Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 25 — CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1925 — NUMBER 1

Dies in El Paso

M. F. Lovelace, a well-known citizen of Lincoln, died in El Paso, Tuesday morning at the home of his brother, W. R. Lovelace. Mr. Lovelace had come to Carrizozo to spend the Christmas holidays with his children, but suffered from an old attack and was hurried back to El Paso, where he succumbed on the date given above.

Mr Lovelace, a native of Texas, was in his 65th year; came to New Mexico in 1898, but went to California, where he resided for 12 years, returning to New Mexico in 1921, where, since, he has been engaged in cattle ranching.

The funeral took place in Carrizozo Wednesday, from the home of a daughter, Mrs. S. W. Wells, and interment was made in the local cemetery. Morgan Lovelace, a son, who also resides here, is the only other direct descendant of the deceased. Three brothers also survive, one of whom, W. R. Lovelace, is a prominent stockman of the Corona country.

Rev. John H. Shinner conducted the funeral ceremonies.

License Plates

Comptroller's Office,
Santa Fe, Dec. 29

The following letter has been received from the secretary of state of Michigan dated Dec. 2:

"Pending legislation in Michigan makes it necessary to defer issuing 1925 license plates until Feb. 15 or March 1. Michigan has therefore authorized the use of 1924 license plates of all kinds until such time as the legislature passes on the proposed new tax bills.

A number of Michigan cars will doubtless be operated in your state, and we request that you extend the courtesy to Michigan to motor vehicle owners the regulation of these 1924 plates until they can secure their 1925 plates.

"I assure you that Mirigan will be pleased to extend a similar courtesy, should the occasion for same arise.

"Chas. J. Leland,
Secretary of State."

In view of the request contained in the letter above quoted, this office is disposed to extend the courtesy requested, and requests that all peace officers of the state be governed accordingly.

R. H. Cutter,
State Comptroller.

Wilson Peace Award Goes to Cecil

New York, Dec. 29.—Before a distinguished gathering, which included Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Viscount Cecil of Chetwood was presented last night with the $25,000 peace award and medal given under the Woodrow Wilson foundation for meritorious service in the cause of international co-operation and peace. The presentation was made at a dinner at the Hotel Astor.

In accepting the award Viscount Cecil asserted that the advance in the last five years in the direction of international co-operation had been little short of marvelous.

Praising the United States for having consistently stood for peace, Viscount Cecil said that he would not utter a word of criticism of the attitude of America towards the league of nations. He stressed, however, the accomplishments of the league since its inception under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, who he characterized as a "great American and a great citizen of the world," adding:

"There is no title to fame higher than that."

Mr. Wilson's contribution, he said, was the idea that peace was based on unity and solidarity of mankind, an idea contrary to that motivating that of the pre-war system which Viscount Cecil called "international anarchy diversified by war."

In explaining the actions and attitude of the league throughout its existance, Viscount Cecil dwelt on the problems raised by the Egyptian and Corfu controversies. He championed the stand of the league in both cases, affirming that the outcome had been a victory for peace.

"The league is there to deal with international relations, not with relations affecting the national administration of any country," he explained, and he pointed out that "the relations between England and Egypt are of a very special character."

He asserted that "no objection can be justly raised to the British action," regarding Egypt, which he said was not an international matter.

England's offer after the controversy to lay before the council of the league a full statement of her action in Egypt, he declared to be "one of the most striking testimonials to the progress of the idea of international unity."

Arthur T. Hannett Becomes Governor

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 1.—Arthur T. Hannett, the seventh governor of the state of New Mexico, was inaugurated at noon today in the chamber of the house of representative. At exactly noon the governor's party and other official parties filed into the chamber as the Santa Fe band played the Star Spangled Banner.

After the short address of welcome by retiring Governor James F. Hinkle, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Parker, of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Parker administered the oath of office at 12:12. In a brief address Governor Hinkle thanked the people of the state for the support given during his incumbency and said simply, "The present governor will now address you."

Governor Hannett received an ovation lasting several minutes. A crowded auditorium and gallery expressed approval of his remarks by frequent applause.

Mrs. William C. McDonald, wife of the first governor of the state, who was in the inaugural procession, received a tremendous ovation as she entered the house of representatives.

The inaugural ceremonies were favored with brilliant weather and the house of representatives was overcrowded, many standing in the galleries.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the governor's guard fired a 17-gun salute.

In one of the shortest inauguration speeches ever made in America, Governor Hannett spoke simply and sincerely of his aims for the coming administration. He stressed the necessity for tax reform, and suggested the necessity of legislation which would make a collection of delinquent taxes possible.

"The most important departments of the state are the Highway Department and the Department of Education," Governor Hannett said. "State government should be conducted so as to interfere as little as possible with the affairs of its citizens. Prosperity has never been and never will be brought about by legislation. It is dependent on industry, frugality and intelligence of its people and the only assistance government can give is to function efficiently and at a minimum cost."

Governor Hannett also advocated new legislation to regulate the registration of voters, for "the preservation of the honesty of the ballot." The present system in this state invites fraud, he said.

Farmer-Consumer League Demands Relief

(Producers and Consumers Magazine)

In calling upon the farmers of the country to unite for self-protection along economic lines with a view to urging immediate farm relief legislation by congress, a Temporary Organization Committee of the Farmer-to-Consumer League has opened a national headquarters at Washington and New York.

The organization is a national, non-partisan association working for the relief of agriculture through cooperative marketing and centralized distribution.

It may be of interest to those directly concerned with the subject of farm relief legislation that no bill will be satisfactory to farmers' cooperative marketing organization in the hands of either government officials such as the Capper-Williams Bill provides, or the friends of the middlemen. "We might as well suggest," says the League, "that the government enter the steel business or the rubber business as to enact legislation that will put the government in the farming business. This is, of course, the main objection to the present Capper-Willams Bill, now before the senate. We hardly believe that such a measure has the approval of President Coolidge, since in his various messages of late, he has put particular emphasis on the fact that the only way of rescuing agriculture must come through simple and direct methods put into operation by the farmer himself as the only real source of restoration."

"In helping the farmer to become a merchant, as well as a producer, as suggested by President Coolidge, the League will achieve its highest aim. But not until the farmers of the country are organized under an act of congress to control their marketing can they ever be in a position to really expect fair and equitable prices for their products. Farming is the only industry not operating today under a concrete organized system. Labor, finance, transportation every other industry protects its members and their interests through organized, collective bargaining.

"The League is fully aware of the fact that not only the farmers, but the consumers as well, must join forces in the fight ahead of us to obtain proper legislative recognition and justice. Reports indicate that the opposition, led by middlemen, are determined to block any legislation promising effective aid to farmer and consumer. In discussing the various relief bills, the Western Breeders Journal says, 'Perhaps the most promising of those measures already prepared that will come to the attention of the committee, is the Curtis-Aswell bill. The Curtis-Aswell bill calls to establish voluntary cooperation in every branch of agriculture and involves no demands upon the government except the means of initiating the plan.'"

Rollands' Drug Store Burglarized

New Year's night a burglar, driven, apparently, by his desire apparently for the drug that lulls to sleep, entered the Rolland Bros. drug store, and, from all indications discoverable the next morning, took an inventory of the prescription case, in a search for "dope."

The result of his efforts, however, must have been somewhat disappointing, for, under the law, the druggist is required to place narcotics in safe or vault, and the nocturnal marauder found little to satisfy his longing, although the case showed evidence that he had gone through it rather methodically. Some strichnine tablets were missing, and perhaps similar preparations, to a small extent, and Mr. Rolland's automatic constitute the principal loot taken—the cash register not even been disturbed.

The burglar entered by the rear door, having forced ingress by the aid of a drill, with a bit, a pick and jimmies. He left the tools where he used them, evidently, one who believed in the proverb, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

Thames on Rampage

London, Dec. 30.—The Thames is now a mile wide near London, following the wettest year in a century. Many farms and cottages are inundated and the river is still rising.

COMPLETE REVIEW OF 1924 APPEARS IN THIS ISSUE

What were the important events of 1924?

On another page of this issue of The News you will find the complete story of the year just ended. High spots, in national and international affairs, achievements in industry and labor, disasters, and a complete necrology of world-famous men and women—all this and more in the special feature we present to-day.

If you have a scrap book you will want to clip out the entire article. Turn to it now, and remember it is but one of the features of your newspaper, The Carrizozo News.

To Drill for Oil at Vaughn

Vaughn, Dec. 29.—Oil interests took a boom last week with the arrival of prominent oil men from California, who are going to drill several test wells on leased blocks held by them north of this town. A standard rig is being shipped from Oklahoma. The exact site for the test will be made at once.

It is reported here that the old Tularosa well south of here has been taken over by Pacific coast oil men and that they will complete the well. Other oil men are here in the field and it is rumored that several test wells will be drilled shortly.

To One and All

ROLLAND BROS.

Merry Christmas

MAY the Yuletide bring you many joys, in gifts and in giving, in prosperity and peace of heart, in the good-will of mankind and the love of those who are near and dear

The deepest happiness that comes to us at Christmas is the knowledge of the many instances and ways in which this bank has added to the welfare of those who have wisely availed themselves of its safety and service.

It will give us joy to serve you well and to keep you safe.

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

Chronology of the Year 1924

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 2—Bulgaria gave ex-King Ferdinand permission to return, and Yugo-Slavia sent an ultimatum to Sofia, objecting to this, to the secret increase of the Bulgarian army and to Bulgarian menace to Aegean ports.

Jan. 14—Committee of experts headed by General Dawes began examination of Germany's capacity to pay.

Jan. 23—Anglo-American liquor search and ship liquor treaty signed.

Jan. 27—Italy and Yugo-Slavia signed treaty of friendship.

Jan. 31—Great Britain recognized Soviet Russian government.

Feb. 10—Italy recognized Russian government.

Feb. 15—Norway recognized Russian government.

Feb. 16—Naval disarmament conference opened in Rome.

Feb. 21—Fifty-seven Americans awarded $1,000,000 in claims growing out of Lusitania sinking.

Feb. 25—League of Nations naval disarmament conference broke up in a row.

March 5—Council of ambassadors decided to discontinue military control in Germany.

March 8—Greece recognized Russian government.

April 9—Reports of the Dawes committee of experts on Germany submitted.

April 11—Reparations commission approved Dawes committee report and asked allies and Germany to accept it.

April 16—German government accepted Dawes committee report.

April 26—Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Japan and Yugo-Slavia accepted Dawes plan. France demanded its revision.

May 28—Japan formally protested to United States against Japanese exclusion clauses in immigration law.

June 2—Soviet Russian government recognized by China.

June 6—United States and Canada signed treaty designed to suppress smuggling of liquor and narcotics.

June 9—For first time in history a horse was transported by airplane from Le Bourget to Amsterdam.

June 10—Miss Eleanor M. Green of New York wedded to Prince Viggo of royal Danish family.

