Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 24 | CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1924 | NUMBER 42

The Farm Problem And It's Dangers

The hard situation in which the farmers of the United States have been placed during the past three years has caused a shifting in the foundations of our national life which ought to concern, not farmers alone or even mainly, but all people of every occupation who are interested in preserving American government and American life as they have always existed. The farm problem, essentially, is not a class problem but a national problem. Unless the right solution is found, business and industry and the domestic and laboring conditions of the cities will suffer, in the end, very much more than the farmers do. For the foundation from which the cities suck their sustenance is being dried up.

The best estimates obtainable show that about 1,200,000 farmers have been driven out of business since 1920. Some of them continue on the farms as tenants or economic slaves to mortgage holders; the others have become day laborers in the cities. There are many farming communities scattered throughout the United States where hardly a single family is left that lived on the land four years ago.

Few persons in urban communities understand what the breaking up of a farm home means. The farm is not merely a place to live—it the source of life. The bankrupt farmer is a man destroyed. The day when he could move on to free or even cheap land is past. Nothing is left for him except to become tenant to an absentee landlord, giving up the bulk of his earnings to pay his rent, or go as a laborer in a line of work that he does not understand. There are other names for unrequited toil-slavery, serfdom and the like-ugly names, all.

The energetic families, particularly those having boys and girls of energetic outlook, leave the farms for the hope of better things in town. The unresourceful, the indolent, the stupid-these remain as slaves on the farms they once may have owned. The bond and sieew of rural life is eaten away. Those who should have stayed to breed good farmers of the future, to build up schools and churches and to keep their shoulders to the wheel of progress are gone. And the nation begins to pay the price of folly.

There is nothing new in all this. It is as old as Egypt, old as the cities of the Mesopotamian plains. It has been repeated in every civilization that ever died. As one writer puts it, "Destruction comes from the rushing of the dispossessed and the unrequited to the cities. The farmers suffer first, then the small towns go down, then the larger cities decay and the over-swollen centers of population, deprived of nourishment and with lost markets, fall into the hands of a mobocracy of impoverished and idle people, and the state passes away into something else."

That is the process which has been going on in the United States—is going on now. No American should deceive himself as to that. There are only about 6,000,000 farms in the United States, and 1,200,000 of the farm families have been rooted out of the soil. The nation cannot stand up forever under this drain upon the life blood of a nation's life.

If any one is lulled by representations that the farmers are receiving good prices this year, let him reflect that whatever of this may exist is temporary and the result of natural conditions which will not often recur. Next year, or certainly within the next few years, there will again be a surplus of agricultural products which, unless guarded against, will plunge American farmers into another period of catastrophe.

Insurance must be written against the recurrence of agricultural agony. John W. Davis, the Democratic candidate for President, has drawn up such a policy—a policy that will protect the farmer and the nation. It's main clauses are: An export marketing corporation; restoration of the farmer's markets abroad; governmental encouragement of cooperative marketing; a tariff that will enable the farmer to buy and sell on equal terms with the manufacturer; lower taxes, lower railroad rates.

Let the city man remember that this policy is designed to protect him in the long run, and let the farmer remember that it is designed to save him from immediate and recurring disaster.

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CIGARS
EVERY PUFF A DELIGHT

The "condition" of a cigar as well as its quality has a great deal to do with its flavor.

We keep the best brands of cigars and keep them in the proper condition.

Buy your cigars from us and know that they are right

Buy cigars by the box and have them in your home should friends drop in.

We have everything in the drug store line.

COME TO US FOR IT.

ROLLAND BROS.

INVESTIGATE THEM!

Investigate the qualifications, character, fitness and standing of the candidates for county offices on the Democratic tibket, whose names, with the offices to which they aspire, are given below:

Commissioners:—G. T. Hamilton, Arabela (First District), a ranchman, universally respected in his community. Second District—J. H. Benson, Corona. A man who has invested largely in Lincoln county, and a man of strong character, capable of giving the county a business administration. Third District—Ike N. Wingfield, Ruidoso; a chip o' the old block; born in Lincoln county, knows its needs and will see that it gets it.

County Clerk:—Mrs. Lotah Miller, Carrizozo—a woman who has made good as a deputy in the office she now seeks, and who, as clerk, will render substantial service and give fair and equal attention to all things coming to that office.

Assessor:—C. C. Merchant, Capitan—a candidate of recognized ability and well fitted for the office he seeks. Not only a good office man, but one well acquainted with the field work—essentials that mean results for the taxpayer.

Sheriff:—A. S. McCamant, Corona; an active, fearless and upright citizen of long years standing in Lincoln county. Does not agree with every man, nor does he expect every man to agree with him, but a man whose position is known to all, and who stands for even and exact justice in the performance of the duties of the sheriff's office.

Probate Judge:—William E. Kimbrell, Picacho; a man who has filled the position of Probate Judge the past two years with credit to himself and with satisfaction to those whom he has served during that period. The Kimbrell name is synonymous with service, duty and the fulfillment of every responsibility.

Treasurer:—M. B. Paden, of Carrizozo; a man born in Lincoln county, lived here all his life, and whose service in the office of County Treasurer during the past year has been such that he is commended by every taxpayer of the county for his conduct of the office. He is not only safe, but he is capable, accurate and just, possesses the entire confidence of the people of Lincoln county; and they know that his character, his integrity, and his ability to handle the office are unassailable.

Superintendent of Schools:—Miss Mary Fritz, of Capitan; born in Lincoln county; a member of one of the oldest families in the county, and a woman of most charming personality. Experience—five years as a teacher in the Capitan schools, during the greater part of which it was the County High School; one year in the Lincoln schools and now principal of the Picacho schools—a record of service in the rural schools probably unequaled by any teacher in Lincoln county. To question her capacity, her faithfulness, her integrity, her energy and studiousness or any other qualification as a teacher in the schools of Lincoln county would be a criticism of the boards by whom she has been employed and a reproach upon the people she has served and who appreciate her service.

Representative—John E. Hall, Jr., Ancho; A young man of sterling integrity, unbounded energy and imbued with a desire to render efficient service to all the people and to all sections. He is well educated, possess a keen insight of the needs of the people, and his courageous convictions will carry him a long way in the support of good laws which the people demand and to which they are justly entitled.

Surveyor—J. A. Brubaker, Capitan, a man who spent many years in the forest service, and whose duties in that service gave him practical knowledge in surveying, qualifying him distinctly for the office for which he has been nominated. His fitness for the position, his integrity as a citizen and his standing in the community where he is best known, are recommendations that voters cannot well overlook.

These candidates stand for the best interests of Lincoln county. Give them your serious consideration when you go to vote.

Woman's Club

The Carrizozo Woman's Club met at the home of Mrs. F. E. Richards October 17th.

After an interesting business session, Mrs. Glassmire conducted the program, all members concening the notable discoverer, Christopher Columbus. Several of the teachers had their pupils prepare selections for the occasion and these were much enjoyed.

Mrs. Loghrey, accompanied by Mrs. Donaldson at the piano, read the story of Columbus discovering America.

Miss Myrtle Dakin gave an interpretation of the discovery of America by Columbus as waranted by a modern child.

Delicious refreshments were served by the hostesses.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that subscription list for a cemetery fund is at the Harvey filling station. Please call there and do your part in aiding the club and the community in the good work.

The Woman's Club will hold a Rummage Sale on November 1st. Watch for other announcements.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the home of Mrs W. W. Stadtman, November 7.

Pushing Road Work

A caterpillar, tractor and other equipment arrived this week from Roswell and are in operation on the Carrizozo-Cloudcroft road from this end of the line. Billie Ferguson has a crew on the other end coming this way, and the two crews should make short work of the job. To further facilitate the work, the E P & S. W. permits the crews to use water from its pipe line for camp and other legitimate purposes, and this will save both time and money. This generous and courteous action on the part of the company is greatly appreciated.

Coolidge Chaos

The chaos which Republican spokesmen predict is to follow the defeat of Calvin Coolidge is already here. The chaotic condition has existed ever since Mr. Coolidge became President. From that time a Republican Congress has refused to co-operate with President Coolidge in his legislative program. The Congress has either defeated or ignored the President's legislative reccomendations, has passed legislation which he opposed and has repassed it after his veto. In other words, the Republican 68th Congress is an anti-Coolidge, anti-administration Congress. A deadlock exists between the Capitol and the White House, and such a deadlock spells chaos.

That this deadlock will continue if by any means Coolidge shall be re-elected is inevitable because it is mathematically certain that the sixty-ninth Congress to be elected in November will be even more anti-Coolidge than the existing one. In the first place it is practically certain to be a Democratic Congress—therefore a Progressive Congress which would enact progressive legislation only to have it vetoed, and in turn would refuse to enact the reactionary legislation Coolidge would reccomend. Even if the Democrats fell short of an actual majority, the Congress would be anti-Coolidge, because practically the entire Sixty-eighth Congress is up for re-election.

This means in either event that the chaotic deadlock between the White House and the Capitol would continue another two years. In the meantime, legitimate business would be denied legislation, agriculture would be denied legislation, labor would be denied legislation, and chaos would be multiplied.

The live coals of radicalism would burst into flame, which would spread like a prairie fire. A radical Congress in 1925 would be almost inevitable with all that such an event would imply with respect to 1928.

Can legitimate business, can agriculture, can labor calmly view such a probability?

The time to avert such a disaster is now—in the pending election. The way to avert it is to elect John W. Davis who is already assured of a Congress which will function with a Democratic progressive executive.

Let us have done now and for the future with Coolidge chaos.

Unfounded Report

A report is in circulation in this county—with the hope, it appears, to gain some political advantage in the coming election—that is not only untrue but is unjust to the undersigned. It is to the effect that I, the Democratic nominee for sheriff, have promised E. W. Harris, retiring sheriff, the chief deputyship.

No promise has been given nor exacted, and the matter had not been discussed between us until this unfounded report became current, and then only to make this joint statement to denounce the report as absolutely untrue and its author as guilty of deliberate falsification.

A. S. McCAMANT,
ED W. HARRIS.

Wall Street For Coolidge

The Magazine of Wall Street has taken a straw vote and ascertained how the international bankers, bond speculators and stock manipulators stand. The crooked canyon of concrete where Big Business dwells is a Coolidge stronghold. The offices where protective tariff schedules are devised and furnished to Republican Congressmen ready made, the directors' rooms where the railroad lines of the country terminate in the fingers of a few magnates who operate the roads not for transportation service, but for the profits on their stocks and bonds, the back rooms where monopolies are formed and combinations in restraint of trade are brought about—all of these record a walloping big majority for Coolidge. The center of modern financial intrigue which O. Henry used to call "Magdad on the Subway" lacks only a little of voting solidly for the Republican party and its silent candidate.

True, a scattering twelve per cent of the votes are cast for the other candidates but, as the Magazine of Wall Street says in summing up, the vote shows "a sufficient preponderance of favorable sentiment to indicate—so far as straw votes can indicate—that, if our investors and business men control the outcome, the Republican National Party will sweep to victory on a veritable tidal wave of votes."

Your money is safer in the bank than anywhere else.

A BANK ACCOUNT gives you a better standing in your community.

Our knowledge is expert on investments and all other financial matters.

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

The Highgrader

By Wm. MacLeod Raine

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CHAPTER XV—Continued

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He knew now that his situation was a very serious one, for he had been flung alive into a grave that offered only a slight prospect of escape. He was without food, effectually cut off from the surface of the earth, and none but those who had assaulted him knew that he was buried.

The alternatives that lay before him were plain. He might climb the ladder again to the timber ledge and keep calling for help, or he might attempt to dig a way over the cave-in with his hands and his pocket-knife, trusting that the tunnel led to another shaft. The former was a chance pure and simple, and a slender one at that. It was not likely that anybody would pass the mouth of a deserted shaft far up in the hills at this season of the year. But it was quite within the probabilities that the tunnel led to some of the workings of a live property. Many miles of underground drifts were connected by intercepting stopes of adjoining mines. If he could force a way through the cave-in there might be safety beyond. To go moling into such a place without timbering would be a dangerous business, but the crisis was one that justified any risk.

He took stock of his assets. Fortunately he had bought at a lunch counter a ham sandwich to stay his appetite during the night trip. This was still in his pocket, badly mashed but still edible. Five cigars were in the case he carried and upon his person he found eleven matches. A little trickle of water ran through the tunnel and gave assurance that he would not die of thirst. His pocket-knife was a serviceable one and he had plenty of physical strength.

Jack decided that he would eat half of the sandwich that day and reserve the rest for the second one. His cigars were precious luxuries to be indulged in once every twenty-four hours after he had knocked off work.

He attacked the cave-in with the cool energy that characterized him. Out of a piece of board he fashioned a kind of shovel with his knife. Bits of broken timbering lay at the foot of the shaft. These he dragged into the tunnel for fuel to feed a small fire which he built to give light for the work. All through the night and till noon the following day he dug among the fallen rocks and dirt, clearing this debris away after he had loosened it with his bare hands.

The impact of the fall when he had been thrown down the shaft had jarred him greatly. With the slightest movement of the body his back and shoulders ached, sending shocks of pain in protest to his brain. The sprained ankle he had bound tightly in a wet handkerchief, but every time his weight rested on that leg he had to grit his teeth. But it was not in him to quit. He stuck to his job till he had done the shift set himself.

At noon he crawled back to the foot of the shaft. He was fagged to exhaustion. For half an hour he lay stretched on his back, with every muscle relaxed.

Presently he cut from his coat the pocket that contained the sandwich and divided the mush of ham and bread into two parts. One of these he ate. The other he returned to the coat.

Favoring his injured ankle as best he could, Jack climbed the wall ladder to the ledge upon which he had found himself lying the previous night. Five minutes' examination of the walls showed him that there was no chance to reach the top of the shaft unaided. He tested the [illegible] timbers to make sure they were secure before he put his weight upon them. During the next six hours he called aloud every few minutes to attract the attention of anyone who might chance to be passing near.

Toward evening he treated himself to his first cigar, making the most of the comfort that it gave him. When the night grew about he [illegible] on the small stub of the cigar so as not to miss a puff. What was left he wrapped in a pocket handkerchief for later use.

As the stars began to come out in the little patch of blue sky he could see just above his prison Jack lowered himself again to the foot of the shaft. Here he lay down a second time and within five minutes had fallen into a deep sleep.

About midnight he awakened and was aware at once of a ravenous hunger. He was still unable to win a way out, though the knowledge pressed on him that his chances were slender at the best. Till morning he worked without a moment's rest. The fever in his ankle and the pain of the sprain had increased, but he could not afford to pay any attention to them. Blood from his scarred, torn hands ran down his wrists. Every muscle in his abused body ached. Still he stabbed with his knife into the earth that filled the tunnel and still he pulled great rocks back with his shovel.

All his life he had fought for his own hand. He would not let himself believe fate had played so scurvy a trick as to leaf him alive into a tomb closed so tightly that he could not pry a way out.

When his watch told him it was eight o'clock he staggered to the shaft again and lay down on his back to rest. Before climbing to the platform above he finished the sandwich. He was very hungry and could have eaten enough for two men had he been given the opportunity. Again for hours he called every few minutes at the top of his voice.

