trenton and its seaplane at Durban for the centenary celebration of the province of Natal. 3—Mrs. Kenneth O'Brien who will be one of the three hostesses of the prince of Wales during his stay on Long Island.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Dawes Plan Soon to Be in Operation—Vice Presidential Nominees Notified.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

UNLESS the extreme nationalists and monarchists of Germany and France have their way—and they probably will not—the Dawes plan for the regeneration of Germany and the general recovery of the world's prosperity will soon be in operation. The agreement signed by the delegates to the London conference must be confirmed by the parliaments of France and Germany, as it already has been approved by the cabinets of those countries. There is little danger of its rejection by the French, and Chancellor Marx has warned the German reichstag that if it does not give its approval it will be dissolved and an election called.

The opposition in Germany complains that the Germans "remain at the mercy of the French militarists and are the losers in the compromise." This is because it was agreed that the evacuation of the Ruhr need not be completed until one year from now and because of the fear that France will find some excuse for remaining in the occupied territory even longer. The French objectors to the agreement, on the other hand, assert that France has obtained many promises in London, but nothing tangible, while Germany has obtained visible, tangible advantages in the liberation of the Ruhr within a year and the immediate evacuation of some important centers in the Rhineland.

Premier Herriot, however, explains that the Dawes plan does not eliminate sanctions in case of bad faith, and declares: "We have reestablished the interallied front in the event of Germany's failing to keep her engagements." As an earnest of his own good faith, M. Herriot withdrew all French troops from two Baden towns within two days after the signing of the pact.

In connection with the results of the London conference a situation has arisen in England that is unprecedented. Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden, without resigning from the cabinet, has come out with a severe criticism of the work of the conference. He warns British traders and manufacturers of the danger to them in the proposed Franco-German commercial treaty, and also attacks the policy of permitting the French to remain another year in the Ruhr. Snowden's attack angered the French and served to consolidate public opinion in favor of Herriot's course, bringing the people to an understanding of the great advantages they would gain by a commercial and industrial alliance with Germany.

Americans will have a vast deal to do in the operation of the Dawes scheme. Citizens of this country have been or will be named to fill the following important positions: Director of the new gold bank of Germany; agent general for reparations; permanent voting member of the reparations commission for the declaration of Germany's possible future defaults; member of a transfer committee, of which the agent general is president; unofficial observer on the reparations commission, representing Washington; arbiters for the questions of transfer of currencies and any mechanical troubles in the operation of the Dawes plan.

IT IS inevitable that the adoption of the Dawes plan should have its effects on the Presidential campaign. Both Republicans and Democrats profess to find in the results of the London conference support for their contentions concerning America's participation in foreign affairs. The view of the former may be expressed concisely and rather neatly in the words of President Coolidge:

"This is the most important result accomplished since the armistice. It demonstrates the wisdom of the American position and the effectiveness of the American method of co-operating. The end of the war has come at last and the beginning of an honorable and, we hope, a lasting peace is at hand."

John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for the Presidency, declared that the article in the plan providing for arbitration by the League of Nations in case of dispute as to the index figure of German wealth was but another evidence of the growing indispensibility of the league.

LAST week was the week of the vice presidential candidates. Both Governor Bryan and General Dawes were formally notified of their nomination, the Democrats getting in first as in the case of the heads of the tickets. Bryan in his acceptance speech at Lincoln, Neb., praised his party's platform as "broad, strong and progressive enough to justify the support of those who believe in equality before the law." He touched on many questions but paid especial attention to agriculture, accusing the Republican party of having changed the farmers' condition from prosperity to adversity. He promised the farmer a reduction of tariff rates to enable him "to buy in a competitive market at home and remove the restrictions which have injuriously affected the foreign market in which he sells his surplus products."

Without specifically mentioning Defense day, he took a whack at it by deploring war propaganda, mobilization, demonstrations of civilian and industrial resources as a "great economic waste, misleading and unnecessarily inflammatory."

GENERAL DAWES, in the presence of an immense throng at his home in Evanston, Ill., declared that this campaign is a campaign of domestic issues, and after discussing the League of Nations and the world court he entered on a fiery discussion of what he declared to be the most important of the domestic questions—"the formidable attack which has been launched on the fundamental principles of our Constitution." This, of course, meant LaFollette, his candidacy and his aims, and the speaker did not mince words in denouncing the Wisconsin senator.

"Robert M. LaFollette," he said, "leading the army of extreme radicals, has a platform demanding public ownership of railroads and attacking our courts which are a fundamental and constitutional safeguard of American liberties.

"Our nation is asked to leave important constitutional moorings to embark again into those contests through which it has fought up to the establishment of good government. Through the War of the Revolution, through the Civil war and the World war, our people have struggled to maintain our constitutional principles.

"They are asked to follow behind an aggressive personality, who has massed behind him a heterogeneous collection of those opposing the existing order of things, the greatest section of which, the Socialists, fly the red flag, and into what? Into confusion and conflict of ideas and into the reopening of war upon those same fundamental principles of liberty and the inalienable rights of man which are giving in this country, safety and opportunity to the humblest, and to establish which the blood of our forefathers was shed. This is the predominant issue in this campaign."

From the LaFollette-Wheeler headquarters in Chicago came this sole comment:

"Mr. Dawes in his acceptance speech violates the law which prohibits the use of the flag for advertising purposes. He maintains his standing as a professor in patriotism. The law will prevent painting pictures of Coolidge and Dawes on the American flag as a campaign banner, but they might appropriately raise a black flag bearing a four-leaf clover and an oil-can rampant."

Governor Bryan said: "The more Mr. Dawes speaks, the happier the Democrats will be. He is evident A of what reactionary policies mean."