June 12—Treaty signed providing for evacuation of Santo Domingo by United States military forces.

June 16—Hjalmar Branting, Sweden, elected president of International Labor conference.

Great Britain demanded from Mexico an explanation of the expulsion of its agent.

June 18—Great Britain severed relations with Mexico.

[illegible]

Denmark recognized Russian Soviet government.

July 10—Owen D. Young of New York accepted position as agent of Dawes plan; allied premiers opened meet in London.

July 18—Maj. Robert Imbrie, American vice consul in Teheran, Persia, murdered by religious fanatics.

[illegible]

Aug. 8—Anglo-Russian treaties signed.

Aug. 16—Allies and Germany reached full agreement for putting Dawes plan into effect. France promised to evacuate Ruhr within a year.

[illegible]

FOREIGN

Jan. 1—Viscount Kiyoura made premier of Japan.

Jan. 2—Venizelos elected president of Greek assembly.

Jan. 11—Gonzalo Cordova elected President of Ecuador.

Jan. 22—Baldwin government in England resigned, Ramsay MacDonald, Labor chief, became prime minister and announced his cabinet.

Jan. 24—Premier Poincare submitted to French chamber a balanced budget.

Jan. 26—Prince Regent Hirohito of Japan and Princess Nagako married.

Jan. 29—President Obregon's forces took Esperanza from Mexican rebels, who sustained heavy losses.

Turkey abandoned prohibition and made liquor a state monopoly.

Jan. 31—Serious anti-government riots in Tokyo; diet dissolved and new elections ordered.

Feb. 2—Alexis I. Rykov elected first prime minister of Soviet Russia to succeed Lenin.

Feb. 3—Mexican rebels, defeated at Cordoba, evacuated Vera Cruz.

Feb. 4—Venizelos resigned as premier of Greece; Kafandaris succeeded him.

Feb. 12—Bavarian separatists massacred by nationalists in Pirmasens and Kaiserlautern.

Feb. 17—Separatist government in the Palatinate superseded by interallied commission.

March 3—Turkish assembly deposed the caliph and abolished the caliphate.

March 8—Greek cabinet resigned; Papanastasiou became premier.

March 13—German reichstag dissolved.

March 16—Horacio Vasquez elected president of Santo Domingo.

March 19—Honduran rebels routed forces of dictators and took Tegucigalpa; United States marines landed.

March 22—Persian parliament deposed shah and put his two-year-old son on throne.

March 25—Greek assembly voted to depose the Glucksbourg dynasty and for establishing of a republic, subject to result of plebiscite.

March 30—German People's party declared for democratic monarchy.

April 1—Ludendorff freed, Hitler and others convicted of treason in Munich "putsch."

April 6—Italian elections won by the Fascisti.

April 13—Greeks voted for a republic.

May 4—German reichstag elections won by parties supporting Dawes plan.

May 5—Honduras factions and Central American nations signed treaty of peace on United States cruiser.

May 11—Premier Poincare's National bloc defeated in French elections by Socialists, radicals and Communists.

May 12—Premier Poincare of France and cabinet resigned, effective June 1.

May 26—Cabinet of Chancellor Marx of Germany resigned.

May 31—Insurrection broke out in Albania.

June 1—Chancellor Seipel of Austria wounded by Communist.

June 2—General Averescu led great peasant protest against Bratiano government of Rumania.

Albanian government resigned as rebels attacked Scutari.

June 3—Chancellor Marx of Germany and his cabinet reappointed.

June 6—German reichstag adopted Dawes reparations plan.

June 7—Francois-Marsal formed new French government.

Japanese cabinet resigned.

June 10—French parliament defeated Francois-Marsal cabinet and President Millerand resigned. Herriot elected as premier.

June 13—Gaston Doumergue elected President of France.

Albanian revolutionists victorious, having captured Tirana.

June 14—Premier Herriot of France completed his radical Socialist cabinet.

June 16—Mussolini's rule in Italy threatened because of kidnaping and murder of Matteotti, a Socialist deputy.

June 17—South African elections won by Nationalist-labor coalition. Gen. Smuts defeated.

June 18—Mussolini by energetic action survived crisis in Italy.

June 20—Failure announced of third attempt to scale Mount Everest, two of party being killed.

July 7—Plutarco Elias Calles elected President of Mexico.

July 27—Brazilian government troops drove rebels from Sao Paulo after 22 days of fighting.

Aug. [illegible]—Revolt against bolshevism began in Georgian republic.

Aug. 28—Chinese armies confronting each other near Shanghai, threatening renewal of civil warfare.

Sept. 3—Fighting began near Shanghai.

Sept. 7—Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, declared war on the Peking government.

Sept. 9—Resignation of President Alessandri of Chile, forced by military group, was not accepted by senate, but he was given six months leave.

Sept. 10—Chang Tso Lin sent six armies against Peking.

American sailors landed in Honduras to protect [illegible]

[illegible]

Dec. [illegible]—Chancellor Marx of Germany and cabinet resigned.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—United States fleets sailed for winter maneuvers at Panama.

Jan. 4—Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce ordered by federal trade board to stop unfair tactics against farmers co-operative market.

Jan. 9—Radical Republican senators, combining with Democrats, elected Senator Smith of South Carolina chairman of interstate commerce committee, defeating Senator Cummins.

Jan. 15—Democrats selected New York and the week of June 24 as place and date for their national convention.

Jan. 21—Senate committee heard sensational testimony concerning lease of Teapot Dome oil reserve to Sinclair.

War Finance corporation went to rescue of failing banks in Northwest wheat region.

Jan. 29—President Coolidge named Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, Republican, and T. W. Gregory, Texas, Democratic, special counsellors in naval oil reserve lease cases.

Jan. 31—Senate adopted resolution for annulment of naval reserve oil leases.

Feb. 2—Albert B. Fall refused to testify in oil lease inquiry; President Coolidge named Atlee Pomerene, Ohio, as counsellor in place of T. W. Gregory.

Feb. 3—Former President Woodrow Wilson died.

Feb. 4—Charles Henry Levermore, Philadelphia, announced as Bok peace plan contest winner.

Feb. 11—Senate passed resolution asking President Coolidge to demand resignation of Secretary of Navy Denby, and President refused.

Feb. 14—Strawn's nomination as special oil case counsel withdrawn.

Feb. 15—Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia named oil counsel by President.

Feb. 16—J. P. Morgan gave his $7,000,000 library to public as memorial to his father, who founded it.

Feb. 18—Secretary of the Navy Denby resigned, effective March 10.

Feb. 19—House as committee of the whole voted for Democratic tax plan.

Feb. 21—President Coolidge nominated Charles B. Warren of Detroit to be ambassador to Mexico.

Feb. 29—C. R. Forbes, former director of veterans' bureau, indicted by federal grand jury in Chicago.

House passed compromise tax reduction bill.

March 1—Senate passed resolution to investigate Attorney General Daugherty.

March 12—Senate investigation of Attorney General Daugherty opened with sensational evidence of questionable deals.

March 13—Chief Justice Curtis D. Wilbur of California Supreme court appointed secretary of the navy.

March 17—United States army aviators began flight around world from Santa Monica, Cal.

March 18—Soldiers' bonus bill passed by house, 355 to 54.

Senate adopted resolution for constitutional amendment to have Presidents inaugurated the third Monday in January and new congress to go into office the first Monday in January after election.

Hugh S. Gibson confirmed as minister to Switzerland.

March 24—Archbishops Mundelein of Chicago and Hayes of New York elevated to the cardinalcy.

March 28—Attorney General Daugherty resigned at request of the President.

April 2—President Coolidge named Harlan Fiske Stone of New York to be attorney general.

April 12—House passed immigration bill including Japanese exclusion clause.

April 18—Senate by a vote of 62 to 6 passed bill excluding Japanese immigrants and reducing European immigration 50 per cent.

April 22—Harry K. Thaw declared sane by Philadelphia jury.

April 23—Senate passed the bonus bill.

April 25—W. T. Van Orman won national balloon race [illegible]

April 26—House adopted resolution for child labor amendment to Constitution.

April 28—Gov. W. T. McCray of Indiana convicted of using mails to defraud.

April 29—McCray resigned as governor of Indiana.

April 30—Former Governor McCray of Indiana sentenced to ten years in prison and fined $10,000.

May 3—President Coolidge vetoed the Bursum pension increase bill.

May 6—Senate adopted Democratic tax reduction bill.

May 10—Methodist general conference adopted unification plan of north and south churches.

May 10—Senate passed tax bill as revised by conferees.

May 11—Major Martin and Sergeant Harvey reached Port Moller, Alaska, 11 days after their plane was wrecked.

May 12—Congressman Langley of Kentucky found guilty on fund charge and sentenced to two years in prison.

[illegible]

Aug. 5—Grand Army of Republic held annual parade in Boston.

Aug. 7—Dr. L. F. Arensberg, Uniontown, Pa., elected commander in chief of G. A. R.

Aug. 21—American aviators flew from Iceland to Fredericksdal, Greenland.

Aug. 28—Post Office Inspector W. J. Fahy arrested in Chicago for complicity in big mail robbery in June.

Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago named ambassador to Japan and James R. Sheffield of New York ambassador to Mexico.

Aug. 31—United States aviators flew from Greenland to Indian Harbor, Labrador.

Sept. 8—Republicans won Maine election, Ralph O. Brewster being elected governor, and Senator Fernald re-elected.

World flyers reached New York.

Sept. 9—President Coolidge greeted the world flyers at Washington.

Sept. 10—Leopold and Loeb, brutal young murderers of Chicago, given life imprisonment.

Sept. 12—First Defense day tests participated in by many millions.

Sept. 13—General Pershing retired.

Sept. 15—American Legion convention opened in St. Paul.

Sept. 19—James A. Drain, Washington, elected commander of American Legion.

Sept. 28—American flyers arrived at Seattle, formally completing the circuit of the globe in five months and twenty-two days.

Oct. 14—United States Senator Frank Brandegee of Connecticut committed suicide in his Washington home.

Oct. 15—ZR-3, America's German-built airship, arrived at Lakehurst, N. J.

Oct. 24—Income taxes made public, causing widespread protest.

Nov. 1—Pneumonic plague broke out in Los Angeles. Many deaths. [illegible]; state troops sent.

Nov. 4—Republicans swept the country in national elections except the Solid South; Coolidge and Dawes elected by 10,000,000 plurality, with 382 votes in electoral college to 136 for Davis and Bryan and 13 for LaFollette and Wheeler. New congress Republican.

Nov. 7—New York law compelling incorporated secret organizations to make memberships public upheld as constitutional.

President Coolidge appointed a commission to formulate farm legislation.

Nov. 11—Theodore Douglas Robinson appointed assistant secretary of the navy.

Nov. 13—W. M. Butler appointed senator from Massachusetts to succeed the late Henry Cabot Lodge.