In his vest pocket were a pencil and a notebook used for keeping the accounts of the highgraders with whom he did business. To pass the time he set down the story of the crime which had brought him here and his efforts to free himself.

After darkness fell he let himself down to the foot of the shaft and slept. Either from hunger or from fever in his ankle he slept brokenly. He was conscious of a little delirium in his waking spells, but the coming of midnight found him master of himself, though a trifle light-headed.

It was impossible to work as steadily as he had done during the two previous nights. Hunger and pain and toil were doing their best to wear out his strength. His limbs moved laggardly. Once he fell asleep in the midst of his labor. He dreamed of Moya, and after he awakened—as he presently did with a start—she seemed so near that it would scarce have surprised him if in the darkness his hands had come in contact with the soft flesh of her vivid face. Nor did it strike him as at all odd that it was Moya and not Joyce who was visiting him when he was in prison. The face he saw was the mocking one of the young woman, in which gayety overran the tender sadness of the big, dusky eyes beneath which tiny freckles had been sprinkled. More than once he clearly heard her whisper courage to him.

Next day the notes in his diary were more fragmentary.

"Broke my rule and smoked two cigars today. Just finished my fourth. Leaves one more. I drink a great deal. It helps me to forget I'm hungry. Find a cigar goes farther if I smoke it in sections. I chew the stubs while I'm working.

"Have tunneled in about seventeen feet. No sign that I'm near the end of the cave-in. There's a lot of hell in being buried alive.

"Think I'm losing my voice from shouting so much when I'm in the shaft. Gave it up today and let little Moya call for me. She's a trump. Wish she'd stay here all the time and not keep coming and going."

The jottings on the fourth day show the increase of the delirium. Sometimes his mind appears to be quite clear, then it wanders to queer fancies.

"Last cigar gone. Got sick from eating the stub. Violent retchings. Kept falling asleep while working. Twenty-nine feet done—surely reach the end tomorrow. . . . Another cave-in just after I crawled out from my tunnel. All my work wiped out. Moya, the little devil, laughed and said it served a highgrader right. . . .

"Have telegraphed for help. Can't manage alone. Couldn't make it up the shaft and had to give up the climb. Ordered a big breakfast at the Silver Dollar—steak and mushrooms and hot cakes. The telegraph wires run through pipe along floor of tunnel. Why don't the operator stay on the job? I tap my signals and get no answer."

He began to talk to himself in a rambling sort of way. Sometimes he would try to justify himself for highgrading in [illegible] phrases, sometimes he argued with Verinder that he had better let him out. But even in his delirious condition he stuck to his work in the tunnel, though he was scarce able to drag himself about.

As the delirium grew on him the [illegible] intervals became more [illegible]. In one of these it occurred to him that he had struck high-grade ore and he filled his pockets with samples taken from the cave-in. There was no sequence to his thoughts. They came in flashes without logical connection. [illegible], for instance, a fine obsession that the pipe running through the tunnel was a telegraph wire by means of which he could communicate with the outside world if the operator would only stay on duty. But his interest in the matter was intermittent.

It is suggestive of his condition that when Moya's answer came to his seven taps he took it quite as a matter of course.

"The son of a Greaser is back on the job at last," he said aloud without the least excitement. "Now, I'll get that breakfast I ordered."

He crawled back to the foot of the shaft in a curious absurd confidence that the food he craved would soon be sent down to him. While he waited, Jack fell into light sleep where he lost himself in fancies that voiced themselves in incoherent snatches of talk.

CHAPTER XVI

Captain Kilmeny Retires

A voice calling his name from the top of the shaft brought Jack Kilmeny back to consciousness. He answered.

A shout of joy boomed down to him in Colter's heavy bass. He could hear, too, the sweet troubled tones of a woman.

"Hurry, please, hurry. . . . Thank God, we're in time."

"Got that breakfast with you, little neighbor," Jack called up weakly. He did not need to be told that Moya Dwight was above, and, since she was there, of course she had brought him the breakfast that he had ordered from the Silver Dollar.

"Get back into the tunnel, Jack," Colter presently shouted.

"What for?"

"We're lowering someone to you. The timberings are rotten and they might fall on you. Get back."

"All right."

Five minutes later the rescuer reached the foot of the shaft. He stood for a moment with a miner's lamp above his head and peered into the gloom.

"Where away, Jack?"

The man was Ned Kilmeny. The captain had insisted—all the more because there was some danger in it—that he should be the man lowered to the aid of his cousin.

"Bring that breakfast?" Jack snapped, testily.

"Yes, old man. It's waiting up above. Brought some soup down with me."

"I ordered two hours ago. What's been keeping you? I'm going to complain of the service."

The captain saw at once that Jack was light-headed and he humored him.

"Yes, I would. Now drink this soup."

The imprisoned man drained the bucket to the last drop.

Ned loosened the rope from his own body and fastened it about that of his cousin. He gave the signal and Jack was hauled very carefully to the surface in such a way as not to collide with the jammed timbers near the top. Colter and Bleyer lifted the highgrader over the edge of the well, where he collapsed at once into the arms of his friends.

Moya, a flask in her hand, stooped over the sick man where he lay on the grass. Her fine face was full of poignant sympathy.

Kilmeny's mind was quite clear now. The man was gaunt as a famished wolf. Bitten deep into his face were the lines that showed how closely he had shaved death. But in his eye was the gay inextinguishable gleam of the thoroughbred.

"Ain't I the quitter, Miss Dwight? Keeling over just like a sick baby."

The young woman cheered over her answer. "You mustn't talk yet. Drink this, please."

He drank, and later he ate sparingly of the food she had hastily gathered from the dinner table and brought with her. In jerky little sentences he sketched his adventure, mingling fiction with fact as the fever grew on him again.

Bleyer, himself a game man, could not withhold his admiration after he had heard Captain Kilmeny's story of what he had found below. The two, with Moya, were riding behind the wagon in which the rescued man lay.

"Think of the luck of the fellow—boring away at that cave-in when any minute a million tons of rock and dirt might tumble down and crush the life out of him. That's a big enough thing. But add to it his game leg and his wound and starvation on top of that. I'll give it to him for the gamest fellow that ever went down into a stope."

"That's not all," the captain added quietly. "He must have tunneled in about twenty-five feet when the roof caved again. Clean bowled out as he was, Jack tackled the job a second time."

Moya could not think of what had taken place without a film coming over her eyes and a sob choking her throat. A vagabond and worse he

But Even in His Delirious Condition He Stuck to His Work in the Tunnel,

might be, but Jack Kilmeny held her love beyond recall. It was useless to remind herself that he was unworthy. None the less, she gloried in the splendid courage of the man. Whatever else he might be, Jack Kilmeny was every inch a man.

There was a little discussion between Colter and Captain Kilmeny as to which of them should take care of the invalid. The captain urged that he would get better care at the hotel, where Lady Farquhar and India could look after him. Colter referred the matter to Jack.

"I'm not going to burden Lady Farquhar or India. Colter can look out for me," the sick man said.

"It's no trouble. India won't be mind unless you come to the hotel," Moya said in a low voice.

He looked at her, was about to decline, and changed his mind. The appeal in her eyes was too potent.

"I'm in the hands of my friends. Settle it any way you like, Miss Dwight. Do whatever you want with me, except put me back in that hell."

After a doctor had seen Jack and taken care of his ankle, after the trained nurse had arrived and been put in charge of the sick room, Captain Kilmeny made a report to Moya and his sister.

"He's gone to sleep already. The doctor says he'll probably be as well as ever in a week, thanks to you, Moya."

"Thanks to you, Ned," she amended.

"He sent to you this record of how he spent his time down there—said it might amuse you."

The captain looked straight at her as he spoke.

"I'll read it."

"Do. You'll find something on the last page that will interest you. Now, I'm going to say good-night. It's time little girls were in bed."

He kissed his sister and Moya, rather to the surprise of the latter, for Captain Kilmeny never insisted upon the rights of a lover. There was something on his face she did not quite understand. It was as if he were saying good-by instead of good-night.

She understood it presently. Ned had written a note and pinned it to the last page of the little book. She read it twice, and then again in tears. It told her that the soldier had read truly the secret her anxiety had flaunted in the face of all her friends.

"It's no go, dear girl. You've done your best, but you don't love me. You never will. Afraid there's no way left but for me to release you. So you're free again, little sweetheart.

"I know you won't misunderstand. Never in my life have I cared for you so much as I do tonight. But caring isn't enough. I've had my chance and couldn't win out. May you have good hunting wherever you go."

The note was signed "Ned."

Her betrothed had played the game like the gentleman he was to a losing finish. She knew he would not whimper or complain, that he would meet her tomorrow cheerfully and easily, hiding even from her the wound in his heart. He was a better man than his cousin. She could not deny to herself that his gallantry had a finer edge. His sense of right was better developed and his courage quite as steady. Ned Kilmeny had won his V. C. before he was twenty-five. He had carried to a successful issue one of the most delicate diplomatic missions of recent years. Everybody conceded that he had a future. If Jack had never appeared on her horizon she would have married Ned and been to him a loving wife. But the harum-scarum cousin had made this impossible.

Why? Why had her roving heart gone out to this attractive scamp who did not want her love or care for it? She did not know. The thing was as unexplainable as it was inescapable. All the training of her life had shaped her to other ends. Lady Farquhar would explain it as a glamor cast by a foolish girl's fancy. But Moya knew the tide of feeling which raced through her was born not of fancy but of the true romance.

CHAPTER XVII

Two in a Bucket

Jack heard the story of his rescue from India. He surprised her alone in the breakfast room by hobbling in one morning after the rest had gone.

She popped a question directly at him. "Did the doctor say you could get up?"

"Didn't ask him," he answered with a laugh, and dropped into a seat across the table.

Shaven, and dressed in a clean freshly pressed suit, he looked a different man from the haggard grimy vagabond Captain Kilmeny had brought back with him three days earlier. The eyes were still rather sunken and the face a bit drawn, but otherwise he was his very competent and debonair self. His "Good morning, India," was as cheery and matter of fact as if those five days of horror had never existed.

"Don't believe it will hurt you." Her bright eyes were warm in their approval of him. "You look a lot better than you did even yesterday. It's awfully jolly to see you around again, Cousin Jack."

"I'm enjoying it myself," he conceded. "Anything of importance in that covered dish over there?"

"Tell me all about it," she ordered, handing him the bacon. Then, with a shudder, she added: "Must have been rather awful down there."

"Bad enough," he admitted lightly.

"Tell me." She leaned forward, chin in hand.

"What's the use? Those fellows put me down. Your brother took me up. That's all."

"It isn't all. Ned says it is perfectly marvelous the way you dug that tunnel and escaped from being crushed, and then dug it again after it had caved."

"Couldn't lie down and quit, could I? A man in the hole I was can't pick and choose." He smiled lazily at her and took a muffin from a plate handed him by the waiter. "My turn to ask questions. I want the full story of how you learned I was in the west shaft of the Golden Nugget?"

"Haven't you heard? It was Moya guessed it—from the tapping on the pipe, you know."

"So I've been told. Now let's have the particulars." His eyes went arrow-straight into hers and rested there.

India told him. She knew that Ned would make a safer husband for Moya than this forceful adventurer. It was quite likely to be on the cards that he cared nothing for her friend. Indeed, his desperate flirtation with Joyce indicated as much. Moreover, Moya would not marry a man whom she could not respect, one who made his living by dishonest practices. But in spite of all these objections Miss Kilmeny told her cousin how Moya had fought for his life against ridicule and unbelief, regardless of what any of them might think of her.

He made one comment when she had finished. "So I have to thank Moya Dwight for my life."

"Moya alone. They laughed at her, but she wouldn't give up. I never saw anybody so stubborn. There's something splendid in her. She didn't care what any of us thought. The one thing in her mind was that she was going to save you. So Mr. Bleyer had to get up from dinner and find out from the maps where the pipe went. He traced it to the old west shaft of the Golden Nugget."

"And what did you think?" he asked, watching her steadily.

"I admired her pluck tremendously."

"Did Verinder—and Bleyer—and Lady Farquhar?"

"How do I know what they thought?" flamed the girl. "If Mr. Verinder is cad

"He's a Better Man Than You Are, Jack."

enough—" She stopped, recalling certain obligations she was under to that gentleman.

"Why did she do it?"

She flashed a look of feminine scorn at him. "You'll have to ask Moya that—if you want to know."

He nodded his head slowly. "That's just what I'm going to do."

"You'll have more time to talk with her—now that Joyce is engaged and daren't flirt with you," his cousin suggested maliciously.

Though he tried to carry this off with a laugh, the color mounted to his face. "I've been several kinds of an idiot in my time."

"Don't you dare try any nonsense with Moya," her friend cried, a little fiercely.

"No," he agreed.

"She's not Joyce."

He had an answer for that. "I'd marry her tomorrow if she'd take me."

"You mean you . . . ?"

"Yes. From the first day I met her again. And I didn't know it till I was down in that hell hole. Shall I tell you something?" He put his arms on the table and leaned toward her with shining eyes. "She was with me down there most of the time. Any time I stopped to listen I could hear her whisper courage in that low, sweet voice of hers."

"You know about her and Ned?"

"Yes."

"He's a better man than you are, Jack."

"Yes."

"But you won't let him have her."

"No, by G—d, not unless she loves him."

"She would have loved him if it hadn't been for you."

"You mean she loves me?"

"She won't marry you. She can't."

"Why not? Because I don't belong to her social set?"

"No. That would be reason enough for Joyce or me, but I don't think it would stop Moya."

"You mean—highgrading?"

"Yes."

Joyce interrupted further confidences by making her usual late appearance for breakfast. At sight of Kilmeny her eyes brightened. Life always became more interesting for her when a possible man was present. Instantly the Circe [illegible] with a touch of reluctant eagerness that was very effective.

"I'm glad to see you up again—so glad, Mr. Kilmeny."

In the pretty breakfast gown which displayed her soft curves and the ripe roundness of throat and arm she made a picture wholly charming. If Jack was overpowered he gave no sign of it.

"Glad to meet you, Miss Seldon."

Her eyes rained sweet pity on him, a tenderness potent enough to disturb the serenity of any young man not in armor.

"We—we've been so worried about you."

He laughed genially and without resentment. "Awfully good of you. Shall I ring for the waiter?"

India rose. "I'm going riding with Ned and Moya," she explained.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

When women realize that they are better than men they spend a lot of time regretting the fact.

Adrift With Humor

SECRET WAS SAFE

It was late at night. No one seemed to be about and the poor woman was very seasick. She thought if she could only get up on the deck a few minutes, the fresh air would do her good. So, in her nighty, she was crawling up the stairs when she met an equally sick man coming down. She gave a feeble scream of embarrassment.

"Don't worry, lady," the man groaned. "I'll never live to tell it."

Introduce Him

A.—Supposing I decide to let you have the money, how do I know that I shall get it back at the time you mention?

B.—I promise it, my boy, on the word of a gentleman.

"Ah, in that case I may consider it. Come round this evening and bring him with you."

KICKLESS, NO DOUBT

"None of these new amusements will succeed."

"And why not?"

"Not one is banned by the law."

Should Be Merry

Old King Coal is a merry old soul,
A merry old soul is he—
When you consider the size of his roll,
Why in the world shouldn't he be!

Cheering Up Father

She—You must ask father's consent.