SENATOR JONES of New Mexico, chairman of the Democratic senatorial campaign committee, does not see how the party can lose in November. He calls attention to the fact that 27 of the states have Democratic governors, and that seven other states elected Democratic senators in 1922. These states have 346 votes in the electoral college and only 266 votes are necessary to a choice. All of which does not seem to disturb the confidence of the Republican managers. This confidence was reinforced last week when a large number of prominent labor leaders conferred with National Chairman Butler in Chicago and assured him that a considerable number of the men in their unions would support the Republican ticket, refusing to be delivered to the LaFollette-Wheeler candidacy.

HAVING waited in vain for the harbor at Angmagsalik, Greenland, to be clear of ice, the American globe-encircling aviators decided last week to fly from Reykjavik, Iceland, to Fredericksdal, near Cape Farewell on the southern tip of Greenland. They made one false start, both planes being broken, and then on Thursday they made the jump of about 825 miles, the longest of their tour. With them was Lieutenant Locatelli, the Italian, who had flown alone from Pisa and caught up with them on Iceland. The Americans landed all right, but at this writing the Italian is missing.

Last week the ZR-3, the huge Zeppelin which Germany has been building for the United States, was completed and its 14 gas chambers filled with hydrogen gas for the trial trips. It is believed the airship will be ready for the flight across the Atlantic about the middle of September, but this may be delayed until October 5.

SERIOUS damage to crops and property has resulted from the unusually heavy rains that have fallen in the Mississippi river valley. Northern Illinois, southern and western Wisconsin and parts of Iowa suffered the most. The corn in some sections was nearly ruined. Roads and bridges were washed away, motor camps were wrecked and wind and lightning worked havoc.

TELESCOPES all over the world are turned just now on Mars, which is nearer the earth than he has been since 1804 or will be again for many years. The distance between the planets Saturday night was only 34,000,000 miles. Astronomers hoped to gain further knowledge concerning the nature of the so-called canals, and a few even had in mind the possibility of communicating with the red planet by radio.

AN ODD situation has arisen in Peking from the efforts of Karakhan, the new Russian ambassador to China, to recover possession of the Russian legation property there. According to the protocol of 1901, all foreign legation compound properties in Peking are under control of the diplomatic corps members. As acting dean, the American minister refused to turn the Russian legation over to the soviet ambassador except on certain conditions and then only with the understanding that such action did not constitute recognition of the soviet by the United States. Karakhan has refused to accept the conditions, and the various governments concerned are wondering what to do next.

LE BARON B. COLT, Republican, United States senator from Rhode Island, died on Monday at the age of seventy-eight years. His term would have expired next March and he was a candidate for re-election. The Democrats believe they now have an even chance to gain this senate seat.

Another who passed away last week was Miss Lucy Page Gaston of Chicago who for many years had devoted herself to the crusade against cigarettes. Before her death she named G. Henri Dolbeache as her successor in that work.

FIERCE fighting has been going on in Trans-Jordania between the government troops and the Wahabis, who do not recognize the rule of Emir Abdullah, second son of King Hussein of the Hedjaz. The Wahabis seized several towns, including [illegible], but the government forces in a counter-attack drove them out, killed 300 and took many prisoners.

New Mexico State Items

The new Presbyterian church in Las Cruces, now nearing completion represents an investment of $20,000.

Vaughn recently staged its annual rodeo and it was one of the best seen in the state this season. Some of the best riders and ropers in New Mexico and Texas took part in the many events.

That two electric power projects are contemplated for the upper Rio Grande valley is indicated by notices of intention to apply for water rights filed in State Engineer J. A. French's office at Santa Fe by C. H. Nichols of New York.

Further extension of zinc mining in the Silver City district is made possible by the acquisition of a large group of claims by Pittsburgh capitalists in the Gold Gulch district, according to announcements made in Silver City the last of the week. The property is developed by a 125-foot shaft and a tunnel over 800 feet long and is believed to be one of the best propositions of the kind in the southern part of the state.

The White Pine Lumber Co. expects to begin operation at its mill at Bernalillo, Sandoval county, at once, according to a statement made by former Gov. William A. McCorkle of West Virginia, who arrived in Albuquerque last week. A washout, taking out several thousand feet of the railroad, which occurred several weeks ago, caused a delay. The road through Box Canon, a difficult piece of construction, has been completed.

Ruben Herrera, an ex-soldier, of Santa Cruz, shot his wife through the stomach and then committed suicide. The double tragedy recalled the act of Ruben Herrera's brother, Camillo, who killed his wife and then himself in Antonito about a decade ago. There appears to have been no motive for the shooting. Ruben Herrera was happily married and was the father of two young children, one 3 years of age and the other about 18 months.

The shadow of the gallows, which has been cast over W. O. LaFavors and Charles H. Smelcer, two youths in the death row at the state penitentiary, was swept away by Gov. James F. Hinkle, who commuted the former's sentence to life imprisonment at hard labor and the latter's to forty to forty-five years. They were under sentence to be hanged by the neck until dead at Alamogordo for the slaying of Sheriff W. L. Rutherford of Otero county at Alamogordo on Feb. 13, 1923.

Some of the finest grapes ever produced in the southern part of the state will be picked in Luna county this season. Joe Deckert recently brought to Deming a crate of Black Hamburg grapes from his farm and some of the bunches weighed as much as two pounds, the grapes being packed so closely that no part of the stem was visible. Shipping has already been started and the crop promises to be one of the largest ever harvested in the county.