Congressman Hill of Maryland acquitted in cider and wine-making trial.

Nov. 22—Secretary Wilbur's annual report showed the navy was steadily and rapidly deteriorating.

Nov. 24—Former Postal Inspector W. J. Fahy convicted of $2,000,000 mail robbery, Chicago.

Nov. 25—United States indicted New York Herald-Tribune and publisher and managing editor of Kansas City Journal-Post for printing income tax returns.

Nov. 29—Secretary Weeks reported the army was unprepared to repel attack and air force was deficient.

Dec. 1—Short session of congress opened.

Dec. 2—President Coolidge sent budget message to congress, recommending tax reduction.

Federal court quashed indictments against Kansas City editors for income tax publicity.

Dec. 3—President Coolidge's message read to congress, sounding note of strict economy.

Dec. 4—President and Mrs. Coolidge visited International Live Stock exposition in Chicago.

Dec. 7—Dr. David Starr Jordan awarded Raphael Herman prize of $25,000 for best educational plan calculated to maintain world peace.

Dec. [illegible]—James B. Duke gave $40,000,000 and George Eastman gave $12,500,000 to education and hospitals.

Dec. 9—New York Tribune company acquitted of illegal publishing of income tax returns.

House passed interior department appropriation bill carrying total of [illegible]

Dec. 10—Senate passed [illegible] bill for rehabilitating the navy.

Dec. [illegible]—Congress held memorial exercises for Woodrow Wilson.

Dec. 16—Governor-elect Hiram Bingham of Connecticut elected senator to fill vacancy caused by death of Frank B. Brandegee.

Dec. 18—Body of Samuel Gompers interred at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Dec. 20—Congress recessed for the holidays.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. [illegible]—Harbor workers in every port of Norway went on strike.

[illegible]

DISASTERS

Jan. 3—Explosion in starch factory in Pekin, Ill., killed 35.

Jan. 15—British submarine with crew of 43 sunk in collision.

Jan. 25—Thirty-three coal miners killed by explosion at Johnston City, Ill.

Jan. [illegible]—Coal mine explosion at Shenandoah, Pa., killed [illegible] men.

Feb. [illegible]—Forty-two men killed when [illegible] broke through into iron mine near Crosby, Minn.

March 1—Explosion of TNT at Nixon, N. J., killed 17, injured dozens and destroyed the plant and town.

March 8—Explosion wrecked and killed 170 miners at Castle Gate, Utah.

[illegible]

April 28—Mine explosion at [illegible], W. Va., killed 111 men.

April 30—Tornadoes in Southern states killed 115 and did vast damage.

May 27—Forty-five killed in tornadoes in Southern states.

May 31—Twenty-two inmates of defective girls' school near Los Angeles burned to death.

June 12—Forty-eight seamen, including three officers, of the Pacific battle fleet, killed in turret explosions on battleship Mississippi.

June 28—Millions in property lost and 150 dead in tornado which swept Lorain, Ohio.

July 27—Japanese steamship is wrecked, 152 drowned.

Aug. 14—Reports from China said floods had caused over 13,000 deaths and 15,000,000 were in danger of starvation.

Aug. 28—Eighty killed by hurricane in Virgin Islands.

Sept. 13—Earthquake in Turkey destroyed 103 villages and killed hundreds.

Sept. 16—Mine explosion at Sublet, Wyo., killed 39.

Sept. 21—Storms in Wisconsin killed 53 persons.

Oct. 20—Fourteen killed and 15 hurt by explosion on U. S. S. Trenton.

Nov. 12—Hundreds killed by earthquakes on Island of Java.

Nov. 14—Million-dollar fire in Jersey City, N. J., made 2,000 persons homeless.

Nov. 18—Fire on Jersey City docks did $2,000,000 damage.

SPORTS

Jan. 12—Willie Hoppe beat Cochran for world's billiard title.

March 14—F. I. Fleming, Champaign, Ill., won national amateur three-cushion title.

April 10—Willie Hoppe defeated Edouard Horemans of Belgium, retaining the 18.2 balkline title.

May 1—Ralph Greenleaf, Philadelphia, won world's pocket billiard title.

May 17—Black Gold won Kentucky Derby.

May 25—Bob Cannefax won world's three-cushion billiard championship.

May 30—Joe Boyer, Detroit, won Indianapolis 500-mile automobile race.

May 31—Tommy Gibbons defeated Georges Carpentier of France.

Pennsylvania university won American Henley regatta.

June 6—Cyril Walker, Englewood, N. J., won national open golf championship.

June 7—University of Minnesota won intercollegiate rifle match.

June 17—University of Washington won Poughkeepsie regatta.

June 20—Yale beat Harvard in annual regatta.

June 27—Walter Hagen, American pro, won British open golf championship.

July 5—Olympic games officially opened in Paris.

July 12—Black Gold won Chicago Derby.

July 13—America won its eighth consecutive Olympic track and field championship in Paris games.

July 17—Yale won eight-oared Olympic race.

July 19—Helen Wills and Mrs. Wightman won women's doubles tennis title in Olympic tourney.

July 20—Helen Wills and Vincent Richards won Olympic tennis singles.

The United States led the world's nations in the Olympic standings with [illegible] points, France second with [illegible] points.

July 26—Jimmy Johnston of St. Paul won Western amateur golf title.

Aug. 11—Edith Cummings won women's amateur Western golf title.

Aug. 16—American athletes won first place in Tailteann, Irish national games, at Dublin.

Aug. 16—Helen Wills retained women's national tennis championship.

Aug. 29—Grand American handicap shoot won by H. C. Deck of Plymouth, Ind.

Sept. 1—Wise Counsellor beat Epinard in first international horse race.

Sept. 1—Bill Tilden retained national tennis championship, defeating W. M. Johnston.

Sept. 6—William Melhorn of St. Louis won Western golf title.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd won women's golf championship.

Sept. 11—Harry Wills defeated Luis Firpo of Argentina in 12-round bout.

Sept. 13—American tennis team defeated Australians, retaining Davis cup.

Sept. 13—American golf team defeated British team, retaining Walker cup.

Sept. 16—American polo team won second and deciding game from England.

Sept. 20—Walter Hagen won professional golf championship.

Sept. 27—Robert T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta, won national amateur golf championship.

Epinard defeated [illegible] in second international race.

New York Giants won National league pennant.

[illegible]—Washington Senators won American league pennant.

[illegible]—Commissioner Landis [illegible] Jimmy O'Connell and Coach Dolan of the Giants for trying to bribe a Philadelphia player to throw a game.

Oct. 10—Washington Senators won world's championship.

[illegible]

Nov. 22—Yale beat Harvard at football.

University of Chicago won Western conference football championship.

Nov. 29—Army defeated Navy at football.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, author [illegible]

[illegible]

Feb. 3—Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States.

[illegible]

March 8—A. H. Smith, president of New York Central railway.

March 14—Daniel Ridgway Knight, American artist, in Paris.

March 15—Judge F. E. Baker, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in Chicago.

United States District Judge G. W. Jack of Louisiana.

[illegible]

Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent National Anti-Saloon league.

[illegible]

April 8—Marcus A. Smith, former senator from Arizona.

April 10—Hugo Stinnes, industrial magnate of Germany.

April 14—Louis H. Sullivan, eminent architect, in Chicago.

[illegible]

April 23—Eleonora Duse, famous Italian actress, in Pittsburgh.

Marie Corelli, noted English novelist.

[illegible]

April 24—G. Stanley Hall, noted psychologist, at Worcester, Mass.

April 26—Charles F. Murphy, chief of Tammany Hall.

[illegible]

May 1—Henry M. Byllesby, Chicago financier and engineer.

May 2—Dean C. Worcester, scientist and former secretary of interior of the Philippines.

May 5—Kate Claxton, once famous actress.

May 11—H. H. Windsor, publisher of Popular Mechanics.

George Kennan, writer and traveler.

May 14—Baron Constant d'Estournelles, French leader for disarmament.

May 20—Sir Edward Goschen, British diplomat.

May 26—Victor Herbert, American composer.

June 3—E. C. Shankland, noted civil engineer, in Chicago.

June 4—E. S. Bronson, president National Editorial association, at El Reno, Okla.

June 9—Peter Clark Macfarlane, author and playwright.

June 17—Frank G. Carpenter, American traveler and writer, in China.

June 18—Judge R. M. Wanamaker of Ohio Supreme court.

July 5—A. A. Adee, second assistant secretary of state.

July 7—Calvin Coolidge, Jr., younger son of President Coolidge.

July 17—Mrs. Isabella Stewart Gardner of Boston, patroness of art and music.

July 18—Maj. Robert Imbrie, American vice consul at Teheran, Persia.

July 24—Palmer Cox, author of "Brownie" stories for children.

July 28—Edward Peple, American dramatist.

Aug. 2—George Shiras, Jr., former justice of United States Supreme court.

Aug. 3—Joseph Conrad, noted novelist, in England.

Former United States Senator C. E. Townsend of Michigan.

Aug. 4—Dr. R. G. LeConte of Philadelphia, famous surgeon.

Aug. 10—Mary Stuart Cutting, American novelist.

Aug. 14—Francis Perry Elliott, American author.

Aug. 15—Dr. B. W. Sippy of Chicago, famous stomach specialist.

Viscount Knollys of England.

Dr. Richard Green Moulton, former professor of literature, University of Chicago, in England.

Aug. 18—LeBaron B. Colt, United States senator from Rhode Island.

Aug. 20—Miss Lucy Page Gaston of Chicago, noted anti-cigarette crusader.

Aug. 21—Charles B. Lewis (M Quad), famous humorist, in Brooklyn.

Sept. 1—Joe Boyer, automobile racer, killed in race at Altoona, Pa.

John H. Blackburne, veteran English chessmaster.

H. J. Case, inventor of harvesting machinery, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., retired.

Sept. 3—Edward F. (Pop) Geers, noted harness driver.

Dario Resta, automobile racer.

Maria T. Daviess, American author.

Sept. 15—Frank Chance, noted baseball leader.

Jimmie Murphy, automobile racer.

Charles Zeublin, educator and publicist, in Switzerland.

Sept. 16—W. L. Douglas, ex-governor of Massachusetts.

Sept. 19—John W. Schaeberle, astronomer, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Sept. 21—Ex-Senator R. J. Gamble of South Dakota.

Congressman W. R. Greene of Massachusetts.

Sept. 23—Brig. Gen. C. E. Sawyer, President Harding's physician, at Marion, Ohio.

Sept. [illegible]—Estrada Cabrera, ex-president of Guatemala.

Charlotte Crabtree (Lotta), veteran American actress, in Boston.

Oct. 2—Sir William Price, Canadian capitalist.

Oct. 5—Warren Garst, former governor of Iowa.

Oct. 6—Dr. W. A. Shanklin, president emeritus of Wesleyan university.

Oct. 7—Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago banker and art patron.