He—But is that necessary? You have promised to marry me.

"I'll marry you all right, but, George, dear, you must go to father. It pleases him once in a while to know that we still consider him one of the family."

A Reform Method

Aunt Eliza—Have you heard of the new theory for reforming humanity?

Uncle Josh—No, what's it like?

Aunt Eliza—All mothers are to exchange children on the grounds that each mother knows to perfection how the other's children should be brought up.

The Bitter Truth

She (pouting)—You don't tell me you love me half so often as you did before we were married.

He—Well, if I did tell you I loved you half as much you wouldn't be pleased.

Considerate

"Would you mind closing a little slower, old man?"

"Not getting scared, are you?"

"Oh, no, nothing like that, but I'd hate to take an unfair advantage of my life insurance company."

THAT'S WHY

Patient—What's the sense in giving diseases such long, hard names? No one but a doctor can pronounce them.

Doctor—That's the reason. The patients can't bore their friends to death talking about them.

Wheel Gets Grease

I hate to be a kicker,
I generally stand for peace,
But the wheel that does the squeaking
Is the wheel that gets the grease.

Incompatibility

"What was the cause of their separation?"

"Incompatibility. She believed in getting in debt and he didn't."

True

"Why, is it only one o'clock? I thought it was two," said the mistress as the clock gave a single stroke.

"No, mum," said Bridget, "it's niver later than wan at this toime o' the day."

Lucky

"Do you know the man who insured his life at the same time as yourself? Well, he died yesterday!"

"Lucky blighter! He only had to pay premiums for one year!"

Woman Tells of Life on Volcano

Wife of Scientist Describes Home Near Crater of Kilauea, Hawaii.

New York.—When Prof. T. A. Jaggar, Jr., director of the Hawaiian Volcanic Research association, and his wife left the islands not long ago for a visit to relatives in this city, they had an anxiety for the little home they established in 1912 in the very rim of the crater of the volcano of Kilauea. For more than 100 years the volcano had had no serious eruption.

Today, with Kilauea in active eruption, with loss of life, Mr. and Mrs. Jaggar are speeding homeward, anxious to learn if their home is still standing. They left New York a few days ago when the first news of the dangerous activity of the volcano was received.

Professor Jaggar, a Boston scientist, went to Hawaii 12 years ago to establish the volcano observatory on top of Mount Kilauea, which is located about 35 miles from Hilo. At its top, about seven miles in circumference, is the gray dust-covered rim of the crater. Here, on the ragged edge of the cliff, the Jaggars built for themselves a bungalow.

They did not fear Kilauea.

The great danger to which they considered themselves exposed lay in the huge active volcano of Mauna Loa, some twenty-five miles away.

Describes Life There.

In describing their life in the crater home, during her visit here, Mrs. Jaggar said:

"Our housekeeping is quite simple—in some respects, in fact, almost primitive in its simplicity. The four small rooms of our cabin, plainly furnished, require no great amount of time to care for.

"As regular servants are out of the question, owing to lack of accommodation, we met this difficulty, as many similarly situated housewives of New York apartments of limited rooms, by employing a Japanese from Hilo for periodical housecleaning days and for the family wash, and sometimes when we entertain at luncheon or afternoon tea. For while we live in this faraway place we are not without a certain amount of society. In our tiny home we have, in fact, received many distinguished guests from practically every corner of the earth.

"Drawn by interest or curiosity, as the case may be, to have a closeup view of Kilauea, many travelers spanning the Pacific have journeyed over from Honolulu to observe the crater and its pit of everlasting fire.

"Our only constant companions in our unusual home are a pet dog and a large, handsome gray cat. Both show an extraordinary attachment for their volcano home and seldom wander far from the threshold.

"As we live in a country, made by the action of earthquake and volcano, with the entire surface of the land about as ragged with the numerous eruptions of stone, lava, there is little or no vegetation. So we brought to the crater soil which made it possible after some years to grow a few big ferns in the tiny front yard.

"The greatest disadvantage of our location is lack of fresh water. All we have is rain water, which is caught and carefully stored in large tanks nearby. We are wholly dependent on rain water for all practical purposes."

Mrs. Jaggar's appearance suggests perfect health and a sunny temperament, bearing out her contention that living in a volcano is less disastrous to the nerves than existence in a noise-ridden city.

"All the thousand and one cures and suggested cures for the tattered nerves of the city dweller are unfamiliar terms to Mrs. Jaggar.

"One gets to understand the habits and peculiarities of volcanoes and the numerous slight earthquake tremors, and one does not fear," she said.

Prior to her marriage Mrs. Jaggar was the widow of a ranchman on the island. The Jaggars still maintain a small farm near the coast, and practically their sole diversion, with the exception of their occasional guests to afternoon tea, is represented by a visit to the poultry farm, which also includes a small number of pigs.

Free from arduous household duties, Mrs. Jaggar has considerable time to assist her husband in his work. She helps keep the voluminous records of his intensive research work, acts as stenographer much of the time in answering his mail and helps with the issue of the weekly bulletin devoted to the volcano and earthquake research work of Hawaii, issued by the Hawaiian Research society.

IRISH BOUNDARY NOW IN DISPUTE

Ulster Unwilling to Surrender Area Demanded by Free State.

Washington, D. C.—"The complicated Irish boundary question, now stirring Ireland and England, has numerous aspects, any one of which might be responsible for the present disagreements," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

The bulletin deals with the region along the boundary line between the Irish Free State, or southern Ireland, and Ulster or northern Ireland. The desire of the Free State to add to its territory portions of the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, as it has already added the former Ulster counties of Monaghan, Donegal and Cavan, constitutes the present problem. Ulster is unwilling to surrender the additional territory.

"Ulster, in the northeastern corner of Ireland, is in the odd position of being a part of Ireland which is in large part not Irish," says the bulletin. "Three hundred years ago the British King James I, with the desire to Anglicize a part of Ireland, decided to 'plant' a colony of English and Scotch. What is known as the Ulster plantation followed.

"Other 'plantations' had been attempted in southern Ireland without accomplishing anything save suffering to the natives and loss to the 'undertakers,' as the imported landlords were termed. But the Ulster plantation took root and flourished.

Scotch Blood Dominant in Ulster.

"The original plan of the king was to have English settlers dominant in Ulster; but he also permitted the Scotch to participate. English settlers were not easily interested, however, while the Scotch flocked in, making the plantation dominantly Scottish. By 1660 the population of Ulster consisted of some 20,000 inhabitants of Scotch blood, 5,000 of English ancestry, and 40,000 Irish. Altogether probably about 200,000 Scotsmen moved to Ulster. The English were soon merged with the Scotch but the Irish and Scotch strains remained almost entirely independent.

"Ulster differs economically from the rest of Ireland. Either the Scotch immigrants had a greater propensity toward industry or their economic conditions were more favorable. At any rate Ulster has become the marked industrial region of Ireland while the remainder of the country, save in the larger cities, has not followed this line of development.

"Physically Ulster has a greater proportion of highland than most other parts of Ireland, but a large part of the land is in cultivation. Flax is seen everywhere, especially in the eastern counties, in the neighborhood of Belfast, the great world center of the linen industry.

"The present border between the Irish Free State and the State of Northern Ireland, created in 1920 and 1921, extends through a rather rough country. Dundalk on the east coast, is just south of the line. Near this city is one of the passes through the hills used since earliest times in Ireland; and because of this situation Dundalk's neighborhood has been the scene of numerous battles. Farther west the boundary touches the long, deep valley in which lies Lough Erne, the longest and the next largest lake in Ireland.

Ulster Has Shrunk.

"Formerly Ulster consisted of the northern tier of counties from coast to coast. When the two self-governing states were formed, however, Donegal, largest of the Ulster counties, occupying the northwestern corner of Ireland was attached to the Free State. The boundary of the State of Northern Ireland, therefore, does not now reach the Atlantic but turns at its southwestern corner a few miles short of the coast and runs northeastward between Donegal on the west and Fermanagh, Tyrone and Londonderry on the east to Lough Foyle, an inlet at the very top of the island. The State of Northern Ireland, therefore, occupies only a small segment in the northeastern corner of Ireland. Readjustment of the boundary as desired by the Free State would concentrate the northern division still closer into the northeast corner.

"Though small in territory the State of Northern Ireland has a concentrated population. Its area is less than one-sixth that of Ireland but it contains more than a quarter of the island's inhabitants.

"The United States has more than an academic interest in all that affects Ireland. Two of the most important streams of immigration that have reached America came from the island: one the so-called Scotch-Irish from Ulster; the other, the Irish from south of the Ulster line. The Scotch-Irish early felt the weight of repressive English laws both in the religious and economic fields. They began emigrating to America in large numbers during the latter part of the Eighteenth century and it is estimated that they made up one-sixth of all the colonists by the time of the American Revolution. They were prominent in that struggle and later became the frontiersmen, playing an important part in winning the Middle West and the West.

"The main stream of immigration from southern Ireland took place in the Nineteenth century. The genius of the newcomers for politics has made itself felt in local, state and national governments."

TRIBUTE TO AVIATORS

This figure of a winged centaur holding up a flaming heart, representative of the true sportsmanship and the big-heartedness of the American round-the-world flyers toward the Italian flyer, Lieutenant Antonio Locatelli, whose flight across the Atlantic resulted in mishap, is to be presented to Lieuts. Lowell Smith and Erik Nelson of the American Air service on their arrival at Mineola, L. I., by Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia in the name of the New York city Italian-Americans. The trophy is the work of Onorio Ruotolo.

Old Stamps Are Found

London.—During the turning over of old documents in the record office here a batch of New South Wales postage stamps of the 1855 issue was discovered. Collectors value them at $4,500. The stamps were attached to a report sent to the colonial secretary by the governor of New South Wales.

PREHISTORIC AMERICA HAD ITS GRAVE ROBBERS

Expedition Finds Burial Chambers in New Mexico Were Looted by Vandals.

Washington, D. C.—Grave robbers disturbed the rest of prehistoric Americans just as they despoiled the tombs of the Pharaohs along the Nile.

Neil M. Judd, leader of the National Geographic society's Pueblo Bonito expedition, which is working at Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, writes:

"After clearing three more burial chambers we now have 85 skeletons and have solved the riddle of the headless bodies and the disturbed condition of the burials. Prehistoric vandals did the trick.

"Pueblo Bonito—the Beautiful Village—must have been famous in ancient times, as at present, for the wealth of its primitive jewelry.

"Grave robbers, most likely tribal enemies on raiding expeditions, discovered the room burials and stripped the bodies of their turquoise and shell ornaments. In their search they showed a disregard for the dead. Burials were disturbed; portions of the bodies were torn from the remainder and the heads, in most instances, placed in a corner or along the walls of the room.

"Only the deeper burials were left intact. With these we found our better treasures."

The National Geographic society's expedition has just completed another successful summer's work in the valley which was the metropolis of pre-Columbian America. In that region Pueblo Bonito, a Chevy Chase of the American aborigines, has yielded remarkable specimens of early Indian art, jewels, domestic utensils, and other paraphernalia of a civilization which, in many of its aspects is as interesting as that of early Egypt or Mesopotamia, and which, explorers say, apparently had no connection with Old World civilizations.

Pigeons Prove Ability as Message Carriers

Berne, Switzerland.—An interesting test of the reliability of pigeons as message bearers was recently made by the Swiss general staff. Twenty doves were taken to the highest accessible point of the "Jungfrau" and released. The day was cloudless in the upper regions of the Alps, but all the cities and valleys were screened from view by a thick layer of fog.

Seventeen doves started in a straight line for Berne. Two started in the wrong direction, and a third became lost for a while in the valley. But the entire twenty finally reached their destination. The three erring doves were only ten minutes behind the least in getting home.

The Kitchen Cabinet

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Let it never be forgotten that it is not by means of war that states are rendered fit for the enjoyment of constitutional freedom; on the contrary, whilst terror and bloodshed reign in the land, involving men's minds in the extremities of hopes and fears, there can be no progress of thought, no education going on, by which alone can people be prepared for the enjoyment of rational liberty.—Richard Cobden.

DISHES FIT FOR A BRIDE

For a wedding breakfast or supper there is nothing too fine or too elaborate which one's purse can afford.

Sweetbread and Mushroom Ramekins.—Cook a pair of sweetbreads twenty minutes in boiling water and cut into dice. Measure the sweetbreads and add enough chopped mushrooms to make two cupfuls all together. Add two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, a pinch of nutmeg. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter and cook a thin slice of onion finely chopped in it until yellow. Add the sweetbread mixture and cook two minutes; now add one cupful of Bechamel sauce, one chopped truffle and one-half cupful of cream. Fill the ramekin dishes, cover with bread crumbs and bake until brown.

Bechamel Sauce.—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add three tablespoonfuls of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of pepper. When smooth add one-half cupful of chicken stock and one-half cupful of milk; stir until the sauce boils.

Angel Cake.—Take one and one-half cupfuls of egg whites, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar and one cupful of bread flour. Beat the eggs until stiff, add the sugar gradually, flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla, add one-half the cream of tartar to the egg whites and the other half to the flour. Fold in the flour and bake in an unbuttered angel food pan for twenty minutes, covered. Then uncover and finish baking from twenty to thirty minutes. Invert the pan on a cake cooler, when the cake will drop from its own weight from the pan. Cover with white frosting.

Omelet souffle Alaska is a most wonderful dessert and one that is very popular in New Orleans. Take a flat piece of delicious white cake, on this place a thick slice of vanilla brick ice cream and cover all with sweet omelet which is put on with a pastry tube, pop into the oven and bake the omelet so quickly that the ice cream has no time to melt.

Optimism is nine-tenths of success in life.—Western Christian Advocate.

MORE GOOD OLD DISHES

For those who enjoy pastry the delicious tartlets below will be welcome.

Frangipan Tartlets.—Cook together one pint of cream, two tablespoonfuls of flour, three macaroons crushed, four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, the grated peel of half a lemon, a tablespoonful of finely chopped citron, one teaspoonful of orange juice. When the mixture has begun to thicken, stir in carefully the yolks of three eggs; fill small pans which have been lined with rich pastry and sprinkle the tops with finely chopped almonds. Bake a delicate brown in a moderate oven.

Molded Salmon, Cucumber Sauce.—Remove the salmon from the can, rinse with hot water, drain and separate into flakes. Soak three-fourths of a tablespoonful of gelatin in two tablespoonfuls of water, dissolve over hot water, and add one cupful of cooked salad dressing slowly; strain and add to the salmon. Fill a ring or individual molds with the mixture and serve on lettuce with:

Cucumber Sauce.—Beat one-half cupful of cream until thick; add one-half teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of pepper and gradually two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Now add one good-sized cucumber peeled, chopped and drained.

Pineapple Bombe.—Soak one tablespoonful of gelatin in one-fourth cupful of cold water, add one-half cupful of boiling water, cool and add the juice obtained from one can of grated pineapple strained, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt and a bit of color paste if desired. Freeze. Line a melon mold with the mixture and fill the center with:

Bavarian Cream.—Scald three-fourths of a cupful of rich milk with two-thirds of a tablespoonful of gelatin. Pour over two egg yolks mixed with four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt. Return to the double boiler and cook, stirring until the mixture thickens. Strain and when cool and beginning to thicken, fold in one and one-half cupfuls of heavy cream, beaten stiff. Add vanilla and one-half cupful of nuts or candied fruits cut into small pieces.