A heavy hailstorm which visited the San Jon district last week did much damage to the cotton and many of the farmers believe that a large part will be a total loss. The Bard section suffered the heaviest loss, in some of the fields the crop being pounded into the ground so that there was little left of it. A large part of the crop was insured but this will cover only a small part of the loss. As the weather is still favorable, part of the crop will come back but a careful survey of the district shows that there will hardly be more than a 20 per cent. harvest.

The cotton quarantine against which several New Mexico counties have been waging a fight, headed by Governor Hinkle, will be modified shortly by federal authorities at Washington. W. D. Hunter of Hugoton, Texas, in charge of the embargo, wired the chief executive's office recently. The quarantine was clamped on several years ago as the result of a pink boll worm scare.

More than $2,000,000 will be spent in a record-breaking building program now under way in Las Cruces and the Elephant Butte district, embracing the Mesilla and Rincon valleys. This represents the cost only of work that is now in progress or for which funds have been appropriated. It will be greatly increased by many other projects which are now being planned. In addition to this building program, the United States Bureau of Reclamation will spend during the next few months nearly $1,000,000 in the construction of drainage ditches, irrigation canals, bridges, cement work and in the improvement and maintenance of the present system of irrigation. A greater part of this amount will be spent in the Rincon valley.

A new proposal for settling the affairs of the State National Bank which closed last January was offered at a meeting of the depositors in Albuquerque. It is a straight sale of all assets to the Albuquerque National at 50c with a trustee empowered to issue certificates and pay depositors any amount above that figure that may be realized from the liquidated assets.

One of the largest programs ever held in Gallup was staged on Labor Day under the auspices of the Gallup lodge of Elks.

ROAD BUILDING

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS HELP GOPHER STATE

Seven thousand miles of open road make up the state highway system of Minnesota. And an average mile of gravel roadbed on one of the main state routes last year cost exactly $3,002 in maintenance and repair.

That excessive maintenance charge on the heavily used trunk lines where gravel is the major type of surfacing, coupled with the lack of immediate funds for a state-wide paving program, forms the chief objection to a working plan that has made Minnesota one of the most popular touring and motor transportation states in the Union, according to members of the state highway commission.

Roads of this Northwest empire have been forcibly dragged from the mud through the use of the state's natural gravel resources and the genius and determination of Commissioner C. M. Babcock, rather than through the application of modern highway financing methods, say students of the national road plans. Traffic has been served for the most part by local road levies which swell the tax burden on Minnesota land and by a sort of halfway bond issue which gives the counties the initiative in issuing bonds which state funds are slow paying off.

About $35,000,000 of such county bonds have been issued and the counties which took the good roads step are now being reimbursed from license-fee funds. Another issue of $20,000,000 is now up to the state legislature, and sentiment all over the state seems to promise it success this year.

If the issue passes the highway department is prepared to clear away the worst of existing highway barriers in a single gesture and gallop into a construction campaign which will set new standards in wider terminal roads and modern paving improvements for the country.

It is possible that No. 1 trunk line, the main traffic road running from St. Paul all the way north to Duluth, will be closed from end to end for construction as the result of the promised bond issue, and all traffic detoured during the construction work. This road is the most expensive of the state's gravel arteries. It carried a huge freight and passenger tonnage daily and is one of the primary tourist routes in the fishing and hunting season.

At present the iron range counties and sparsely settled districts to the north may be credited with the state's paving championship. Like the isolated north counties in Wisconsin and Michigan, these communities were first to grasp the importance of modern road improvements. As a result, hundreds of miles of concrete pavements loop their way from Duluth through the northern lake country. Other pavements now center about the Twin cities, one of the longest continuous stretches running from Minneapolis to St. Cloud on the north.

It is possible this year to drive from Duluth along the northern shores of Lake Superior clear to Pigeon river on a good gravel road. Another good automobile road runs from Grand Marais to Hungry Jack lake, and a new road is going in to Gunflint lake on the far north.

Coast-to-Coast Trip Is Made With Utmost Ease

Nineteen transcontinental trips by American Automobile association pathfinding cars have brought to the motor tourist a wealth of valuable information, according to Thomas P. Henry, president of the A. A. A., in commenting upon the report of the latest trip of the official cross-country pathfinding car, "Wayfarer IV."

Motorists may be surprised, he says, to learn that the coast-to-coast trip can be made comfortably in three weeks' time each way, with a time allowance for side trips and stop-overs.

"Simplification of transcontinental touring is largely due to greater familiarity with the ground covered," Mr. Henry explains. "The A. A. A. believes that each successive journey made by 'Wayfarer IV' tends to simplify the trip for the new comer by giving him the benefit of others' experience.

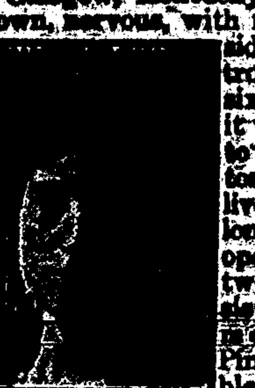
"Dan J. Nee, pilot of 'Wayfarer IV,' reports that the motor journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific now offers no greater difficulties than would a multiplication of trips between Washington, D. C., and Atlantic City or between any other cities for an aggregate mileage equal to that of the coast-to-coast trip. The 'Wayfarer' pilot says that it would not be necessary to carry much more equipment than would ordinarily be carried on the average motor vacation."

Lincoln Highway Contract

The Ohio highway department has let the contract for the improvement of the seven miles of Lincoln highway between Bucyrus and Crestline for $[illegible]. The specifications call for bituminous macadam improvement. Work on this job will be undertaken immediately and it is hoped that the road will be open between Bucyrus and Crestline late this fall. Lincoln highway traffic will be routed over the paved road via Galion while the construction is under way.