Oct. 9—Prof. W. A. Locy of Northwestern university, noted zoologist.

Oct. 11—[illegible], leading authority [illegible], in Reading, Pa.

Oct. 12—Anatole France, eminent French writer.

Edgar L. Larkin, astronomer, at Upland, Cal.

Dr. L. C. Seelye, first president of Smith college.

Oct. 14—United States Senator Frank Brandegee of Connecticut.

Oct. 15—H. H. Kohlsaat, former Chicago newspaper publisher.

Oct. 18—Admiral Sir Percy Scott, British gunnery expert.

Oct. 22—F. Wight Neumann, Chicago, noted impresario.

[illegible], former governor of Colorado.

[illegible]

Oct. 25—Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace.

Laura Jean Libbey, noted novelist.

Henry W. Cooper, manufacturer, of Kenosha, Wis.

Oct. 28—Lew Dockstader, famous minstrel.

[illegible]

Gabriel Faure, French composer.

[illegible]

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States senator from Massachusetts.

[illegible]

Nov. 19—Gen. Sir Lee Stack, sirdar of Egypt.

Nov. 21—Mrs. Warren G. Harding, at Marion, Ohio.

[illegible]

Nov. 29—Giacomo Puccini, famous Italian composer.

[illegible]

Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela.

Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter, novelist.

W. C. Brown, former president New York Central.

Bishop H. J. Alerding of Fort Wayne, Ind.

[illegible]

Dec. 10—August Belmont, financier and sportsman.

[illegible]

Dec. 13—Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor.

Dec. 15—Congressman T. F. Appleby of New Jersey.

Martin H. Glynn, ex-governor of New York.

Furs Are Used to Trim All Apparel

Fashion creators today acknowledge another reason for trimming gowns with fur than that given by the young woman who said she did it to show she could afford it. Since fur is the distinguishing feature of this season's styles, observes a fashion writer in the New York Times, the best designers in Paris have illustrated the possibilities and the beauty of fur in countless artistic ways. Fancy has had full sway in many of the lovely things from the best-known ateliers.

Gowns of the finest, softest fabrics, deep piled woolens and velvets of luxurious silky feeling, all are helped to the additional suggestion of warmth with fur—fur about the neck, fur bordering the bottom of skirts, fur cuffs in which hands are sheltered, and fur in bands that add lines of grace from throat to hem.

The evidence of fur on gowns, wraps and millinery is almost universal. Almost no coat, evening wrap, street or sports suit is seen without some fur, and those garments in which it is omitted seem to lack interest and modishness. The makers of bonnets, of occasional garments and of accessories have followed the lead of the costume designers, and so there is fur on almost everything that is offered for women's wear.

Variations of Design.

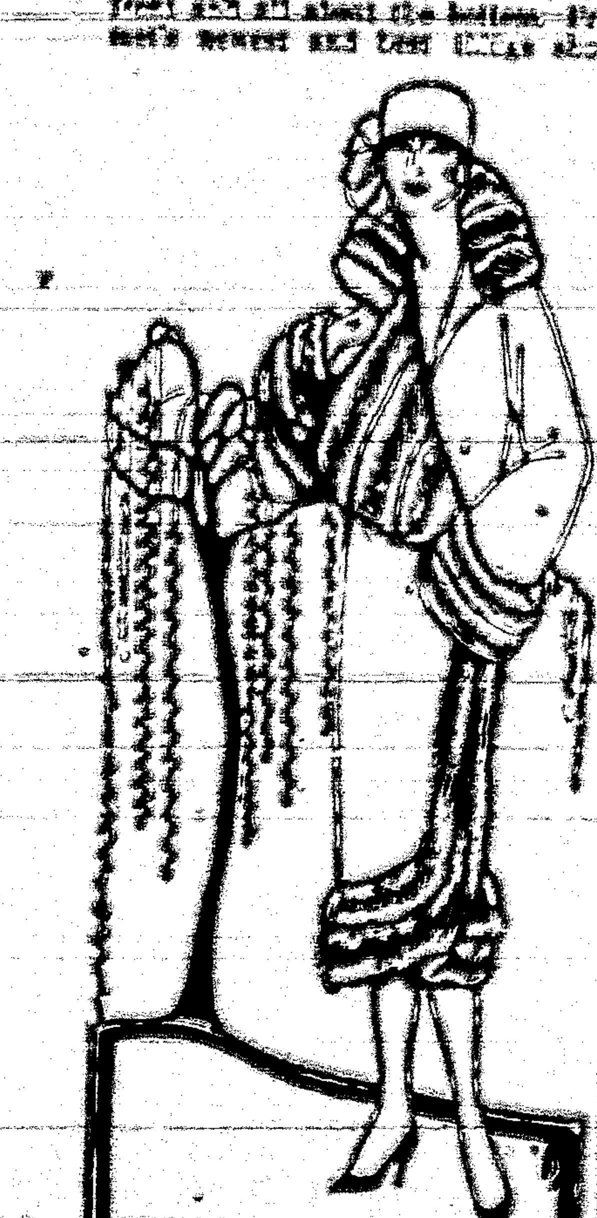
The variations of design in which these directors of style present their models are interesting. Lelong, for example, cuts fur with the abandon with which one might put the shears into flannel; he cuts it into a circular flounce to form the bottom, 18 inches deep, of the silk coat in an afternoon costume. This fur, being beaver, in an ensemble of heavy beige silk, borders also the cuffs of the flaring sleeves, and the high, overturning collar.

Worth likes to trim many things with fur, and most often uses it in straight lines—as often on silk or satin as on the heavier materials. Renee and Doucet have done some particularly charming frocks and suits in colored cloths, bordered and banded, collared and cuffed with the brown furs, fox and skunk.

Lanvin uses the pony skin and other flat furs. Patou has a flair for frocks and coats of soft velvets, and prefers for their triming the superlatively fine furs, especially the foxes in blues and grays. Paul Caret is content to add large bands or squares of fur on a wrap fashioned of handsome wool or silk, and Doeuillet, whose newest models are severely straight in line, cuts his fur in bands which outline a coat all about the edge and at the wrists.

Cheruit, loving the sweep of soft material and the introduction of a scarf, when it is possible, ornaments a gown and coat of [illegible] sweeping width with blue fox placed several inches above the hem, and carried in [illegible] softness around the neck, down the front and all about the bottom. Premet's newest and [illegible] things show

Attractive Slimline Coat of Chipmunk Trimmed With Monkey.



Rich, Soft Pile Fabric Is Trimmed With Dyed Fisher.

great restraint in the use of fur, and some ultra smart suits bearing his stamp are of delightful stuffs, but furless, except for high, enveloping collars and deep cuffs, or, as in some of the softer gowns, just a scarf of lovely fox or priceless sable.

Characteristics expressed by the great number and variety of fur-trimmed garments this season are diverting. Fashionable women wear the coats of every sort of animal, domestic and wild, and these are known by as many names, sometimes most amusing. The latest thing in sports coats is likely trimmed with leopard, or leopard cat, or the entire wrap may be made of one of these, the most popular of the sports furs. Leopards, wildcats, chipmunks, monkeys, opossums, wolves, bears, beavers, foxes, squirrels, goats, gazelles, rabbits and beagles from nearer the barnyard supply embellishment and comfort for women in the world of fashion.

Any of these is seen on the gowns, coats and ensembles on everything designed for street, sports, or afternoon wear. Fox, skunk, kolinsky, seal, mink, sable and ermine and many skillfully dyed imitations of these with catchy names are introduced in evening gowns and wraps. Some of the designers are making the fur trimming of a costume its most conspicuous feature and are using it with extravagance. Worth, for example, does something striking, almost freakish, in trimming an afternoon gown of black satin with jet and two furs, black fox and ermine, and a conspicuous motif formed of ermine tails.

Another creator given to outre types alternates, in an elaborate wrap for formal afternoon or evening wear, black velvet, cloth of gold and seal skin, broad crosswise bands of these forming the entire garment. In an eccentric tailleur, fur skins and tails, as if trophies of the hunt, form the somewhat startling scheme of decoration.

How Fur Is Used.

Many models present a far more conventional idea in the use of fur—wide or narrow bands, deep cuffs and high, voluminous collars, or the newest rolling shawl collar that follows the line of the coat as it opens from collar to hem.

Gowns of soft satin or crepe, wraps of metal brocades, velvet or heavy silk are made sumptuous by the addition of fur. Black satin trimmed with ermine is thought to be exceedingly smart, and ermine tails and skins are [illegible] used on evening gowns and wraps. The amount of ermine and of sable seen on some of the handsome velvet wraps represents fortunes spent in the new styles. Such garments have a regal appearance.

House gowns, the [illegible] shown by some of the best designers, in the [illegible] weaves, both plain and brocaded, in satin crepes, [illegible] velvets and chiffons; the more delicate tea gowns and negligees of the [illegible], chiffon, georgette, tulle and lace types take on more chic and style by the introduction of fur. It is cleverly placed as trimming for the neck, or bordering the skirt or drapery, and in one model it appears in diamond-shaped pieces of seal appliqued on the front of a coat-shaped negligee of Liberty satin.

Ingenuity seems to be inexhaustible in the number of original ways of introducing fur in the smart toilet. A separate collar, high and deep, is made so that it can be adjusted to the neck of a coat or wrap.

Long Straight Scarf.

Cheruit has brought out some charming examples, and others that are proving their popularity are by Lanvin, one being a particularly amusing design. It consists of a long straight scarf of crepe chiffon that is wound around the neck from front to back, where the ends are crossed and draped to each side of the sleeve, each attached to a wide, flaring cuff of fur that turns back, half covering the lower arm.

Lucien Lelong builds the upper half of a satin wrap of beaver fur, giving the effect of a jacket, hip-length, over a circular skirt, but being in reality a part of the whole garment. Collar in scarf shape, cuffs and a deep band on the skirt are all of the fur, leaving little of the satin in evidence. Separate pockets are shown on some of the new cloth dresses, a novelty [illegible] that appears to take the fancy of Berthe, who adds a band of skunk fur to the bottom of a blouse that has no touch of fur elsewhere in the costume.

The Sandman Story

MR. FOX'S SNOWBALL

WHEN Mr. Fox opened the door to his home one morning the snow came tumbling all over him. It had snowed so hard in the night that his house was almost covered up.

Mr. Fox's house stood on the side of a hill and when at last he did make a place big enough for him to get out and look around he found that everything as far as he could see was covered with snow.

The fences between his home and the farm where the plump poultry lived were not to be seen at all.

"If I try to get down to the farm," said Mr. Fox, "I'll sink into the snow and freeze. Now, if I had a sled or even a plank I might slide right over fences and land right up against the barnyard fence.

"These hens and chickens will be sure to come out some time today. And Mr. Dog won't go far from his warm place behind the kitchen stove today if I know him, and I think I do.