Nellie Maxwell

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and 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 24 years for

Colds	Headache	Neuralgia	Lumbago
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Safe → Accept only "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

Gold Hunger Supreme

Gold prospecting is very keen throughout Rhodesia and one night eight prospectors slept in the freezing cold on the site of a dead miner's forfeited gold claim in order to be the first to erect the customary discovery notice.

The Useful Mule

Germany is buying American mules to replace oxen in agricultural work, reports the United States Department of Agriculture. A shipment of 64 Missouri mules from five to six years old and of good conformation was recently sent to Hamburg on contract. This was the second shipment of the kind this year.

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.

The Woman Who Knows!

Tulsa, Okla.—"I was in poor health, all rundown; and found nothing to relieve me until I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I had taken only a small amount when I realized that I had found the best medicine for women. And now my daughters have been greatly benefited by taking the 'Favorite Prescription.' Any woman who is suffering ought to try this remedy. This is my sincere conviction."—Mrs. Susie Carl, 820 E. 5th Pl.

Get this "Prescription" from your druggist, in tablets or liquid, or send 10c for trial package tablets to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, in Buffalo, N. Y., and write for free advice.

How They Summered

"What did you do during your vacation?" asked one returned student of another on the college campus the other day, says the Emporia Gazette.

"I chauffeured. What did you do?"

"I dishwashed."

FOR OVER 200 YEARS

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

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL

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

Cuticura Soothes Itching Scalp. On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Make them your every-day toilet preparations and have a clear skin and soft, white hands.—Advertisement.

Italians Endow Library

A library of Italian literature will shortly be endowed at New Orleans by the Italian Chamber of Commerce of that city, according to the Bulletin of the latter organization. Immigration to the New Orleans region dates back to a long time before the greater influx of Italians to the North and East, and it is planned that the new library, a gift to one of the city's universities, shall reflect the cultural standards prevailing in the New Orleans group.—The Interpreter.

RUB YOUR EYES?

Use Dr. Thompson's Eyewater. Buy at your druggist's or [illegible]

Attractive Proposition to Men and Women. [illegible]

Wrong Light Ruins Sight!

Send for FREE Bulletin on "Proper Lighting of the Home" [illegible]

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

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

Minnehaha's Grave Located

At De Soto, Wis., a town of 350 population, which was settled by New England Yankees, the Indian maiden Minnehaha is buried on the crest of a hill overlooking the town. Many persons wrongly suppose she was buried in Minnesota, where Minnehaha falls are located.

Ignorance Is Bliss

Mae—Has that handsome lifeguard taught you how to swim yet?

Lucile—He has, but he doesn't know it.

Freshly cut silage gives off a gas, carbon monoxide, dangerous to workers in unventilated silos.

Diet for a Canary

"What is a collation?"

"A little bit to eat served with a lot of style."

Children Cry for

MOTHER:— Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, especially prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

SLOGAN SUGGESTED FOR LINCOLN COUNTY

MR. J. M. HAWKINS,
PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
E. P. & S. W. RAILROAD CO.

DEAR SIR:—

In our opening discussion of the system of taxation in the state of New Mexico, I began, as you know, with an outline of the purposes for which taxes are levied, the method pursued in making levies and a reference to the TAXPAYERS' INFLUENCE OVER EXPENDITURES, WHICH OF COURSE, DETERMINES THE SIZE OF EVERY ONE'S TAX BILL.

It is, I think, beyond argument, that EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY, whether he recognizes that fact or not, IS VITALLY INTERESTED IN KEEPING THE TOTAL TAX BURDEN AT THE MINIMUM, for no matter who directly pays the taxes the money comes from the united effort and the industry of all.

His next interest is in the assessment of property. In this he is very much concerned. Every taxpayer wants to know that his property is reasonably assessed when compared with the assessment on the property of his neighbor, to the end that the tax burden may be fairly distributed.

The total amount of money to be raised for all public purposes having been determined, the total amount of the assessment roll then governs the rate of levy and each taxpayer must bear his share of the burden by paying the amount which that rate applied to the value of his property will produce.

The Constitution of New Mexico provides that "taxes levied upon tangible property shall be in proportion to the value thereof and taxes shall be equal and uniform upon subjects of taxation of the same class." The legislature has provided by law for the maintenance of two assessing authorities. The State Tax Commission is composed of a chief and two associate commissioners, each appointed by the governor for a term of six years. The State Tax Commission determines the value to be placed upon the property of railroad, telegraph, telephone and transmission companies, of banks, of trust and mortgage loan companies, mutual building and loan associations, and savings and loan associations, of mineral properties, and the amount of taxes to be paid by express companies and private car lines.

The Tax Commission also sits as a board of appeals to pass upon assessments wherein the taxpayer and the county board are in dispute. The State Tax Commission has, in addition, other duties of vast importance to the taxpayer aside from the determination of assessed values.

The legislature also created the office of county assessor, an officer elected by the people to serve for a term of two years. It is the duty of the assessor to assess at its full value all tangible property, the assessment of which is not directly placed in the hands of the State Tax Commission.

The tax law provides that all cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and other livestock and farm products shall be listed, assessed and taxed in the county where they are situated on the 25th day of April of each year, and that all othes property, both real and personal, shall be listed, assessed and taxed in the county where it is situated on the first day of January of each year. It is the duty of every person owning property in a county to file with the assessor a sworn statement of all property which by law is subject to taxation on the first day of the year, such statement to be filed not later than the 31st day of January of each year. The schedule of live stock and farm products must be filed not later than the first day of May of each year. Failure to render a true and complete list of property to the assessor constitutes perjury and is punishable as such, and where the taxpayer, through oversight or otherwise, fails to file any schedule of property it is the duty of the assessor to ascertain the extent and value of his property and assess it to him with an added penalty of 25 per cent of its value.

The Board of County Commissioners sitting ex-officio as a Board of Equalization on the first Monday in May has power to alter or correct an assessment made by the county assessor, and at its meeting on the first Monday in June any taxpayer who may believe that his property has been improperly assessed may appear before the said board and present facts as to why his assessment should be changed. From the decision of the board he may appeal further to the state tax commission which convenes on third Monday in July for the purpose, among others, of passing on such appeals. From the decision of the state tax commission appeal may be taken to the courts, so that the law provides machinery for protecting the taxpayer against errors and mistakes of judgment in the assessment of his property.

It is the intent of the law that all privately owned property shall be subject to taxation, except where specifically exempted, as in the case of a $200 exemption to the head of a family and a $2,000 exemption to soldiers, sailors, marines and army nurses who served in the armed forces of the United States for 30 days or more at any time in which the United States was officially engaged in any war, including resident unmarried widows of such soldiers, sailors or marines.

The taxpayer's next interest is in the collection of taxes. The collection of taxes is vested in the county treasurer, an officer created by the legislature, and elected by the people to serve for a term of two years. It is his duty to collect all taxes from everyone against whom they have been assessed, and, failing to do so, to refer their collection to the district attorney, whose duty it is to file suit, and, if necessary, to sell the property against which the taxes are levied.

If one taxpayer pays his own taxes in full, as the law prescribes, and his neighbor pleads poverty and does not pay his taxes, the taxpayer who pays in full must in the end pay more than his just share in order to offset those taxes which his neighbor fails to pay.

Therefore, the slogan of the taxpayer should be: ECONOMY IN THE EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY, FAIR AND EQUITABLE ASSESSMENTS, AND A FULL COLLECTION OF TAXES

Yours very truly,

H. B. HARDING,
Land and Tax Agent.
E. & S. W. RAILROAD CO.

Carrizozo News

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 1, 1908.

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JNO. A. HALEY . . Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1924

Looking After our Own

The News has endeavored to side-step any unpleasant friction in the local political contest; has made no comparison of the candidates it supports for county offices with their opponents; it has not attacked the character or the standing of opposing candidates, but has been content with keeping the Democratic nominees before the people of Lincoln county, and takes pride in inviting an investigation of the qualifications of each individual on the local Democratic ticket, and when the voters of the county have done that, without prejudice, political or otherwise, room for complaint will be lacking, even though the results should be disappointing.

To bring about the election of the local Democratic nominees—which relate more particularly to home affairs—the News has exercised its best endeavors, but whatever part it has performed it has always borne in mind that it esteems the respect and good will of all, and but exercises a common privilege—a privilege rightfully denied to none—free and fair expression.

If the foregoing sounds somewhat bombastic and a little egotistical, it is just a weakness common to our humanity—and let it go at that.

Passes Dividend

One of the biggest textile manufacturing concerns in the United States has just announced that it has decided to pass the regular quarterly dividends of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on its Class A and Class B cumulative preferred stocks. Dwindling demand for its output is given as the reason for this curtailment of the company's dividends.

In the New York Herald-Tribune, a Republican newspaper, appears this comment on the passing of the company's dividends:

"This is the first time since the corporation was organized in 1914 that dividends on the senior shares have been omitted."

It is worth noting that this company operated for eight years under the Underwood-Simmons (Democratic) tariff and prospered all the time. In the second full year of the Republican profiteers tariff, which gave "protection" to all the corporation's products, it is compelled to suspend its dividends. Democratic Senators and Congressmen predicted when the Republicans were framing their tariff with its excessive duties on all sorts of manufactures that it would paralyze industry by checking consumption.

Republican's Last Night

A large party of out of town Republicans swooped down upon us last night, and were confronted at the court house by a good crowd. The candidate for governor, Manuel Otero, Felipe Hubbell, candidate for congress, J. W. Chapman, for Attorney General and I. O. Littrell, for treasurer, were presented and addressed the gathering. Col. G. W. Prichard, an old Lincoln county man and well known state speaker, also made a short talk. A lunch was served after the meeting.

State Bank Report
No. 28

Report of Condition of
THE STOCKMENS STATE BANK
at Corona, in the State of New Mexico, at the close of business, on October 10, 1924

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts, unsecured, [illegible]		[illegible]
Bonds and securities owned excluding	[illegible]	
Total bonds, stocks, etc.		[illegible]
Stock Federal Reserve Bank		[illegible]
Value of banking house	[illegible]	
Less incumbrance, if any		[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures		[illegible]
Other real estate owned, other than banking house		[illegible]
Net amount due from banks and bankers		[illegible]
Other items [illegible]		[illegible]
Cash items		[illegible]
Coin and currency		[illegible]
Other assets		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$ [illegible]
Demand Deposits:		
Individual deposits, including [illegible]	[illegible]	
Cashier's checks	[illegible]	
Time certificates of deposit due in 30 days	[illegible]	
Total demand deposits		[illegible]
Time deposits payable after 30 days or subject to 30 days or more notice		
Certificates of deposit	[illegible]	
Other time deposits, including [illegible]	[illegible]	
Total time deposits		[illegible]
Rediscounts		[illegible]
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

State of New Mexico
County of Lincoln } ss

We, E. M. Brickley, President, and Otho Lowe, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

E. M. BRICKLEY, President
OTHO LOWE, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of October, 1924.

[illegible]
(Seal) Notary Public.
My commission expires July [illegible]

Correct Attest:
E. M. Brickley
A. W. Varney, } Directors
H. B. Jones.

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

Election Proclamation

Carrizozo, N. M., Oct. 13, 1924

The following election proclamation was ordered issued:

Election Proclamation In accordance with the Statutes in such case made and provided, we, the undersigned, County Commissioners within and for the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, hereby proclaim and give notice of an election to be held in the several precincts of the said County, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1924. The object and purpose of which is to elect persons to the various offices hereinafter named, and to vote upon the three constitutional amendments: No. 1, proposing to amend Sec. 2 of article X of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico.

No. 2, proposing to amend Sec. 1 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico.

No. 3, proposing to amend Sec. 14, of Article II of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico.

Officers to be voted for, the names of the various candidates for each of the offices, as the same are on file in the office of the County Clerk in this said County, and the post office address of each of the said candidates where known, are as follows:

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

For Presidential Electors
George E. Kloese, of Albuquerque, Bernalillo County
Robert McCoy of Carlsbad, Eddy County,
Mrs. Mabel A. Chanclin, of Alcalde, Rio Arriba County
Holm O. Bursum, of Socorro, Socorro County, for United States Senator, for the term of six years.
J. Felipe Hubbell, of Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, for Representative to the Sixty-ninth Congress of the United States, for the term of two years
O. A. Larrazolo, of Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, for Justice of the Supreme Court, for the term of eight years.
[illegible] Watson of Deming, Luna county, for [illegible] to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Justice [illegible], for the term of two years.
Manuel B. Otero, of Albuquerque, Bernalillo county, for Governor, for the term of two years.
[illegible] Sargent, of Chama, Rio Arriba county, for Lieutenant Governor, for the term of two years
Joaquin V. Gallegos, of Santa Rosa, Guadalupe county, for Secretary of State, for the term of two years
Antonio T. Chaves, of Reserve, Catron County, for State Auditor, for the term of two years
Isaac F. Littrell, of Raton, Colfax county, State Treasurer, for the term of two years.
John W. Chapman, of Gallup, McKinley county, for Attorney General, for the term of two years
Mrs. Lenlia S. Clark, of Valedon, Hidalgo county, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the term of two years
Prager Miller, of Roswell, Chaves county, for Commissioner of Public Lands, for the term of two years
Thomas Mcgrath, of Hera, Mora county, for Corporation Commissioner, for the term of two years.
Oliver M. Lee, for Representative from the 20th Representative District to the seventh Legislative Assembly.
Edwin Mechem, of Las Cruces, New Mexico, for Judge Third Judicial District
J. Benson Newell, of Alamogordo, N. M., for District Attorney of the Third Judicial District.
E. O. Lee, of Cloudcroft, N. M., for the 19th Senatorial District to the Seventh and Eighth Legislative sessions.
E. C. Pilkes, of Roslee, N. M., for Senator from the 9th Senatorial District.

Republican County Candidates
E. W. Hulbert, for Treasurer
A. W. Kelley, for Sheriff
Reinaldo Durán, for Assessor,
Mrs. Ivy Lindsey Adams, for Clerk,
Maude L. Blaney, for County School Superintendent,
Roman Pacheco, for Commissioner from the first District,
Brook Sloan, for Commissioner from the second District,
L. R. Hust, for Commissioner from the third District.
George Freidenbloom, Representative from the 10th District, Lincoln county.
Jose M. Montoya, for Probate Judge,
A. H. Harvey, for Surveyor

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

Presidential Electors
O. R. Erickson, Fort Sumner, New Mexico,
Felix Garcia, Lumberton, N. M.
Mrs. Jose A. Baca, Las Vegas, N. M.
United States Senator: Sam G. Bratton, Fort Sumner, N. M.
Representative in Congress: John Morrow, Raton, New Mexico.
Governor: Arthur T. Hannett, Gallup, N. M.
Lieutenant Governor: Felipe Sanchez y Baca, Tucumcari, N. M.
Secretary of State: Soledad C Chacon, Albuquerque, N. M.
State Auditor: Juan N. Vigil, Taos, N. M.
State Treasurer: Warren Graham, Albuquerque,
Attorney General: John W. Armstrong, Carlsbad, N. M.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Isabel L. Eckles, Silver City, N. M.
Commissioner of Public Lands: Justiano Baca, Magdalena, N. M.
Justice of the Supreme Court, for eight year term: Howard L. Bickley, Raton, N. M.
For two year term: Numa C. Frenger, Las Cruces, N. M.
Member State Corporation: Ed C. Tafoya, Santa Fe, N. M.
For Senator from the 13th Senatorial Dist.: V. H. Montgomery, Estancia, N. M.
District Attorney 3rd Jud. Dist.: O. O. Caldwell, Alamogordo, N. M.
For Senator from the 19th Senatorial District, to 7th Legislative Assembly: Loslie H. Cox, Carrizozo, N. M.