AFRAID SHE COULD NOT LIVE

Operation Advised, But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made It Unnecessary



Glasgow, Kentucky.—"I was rundown, nervous, with no appetite. My side had given me trouble for five or six years. At times it was all I could do to live, and the doctor said I couldn't live but a short time longer without an operation. That was two years ago. My sister-in-law recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She had never used it herself, but she said one of her neighbors suffered just like I did, and it cured her. After I had taken four bottles the pain left my side. I had a fine appetite to eat anything that was put before me, and I began to do all my work and my washing, something I hadn't done for years. I am a dressmaker, and this last fall I began suffering with my side again, so I began taking the Vegetable Compound again. I am on my fourth bottle, which makes eight in all I have taken. I feel so much better when I take it and everybody tells me I look better. My appetite improves and I feel stronger in every way. I am a very nervous woman and it seems to help my nerves so much."—Mrs. MAGGIE WALLER, Glasgow, Ky.

Why He Enjoyed It

"Sir," said the young man with enthusiasm, as he seized the lecturer's hand and shook it warmly, "I certainly enjoyed your lecture last night very much indeed."

"I am glad to hear that," said the lecturer, "but I didn't see you there."

"No," admitted the youth, "I wasn't there."

"But," said the puzzled speaker, "how could you enjoy my lecture if you were not there?"

"Oh, I bought tickets for my girl's parents and they both went."

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

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

It is a physician's prescription.

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

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

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

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

Golf in the Far North

Farthest north golf, is played at Herschel island, in the Arctic ocean, with Inspector Hall of the Royal Canadian mounted police manipulating the clubs, so Sergeant H. Thorne, veteran of the force, said on a visit south to Calgary, Alberta. Inspector Hall played with the ocean as a hazard, and he had to let up on the game as he lost too many balls in the salt water.

A soft answer turneth away wrath and a long one turneth away people who like to ask questions.

A new cook may bring the best of references, but you can't eat them.

Genuine BAYER

ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer Aspirin"

INSIST! Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 24 years.

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

PATENTS [illegible]

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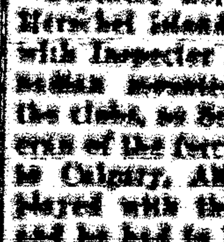
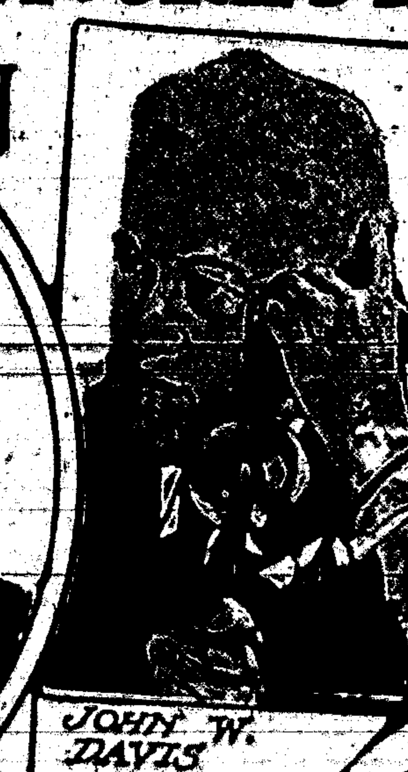


Beauty Of Hair and Skin Preserved by Cuticura

IF the ELECTION is THROWN into CONGRESS

CALVIN COOLIDGE CHARLES G. DAWES



JOHN W. DAVIS

And— IF BOTH CHAMBERS ARE DEADLOCKED, then what?

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

CHARLES W. BRYAN

BURTON K. WHEELER

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

PARTY managers are promising political excitement galore this fall. They have programmed a bitter Presidential campaign, a tremendous vote, a Coolidge and Dawes Avalanche, a Davis and Bryan Landslide and a LaFollette and Wheeler Upheaval.

But suppose there isn't any avalanche or any landslide and the upheaval upheaves just enough to prevent a choice in the electoral college and throw the election into congress. Then there will be something exciting.

For it is then quite within the possibilities that both the house and the senate should be deadlocked over the election and that—for the first time since April 30, 1789—there should be no President-elect or vice president-elect to take the oath of office March 4, 1925.

This is not a political screed, but a puzzle story. Here are the facts. Puzzle the thing out in your own way.

There are 531 votes in the electoral college and 266 are necessary for a choice. Suppose—for the sake of argument—that LaFollette carries at least five states with 39 electoral votes and that the remaining 492 votes are so evenly divided between Coolidge and Davis that neither has 266. Then under the Constitution the election of a President goes to the house and the election of a vice president goes to the senate. That is the suppositional case in a nutshell. And—politics being far from an exact science—there is nothing unreasonable about it.

LaFollette's opponents in both of the major parties concede him the chance of carrying Wisconsin (13), Minnesota (12), North Dakota (5), South Dakota (5) and Montana (4), total, 39 electoral votes.

Coolidge is generally conceded 15 states, with 112 electoral votes.

Davis is generally conceded the "Solid South" of 12 states with 139 electoral votes. It is more or less assumed that Davis will carry West Virginia (8) and that Bryan will carry Nebraska (8), total, 155.

The result in the remaining 11 states with their [illegible] electoral votes—including the big ones like Illinois (29), Indiana (15), Missouri (18), New York (45) and Ohio (24)—is on the knees of the gods.

If LaFollette gets enough electoral votes to block election in the electoral college, the house will proceed to ballot for President February 11, 1925. The twelfth amendment to the Constitution provides that each state shall have one vote, a majority of the delegation determining that vote. A quorum consists of a member or members from two-thirds of the states and a majority of all the states (25) is necessary for a choice.