"Talk about a dog's life being a hard one! I never knew of a dog that did not have an easy time of it excepting when they try to catch me." And here Mr. Fox had to stop and laugh before he went on with his planning.

"Now, I have no board or sled," said he, thinking about his breakfast again. "I could roll down the hill, I suppose, but I might strike the top of a wall or something."

Mr. Fox went in the house and put on his cap, which he pulled down all around his head. Then he put on some old gloves and over them his mittens and some long woolen stockings on his feet.

He then came out and sat down in the snow, packing it all around his feet. Then he began to roll slowly, gathering the snow all over him as he went. And pretty soon nothing but a great big ball of snow was to be seen. Mr. Fox was inside a huge snowball.

Reached the Fence and Peeked Through the Cracks.

Mr. Fox knew he could only roll down the hill; he could not roll up very well. And when the ball was heavy enough it started to roll down. It went along making a path and gathering more snow on its way.

But it did not go in the direction Mr. Fox had intended. Instead of rolling straight to the barnyard, as Mr. Fox had hoped it would, it struck a tree not very far from the farm with a bang, and out tumbled dazed Mr. Fox.

He jumped up and shook himself, but he did not look up in the tree. If he had he might have seen Mr. Crow staring down at him with feathers bristling with anger.

But he didn't see Mr. Crow, and Mr. Crow did not make a sound. Instead, he kept his bright eyes fixed upon Mr. Fox to see what he was up to.

When his head stopped swimming, Mr. Fox made his way toward the barnyard. It was hard work getting through the snow, but at last he reached the fence and peeked through the cracks, his eyes fixed upon the poultry feeding on the other side.

Mr. Crow, of course, made his way easily and swiftly to the barnyard fence. He did not mind traveling when the snow was on the ground.

Mr. Fox did not see him until Mr. Crow's jarring voice cawed loudly just above the cry that tells Mr. Man or Mr. Dog that "a fox is nearby."

Mr. Fox jumped. He tried to run, but the snow was deep and he stumbled and floundered about trying to get away before Mr. Dog started after him. But Mr. Crow had no intention of letting him off even in that way. He flew right along over him, cawing that he would teach him to bang against his house.

"Snowball my house again, will you?" he cawed, following right up to Mr. Fox's door. And even when he banged it in Mr. Crow's face he could still hear him cawing outside.

"Now, what bad luck sent that snowball rolling against his house? There was no use telling Jimmy Crow it was all an accident," said Mr. Fox, as he toasted his toes before the fire. "When Jimmy gets started talking no one can get a word in edgewise.

"Hi-ho-hum," he sighed as he stretched himself. "That snowball idea was a great one if only it had worked out as I planned it. But the idea was good. Yes, sirree, it was a clever idea." And Mr. Fox gave his [illegible] a nodding slap to assure himself that this was so.

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Mary Astor

Charming Mary Astor, known to about everybody who sees the "movies," is what some might call an old-fashioned girl. She is in her nineteenth year and was born in Quincy, Ill., where she obtained her education, later entering a school for girls in Chicago. From childhood she was trained by her mother with a picture career in view.

THROUGH THE GLAD EYES OF A WOMAN

By JANE DOE

THE BEST RESOLUTION

THANK you!

The same to you!

And always!

I turned up at the office the other morning and found all sorts of nice letters from all sorts of nice people wishing me a happy New Year.

Making me feel very pleased with myself.

[illegible] It is silly to feel pleased with oneself.

[illegible]

And what magic there is in anything [illegible]!

[illegible] I'm going to be as nice as I know how.

[illegible]

So here goes.

"Be nice [illegible] and let who will be clever."

Because if everyone were really nice to everyone else all the time, all our social problems would be solved.

To smile, instead of frown!

To praise, instead of scorn!

To laugh, instead of sneer!

To be loyal, instead of selfish.

To sympathize, instead of chide.

To help, instead of hinder.

To be kind, instead of unkind.

To love, instead of hate.

To be good, instead of bad.

To be friendly, instead of indifferent.

To cheer, instead of [illegible].

To be cheery, instead of sour.

But ALWAYS to be NICE!

What more could we want?

It seems to me it is good enough for anyone.

I'm going to have a shot at it anyway.

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"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

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

EDITH

EDITH has a charming history. [illegible] name [illegible] in the Anglo-Saxon, as it is believed to be derived from the "ead." [illegible] a perplexing name to follow in its various interpretations. It has the same root as Edward. Edith was [illegible] and curiously enough, Edith appears early in the history as the [illegible] of Eadgithe, which seems to have been the earliest authentic [illegible].

If we accept Eadgithe as being the "forerunner" of Edith then its interpretation is somewhat different, as the emphasis is placed upon the "githe," which is thought to be a phonetic variation of gifa or gifu, meaning gift. In that case, Edith means rich gift.

Gyda was a popular feminine name among the Norse, and Gytha was the daughter of Swend, king of Denmark. Gytha was a Norse goddess and became the old, exalted conception of womanhood.

The first Eadgyth was the daughter of Earl Godwin of whom Ingulf said: "Sicut spina rosam, genuit Godwinus Egitham." But in the roll of her lands in "Domesday" she is called Eddeva. Eddid and Edeva were much used by the Normans, but the queen of Henry I, who bore the name, was not permitted anything so Saxon and she became Edith.

The pope's mother was one illustrious Edith; it was also the name of Southey's wife. Scott gave it to the Maid of Lorn and made it likewise the name of the heroine of Old Mortality. It is now a reigning favorite in England and America.

The jewel assigned to Edith is the agate, which promises popularity and [illegible] for the wearer. The [illegible] is [illegible] in some very [illegible] [illegible] to the wearer of the agate.

[illegible]

This [illegible] some further promises courage and a bold heart in times of danger; to dream of it signifies a journey. Edith's flower is the wild rose. Her lucky day is Friday and 4 is said to be her talismanic number.

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Too Much Permission

When Percy Preesy wants to go anywhere alone Mrs. Preesy gives him too much permission. "Go ahead," she says; "go ahead, go right on and don't think about me."—Country Gentleman.

Got Busy

"Young Jones is developing into quite a speed maniac?"

"Yes, his girl told him he was too slow for this world, and ever since then he has been making tracks for the next."

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR

[illegible]

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College Fraternity

The organization of the Alpha Sigma Phi has twice changed its character, and in the present form of organization dates from June, 1907. Originally it was a sophomore society organized at Yale in 1845 by some members of the class of 1846. In 1907 a chapter was established at Yale as a general university society, and in the same year a convention at Marietta, Ohio, perfected a national organization.

FLATTERER

She: Isn't the view grand from here?

He: Oh, I don't know. It wouldn't amount to much if you weren't included in it.

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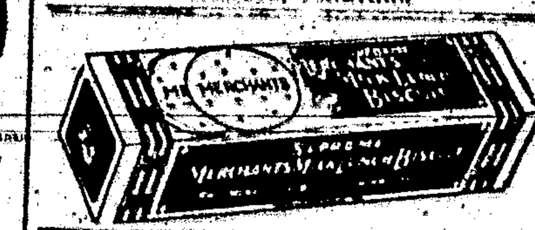

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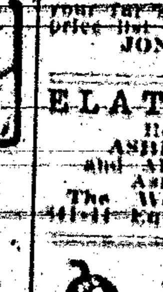

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Pulpwood Could Be Grown in U. S.

Washington.—Under intensive forest management, sufficient pulpwood to meet further domestic requirements could be grown in this country, but "if our pulp and paper industry is to be permanent, forest destruction must give way to timber culture," William B. Greeley, chief of the forest service, declares in his annual report to the secretary of agriculture. Recalling that in 1923 the United States used [illegible] tons of paper, more than half the world consumption, and that one million tons of it were imported, Mr. Greeley estimates that [illegible] the paper industry will require [illegible] million cords of wood annually. Of the [illegible] million cords of pulpwood used in this country in 1923, he adds, only [illegible] million cords were grown here, he said.

Reed Grills Prohibition Laws

Washington.—National prohibition, as it now exists, was placed on the grill by Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, at a Senate committee hearing on the Cramton bill to make the prohibition unit a separate treasury bureau. Questioning officers, including officials of the prohibition forces, the Missouri senator asked what Congress could do to make prohibition [illegible] and [illegible] expressed that the [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] to prevent its use [illegible] "approaching [illegible]."

Airplane Hooks onto Dirigible

Belleville, Ill.—The double feat of an airplane hooking itself on to an airship while both were in full flight, and then freeing itself to sail away again was accomplished for the first time at Scott Field, [illegible] was the [illegible], and the plane was a Sperry Messenger, a small type. A metal hook attached to a frame over the center of the plane was used to catch on to a small trapeze swinging from cables [illegible] under the bottom of the ship.

Spring Itinerary of Navy Announced

[illegible] orders received by Admiral S. S. Robison, commanding the Pacific fleet, revealed for the first time the itinerary of the navy's maneuvers in the Pacific next spring. Sixty-five warships comprising the [illegible] fleet, air squadrons and control force of the Atlantic will leave Pensacola and Hampton Roads Jan. [illegible] for San Diego. The vessels are scheduled to arrive at San Diego and San Pedro March [illegible]. The fleet will sail from these ports March 31, arriving in San Francisco April [illegible]. Ten days later the vessels will depart for Honolulu, arriving April 27.

Alaska Gold Production $884,182

Fairbanks, Alaska.—Gold produced in the Fairbanks district and handled through the First National Bank, here, amounted to $884,182 during the fiscal year of 1924, ending Dec. 15, or $281,276 greater than in 1923, R. C. Woods, manager of the bank declared in an annual report published last week.

Colorado Coal Production Increased

Denver.—The decrease in Colorado coal production manifested during the late summer and fall months this year is fast being wiped out by increased production during the winter months, it was proved when the monthly coal report of James Dalrymple, state coal mine inspector, was issued for November. The November production in this state was 985,804 tons, bringing the total production this year to 9,[illegible] tons.

Carrizozo News

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

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JNO. A. HALEY, - - Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1925

Wants New R. R. Hearing

Santa Fe, Dec. 29.—Renewing his request for another hearing of the state corporation commission's request petition to allocate the New Mexico Central Railway with the Southern Pacific group, Hugh H. Williams, chairman of the commission, has announced that the fight has just begun.

Chairman Williams wrote to Henry C. Hall, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, responding to his recent denial of request to reopen the hearing, stating that "we disagree with you that the people of New Mexico have been given every opportunity to be heard in the proceedings."

The letter said in part:

"The New Mexico Central Railroad is considered by the people of New Mexico as absolutely essential to the development and growth of this state, and we confidently believe that its inclusion with the Rock Island-Southern Pacific group will meet with practically unanimous approval. Any attempt to allocate the line to System No. 16 (Santa Fe) will be strenuously opposed. It has always been our idea that the consolidation of the railroads into a limited number of systems should be done piece meal gradually along natural, normal lines, instead of trying to put into effect a nation wide scheme at one and the same time which would inevitably lead to a great deal of confusion and consequent disruption of business."