Democrat County Candidates
Morgan Reed Tabor for Treasurer.
A. S. McCamant, for Sheriff.
C. C. Marshall, for Assessor
Lorain L. Miller, for Clerk.
Miss Mary Fritz, for County School Supt.
G. T. Hamilton, for Commissioner from the first District
J. H. Grace, for Commissioner from the second District
I. N. Walker, for Commissioner from the third District
John E. Hall Jr., for State Representative, 10th Legislative District
W. E. Kimbell, for Probate Judge.
J. A. Brubaker, for County Surveyor

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

For Presidential Electors: R. E. Reveille, Clovis N. M.; A. C. Carlsen, Raton, N. M.; Anna D. Tashbeck, Fort Sumner, N. M.
For United States Senator: A. C. Voorhees, Raton, N. M.
For Congressman: C. R. Armstrong, E. Vaughn, N. M.
For Governor: Green B. Patterson, Roswell, N. M.
For Lieut. Gov. T. C. Rivers, [illegible], N. M.
For Sec. of State: Margaret McLendon Thomas, [illegible], N. M.
For State Treasurer: Thomas E. Smith, Estancia
For State Auditor: Vincent Thomas, Taos, N. M.
For Atty. Gen.: D. Jackson Hallon, Albuquerque
For Commissioner of Public Lands: W. C. Massey, Roswell, N. M.
For Supt. of Public Instruction: Mrs. Ethel M. Walsh, Deming, N. M.
For Corporation Tax Commissioner: A. L. Card[illegible], Albuquerque, N. M.

The following is a list of the judges appointed by the Board of County Commissioner for the coming general election, to be held Tuesday, November 4, 1924:

Prect.
1 Lincoln—E. M. Miranda, A. R. Bean, Jas. M. Dow. Election to be held in the old courthouse.
2 Hondo—W. E. Brady, J. B. Sun, Tranquilino Sharrol. Election to be held in schoolhouse.
3 Arabela—Merle Chavez, Nick Brill, J. F. Boyer. Election to be held in schoolhouse.
4 Picacho—Porfirio Sandoval, Mrs. R. R. Garner, Lucerio Trujillo. Election to be held in schoolhouse.
5 Ruidoso—Albino Romero, W. J. Lawrence, Porfirio Miranda. Election to be held in schoolhouse.
6 Redondo—Marguerite Silva, Charlie Thompson, J. D. Walker. Election to be held in schoolhouse.
7 Panchito—Benito Sandoval, A. R. Barton, Ed Hackley. Election to be held in old schoolhouse.
8 White Oaks—R. L. Jackson, [illegible], Edwards, Ed Sullivan. Election to be held in town hall.
9 Capitan—Robert Chavez, Jack Price, A. J. Cullen. Election to be held in schoolhouse.
10 Ruidoso—Prospero Gonzales, P. G. Hale, Frank Stevens. Election to be held in the schoolhouse.
11 Nogal—L. R. La May, Chas La Boren, Floy Skinner. Election to be held in Nogal Hall.
12 Alto—Ed Hoagland, T. J. Grafton, Ira Robbins. Election to be held in Logan school house.
13 Corona—Juan Marez, Dee Franks, W. S. Chaney. Election to be held in schoolhouse.
14 Carrizozo—[illegible], G. T. McQuillen, J. H. Skinner. Election to be held in Court House.
15 Oscuro—R. B. Slight, Mrs. Barnes, W. T. Seeley. Election to be held in school house.
16 Ancho—John Bolz, Myrtle Barclay, Ira Boydston. Election to be held in school house.
17 Spindle—Roy Hall, Dan McFarland, J. P. Pendergrass. Election to be held store building.
18 Jicarilla—A. Faddenmeyer, J. H. Blake, Wm. Rau Haylorhall. Election to be held in store building.

ROBT. H. TAYLOR,
Chairman.
Attest: E. M. Treat, Clerk.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

Bank of Commerce of Roswell

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

At the close of business, Friday, Oct. 10, 1924.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$139,106.90	Capital Stock	$ 50,000.00
Overdrafts	None	Undivided Profits	2,710.40
Real Estate	4,928.92	Deposits	156,827.07
Furniture and Fixtures	2,717.06	Re-Discount	None
Cash and Sight Exchange	59,784.65		
Total	$209,537.53	Total	$209,537.53

The above statement is correct,

10-17 3t

B. S. JAFFA, Cashier.

Safeguard Your Home

OPEN an Account with this Bank, and throw around your home, as well as your money, the strongest safeguard.

Self interest should induce you to employ the convenience and accuracy to be found in the use of a checking account. It helps to keep expenses down and supplies a permanent record of your living costs. You will find this bank interested in your progress and able to help you in many ways. We believe that we have carried personal service to the utmost degree of usefulness. Certainly we try to make every depositor, large or small, feel that he is a friend as well as a customer.

The Stockmens State Bank
CORONA, N. M.
(Member of the Federal Reserve System)

LUMBER

And Building Material, Paints and Glass

CARRIZOZO Western Lumber Co., Inc. NEW MEX.

Phone 39 D. R. STEWART, Manager.

Going to California ?

EL PASO & SOUTHWESTERN SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE

Take the Golden State Limited
(The Convenient Train)

For Arizona and California Points

Call on Local Agent for full information regarding rates, schedules, and reservations, or address

JNO. D. MASON, G.P.A., El Paso, Tex.

Crystal Theatre

Sat. Oct. 25—"Young Diana" with "Marion Davis" (Paramount) Comedy, "Shippers Sermon."

Tue. Oct. 28—"Hollywood" All Star Cast. (Paramount)

Wed. Oct. 29—"Hollywood" repeated.

Fri. Oct. 31—"Enter Madam" with an All Star cast. (Metro-Goldwyn) Comedy, "Blazes"

Sat. Nov. 1, 1924—"Strangers Banquet" with Claire Windsor. (Metro-Goldwyn) Comedy, "Blazes."

Methodist Church

Sunday school at 10 a.m., D. A. Donaldson, superintendent.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

In keeping with the desire to give our town a good boost, we are trying to boost the work of the church. Good congregations and good music last Sunday.

CLASSIFIED

FOR RENT—One apartment, also two rooms, furnished. Steam heat; hot and cold water.—Henry Lutz. 9-10

Just received—Ingersoll Watches.—Paden's Drug Store.

FOUND—A small gold pin, set with stones. Owner may have article by calling at this office, describing property and paying for this notice.

Headquarters for School Books and School Supplies.—Paden's Drug Store.

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

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

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

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

MR. BURSUM

Please answer these Questions:

1. Isn't it true that you sold a third-hand truck worth $1443 to Socorro County for $3,500?

2. Isn't it true that you owe $20,000 in back taxes in Socorro County while the School Teachers of the County have $40,000 coming to them in back pay?

3. Isn't it true that John R. Gaunt, who is charged with ruining Catron county, was your henchman? And that Catron County was formed with your assistance for Gaunt's benefit?

4. Isn't it true that you lied to the U. S. Senate in getting right of way for your Pueblo Indian Bill and that Senator Borah recalled the bill when he discovered your duplicity?

5. Isn't it true that you supported and have never repudiated such men as Jaramillo, Albert B. Fall, J. H. Wagner, John R. Gaunt, Dave Leahy and Sec. Romero.

6. Isn't it true that your term as Warden of the Penitentiary was ended under a cloud?

7. Isn't it true that you tried to make $60,000 on a Mexican cattle deal while you were United Senator, contrary to the law? And that you are liable for impeachment for it?

8. What have you ever done for New Mexico that was not prompted by political or personal motives?

MR. OTERO

Will you please answer?

1. Wasn't Jaramillo an Otero appointee? Isn't it true that you have promised him his old job as warden if you win? Have you ever denied this? Isn't Gillette to go back to the Highway Department if you win? Have you ever denied that in your Taos speech you promised to re-appoint all Mechem appointees?

2. What on earth have you ever done that would would warrant your becoming Governor of New Mexico? What will be your policies other than to obey the orders of your brother Eduardo and the gang of Bursum-Leahy-Romero-Fall?

Do you, gentlemen, really believe you deserve the vote of forward-looking people of New Mexico?

Proposed Amendments

Proposed Constitutional Amendments to be submitted at the General Election November 4, 1924.

Pursuant to the provisions of House Joint Resolutions, Nos. 16, 17 and 14 under the heads of Constitutional Amendment No. 1, Constitutional Amendment No. 2 and Constitutional Amendment No. 3, at pages 350 and 351, Session Laws of 1923, the following Constitutional Amendments are submitted to the qualified voters at the General Election to be held November 4, 1924.

SOLEDAD C. CHACON,
Secretary of State.

Constitutional Amendment No. 1

Proposing to Amend Section 2 of Article X of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico.

H. J. R. No. 16;

Approved March 8, 1923.

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New mexico:

That it is hereby proposed to amend Sec. 2 of Article X, of the constitution of the State of New mexico, said Article being entitled county and municipal Corporations, so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. All county officers shall be elected for a term of four years and no county officer shall, after having served one full term, be eligible to hold any county office for four years thereafter. This section shall apply to all county officers elected at the general election to be held in the year 1926 and thereafter."

Constitutional Amendment No. 2

Proposing to Amend Section 1 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico.

H. J. R. No. 17:

Approved March 8, 1923

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New mexico:

That it is hereby proposed to amend Section 1 of Article V of the constitution of the State of New mexico, said Article being entitled Executive Department, so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Public Lands, who shall be elected for the term of four years, beginning on the first day of January next after their election. Such officers shall, after having served one full term, be ineligible to hold any state office for four years thereafter. The officers of the executive department, except Lieutenant Governor, shall, during their terms of office, reside and keep the public records, books, papers, and seals of office at the seat of government."

Constitutional Amendment No. 3

Proposing to Amend Section 14 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico.

H. J. R. No. 14;

Approved March 10, 1923.

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New mexico.

That it is hereby proposed to amend Sec. 14 of Article II of the constitution of the State of New mexico, said Article being entitled "Bill of Rights," so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 14. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, felonious or infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury or information filed by District Attorney or Attorney General or their deputies, except in cases arising in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. No person shall be so held on information without having had a preliminary examination before an examining magistrate, or having waived such preliminary examination.

A grand jury shall be composed of such number, not less than twelve, as may be prescribed by law. Citizens only, residing in the county for which a grand jury may be convened and qualified as prescribed by law, may serve on a grand jury. Concurrence necessary for the finding of an indictment by a grand jury shall be prescribed by law provided such concurrence shall never be by less than a majority of those who compose a grand jury and Provided at least eight must concur in finding an indictment when a grand jury is composed of twelve in number. Until otherwise prescribed by law a grand jury shall be composed of twelve in number in which eight must concur in finding an indictment. A grand jury shall be convened upon order of a judge of a court empowered to try and determine capital, felonious or infamous crimes at such times as to him shall be deemed necessary or a grand jury shall be ordered to convene by such judge upon the filing of a petition therefor signed by not less than seventy five resident taxpayers of the county, or a grand jury may be convened in any additional manner as may be prescribed by law.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend himself in person, and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have the charge and testimony interpreted to him in a language that he understands, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of necessary witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

After the submission and approval by the electors of this State, the provisions hereof shall take effect on January 1, 1925."

10-3-4

The Logical Choice of the Careful Buyer

The Touring Car **$295**

Runabout . . . $265
Demountable Rims and Starter $85 extra

Coupe . . . $525
Tudor Sedan . . . $590
Fordor Sedan . . . $685
All prices f. o. b. Detroit

You can buy any model by making a small down-payment and arranging easy terms for the balance. Or you can buy on the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan. The Ford dealer in your neighborhood will gladly explain both plans in detail.

The Ford car delivers more useful, care-free, economical service per dollar invested than any other car. Its sturdy, rigid construction is striking evidence of enduring materials. Every minute operation is scientifically tested and accurately checked.

Control of natural resources and complete manufacture in large volume have made possible value that is the one standard by which every motor car must necessarily be judged.

The Ford car is the logical and necessary choice of the buyer who wants to get the utmost from every motoring dollar.

Ford Motor Company
Detroit

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

SEE THE NEAREST AUTHORIZED FORD DEALER

For All the Family

"WE have used Black-Draught ever since we have had a family and that was shortly after 1874," says Mr. E. A. Branstetter, of St. James, Mo. "It is my first remedy when any of us gets sick. . . . We use Black-Draught for torpid liver and stomach complaints.

"When I get sluggish and don't feel so good, I take Black-Draught—and you have to show me that there is a better medicine in Missouri. I think it is fine for indigestion or for headache. It is a splendid family remedy. My wife uses it for any stomach ailment, indigestion and biliousness. We never let the house be without it if I know it. We also give it to the children for children's complaints, colds or fever."

Keep a package of Black-Draught in the house for all the family.

Your dealer will sell you a [illegible] package, containing one of the regular-size packages. It's cheaper.

Remember

If It's Not Thedford's, It's Not

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Vegetable Liver Medicine

Notice of Special Master's Sale Under Foreclosure

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the final decree of foreclosure made and entered August 8, 1924, in the District court of Lincoln county, State of New mexico, in Cause No. 3[illegible], on the civil docket of said Court, wherein R. H. Lee is plaintiff, and Robert W. Morrison, Leroy Morrison, Robert L. Hardwell and Jaffa Prager and company, a corporation, are defendants, the undersigned special master, designated in said final decree and order of sale, will offer for sale, at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the courthouse in Carrizozo, county of Lincoln, State of New mexico, at ten o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1924, the following described real estate, lying, being and situate in the the county of Lincoln, State of New mexico, to wit:

West half southwest quarter, Section twenty-seven, east half southeast quarter, section twenty-eight, north half section thirty-three, and northwest quarter section thirty-four, township nine south of range nineteen east, N. M. P. M., containing six hundred forty acres, together with, all and singular, the lands, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

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 thereon to date of sale	$[illegible]
Attorney's fees,	[illegible]
Accrued costs,	[illegible]
Special master's fee	[illegible]
Total,	$[illegible]

together with the cost of publication of this notice.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1924.

GRACE M. JONES
Special master

10-17-11

Special Facilities
For Banquet and Dinner Parties

Carrizozo Eating House

E. H. SWEET, Manager

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

M. E. Dinner and Supper

The ladies of the Methodist Church will serve two meals on Election Day—one from 12 to 2, the other from 6 to 8 p.m. The meals will be served in the building adjoining the Lincoln State Bank. The patronage of the public will be appreciated. 41

IF YOU HAVE

Tutt's Pills

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
1-4-19 Norristown, Pa.