The present house is so made up that a deadlock is not at all improbable. There are 23 Republican delegations, and 20 Democratic. Five delegations—those of Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire and New Jersey are evenly divided and therefore presumably unable to vote. Wisconsin, nominally one of the 23 Republican states, would presumably vote for LaFollette. So, to win, Coolidge would have to get three of the deadlocked states and Davis would have to get all of the five.

Incidentally, here is evidence that the LaFollette managers have long been preparing for this situation. In June the house settled a seat contest between two claimants from New York: Bloom, Democrat, and Chandler, Republican. The contest committee had found for Chandler. The LaFollette group voted with the Democrats to seat Bloom. Why? Because Chandler's vote would have put New York in the Coolidge column. Bloom's vote puts New York in the Davis column.

Let us assume that there is a deadlock in the house and that it continues to March 4 next. On that date the term of President Coolidge expires. And on that date his successor should be sworn in. The house having failed of election, that successor would be the vice president elected since February 11 by the senate.

But suppose the senate has been unable to elect a vice president since February 11. Let us take a look at the conditions in the upper house in respect to this election.

The senate, under the Constitution, is restricted to voting for the two candidates receiving the largest and next largest vote in the electoral college. That would eliminate either Dawes or Bryan or Wheeler. Take your choice and work out the answer in your own way. A quorum for the purpose of the election consists of two-thirds (64) of the whole number of senators (96) and a majority (49) of the whole number is necessary for a choice.

Now, in the present senate there are 51 nominal Republicans, 43 Democrats and two Farmer-Laborites (Shipstead and Johnson of Minnesota). LaFollette himself is one of these nominal Republicans. Brookhart of Iowa and Frazier and Ladd of North Dakota are listed as Republicans. So are several other senators who have been tagged by the "regulars" as "radical" and "insurgent."

It is therefore evident that LaFollette with very little help would hold the balance of power in the election of vice president by the senate.

Keeping in mind that this is a puzzle article and not a political screed, let us assume that Dawes has been eliminated by the vote of the electoral college. How would LaFollette and his following maneuver to bring about the election of Wheeler over Bryan?

Now suppose Bryan had been eliminated by the electoral college and LaFollette's job was to elect Wheeler over Dawes, what then?

Now suppose that Wheeler had been eliminated by the electoral vote and the contest was between Dawes and Bryan. LaFollette and his group apparently could deadlock the senate until March 4, assuming that aside from his following the Republicans and Democrats stood pat. Or LaFollette apparently could elect either Dawes or Bryan by combining with their respective partisans. Of course, even a partial combining of Republicans and Democrats could at any time break the deadlock and elect either Dawes or Bryan. As to whether the LaFollette group would favor Dawes or Bryan—make your own guess.

Having gone so far for the sake of argument, let us keep on and assume that both chambers have remained in deadlock from February 11 to March 4 and have failed to elect either a President or vice president.

There is therefore no President to swear in as successor to President Coolidge when his term expires. There is no vice president to be sworn in and automatically become President.

The new house is seated that day. Thirty senatorial seats are filled.

But with no President and no vice president to inaugurate what happens?

Is the United States for the first time since April 30, 1789, without a President?

Or does Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes automatically become President Hughes?

The Constitution provides that "the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and vice president, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

The Presidential succession act, approved January 19, 1886, provides that the succession shall pass to the members of the cabinet in the following order: Secretaries of State, Treasury and War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy.

In the event of Secretary Hughes' becoming President, would he serve the full term of four years? Or has congress the power to order a special Presidential election? And—in case either chamber were Republican by a decisive majority—would congress order such an election?

This is a puzzle story, not a political screed, but—

Would it not be interesting if Charles E. Hughes, who resigned from the Supreme court only to be defeated for President in 1916, should thus achieve his ambition?

Would not the well-known irony of fate be aptly illustrated if Charles W. Bryan should thus attain to the place three times refused his more illustrious brother, William Jennings Bryan?

Going Strong

A drove of Missouri mules had just arrived at the corral, and one new buck private made the common but bad mistake of approaching too near the business end of one of them. His comrades brought him to after the rebound, placed him on a stretcher and started for the hospital.

On the way the invalid regained consciousness, gazed at the blue sky overhead, experienced the swaying motion as he was being carried along, and shakily lowered his hands over the sides, only to feel space.

"My gosh!" he groaned. "I ain't even hit the ground yet!"—American Legion Weekly.

Their Lot a Hard One

Recent events on the continent and in America remind us that the lot of a politician is not always a happy one or his tenure of power very secure. At least, however, things are not quite so bad nowadays as they were, even in this country, a century or two ago. In 1738 a student of history prepared a table showing the fate which had overtaken various prime ministers of Great Britain, says the London Answers. It was as follows:

"Dy'd by the halter, three; ditto by the ax, ten; ditto by sturdy beggars, three; ditto untimely by people's hands, two; ditto in imprisonment, four; ditto in exile, four; ditto pitiful, one; saved by sacrificing their master, four. Sum total of prime ministers, thirty-one."

The SANDMAN STORY

GOBLIN AND THE FAIRIES

THE fairies were holding a very grand picnic one night in a dell. It was a very large and grand affair, because all of the fairies were there.

All the mortals were good on that night. No one was in trouble; the mortal children had all gone to bed on time and so all the fairy folk were free to enjoy themselves.

A big feast was prepared on a flat rock with a lacy cobweb covering. Dewdrops crystal-like glistened in the moonlight, making a beautiful table decoration.