Investigate Power Trust

Washington, Dec. 29.—Senator Norris of Nebraska, chairman of the committee on agriculture, introduced a resolution yesterday calling for investigation by federal trade commission of the alledged existence and activities of the power trust.

The resolution is part of the campaign being conducted by Norris against the adoption of the Underwood bill, providing for the leasing to private interests of the power plant at Muscle Shoals. He and other senators have openly charged that the Underwood bill is looked upon with favor if it is not actually sponsored by the power trust through some of its subsidiaries.

Senator McKellar of Tennessee for instance, has repeatedly declared on the floor of the senate that should Muscle Shoals be leased to private parties it would of necessity fall into the hands of the power trust.

It has also been charged that the power trust has maintained a gigantic lobby here, which is making a desperate drive to force the Underwood bill through congress.

Under the resolution the federal trade commission is directed "to investigate and report the degree of concentration and interrelation in the ownership, control, direction, financing and management of power companies, public utilities and other related concerns."

The president is requested to direct the secretary of the treasury to give the federal trade commission access to all records and official reports in the various bureaus of the treasury department which may aid the investigators to get the investigators to get the information desired.

Christmas
1924
Merry, I Hope
New Year's
1925
Happy & Prosperous
I Wish

J. K. SUGH, Jeweler.

Attorney W. A. Hawkins Retires

W. A. Hawkins, general attorney of the El Paso & Southwestern System, which was recently acquired by the Southern Pacific company, retires from service the first of the year.

Although the general attorney's office at El Paso probably will be eliminated, a legal office will be retained, if plans under consideration are carried out.

Mr. Hawkins came to the south west when a young man and is widely known around this section of the country.

He was prominently identified with the development of the El Paso & Southwestern system from the time its construction was started in 1877 as the El Paso & Northeastern.

For Dry Enforcement

Washington, Dec. 29.—Provision in the treasury postoffice appropriation bill for expenditure of $11,000,000 for prohibition enforcement during the coming fiscal year was approved today by the house.

No effort was made to alter the amount, which is $141,770 less than the amount available this year, but $782,120 more than cuts than budget estimates.

The house also approved without amendment an allotment of $20,207,856 for coast guard activities, part of which would be available for curbing rum-running. This amount is $11,753 less than the total appropriated for this year.

France Must Pay Says Penna. Senator

Washington, Dec. 29.—A revival of reports that French statesmen might be veering toward a repudiation of that country's war debt to the United States led to a sweate debate today on which Senator Reed, Republican, Penna., declared France should thoroughly understand she would have to pay.

Paris, Dec. 29.—Finance Minister Clementel pledged himself in the chamber of deputies today not to bind the government to any settlement of the inter-allied debts during the discussion in the forthcoming finance minister's conference without first obtaining parliamentary approval.

Fire Destroys Cotton Gin

Carlsbad, Dec. 30.—One of the most disastrous fires in this part of the valley occurred the last of the week when the four-stand cotton gin of Tipton & Son was totally destroyed by fire with a loss of $24,000. Included in the loss was about 40 tons of cotton seed out of a pile of over 300 tons. Hundreds of people from the surrounding country rushed in the scene of the blaze but the flames spread so rapidly that little could be done. The gin was one of the largest in this part of the valley and has been working at top speed for several months to take care of the season's crop of cotton. The owners announce that the plant will be rebuilt in time to handle the 1925 crop.

State Bonds Burned

Santa Fe, Dec. 30.—Bonds retired during Governor Hinkle's administration in the total sum of over $1,700,000 were formally burned at the state capitol yesterday in compliance with the law, with the governor, state auditor Vigil, Attorney General Helmick and state treasurer Graham as spectators. Vigil officiated as chief fireman, stuffing the bonds in the state house furnace and handling the paper.

The cancelled bonds were:

Santa Fe and Grant counties, $1,205,000; Armory building, $3,000; Agricultural college, $25,000; general refunding, $28,000; institutional certificates of indebtedness, $74,000; national guard certificates, $83,365.79; highway bonds, $40,000, and highway debentures, $445,000.

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

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

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

JAMES R. FRENCH, W. M.
SINCLAIR MILLER, Secretary.

Tutt's Pills

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

GOOD DIGESTION

Fresh
Home-Made
CANDIES

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

$100 Prize for an Essay

The following letter has been sent to superintendents of schools throughout the state:

Department of Education,
Santa Fe, Dec. 12

It affords me pleasure to announce a "State Essay Contest" for High School students. The subject chosen is particularly pertinent and worth while. It is, "The Federal Constitution and the Courts."

We are very grateful to certain members of the New Mexico Bar Association, whose foresight and good Americanism has led them to choose so vital a topic, and whose generosity has made available prizes totalling $100.

This is an opportunity to vitalize your teaching of history, English, civics, sociology, etc. It is a chance to develop a spirit of community co-operation through the aid of the local members of the Bar.

For your convenience, the regulations governing this contest have been mailed you. Contest closes March 15. We expect all high schools to participate in this contest, for nothing is more vital to a great nation than that its boys and girls shall have clear concepts of the basic principles upon which are founded its material and spiritual greatness.

ISABEL L. ECKLES,
State Supt. of Schools.

WANTED—Men or women to take orders for genuine guaranteed hosiery for men, women and children; eliminates darning; Salary $75 a week full time, $1.50 an hour spare time. Cottons, heathers, silks.

INTERNATIONAL STOCKING MILLS
1-4-10 Norristown, Pa.

Bible Thoughts for the Week

Sunday.

THE TEMPLE OF GOD.—Ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people.—II Cor. 6:16.

Monday.

REJOICE IN TRIBULATION.—Happy is the man whom God correcteth: therefore despise not thou the chastening of the Almighty.—Job 5:17.

Tuesday.

SELF-MASTERY.—Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sin; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression. Let the words of my mouth, and the meditations of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer.—Ps. 19:13, 14.

Wednesday.

YE WILL REAP WHAT YE SOW.—Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting. And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.—Gal. 6:7-9.

Thursday.

THE LORD SUSTAINS.—They shall run and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint.—Isa. 40:31.

Friday.

WONDERFUL GOODNESS.—Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.—Ps. 107:8.

Saturday.

A DAILY PRAYER.—Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer.—Ps. 19:14.

I. O. O. F.
Carrizozo Lodge
NO. 30
Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, Tuesdays of each week.

ROY G. SMITH, N. G.
WM. J. LANGSTON, Secy.

Ford Prices Reduced

Announcement from Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Tuesday, December 2, lowering prices on all models of Ford Cars.

New Prices	Detroit	Carrizozo
Touring, St., D. R.	$375.00	$475.00
Runabout, St., D. R.	345.00	444.00
Truck Chassis	365.00	451.70
Coupe	520.00	626.15
Tudor Sedan	580.00	688.40
Fordor Sedan	660.00	771.70

No change in price of Fordson Tractor or Lincoln, and none contemplated.

Prices now prevailing are the lowest in the history of the Ford Motor Company.

COME AND SEE US. WRITE US. WIRE US.

WESTERN MOTORS, INC.
CARRIZOZO, N. MEX.

Pain In Back & Sides

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

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

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

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

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

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

For sale everywhere.

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

The Carrizozo
COAL & WOOD YARD
J. M. TAYLOR, Prop.
Dawson and White Oaks Coal
Stove Wood, Kindling & Coal
For Quick Service
Phone 41

FEED YARD
HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS
All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities
Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water
Coal and Wood
Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE
Phone 86

LUMBER
And Building Material, Paints and Glass
Carrizozo Western Lumber Co., Inc. New Mex.
Phone 39 D. R. STEWART, Manager.

What Farmers Need Costs More In 1924

Prices of Agricultural Implements Show Large Increases While Farm Products Decline or Remain Stationary.

Washington, D. C.—Farmers were paying higher prices for the necessities they bought on January 15, 1924, than on the same date of the previous year, according to a report of the Department of Agriculture recently issued. At the same time agricultural producers were receiving less for many of their products last January than in the same month of 1923.

In the latest Year Book of the Department of Agriculture (page 1152) appears a table showing "prices of articles bought by farmers, 1923, and January 15, 1924." There are 69 articles in this list. All but fourteen of them cost the farmer more last January than on January 15, 1923. The increases in 1924 over the prices in 1923 range from a fraction of 1 per cent to 10 and 15 per cent.

Four of the fourteen articles which were cheaper in January this year than last were the farmer's own products—bacon, beans, flour and linseed meal.

Agricultural machinery and implements showed considerable advances in 1924, when cereal grains were selling for less money than for a long time previously. Harrows that cost $53.36 on January 15, 1923, were priced at $57.74 on January 15, 1924; horse-drawn riding plows that sold for $85.10 in 1923 were $95 in 1924; grain binders were $201.61 in 1923 and $222.31 in 1924. Wagons increased from $123.25 in 1923 to $135.68 in 1924; two-horse sulky hay rakes, from $40.67 to $44.91; 5-foot mowers, from $74.39 to $81.22; centrifugal hand cream separators of 250 gallon capacity, from $79.10 to $85.31.

The same relative increases are to be found throughout the list. Barbed wire went from $4.87 to $5.19 a 100 pounds; dairy milk cans (10 gallons) from $4.85 to $5; binder twine from 12 2-10 cents to 13 6-10 cents a pound; leather horse collars from $5.06 to $5.40 each; rubber boots, knee length, from $4.28 to $4.32; wire nails from 5 8-10 cents to 6 2-10 cents; 2-inch framing lumber from $37.37 to $37.51 a 1000 feet; and so through the list of utensils, furniture, clothing, etc. For example, a suit of clothes that cost a farmer $25.53 in 1923 was nearly 5 per cent dearer in 1924, and socks and overalls were, respectively, 11 and 15 per cent higher.

Republican politicians and newspapers are telling farmers that the tariff is an advantage to them. It is evident, however, that while the tariff on agricultural products is practically worthless to the producer it is collectible from him on what he buys from others in the way of necessaries.

There is an attempt to prove that the tariff does not influence the cost of agricultural machinery and implements because these are on the free list. Farmers are not told that the iron and steel from which these machines and implements are manufactured are taxed heavily. This tax increases the cost of agricultural machinery and implements about $100,000,000 a year.

DAVIS BECOMES BOY SCOUT IN COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—When John W. Davis, Democratic presidential candidate, was in Colorado recently he climbed to an altitude of 9,000 feet in the rugged Rockies to become a member of the Boy Scouts of America, and remained there for a time as the guest of the organization. He is now enrolled as a Boy Scout in good standing of Region No. 8, which includes Colorado. At the suggestion of James E. West, executive director of the Boy Scouts, Mr. Davis spoke to the members of the conference in session there.

Mr. Davis praised the movement undertaken by the Boy Scouts to bring voters to the polls at local, state and national elections.