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

1—William Allen White, noted writer, running for governor of Kansas as an independent. 2—Start of $2,000,000 fire at the tank farms of the Associated Standard Oil company at Monterey, Cal., in which two men were killed and 40 injured. 3—Soviet soldiers mining a river in Georgia in the war with the revolutionists.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

British Labor Government Defeated—Chang Likely to Win in China.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RAMSAY MACDONALD and his Labor cabinet went down to defeat in the British house of commons Wednesday night and the prime minister decided to have parliament dissolved and appeal to the country immediately in a general election. The crisis, which had been expected, came not over the Russian treaties but over the government's recent decision to drop the prosecution of John R. Campbell, editor of a Communist paper, who was charged with inciting sedition. MacDonald and Colonial Minister Thomas defended the action of Attorney General Sir Patrick Hastings in that case when it was attacked in the house. The Conservatives moved a vote of censure and the Liberals, who had been supporting the Labor government, proposed an amendment calling for an inquiry. The prime minister declared the government could not accept the amendment, which he characterized as a "mean and crooked party maneuver." However, it was carried by the decisive vote of 364 to 198, the combined strength of the Conservatives and the Liberals.

The contention of the opposition is that in the Campbell case the government brought the administration of the law into contempt by allowing party politics to govern. The attorney general told the commons that the Campbell article in question had been brought to his attention by the director of public prosecutions. He decided that it was prima facie seditious and he directed prosecution. Some time later a member of the labor party told him that he had got the wrong man, Campbell having an excellent army record, being seriously wounded and decorated for bravery. He investigated and decided that on the grounds of public policy the prosecution was unwise and he dropped it.

King George hastened from Balmoral castle, Scotland, to London because of the crisis and Mr. MacDonald saw him on Thursday. It was understood the king, the big business leaders and many political chiefs were opposed to an election now, but the king yielded to MacDonald's demand.

Parliament was prorogued Thursday night, and October 29 was decided upon as the day for the general election. The Labor party really hopes to obtain a majority in the new parliament and thinks this a good time for the fight.

Once more the British Labor party has refused to permit the Communist party to affiliate with it. This action was taken at the labor national conference in London, the vote being overwhelmingly against the Communists. It was declared the two parties have nothing in common, Communism being a product of czarism and war betrayal, in the words of Mr. MacDonald.

DEVELOPMENTS of the week in the war in China, coupled with private advices from Peking, lead to the prediction that Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian chieftain, will ultimately be victorious in his conflict with Gen. Wu Pei-fu and the government forces. Last Wednesday Chang's son led an army in a fierce attack on the Chihli troops that were intrenched on the north side of the great wall near Shanhaikwan and, after a bloody battle, he drove them through the main gate of the wall at Chinwan and followed them into the province of Chihli. Meanwhile land, air and sea forces were taking part in a big attack on Shanhaikwan, but the Peking report said it was repulsed.

On the Shanghai front the Kiangsu and Fukien forces, which are operating for the Peking government, gained some important advantages over the Chekiang troops defending the city, the most notable being the capture of the town of Sunkiang, called the southern gateway to Shanghai.

General Chang is well supplied with troops, equipment and money. He has about five hundred airplanes and is constantly receiving munitions, which come by sea from Europe—from Italy, it is said. He has at least the moral support of Japan. Information from China says that Chang plans to restore the boy emperor to the throne and to re-establish the old mandarin regime.

MANEUVERS of the soviet Russians are complicating the situation in China. They have just signed an agreement with Chang whereby the management and control of the Chinese Eastern railroad has been turned over to them, putting Russia quite completely in command of the Far Eastern situation and, according to Karakhan, soviet ambassador to Peking, dealing America and the western powers a crushing blow. The former directors of the railroad have been arrested and probably will be executed. On announcement of the agreement with Chang the soviet embassy in Peking and soviet consulates general in Shanghai and elsewhere were opened and the red flag raised.

PREMIER ZAGHLOUL PASHA'S visit to London to induce Great Britain to abandon its control over Egypt and the Sudan and its protection of the Suez canal resulted in complete failure. The British government flatly rejected Zaghloul's demands. Its attitude is said to be due partly to the stand taken by Australia. Prime Minister Bruce of that dominion cabled to the government denying its right to decide on the evacuation of Egypt without the consent of the Pacific dominions. He said surrender of the control of Egypt to incompetent natives would set Australia back a hundred years and would compel her to reconsider the whole question of adherence to the empire.

ALL arrangements were made for placing the German reconstruction loan on the market this week. The American allotment will be underwritten by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National bank and the National City bank of New York, and will be $110,000,000, or $[illegible] more than had been expected. In fixing the final details the British bankers won a big victory over the Americans, for it was decided that everywhere except in America participation in the loan should be reckoned in pounds sterling instead of in dollars. This, it is considered, will have a great influence in maintaining England's financial prestige.

PACIFISTS from all parts of the world gathered in Berlin last week for the purpose of outlining a constitution for a super-league of nations. They held a big demonstration in Potsdam which so enraged the Nationalist societies that thousands of their members assembled there the same day and attempted to put the pacifists to rout. Professor Basch of the French Sorbonne especially aroused the wrath of the Nationalists by his plea for Franco-German amity and the cavalry was called out to disperse the mobs that attacked him. Next day, however, several well-known German generals participated in the proceedings and warmly seconded General Verraux when he declared: "A general strike of everybody, generals included, must be declared if there is another war."

The French government has approved of Germany's admission to the League of Nations, conceding that she should be recognized as a great power and granted a permanent seat in the council. But it is insisted that Germany must assume all responsibilities shared by the other powers, which means she must sign the security and arbitration protocol without reservations and agree to the execution of all treaties.

Following up the presentation of a balanced budget, Premier Herriot's cabinet has announced that it will not be possible to include further expenses of the devastated regions in the budget. Hereafter the war-ravaged parts of France must depend on public loans for their reconstruction work.

THERE has just been filed in the Federal court in New Orleans a suit that will be watched with considerable interest. Its purpose is to oust from office Walter L. Cohen, the negro controller of customs of that port, on the ground that he is of African blood and descent and therefore not a citizen of the United States, and that he is inherently incapable of becoming such. The petition attacks the validity of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, setting forth that it was not legally adopted, not having been proposed by two-thirds of each house of congress nor ratified by three-fourths of the states. It is alleged that at that time eleven states were unconstitutionally deprived of their equal suffrage in the senate, that six states were by coercion forced to ratify the amendment, and that congress "did without power or authority unlawfully declare said amendment to the Constitution adopted and a part of the Constitution."

Of course, if the action were successful, it would result in the disfranchisement of every negro in the United States. But neither Cohen nor the United States attorney down there seems to take the matter seriously.

AS THE Presidential campaign draws toward the close the fight is growing decidedly warm. Of course the managers of each of the three major candidacies claim they can see a clear victory for their ticket. And this is true, even of the LaFollette managers, who assert that Davis no longer has a chance and that the race is between Coolidge and the Wisconsin senator. Both LaFollette and the Democrats scoff at the theory of the Republicans that the Democrats are helping the third party in various states for the purpose of throwing the election into congress, where, it is figured out, the result would be the seating of Charles Bryan in the Presidential chair. But the G. O. P. leaders stick to their story and are devoting their main efforts to combating LaFollette's victories in Wisconsin and perhaps Minnesota.

Senator Brookhart's action in bolting the Coolidge-Dawes ticket and the story that Judge Kenyon was about to resign from the bench and take the stump for LaFollette have had a result that the Republicans believe may win the state of Iowa for Coolidge, if there had been any doubt of it. Judge Kenyon, who has a very large following in Iowa, sent word to General Dawes that the story was entirely untrue and that he was supporting the Republican national ticket.

Senator Borah of Idaho, who has not always been in accord with the administration, in opening his campaign declared he was running for reelection as a regular Republican and would take the stump for Coolidge, who, he said, "is the only President who has had the courage to combat the growing tendency toward bureaucracy and extravagance and, therefore, is one of the greatest men in the political history of the United States."

Mr. Davis, campaigning last week in the East, delivered many shrewd thrusts at the administration. In Buffalo, replying to a recent speech by Secretary of State Hughes, he especially attacked President Coolidge's foreign policy, saying:

"The truth is that since March 4, 1921, the control of America's foreign policy has rested neither with President Harding nor Coolidge, nor with the secretary of state, but with a minority in the senate, to whose slightest nod both President and secretary have bowed without protest or complaint. Indeed, Mr. Hughes himself confesses that it has been necessary to conduct the affairs of his department in extra-legal fashion, lest they might be 'tied up in controversy.'"

As the week closed Mr. Davis was in Indiana beginning a two weeks' tour of the Middle West.

WHILE the Zeppelin ZR-3 was being prepared in Germany for the trip across the Atlantic, our home-built airship, the Shenandoah, started on a great tour of the United States which, up to the time of writing, has been eminently satisfactory. From Lakehurst, N. J., she sailed southwest and west to Fort Worth, Tex., for her first stop, and thence went across the mountains to San Diego. Her course from there is up the Pacific coast to Camp Lewis at Lakeview, Wash. The ship is actually performing better than the schedule called for, in both speed and fuel consumption.

New Mexico State Items

Over 500 delegates from all over New Mexico attended the annual meeting of the Odd Fellows grand lodge at Albuquerque.

Surprising five or six men in a blind alley at the rear of two stores in Raton, Merchant Policeman Charles Taffee, a former police chief of Raton, was fatally shot.

R. G. Mullen, manager of the Rosita Gold Mining Company, in the Baldy district, reports much activity at the mines and states that the new building for the 150-ton mill is nearing completion.

James H. Fahy, well known mining man of the Red River country, was almost instantly killed when he was caught under his car as it leaped over an embankment and rolled over several times. Witnesses brought the body to Red River where it was placed in charge of an undertaker.

At the last conference of the M. E. Church, south, which closed in Albuquerque, Clovis was selected as the meeting place of the conference in the year 1925. While the date for the conference was not set, it is understood that it will be held some time in October. The meeting in Albuquerque was one of the largest in attendance ever held in the state and some of the best speakers in the district gave interesting addresses.

The annual Alfalfa Carnival, which was held in Artesia, was a great success and was attended by hundreds of people from all parts of the Pecos valley. Roswell, Carlsbad, Dexter and other nearby towns had large delegations in the city and every street was filled to overflowing with motors which carried most of the visitors. The festival opened with a big parade in the morning and the balance of the two days was taken up with the viewing of the exhibits, the rodeo and many other forms of amusements. Farm products from different parts of the valley made a good showing in the exhibits and livestock came in for a large share of the attention of the visitors in the city. Much credit is due the ladies of Artesia for their share in the work, and the Fairyland exhibit was one of the points of interest for the two days. Music was furnished by both the Artesia and Carlsbad bands and the festival closed with a big dance in the evening.

According to the September report of the U. S. Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor in Denver for New Mexico, increased employment was noted in the cotton industry and coal mining. During the first part of October several hundred additional cotton pickers and other workers in connection with the cotton harvest will be needed. A small shortage of sheep herders exists in the southeastern districts of the state. Metal mining continues moderately active, particularly of copper, with sufficient mine labor on hand. The coal companies in northern and western parts of state are gradually increasing production and number of workers, yet continue operations on part time schedules and a slight surplus of coal miners is evident. Oil developments increased in the Farmington district. Lumbering is fairly active, particularly in the Bernalillo district, at which place construction will commence within thirty days on a large planing mill. Highway construction continues, affording employment to several hundred workers in various sections of the state. Contracts for new federal aid highway projects recently let, include approximately 30 miles of roadway in Chaves and Quay counties, several bridges and one half mile of paving at [illegible].

The state and federal aid road commission will soon let the contract for the paving of the connecting link of the highway between Roswell and Dexter, according to announcements made last week. The 18-foot concrete road will begin at the Second street railroad crossing and extend to the city limits of Roswell, connecting with the Dexter highway at the first farm south.

Stockmen and members of the U. S. Biological Survey in eastern New Mexico believe that the extensive campaign carried on against predatory animals the past two years in New Mexico is largely the cause of the increase in the number of rabbits in the state. In [illegible], coyotes did such damage that 85 coyote control associations were organized in the state. With the disappearance of the coyote, rabbits have rapidly increased. A recent survey, in cooperation with farmers in the vicinity of Portales, indicates that a damage of nearly $[illegible] in crops there has been done by rabbits this season. Rabbits also are held to be the cause of the epidemic of anthrax which exists in the Guadalupe mountains.

If the plans of the committee in charge of the work are carried out, the State Fair in Albuquerque may be revived during the coming year. The committee was appointed some time ago and meetings will be held from time to time to discuss the possibility of holding the fair again in 1925 and making it bigger and better than those held in the past. It is believed that the cooperation of the business men of [illegible] will be obtained by the committee and [illegible] from out of the city and county have expressed their willingness to participate.

GOOD ROADS

BIG VALUE OF GOOD ROADS IN ARKANSAS

The value of good roads has been clearly demonstrated to the residents of Phillips county, Arkansas, by the recent completion there of 61 miles of concrete pavement. The county is largely dependent for its progress upon the cotton and sweet potato crops. There are two seasons when cotton needs extra labor. Formerly it was the practice to hire negro families temporarily, housing them on the plantation. Nowadays it is hard to find families for this temporary work. Last year the cotton crop was saved by hauling bus and truck loads of women and children from Helena to the cotton fields each morning and taking them back that night. Laborers would work that way who would not live upon the plantation. Without the concrete roads this transportation would have been impossible.

In former years sweet potatoes were taken to market as soon as they were dug, because if they were stored to wait for higher prices the roads would get so rough the potatoes would be bruised and spoiled in transport. Now planters have big storage rooms and sell potatoes when the price is best, getting double what they have received during the summer months.

Traveling over the concrete pavement a truck will haul 100 crates of sweet potatoes to town, making four trips of 25 miles each a day. Before the pavement was built it would have required four mule-teams to do the same work now done by the one truck.

Phillips county, says Sebastian Straub of Helena, Ark., in describing the benefits of the new road system in the Concrete Highway Magazine, lies in the crotch formed by the confluence of the Mississippi and White rivers.

"The soil," he explains, "is an alluvial deposit varying from a sandy loam to gumbo. The lower end of the country is subject to overflow by backwater from the Mississippi. Originally the land was entirely covered by a dense growth of timber. Lumbering first removed the valuable trees, then some farms were cleared and planted to cotton or corn. This latter development has occurred within the last ten years, and there still are great tracts of uncleared land which, if developed, could be made into some of the richest cotton plantations in the state.

"One drawback has been the difficulty of getting to the more remote corners of the county. The earth roads, raised but little above the surrounding low land, are often impassable to loaded vehicles for eight months in the year. During that time people go to and from town on the train or horseback. Even in good weather six mules were required to pull a two or three-ton load over an earth road to the nearest railway siding and a 12-mile trip to town required the whole day. On that account much of the good farm land lay as the lumberman had left it, covered with small trees and underbrush."

The new 61-mile concrete highway which connects Helena with the outlying sections is 14 feet wide, but on curves it is 18 feet in width, to conform with standards of the United States bureau of roads. The pavement is six inches thick.