Pond-lily dishes held all the fairy dainties, and the fireflies and the moonlight made a fairyland picture, which of course it was.

The goblins were out, too, but as their woods were not anywhere near the picnic ground of the fairies no one had thought a thing about them.

"What Have You to Say for Yourself?"

But the tricky little creatures were out that night doing some work besides playing tricks, and it happened that this work took some of their band right to the dell where the fairies were holding their picnic.

Right into a tree that hung over the rock where the feast was spread it took them, too, and when they saw all the good things on the table one little goblin called Slippy by his brothers because he could slip through the smallest crack or crevice, crept to the tip end of a bough to get a better view.

Slippy was so small he could go to tip ends in perfect safety, but this time he was so intent upon what he saw that he lost his grip, and down he tumbled right into the dish of lovely pudding made from butterfly eggs.

It was all soft and frothy, and when Slippy jumped out, there he stood on the table looking like a tiny snow man.

The fairies were just getting ready to sit down when he tumbled, and it gave them a scare, as you can well imagine, for they thought all their lovely supper was spoiled.

When they saw the funny little Slippy all froth they had to laugh, and one of the fairies told the queen he ought to be punished for upsetting their table even if he did make them laugh.

When the other goblins saw what had happened to poor Slippy they scrambled out of the tree and away they ran, leaving their unhappy brother alone in his trouble.

"Well," said the fairy queen, "what have you to say for yourself? Unless you can give a good reason for being here, a very good one, mind you, you will have to be punished, for by fairy law anyone who enters our dell on feast nights must be punished in some way. Now, what have you to say?"

Slippy Goblin was busy trying to get the sweet, nice frothy pudding off of his clothes, and I am sorry to have to tell it, but he licked his fingers and ate every bit he could, for butterfly-egg pudding is one of the most delicious dishes the fairies make.

Slippy was frightened, but not so frightened he could not eat, though when the queen spoke in such a stern tone he stopped eating and replied. "I have an excuse, your majesty, for being in the dell, though not for having fallen into the pudding," he said.

"I came with some of our band to put back a bird's egg some bad boys had stolen, and when it was laid on the ground we took it. Oh, how those boys hunted and wondered what had happened," Slippy laughed as he remembered how funny it was.

"That is my excuse for being in the dell, but, your majesty, your table was what tempted me to lose my hold on the branch, and you know what happened."

"What shall his punishment be, my children?" the queen asked her fairies, and Slippy's eyes grew big as he waited.

"He shall be sentenced to stay and have supper with us," said all the fairies. "He was doing a good deed and no wonder he tumbled when he saw all the nice things we are to have for supper."

"That is just what I expected you to say," replied the queen.

"Slippy's brothers were pretty sorry when they heard of the feast he had with the fairies, for perhaps they, too, might have been invited to have some of the good things if they had not run away and left him when he tumbled into the fairy pudding.

(©, 1924, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Marguerite de la Motte

Winsome Marguerite de La Motte, the "movie" star, was born in Duluth, Minn. She moved to San Diego, Cal., when a child, and was educated there. She had a penchant for the screen and, being an unusual type, her rise to the top of the ladder of fame was a comparatively easy one. Miss De La Motte is a charming person and every bit of her five feet two inches radiates a remarkably pleasing personality. She has light hair and hazel eyes.

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

A GOOD HABIT

I MAKE of Cheer a daily habit.
But when Care comes I don't deny it,
But rather face about and grab it
With all my inward strength I nab it,
And so lambaste, and jam, and jab it,
It ne'er becomes a steady diet.

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"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

FACTS about your name; it's history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel

OPHELIA

OF ALL the fanciful names which appeal to feminine taste, Ophelia possesses perhaps the tenderest memories. Though the name signifies "serpent," only romance, youth, and tragedy are connected with it.

Etymologists declare that Ophelia is an out-and-out invention of Shakespeare. Certainly her claim to immortality is based upon the touching story of the bard of Avon who makes the gentle maiden a striking contrast for the melancholy Dane of "Hamlet." Without her "rosemary for remembrance," Ophelia would still exist among the readers of Shakespeare.

It is possible that Ophelia is a translation of the old Ormilda, a northern appellative derived from the serpent names through the Greek "ophis." There is no other explanation of her existence, unless she was purely an invention of Shakespeare, although a woman does appear in the old story of Amleth. The curious coincidence is, however, that the master dramatist should have placed her in the land chiefly favoring serpentine names.

The opal is the gem assigned to Ophelia. The unfortunate influence which it is said to exert for others will prove a talisman against that very evil if Ophelia wears it. It will bring her good fortune and her heart's desire. Monday is her lucky day and 5 her lucky number. The chrysanthemum is her flower.

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Have You This Habit?

By Margaret Morison.

PULLING YOUR WEIGHT

JACQUELINE PRINCE grew up, after her mother's death, on a big, old-fashioned place in the country. Her experience was bounded by the low, rambling house; the wide, fragrant gardens, presided over by the genius of the place, an old gardener; her indulgent father, and relatives.

Jacqueline's formal education was under the direction of a governess. During the mornings Jacqueline was supposed to pursue knowledge. The procedure was somewhat as follows: Jacqueline would be asked to recite the first eighteen lines of "The Canterbury Tales"; after the opening phrases she would slow down and look expectantly at Miss Smith; thereupon Miss Smith would supply and prompt to the end of the selection. Then they would turn to mathematics. A few judicious questions on Jacqueline's part would tap successfully the springs of Miss Smith's knowledge; she would seize the pencil from her pupil's hand and eventually, with a minimum of effort on Jacqueline's part, the sums would be accomplished.