"You can do better work for the men and women of this day and for the men and women who are to come after us than to bring these boys to feel that that is their task in life, and that, young as they are, immature as they are, the hour for them to begin has already struck," Mr. Davis said.

TARIFF TAX ON HOMES

Woman Lecturer Says Cost Is $126 For Each Family.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Women are the purchasing agents for all of the 25,000,000 families in the United States, and as such they are the heaviest sufferers under the Fordney-McCumber high protective tariff, according to Mrs. Olive Beldon Lewis, of Indianapolis, who has been delivering a series of lectures to women on the tariff.

Mrs. Lewis points out that the Republican tariff increases the expense of every American home by at least $126 a year in extra cost on commodities in daily use.

COOLIDGE BACKS MELLON SCHEME

Would Regard Republican Success in November as "Mandate" to Repeal Present Law.

WOULD FAVOR MILLIONAIRES

President Still Wants Reduction of Surtaxes on Big Incomes, and Opposes Estate Taxes and Publicity of Returns.

Washington, D. C.—Republican success at the polls on November 4 would be regarded by President Coolidge as a "mandate" to substitute the "Mellon plan" of taxation for the present Democratic law and thus deprive small taxpayers of the generous reduction in taxes they now enjoy and instead give most of the benefits to the millionaires and billionaires Mr. Coolidge and his Secretary of the Treasury have frankly favored in the past.

Partisan Republican newspapers, evidently speaking with inspiration from the White House, have repeatedly published the statement that Mr. Coolidge's election and Republican control of Congress will be the signal for a revision of the new Democratic tax law and the enactment in its stead of the Mellon scheme. The President's own language in his statement accompanying his approval of the Garner-Simmons (Democratic) bill is taken to justify the prediction made by Republican newspapers.

Mr. Coolidge declared his opposition to the surtax rates, running to 40 per cent, to the estate tax of 40 per cent, and to publicity for income tax returns, among other provisions of the bill, and asserted that the measure did not "represent a sound and permanent tax policy." In all the objections he raised against the new law, Mr. Coolidge explained, Secretary Mellon concurred with him.

Harvey's Paper Hints Plan

The Washington Post, whose editor in chief is George B. Harvey, is regarded as the most knowing spokesman of the White House on political subjects. This paper on June 4, two days after President Coolidge reluctantly signed the new bill, published a news article in which appeared the following paragraph:

"The statement [sent to Congress by Mr. Coolidge] is accepted as a declaration by the President of an election issue, and in this regard it is considered likely that if a Republican Congress is elected and Mr. Coolidge is returned to the White House, he will call a special session of the new Congress after next March 4."

What President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon demanded of Congress was a reduction of the surtaxes on the incomes of millionaires from a maximum of 50 per cent to a maximum of only 25 per cent, thus cutting the taxes of those with incomes of $50,000 and more by many thousands a year at the expense of the smaller taxpayers. This is shown by the fact that the "Mellon Plan," if enacted as its author and Mr. Coolidge urged, would have benefited 6,000 income taxpayers more than the Democratic bill, while the latter has actually brought substantial relief to 6,000,000 persons more than the Mellon scheme would have benefited.

Scheme President Favors

The reduction of 50 per cent in the surtaxes on an income of $5,000,000, advocated by President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon, would have meant a saving of $1,000,000 to that one taxpayer. At the same time, had their plan been adopted, the saving to 1,000 taxpayers with an average income of $5,000 a year each, aggregating $5,000,000, would have been only $6,000. The Mellon scheme which the President wants Congress to replace the present Democratic law, would have saved more money to a taxpayer with an income of $100,000 a year—and there are upwards of a thousand in this class—than it would have saved to 60 taxpayers whose incomes averaged $10,000 each.

Small taxpayers, who are now getting the benefit of tax reductions given to them by the Democrats of Congress have a special interest in defeating President Coolidge and Republican Senators and Representatives at the election in November. The powerful interests which have been attempting to force the Mellon plan on the people will succeed if Mr. Coolidge and a Republican majority in the Senate and the House are chosen. It was only the Democrats, with assistance from certain western Progressives, that prevented the enactment of the Mellon scheme in the recent session of Congress.

These millionaires and billionaires for whom President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon have fought so hard in the last fourteen months could well afford to spend millions to control the elections in November. The saving they could thus obtain through the reduction of their normal and surtaxes at the expense of thousands of smaller taxpayers would make their contributions to Republican success a fine investment.

THE HOME RADIO

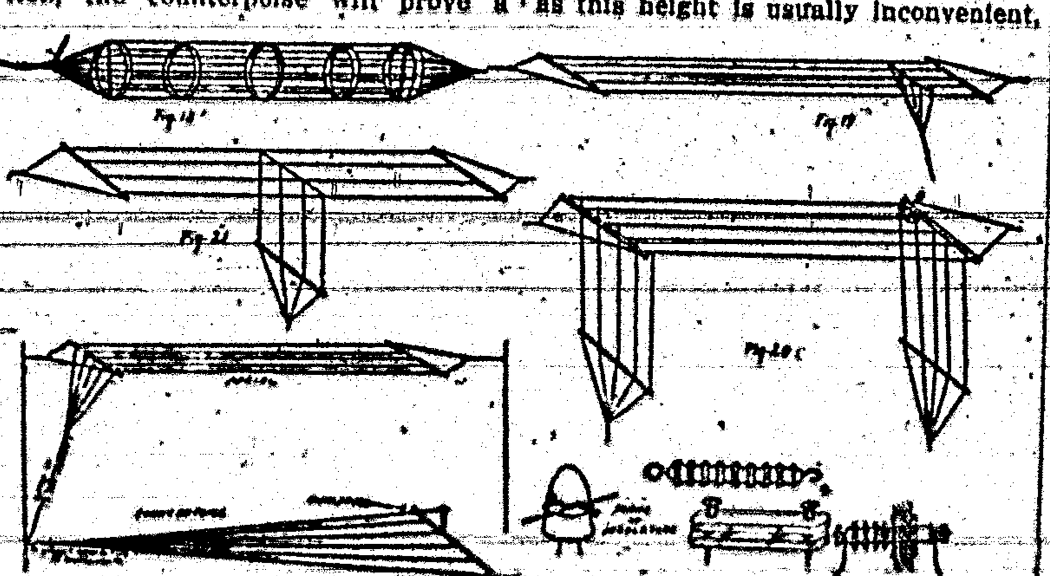
How to Make and Use It

By A. HYATT VERRILL

Copyright by Harper & Brothers

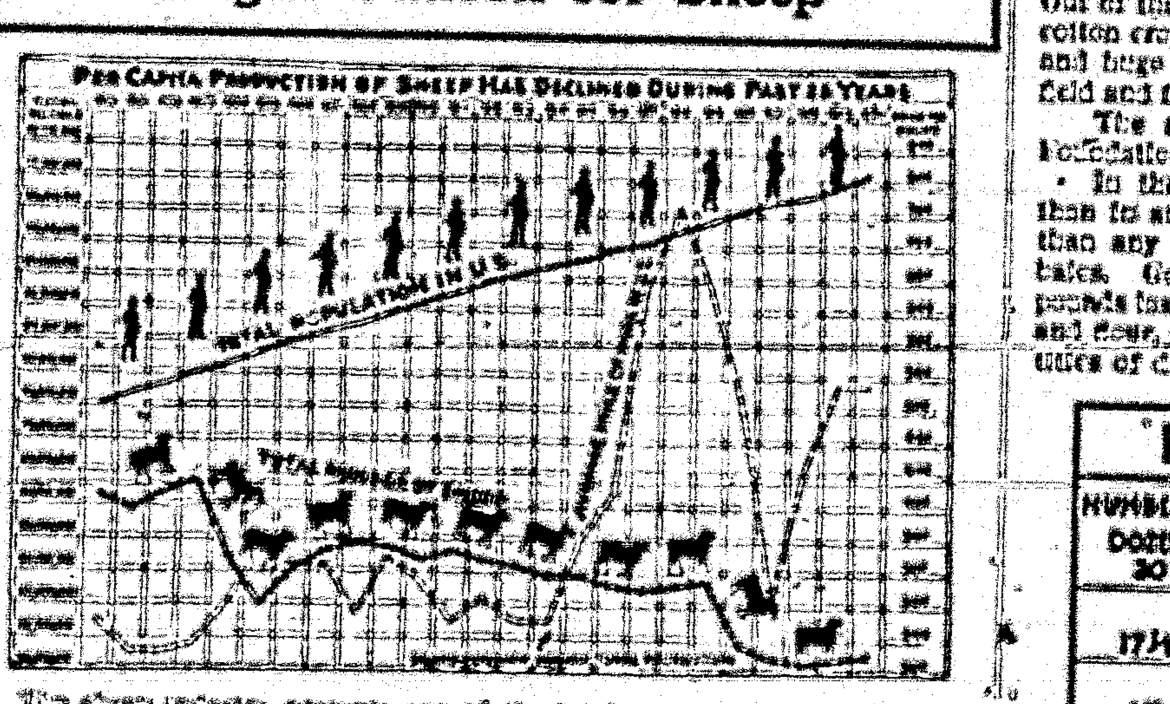
X. COUNTERPOISE

Before leaving the subject of aerials it may be well to call attention to the device known as a counterpoise and which, for sending, is far superior to using a ground, while with small sets the advantages gained by a counterpoise in receiving do not pay for the trouble of installing the device. This is because the counterpoise, while adding to the sharpness of tuning with a receiving set and, therefore, aiding in cutting out interference, will also cut down the strength of the sounds received. Therefore, with a crystal set where amplification is not possible, the device is practically valueless, whereas, with a vacuum tube set with two or more steps of amplification, the counterpoise will prove a like that of a condenser, except that it increases radiated energy, whereas, a condenser has a very small amount of radiation. It must also be borne in mind that with a counterpoise no ground wire is required, the lead-in from the counterpoise being connected with the set at the spot where the ground wire is usually connected. In setting up a counterpoise it should be just as well and as thoroughly insulated as the aerial (Fig. 22), and the lead-in wire from it should be kept at some distance from the aerial lead-in to obviate losses by induction between the two. The most desirable place for a counterpoise is about three feet above the earth, but as this height is usually inconvenient,



very distinct advantage. Many people consider this device a complicated and difficult affair, but in reality, it is as simple, if not simpler, than an aerial. A favorite form of counterpoise consists of several wires extending fanwise as shown in the figures, but a single wire will often give excellent results and the only way to determine the best number of wires to use is by experiment. Usually it is desirable to place the counterpoise below the aerial, but this is by no means essential as it may be run in the opposite direction from the aerial and still work exactly as well, for the device has little or no connection with the aerial. In fact, its action is more not only on account of it being an obstruction, but because it may be injured by people or animals or may be buried under snow in winter, it is better to raise it about six feet, or just high enough so people may pass beneath it. Stout posts with guy wires are the best supports, whereas, if the device is placed on the roof, the supports may be chimneys, walls, etc. If placed on a roof beneath an aerial leave all the space possible between the two, either by keeping the counterpoise low or raising the aerial. Where this is not convenient, the counterpoise may be run in another direction instead of being placed below the aerial wires.