In the past nearly all cotton was hauled to the nearest railway siding and shipped directly to Helena. Now, however, farmers can haul forty or fifty miles to Helena, load their cotton on a boat bound for New Orleans and save 20 per cent of the rail freight charges, or about $3,000 on a 7,500 to 10,000-ton cargo.

Influence of Hard Roads

The influence of paved highways is reflected in better farming conditions. Those farmers fortunate enough to be near a newly paved road can turn from the staple farm products and develop those types of farming which bring better and quicker returns. On the unimproved roads truck gardening is usually limited to a radius of 2 or 3 miles from the city market. But with the coming of paved roads and the use of trucks this radius is extended to 10, 15 and in some cases 20 miles from the market. Naturally the value of the land in this radius is considerably increased.

Last Toll Bridge

The bridge across the Mississippi river from Fulton, Ill., to Clinton, Iowa, is the only toll bridge in the Lincoln highway system between New York and San Francisco. The bridge was erected about forty years ago and it cannot meet the present needs of traffic. Efforts are being made to replace it with a new $1,000,000 bridge. A toll of 15 cents a person is exacted.

Make Tractor Pay Board

Every farmer who owns a tractor should plan to use it as much as possible during the winter season. Sawing wood, grinding feed, shelling corn and heating are among the duties to which the tractor can now be put. It is much easier and warmer to grind one's own feed at home than it is to drive several miles to a feed mill in cold weather. Naturally, the number of jobs available to the tractor in winter time is limited the same as is true of the horse.

WRIGLEYS

After every meal

A pleasant and agreeable sweet and a lasting benefit as well.

Good for teeth, breath and digestion.

Makes the next cigar taste better.

The Queen and the Cat

The R. S. P. C. A., which has been very much in the limelight lately, was always very warmly supported by Queen Victoria.

When the society decided to give medals in recognition of special acts of bravery in saving the lives of animals, the design for the medal was submitted to the queen, says London Answers. A little later the society received a letter from her secretary, saying that, as there was no cat included in the design, Queen Victoria had drawn one herself in the position in which she wished it to appear.

This cat still appears upon medals issued by the society.

Sure Relief
FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

Foreign Trade Grows

Trade of the United States with over 1,000,000,000 neighbors on the opposite side of the globe has trebled since the beginning of the World war. Our imports from the 20 countries and colonies occupying that part of the globe immediately opposite the United States, says the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, approximated $1,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1924, just ended, against the 20 countries in question in 1914 totaled $712,000,000, against $285,000,000 a decade ago.

If you don't want to go under, don't venture out of your financial depth.

Get Back Your Health!

Are you dragging around day after day with a dull backache? Are you tired and lame mornings—subject to headaches, dizzy spells and sharp, stabbing pains? Then there's surely something wrong. Probably it's kidney weakness! Don't wait for more serious kidney trouble. Get back your health and keep it. For quick relief get Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. They have helped thousands and should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A Colorado Case

G. H. E. [illegible], prop. of tin shop, 2110 Santa Fe Drive, Denver, Colo., says: "My kidneys were weak and acted too freely. Sharp catches seized me across my back and when I stooped they dug in deeper. There was a lameness across my back and I felt weak and unsupported. Doan's Pills drove away the symptoms."

DOAN'S PILLS 60c
STIMULANT DIURETIC TO THE KIDNEYS
Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N.Y.

DR. HUMPHREYS'
"77"
For Grip, Influenza
COLDS

[illegible]

HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MEDICINE CO.
77 Ann Street, New York.

Don't Suffer
With Itching Rashes
Use Cuticura

[illegible]

The Sandman Story

GRANNY SQUIRREL'S SUPPLY

"IT IS no use wishing," said Mrs. Young Squirrel, "we won't find any nuts to store away this year. We will be lucky if we get enough to eat before the snow comes. I never knew such a season; no nuts at all and a cold, hard winter it will be for us, I know."

Granny Squirrel, who had lived a long time and learned many things, heard Mrs. Young Squirrel's grumblings. "Why don't you know the good side instead of the bad?" she said. "There you have been making the bad as important as you could and never said a word for good. Isn't it

"Bosh!" Said Mrs. Young Squirrel.

as easy to think good things as bad ones, my dear?"

"Bosh!" said Mrs. Young Squirrel "What good will thinking do? I know there are few nuts to be found and we are going hungry this winter. You see we don't."

"I shall not think of any such thing as lack of supply," said Granny Squirrel. "What I shall keep in my mind is that it is right for me to have enough and that the right always prevails, and if I can keep knowing the good part hard enough and in the right way I shall not suffer this winter, I am sure of that."

"You can't get what you cannot see," said Mrs. Young Squirrel, "and I do not see any nuts. So how you are to get them I don't understand."

"You want to think lack, my dear," said Granny. "If you didn't you would be thinking supply and you know that thinking right brings things right in the end. Of course thinking about a big supply of nuts won't make things right."

"What else do we need, I should like you to tell me?" said Mrs. Young Squirrel.

"Good thoughts, a supply of kind thoughts toward your neighbor, for one thing," replied Granny. "When Mrs. Red Squirrel comes chattering in your tree and tries to make you angry so you will chase her, just think of her as a nice, kind, good creature and put out of your thoughts the quarrelsome neighbor you have always seen in her."

"Granny Squirrel is crazy," Mrs. Young Squirrel told her neighbor, Mrs. Gray. "She sits there talking about having all she needs when the ground is about bare of nuts, and seeing somebody who isn't anywhere around. Poor old granny, she will starve this winter."

But Granny didn't starve. Instead, she had a good supply of nuts, and one day, when Mrs. Young Squirrel, who was looking rather thin and far from well fed, happened to call, Granny Squirrel treated her to nut cakes and tea.

"Where did you get nuts for cake this time in the winter?" asked Mrs. Young Squirrel. "You could not have stored any, because there were none. It was a dreadful season for us poor creatures."

"No, my dear, I did not store any nuts," answered Granny, "but I have had plenty, for some kind person put nuts and bits of fat and other dainties every day on a shelf near my home and I have all I can use and to spare.

"You see, it is as I told you. If we will know the good is here we shall never know the lack of it. Have another nut cake and some more tea, my dear."

Mrs. Young Squirrel nibbled her cakes and wondered if, after all, Granny was as crazy as she had thought her to be, for she looked not only plump, but happy as well.

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Pat O'Malley

This popular "movie" actor was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country when a small boy. He was educated in Forest City, Pa. His first work was with a stock company. He stands five feet eleven inches in height and weighs 160 pounds. He has brown hair and blue eyes.

"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

EMMA

FEW feminine names have a simpler origin than Emma. It is one of the many names derived from Teutonic forefathers. Tradition assigns its origin to the lispings of a child since Amme was nurse in Germany and ame is translated housekeeper in Spain. Amme was quickly transposed to Emma, probably from a latent sense of euphony.

The Karling daughters of Teutonic fame were first to use the name. Later a daughter of Charlemagne was so called. A romantic story surrounds her to the effect that she is said to have carried her lover, Eginhard the Chronicler, on her back over the snow that his footprints might not betray his visits.

Emma was popular in France, where it was the name of the sister of Hugh Capet, who married Richard the Fearless of Normandy. Her grandmother was first the wife of Ethelred the Unready, then of Knut. It was in this way that Emma became much in vogue in Saxony. There were also Emmas among the daughters of the Norman Dru de Baladon, who came over with William the Conqueror.

Prior, in his beautiful ballad of the "Nut Browne Maid," which was supposed to be the history of the shepherd, Lord Clifford, called his poem "Henry and Emma," which fact brought Emma romantic fame and spread the popularity of her name. Emmeline, curiously enough, bears no relationship to Emma, but comes rather from Amaline, the progenitor of Amy.

The bloodstone is Emma's talismanic gem. It has medicinal qualities and was much used by the ancient's to stop hemorrhages. It is said to preserve the faculties and the bodily health of its wearer, bring consideration and respect, and guard her from deception, especially of lovers. Tuesday is Emma's lucky day and 5 her lucky number.

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A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE CHOICE

DAME FORTUNE came to me one day
And in her pleasant, smiling way
Offered her choice two kinds of wealth.
"I'll give you Gold," quoth she, "or Health."
'Twas Health I chose, because, you see,
The pleasing thought occurred to me
If I have Health all other gelt
I can go out and win myself—
Gold, silver, jewels, all are mine
If Health with Labor I combine.
And thinking thus it will befall
That 'stead of one I'll have 'em all.

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Have You This Habit?

By Margaret Morison

ALWAYS FEELING POOR

YEARS ago, when Carrie was a young thing of fifteen running about barefoot on her father's farm in Virginia, she had been richer than she was as Mrs. Leonidas Grimes with her establishment up the Hudson. Everyone knew then that she had no money. How could they help knowing with the holes in the carpet covered up by the rugs, and the children's mother turning the colonel's old suits? But Carrie spent money with some pleasure in those days when she had hardly any to spend.

Then she married Leonidas Grimes, doing business for a big cotton firm, and from that moment Carrie began to feel poor.

One day Aunt Eugenia received an invitation from Carrie to luncheon. Aunt Eugenia, who had had a brilliant career "was reduced now to dividing her time among several more or less eager relatives. Everything was on a lavish scale from Carrie's note of invitation, to the number of courses served. Then, as the guests sat about the finger bowls, the butler passed on a heavy silver tray, a tightly tied and sealed box of candy.

"Do have some," urged Carrie. "It has to be opened some time, you know!" And Aunt Eugenia marveled at this survival of childhood experiences in the rich Mrs. Leonidas Grimes.

Aunt Eugenia began to hear of the [illegible] of "entertaining royally." One day an elaborate missive booked her for a week-end. On her arrival, Aunt Eugenia thought that Carrie seemed worried. Immediately she began, sitting there with her velvet dinner gown ablaze with jewels, to tell how poor she was feeling. "We have to keep up our position," she wailed, "but, oh, it takes so much money! Imagine what keeping up ten cars means."

And everything those two days was on the scale of "ten cars"—house, grounds, entertainment, guests! Then came the time for Aunt Eugenia's departure. Carrie was on the terrace with her as a chauffeur and second man drove up, polished and shining, their liveries gleaming in a flivver.

"You are one of the family, you see, and gasoline is so expensive," sighed Carrie.

Aunt Eugenia decided that Carrie had asked her to the castle simply because it was a solace to see someone who was really even poorer than she herself, among all her riches, felt. Aunt Eugenia thought of Carrie's mother and father who, with nothing to their names, had always somehow managed to give other people a great deal. Carrie with her plenty would never know the happiness of generosity. The habit of feeling poor would cheat her to the day of her death, and then it would cheat her in that place where a bank account mattered not at all.

HAVE YOU THIS HABIT?

(© by Metropolitan Newspaper Service.)

The Why of Superstitions

By H. IRVING KING

PIERCED COINS

IF YOU should find a pierced coin, or receive one in change, be sure and keep it; it will bring you good luck. This is a very common superstition everywhere and its causes are obvious. A pierced coin suggests an amulet—has evidently been worn as one, the hole on it having been made to pass a string or ribbon through that it might be suspended about the neck. And an amulet protects against the evil eye, witches, evil spirits and malign influences generally as everybody knows. Therefore keep the pierced coin and you keep the advantages of its protective virtues. Or the coin may have been pierced and worn by some one simply as a "lucky piece." A lucky piece is a little different from an amulet; an amulet wards off bad luck, a lucky piece brings good luck. The pierced coin, then, is evidently an amulet or a lucky piece and both are good things to have about one.

In the power of the lucky piece we see the operation of that primitive idea, contagious magic. The lucky piece has possessed its beneficent qualities inherently or has acquired them by contagion and therefore from it we can "catch" the contagion of good luck. The pierced coin superstition has its counterparts among all savage peoples today and its ancestry reaches back to primitive times.

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Sleeves Are Long; Neckline Is High

The mode has never known a season in which careful selection and correct guidance were as essential as they are this autumn, asserts a Paris fashion writer in the New York Herald-Tribune. The Paris couturier, appreciating the strong attractions of the simple styles of recent seasons, and recognizing at the same time an insistent undercurrent which demanded radical changes, has timidly compromised the question and offered a little of each. Nearly every fall collection—there are a few notable exceptions—has adhered to the straight and slender mode and has placated its conscience by introducing in addition new fashion types such as the directoire and other period effects.

The features which are definitely certain to achieve a permanent place in fall and winter fashions are the high neckline, the short skirt, long sleeves, the tunic and the ensemble. Details of the important Paris exhibitions follow:

Lanvin.

Jeanne Lanvin's collection is distinguished by exquisite workmanship, a wealth of detail and a clever combination of color and material. She calls upon several periods for her inspiration. There are the long-waisted gilets with full flowing skirts of the Louis XV period, the robes de style of the early Nineteenth century and medieval sleeves and tunics which are seen side by side with gowns that are reminiscent of the venetian Eighteenth century. The Persian influence is apparent in some of the embroideries and color schemes. Hats are like Minerva's helmet, or of Russian inspiration, or else little tam-o'-shanters that recall the cap worn by Romeo in the Cocteau presentation of "Romeo et Juliette." Nearly all the evening gowns are robes de style with immensely full skirts touching the ground. Taffetas, tulle and satin are their principal materials.

There is less use of ottoman than in most other collections. Coats are made of fine woolen fabrics with a clever use of several kinds of fur worked into a mosaic pattern of interlaced diamond motifs or zigzags, notably in white rabbit, seal, musquash and nutria. These form the collar and cuffs and border the lining of a wrap, and sometimes trim a dress.

Coat sleeves are capacious and often have a sort of melon shape, rounded from the elbow to the wrist and adorned with an applique pattern of fur, flat squirrel or gazelle. In cut they are either straight work, wrapping round the figure, or else fitted in slightly at the waist with a wide flare to the hem. In the latter case they are finished with a high fur collar, gauntlet cuffs of fur.

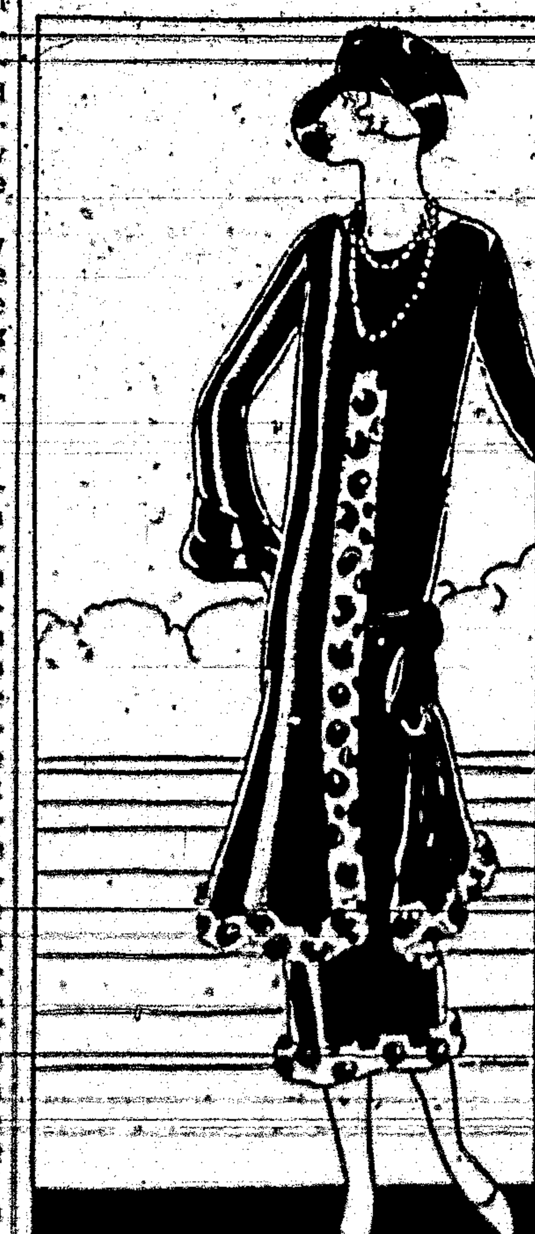
Callot.