At twenty Jacqueline was left an orphan and penniless. The relatives gathered in conclave. "We were fond of your father," and "There will always be a place in our house for you," followed by, "Of course you can make yourself useful if you want," were phrases frequently in use in those days. Then Jacqueline threw a thunderbolt by announcing that she had a job and proposed to be self-supporting. "But how?—how? in heaven's name?" was the answer. And when Jacqueline explained that she really knew something about gardens, and that she had found a position in a florist's shop, they were all divided between relief and hurt pride.

Ten years later, when the Prince greenhouses were becoming known, a reporter called upon Jacqueline Prince to interview her and get the story of her success. Credit [illegible] was laid in the forthcoming article upon Miss Prince's philosophy of production. Everything that receives sunlight and food and shelter must produce, she said. Then she abruptly changed her figure of speech. The habit of pulling one's own weight in the boat is essential, she ended.

HAVE YOU THIS HABIT?

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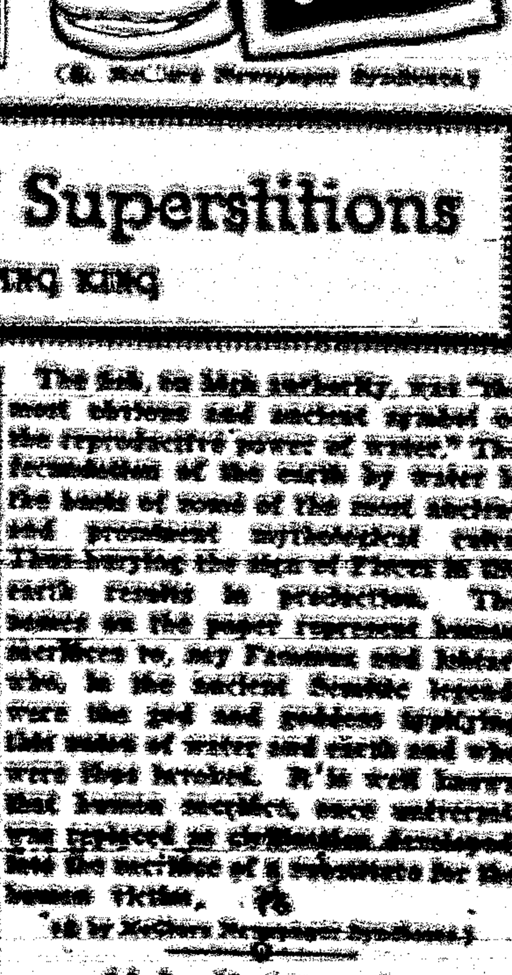

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The Why of Superstitions

By H. IRVING KING

THE BURIED PAPER

A VERY interesting superstition is found among children in some sections of the country. They write the names of two or three hundred—in some sections it is one hundred—persons on a paper and ask each person whose name is written to bow to the document. As the bow is made it is recorded opposite the name by a sign which resembles a crude capital H. The collection of names and signs being completed, the paper is buried face down in the ground. After two or three months it is dug up with the expectation of finding money under it; or, some say, left there until it is decayed, when whatever you wished for at its burial will "come true." It has been suggested that the sign placed after the names on the paper was originally the zodiacal sign for Pisces, the fishes.

The fish, on high authority, was "the most obvious and ancient symbol of the reproductive power of water." The fecundation of the earth by water is the basis of some of the most ancient and prominent mythological cults. Thus burying the sign of Pisces in the earth results in production. The names on the paper represent human sacrifices to, say [illegible] and Ishtar, who, in the ancient Semitic legend, were the god and goddess typifying this union of water and earth and who were thus invoked. It is well known that human sacrifice, once universal, was replaced as civilization developed, into the sacrifice of a substitute for the human victim.

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Make It Attractive

Hast thou virtue? Acquire also the graces and beauties of virtue.—Benjamin Franklin.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

George Murray was here Saturday from across the rocks.

Mrs. Doyle Rentfrow is visiting her old home in Albuquerque.

Clement Hightower, of San Patricio, was a visitor Tuesday.

H. M. Reddy, formerly a well-known citizen of this county, but now living at Artesia, was here Tuesday.

W. H. Sevier, an old-timer of the old-timers, was here Tuesday from Capitan.

Attorney A. H. Hudspeth left yesterday for Dallas, Texas, and will be absent about ten days.

WANTED—Roomers and boarders.—Mrs. Clarence Spence. 2t

William Spence came in yesterday from Deming on a business mission and to visit the Spence family.

Mrs. Lillie C. Klasner passed through yesterday en route from her home at Tinnie to East Las Vegas.

George Rustin returned Wednesday night from Kansas City, where he had gone with a shipment of cattle.

T. A. Spencer returned Wednesday morning from the border. He is preparing to bring his cattle back from Mexico.

A. D. Brownfield returned Wednesday morning from Tucumcari, to which point he had gone to make a steer delivery.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe West returned the first of the week from a trip to Hot Springs, taking in Alamogordo and Clouderoft on their way home.

Mrs Euva Sauls and son returned the past week to Oklahoma City. Mrs. Sauls, who is a sister of A. G. Clymer, came here over a year ago for health reasons, and now returns home fully recovered.

The Von Schweigens are expected home the coming week. A card from them dated Van Couver states that they would leave there for home in a few days.

Mrs. J. S. Ross and son Charlie returned this week from Kansas City and Oklahoma. Charlie completed a course in mechanics in Kansas City this summer.

Liandro and Joe Vega left last Sunday for Bisbee, Arizona, traveling in their Ford. They had been here the past month visiting the members of their family.

Mrs. R. T. Lucas arrived Tuesday from Kansas City on a short visit to her parents. She leaves today on her return and will be accompanied by her sister, Miss Rosalind Burke.

Mrs. J. E. Farley and little grandson, Raymond, returned early in the week from a summer stay in California. They visited Denver and other points in Colorado on their return.

Boni Kimbrell, of Picacho, a son of the late George Kimbrell, arrived here Thursday morning from Santa Fe, and left the same morning on the stage to visit his family at Picacho.

R. D. Armstrong was down from his ranch at Ancho several days this week. He, like many others, complains about the clerk of the weather not dealing out a little moisture occasionally.

Mrs. J. B. French returned Tuesday from an extended visit to Tennessee and North Carolina. She left her daughter Evelyn in Knoxville where she will continue her studies the ensuing year.

Miss Hilary Cooper is again in the First National Bank, after having assisted in other Jones' banks during the summer. She succeeds J. O. Hester who went to Tucumcari to accept the position of cashier of the First National there.

Mrs. Hesbith Leathick of Fort Worth, Texas, spent the first week with Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Keller, on the Mesa. Mrs. Kendrick has a neice who is chief dietician at Fort Stanton, whom she visited.

Billy Ferguson, with a road crew, left here Monday to go to the San Andres country to do some work on the Tularosa-Hot Springs road. They expect to be engaged on this particular piece of road about three weeks.

Miss Lorena Sager left last Saturday for Denver, to resume her duties as instructor in the Dingley-Mathews Institute of Music, after spending a two months' vacation here with her parents.

Miss Ula Edmiston arrived yesterday from Dallas, Texas, to spend her vacation with her parents. Her many friends are glad to see her, and hope she will enjoy her visit at her old home before returning to her duties.

The Prehms, who left here several weeks ago on a visit to Germany, are now on the briny deep. According to a card we received from Mr. Prehm they were to embark at New York September 2nd, on the "Resolute," for Hamburg.

William (Dink) Kahler returned Monday morning from Fort Huachuca, Arizona, where he had spent a month in the Citizens' Training Camp. "Dink" was made a corporal during this training period. He also says he grew an inch in height during his absence, but doesn't say whether or not the growth was all acquired after having been given his stripes.

Wetmore Apartments

Mrs. E. S. Corn has leased the Wetmore Apartments and took possession Sept. 1. Mrs. Wetmore is having the lower floor remodeled, and will use it as her apartment.

Missionary Society

The members of the Ladies' Missionary Society will meet at the home of Mrs. W. P. Loughrey on September 17, in the afternoon.

The Society is arranging to hold a "Baked Sale" on Saturday, Sept. 13, next door to the Lincoln State Bank.

The Methodist Picnic

(Continued)

The biggest time that has ever happened in Methodism in Lincoln county, at White Oaks, Aug. 31, was proven to the satisfaction of all our good brethren that were in attendance. All Methodists of this district were not there. Some were too busy at home and others had to go to the ball game. But it was proven that there are some Methodists in this locality. We had a fine dinner, after which a nice shower came down, so we repaired to the church and held a glorious meeting of exchanging ideas as to what we should do to make this a better country to live in. The fact was brought out that if the Methodists could pray and preach like they can cook and eat there would be something doing. Delegates from Capitan, Lusi, Ancho and Hogle were there. All expressed a hope to be able to do more for the upbuilding of better living.

Catholic Church

Every Sunday

First Mass (English) 8 a. m.
Second Mass (Spanish) at 9:30.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.
Evening services at 7:30 p. m.

P. J. Otten, Pastor.

Card of Thanks

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to all our friends and neighbors for their condolence and sympathy in the loss of our dear husband and father.

Mrs. Ed. C. Fingston and children.

The Call of School Days

Thoughts of the coming school term will prompt many mothers and children to visit

Ziegler Bros. Store

There they will find many requirements that the care-free vacation days have made necessary. Our new Fall stocks were never more complete, so come and make your selection in time.

New Fall Merchandise

We are now showing our new Fall line of

Ladies' and Misses' Hats,
Silk Dresses & Coats,

Many new piece goods that will meet your approval.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Made-to-Measure Service for Men.

Call and see the New Fall and Winter 1924-25 Sample line.

Ziegler Bros.

"Universal Providers." CARRIZOZO, N. M. Established 1886

Back from California

Mr. M. Doering, daughter and grandchild returned Thursday from a three weeks's trip to San Diego and Los Angeles. They report having had a very pleasant time, and ideal weather for sightseeing in both California cities. They met a number of former Lincoln county people on the coast, among who they mention Ed Hannon, who conducted the bakery here, Gus Wingfield, former market man at Carrizozo, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Mason, Mrs. Mason, nee Miss Ida Schimpff, formerly a well known teacher in the schools of Lincoln county. While the Doering were in San Diego, however, Messrs. Hannon and Wingfield left there, the former for Arizona and the latter for Denver.

Mr. Doering encountered Syl Anderson in Los Angeles, also one of the Merchant boys and one of the Zumwalt boys. They saw Fred Shields at Compton.

They returned by way of Las Cruces to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Doering. Mr. Doering says his brother Will, who suffered a third stroke of paralysis last May, is improving and his condition indicates ultimate recovery.

The weather man continues to hand out a class of weather that puts Volstead to shame.

Notice

Notice is hereby given that the partnership in the cattle and horse business lately subsisting between me, the undersigned, C. F. Hollinger and E. S. Corn, was, on the 22nd day of August, 1924, dissolved by mutual consent.

C. F. Hollinger
E. S. Corn

9-5-2t

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Carrizozo Eating House

E. H. SWEET, Manager

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

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6 x 9 and 9 x 12

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