Callot favors the straight line for tailor-mades and morning frocks and also for sheath evening gowns, which are generally made of tulle heavily embroidered with beads. There is, however, much of the godet movement in this collection, and great emphasis is laid on fullness and ornamentation in the front while the back is quite plain.

A new movement that is repeated in various forms and in many models is a wide cross-over drapery in front. This may take the form of enormous kimono cuffs that are folded over each other or else laid side by side. Sometimes this is done with wide stole draperies in the front, or else wide flaps may be sewed slanting just behind the sleeve and brought over to the front in a similar manner.

The draperies which are traditional with Callot are very much to the fore this autumn. She still favors the wide band of material draped around the hips with a cascade arrangement at the side or center front. Very wide hip belts, both in satin and leather, are a feature of the collection. In the latter case they are finished with wide buckles while in the former they are tied in a knot or bow at the front.

Very wide wing sleeves that give a teagown appearance are seen on many dresses that are obviously for more conventional wear. They are also used on afternoon coats, in which case they are embroidered or are of a contrasting material to the rest of the coat.



Satin Frock, Leopard Skin Bands Trim, Flare Tunic, Circular Cuffs.

Capes are made in every conceivable material and for every purpose. In tweed they are collared and edged with fur such as gazelle, squirrel and the flat varieties of hare, and cut in a wide, circular movement that is practical for traveling. In velvet and cloth they are trimmed with more costly furs, and the venetian collar movement is often used. There is no doubt that Callot considers the cape an important item of the winter wardrobe.

Genuine Spanish influence makes itself felt in this collection. There is a black lace dress, edged with fringe draped over one shoulder with a bunch of brilliant flowers, worn over a red satin sheath, that might have come straight from Seville, and there are endless tassels decorating the dresses which also give a Spanish atmosphere.

Worth.

Worth is enthusiastically adopting the exceedingly short skirt this season. His tailored frocks and suits are almost 17 inches from the ground, and the afternoon and evening gowns at least 14 or 15 inches. He has two silhouettes, the straight line and that with a circular flare at the sides. In a few instances tunics and evening gowns are circular all round, but without any excess of fullness.

There are two types of tailor-made suits. One features a short coat to the hips, fitting below the waist, and is developed in mens wear suitings, plaids or kasha. Most of them have fur collar and cuffs and are worn with crepe de chine blouses. The other type of tailored suit has a three-quarter length coat, often with a flare movement at the sides, and is made chiefly in vegetable silk or ottoman, bordered with fur such as skunk, lynx, reindeer, squirrel and gazelle. Small [illegible] and round muffs are often carried with these costumes.

Black Velvet Frock, Bell Cuffs, Featuring Circular Flounce, Tight Sleeves.

The dominating note of the afternoon gowns is the use of black satin and faille. Most of these frocks have three-quarter coats to match. Some of the dresses exploit long, white tunics of velvet, satin or crepe romain, most of them straight although some have a definite circular movement.

The double coat effect, a feature of this season's collections, is seen in a three-piece costume of beige crepe romain with a lining and edge of nutria. The straight frock worn beneath it has a hem of the fur and a narrow border of it round the bateau neck. Loose scarf-like drapery at the left shoulder gives additional softness.

Renee.

Renee's autumn showing is characterized by fine workmanship, clever manipulation of ribbon material as trimming, subdued and restrained coloring and a silhouette that is slim and straight although occasional models evidence a slight fulness.

While other houses are concentrating on the beltless dress and tunic Renee has a belt or even a sash on almost every model. She uses many buttons as trimmings as well as for fastening purposes. Cire and mohair braid, both wide and narrow, plays an important part in her collection.

HELPED HER IN EVERY WAY

So Writes Mrs. Trombley of Sharon, Vt., Concerning Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sharon, Vermont. — "I was weak and run-down, had a tired feeling and bearing-down pains.

I saw an advertisement in the newspaper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and began taking it. It has stopped these bearing-down pains and other bad feelings, and has helped me in every way. I have so much faith in the Vegetable Compound that I keep it on hand all of the time and recommend it whenever I have the opportunity."—Mrs. Lewis Trombley, Sharon, Vermont.

Glad to Help Others

"I had pains in my back and sides for many months, and my work would have to be left undone at those times. My sister told me what good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing her, so I tried it, and from the third bottle I was well and every one thought I looked better. I am glad to help others regain their health, and you may use my testimonial."—Mabel Hartmann, 1824 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

You must believe that a medicine that has helped other women will help you. You should try it.

Illusion Shattered

Twelve-year-old Joseph was talking to his bachelor uncle on the subject of girls. Uncle in a genial mood advised: "Now, if I were you, old fellow, I wouldn't get into any entanglements with girls until I was at least fifteen. I'd try to have a good time before I got mixed up with them."

Joseph shook his head. "Well, I've had one case already," he confessed, "but it's all over now."

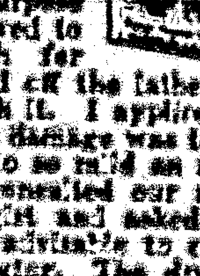
Uncle pressed for a reason. And Joseph answered wisely and well, "I found out she wasn't what I thought she was."—Exchange.

Every man has admiration for people who laugh at his jokes.

Skin so sore could not touch water to it

Resinol relieves it within few hours

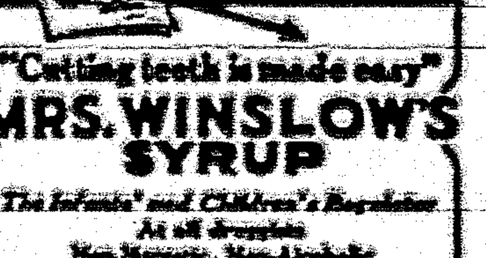
Washington, D. C., Aug. 25:—"I am so grateful to you for your splendid products and for what they have accomplished for me that I feel I must give you the details.



In attempting to improve the appearance of my chin, I used a soap which had been recommended for that purpose but which proved to be too harsh for when I washed off the lather, the skin came with it. I applied cold cream, but the damage was too severe to yield to so mild an agent. My husband consulted our neighborhood druggist and asked if it would not be advisable to call in our family doctor. The druggist said: 'You do not need a doctor in this case. Get a jar of Resinol Ointment and a cake of Resinol Soap and have your wife use them according to directions—they will beat everything else a hundred ways.' So my husband bought the Resinol products and hopefully brought them home.

My skin was so tender and sore that I could not touch water to it, so I cleansed it gently first with pure olive oil and then applied the Resinol. I used a soft handkerchief that night for protection. In the morning, I bathed it gently with warm water and Resinol Soap, rinsing off with tepid water, and I could hardly believe that such a miracle of healing could occur during one night. The raw surface had healed over and now looked only like a bad case of sunburn. I kept my face anointed with Resinol all that day and by night the improvement was so great that I was able to go out.

This experience is now only a memory for my face is softer, fairer and smoother than ever. A jar of Resinol is my best pal in the future and I will never be without it." (Signed) Mrs. G. P. Tapley, 1005 8th St., N. W.



"Cutting teeth is made easy"

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

The Infants' and Children's Regulator

At all druggists

Non-Narcotic, Non-Alcoholic

Oakland, Nebr., Feb. 28, 1925

Anglo-American Drug Co.,

Gentlemen:

I am more than glad to tell you of the experience and results obtained from your wonderful Baby Medicine. Our second baby is now seven months old and has never given us a moment's trouble. The first and only thing she has ever taken was Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. She has four teeth and is always smiling and playing. Cutting teeth is made easy by the use of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. Most sincerely,

(Name on request)

ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO.

215-217 Fulton Street, New York

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Arthur Seligman was here Sunday and went to Roswell that night.

Harry Aguayo made a shipment of cattle to Kansas City this week.

Lin Brannum is again up and around, following a severe hemorrhage last week.

Judge Hewitt came down from White Oaks Monday and visited Alamogordo the following day.

Helen McCammon went to El Paso this morning, taking advantage of a days school vacation.

FOR RENT—Four room adobe residence. Enquire at NEWS Office. 10-24-2t

The postponed Eighth Grade entertainment will be given at the Crystal Theatre on November 4th.

William Yates left Monday morning for Bisbee, Arizona, to see his daughter, Ruby, who was reported seriously ill there.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Gallacher were here Monday from up the line where Harry is employed with the railroad water service.

Dr. F. S. Randles and "Shorty" Dawson are negotiating for a lease on some well known mining properties in near-by mining camps.

Tom Bragg and Jim Robinson returned this week from Kansas City, where they dumped several cars of cattle on a rather poor market.

Will T. Sterling came over Saturday from the Macho, where he now has his cattle, and went with the family the following day to Oscuro.

Oliver Peaker was in yesterday shipping several cars of cows. He had a satisfactory offer for his steers, so did not have to ship them.

The Lincoln County Teachers Association is in session today at Corona. The session will close tomorrow. The program was published in last week's News.

Cattle prices are low, but ranchers are shipping large numbers to market just the same. They not only need the money but need the more range for their remaining stock.

Mrs. M. U. Finley, who has been visiting a son and daughter in California since the latter part of September, expects to return home by November 1.

Rich Hust returned Tuesday from the Kansas City market, where he had been with three cars of cattle. He stated prices were declining—down to your knees, in fact.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hale returned Monday morning from El Paso where they had gone to have Mrs. Hale's throat examined. The examination disclosed a serious affection, which, however, the physician believes may be successfully treated.

A. D. Brownfield, receiver of the Exchange and Lincoln State Banks, left Saturday for Los Angeles. A federal subpoena called him there to testify in a case wherein Fall, Doheny et al, are defendants, and concerning something or other about oil.

J. McSmith came down yesterday from his station on Eagle Creek. He says the fish hatchery is rapidly assuming proportions and that it will soon be completed, and that the fish and game department is very much pleased with the location and are satisfied that good results will follow its establishment.

Mrs. B. F. Goff, who left here recently to be with her sisters in California, reached her destination in due time. Upon her arrival, her two sisters and other members of the family met her and a family reunion took place, and all enjoyed a venison dinner. It was the first time the three sisters had been together in 38 years.

Bratton and Hannett

Judge Sam G. Bratton, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, and Hon. A. T. Hannett, nominee of the same party for governor, delivered addresses here Monday night at the court house to a splendid audience. Their addresses were logical and convincing and impressed the audience with their worth. They left the next morning for Otero county and held three meetings in that county during the day.

The Woman's Democratic Club

Yesterday afternoon the local Woman's Democratic Club had an enthusiastic and interesting meeting. Many new members have been added to the roll and the attendance was the largest of the campaign. Much is expected by the party from these earnest, active women, who are showing such deep and merited concern for Democratic success.

The Literary Society

The Literary Society of the High School was organized Monday and the following officers were elected: President, Lillian Johnson; vice president, Robert Poage; secretary-treasurer, Annie Bert Hall.

The president of each class has charge of the programs. The first meeting will be held Friday, October 31. Everyone is cordially invitted.

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.

Queen Quality

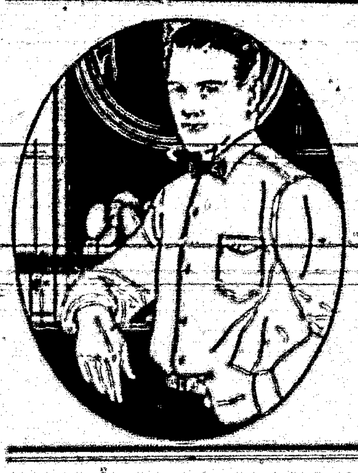
SHOES

The Queen of American Footwear

Perfect in Fit, Style, Service and Satisfaction, Queen Quality Shoes offer you the last word in footwear.

Our selections this Fall are the best we have ever seen, and you are invited to inspect them whether you buy or not.

Allen A
—AND—
Kayser Silk Hosiery
to match all styles.



Men's Flannel Shirts

New Designs in Men's Flannel Shirts for Winter Wear.

in all the latest colors, with or without collars, and in all sizes.

Ranging in price from
$2.25 to $6.00

Ziegler Bros.

Universal Providers. CARRIZOZO, N. M. Established 1886

Big Reductions in Fall and Winter Wear

Sale begins Saturday, Oct. 25 and ends Saturday, Nov. 8

BARGAINS FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

WONDERFUL BARGAINS FOR ALL WHILE THEY LAST

Special in Ladies' Wearing Apparel

1-4th off on all Ladies' Dresses and Coats.
1-4th " " Hats.
Big Reductions on Ladies' Waists.

We are receiving new patterns and styles in Ladies' Sweaters, Lace Scarfs and the new Spanish Mantillas. They are beauties. Come in and see them.

We have a large stock of Suitings, in dark and light colors, which we are selling at 20 cents a yard. Also a new assortment of Ginghams which we are selling at greatly reduced prices. Just received, some of the very latest patterns in Ladies' Suitings, in flannels, gabardines, serges and plaids.

Men's & Boy's Shoes

We will close out all our Broken Lots in Walk-Over, Selby and Graham-Brown Shoes at 1-3rd off.

Also, all broken lots in Men's and Boy's Shoes at a big reduction.

Wool and Cotton Sox

Special Wool and Cotton-Mixed Men's Heavy Sox at $1.95 per doz. Get your winter supply early as these are exceptional values.

Men's & Boy's Clothing

Our stock of the famous Kuppenheimer and Curlee Clothes is complete and we are selling them at a price that will suit your pocket book.

We have a complete run of sizes in Winter Blue Serges, as well as the latest patterns, in Bankers' Grey, Pin Stripes, Unfinished Worsteds and Worsted Novelties in sizes up to 46.

We carry the Sturdy line of Pony Boy Suits for the Boys.

Just received a fine line of Riding Breeches and Puttees.

Men's Shirts

All broken lots in Men's High-Grade Shirts including Madras, Aeroplane Cloth, Flannels, 1-4th off.

Gents' Ties

100 Men's Neck Ties which we are selling at 1-4th off. You will find a nice assortment of the latest styles and colors to choose from.

Fall & Winter Caps

Just received a shipment of the very latest, in Men's and Boy's Fall and Winter Caps. Come in and look them over. They are knock-outs.

Men' Hats

Our Men's Fall and Winter Hats have just arrived. All the latest shapes and colors. The Velours are very popular this Fall.

Comforts & Blankets

Prepare for the long, cold nights. Our line of Comforts and Blankets is most complete.

Special

We have two fine $15.00 Ladies' Wrist Watches which we are sacrificing at $7.50.

Call and see the goods and the prices.
We'll be glad to see you.

The Store of Class

Carrizozo Trading Company

More for Your Money