Bright Outlook for Sheep



The sheep industry presents one of the bright spots in the present agricultural outlook, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. The number of sheep in the United States has been increased for two years, but is still far from being back at wartime or prewar figures.

The United States produces only about 10 per cent of the world's total wool crop, but consumes 25 per cent of it. World carry-over stocks of wool have been shrinking for four years and the world production last year was 600 million pounds below the prewar mark.

The prices of both wool and lambs have been strong the past two years and the outlook for reasonable profits in sheep is excellent for several years to

Methodist Church

W. R. McPherson, Pastor

Sunday school at 10a. m. J. S. Donaldson, superintendent

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

Young People's meeting, 6.30. Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

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.

A Merry Christmas

THE HOLIDAYS are approaching—Christmas, the day of good cheer, New Year's—the day of good resolutions. We wish our patrons in particular, and the community in general,

A Merry Christmas

This wish comes from the corner of our hearts as we fully realize that our efforts to please our rapidly increasing patrons has been fully appreciated. Would it not be a Christian act for you to suggest this to your friends? Come to the bank with them, and start them on the road to prosperity with a savings pass book with a credit of one dollar or more—a fine Christmas present.

The Stockmens State Bank

CORONA, N. M.

(Member of the Federal Reserve System)

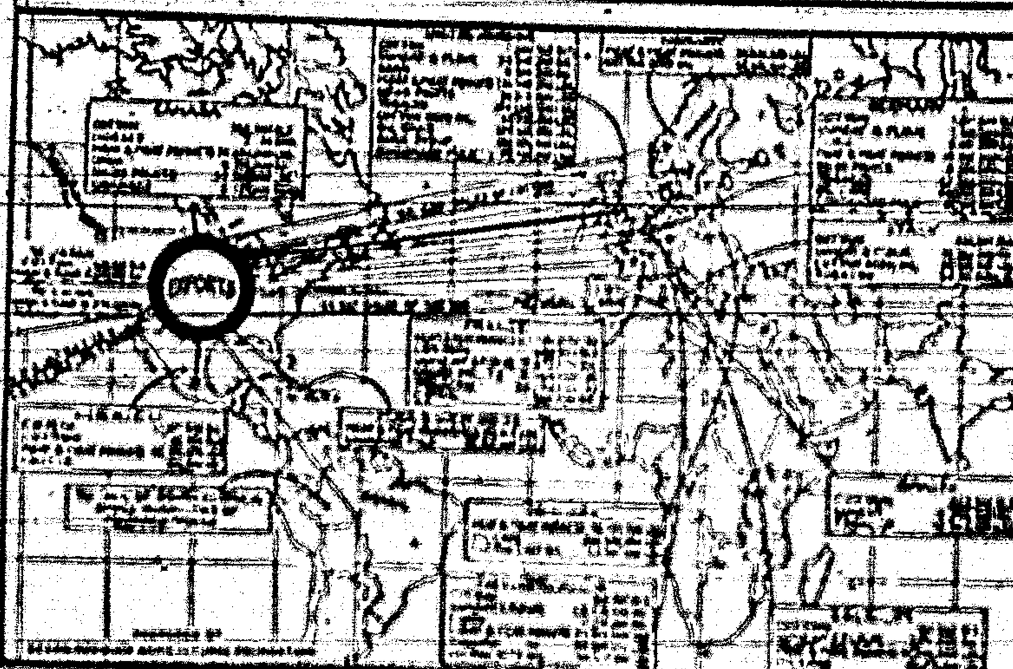
Special Facilities For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House

E. H. SWEET, Manager

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

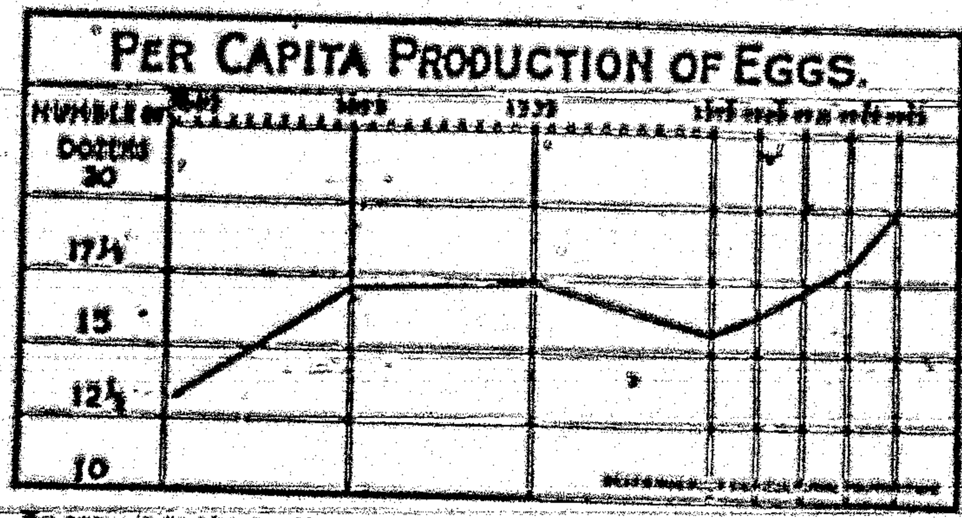
Where U. S. Farm Products Go



Products of the American farm go to every civilized country of the world. Out of the United States each year is sent approximately one half of the total cotton crop, one fourth of the yield of the wheat fields, one fifth of the porkers and huge quantities of corn and tobacco, dried fruits and other products of field and feed lot.

The accompanying chart, prepared by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, shows where the principal exports go.

In the United Kingdom more of America's farm exports are consumed than in any other nation. The United Kingdom uses more American cotton than any other country, her annual consumption averaging around 1,680,916 bales. Germany is in the market for almost as much cotton, using 1,011,614 pounds last year. The United Kingdom is the first market for American wheat and flour, tobacco, corn syrup and condensed milk. She also takes large quantities of dried fruits, oil cake, meat, meat products and corn.



So rapidly is the poultry industry expanding that within a short time over production may cut the farmer's poultry dollar unless production can be maintained at a lower cost, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

A recent survey shows that more than 5,000,000 farms in this country produce poultry and eggs. It is estimated that there were 451,000,000 chickens on farms before the hatching season started. This is an increase of over 30,000,000, or nearly 10 per cent over figures of a year ago and 121,000,000, or over 36 per cent over the figures of January 1, 1920.

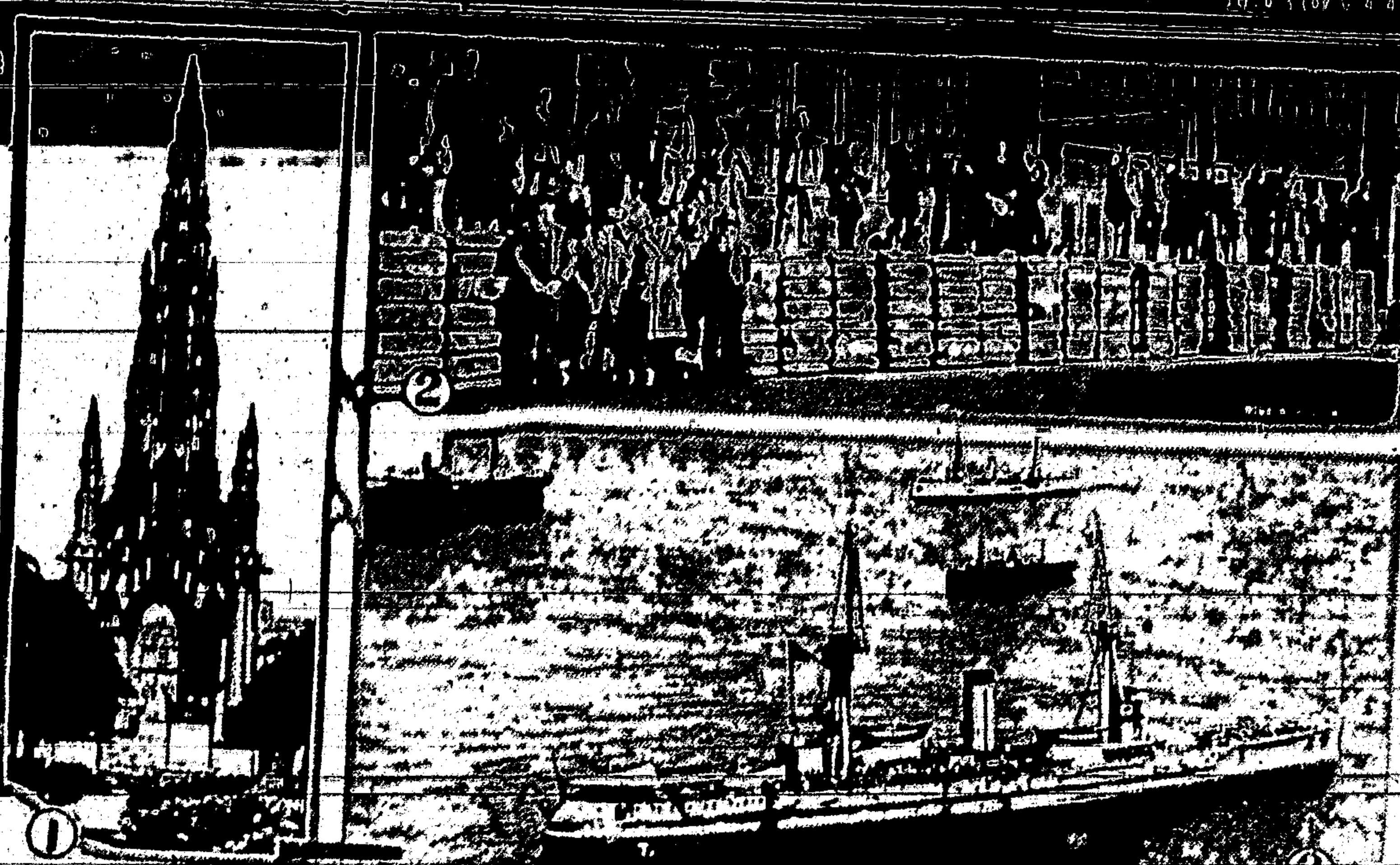
Production of eggs increased 23.5 per cent between 1920 and 1928 while the population increased only 8.5 per cent. In the past five years the estimates of egg production have shown a close correlation with the estimated number of chickens on hand at the beginning of the year, the ratio being 4.5 dozens per fowl. If the same ratio holds good, egg production in 1924 will gain 10 to 12 per cent over 1923 when it showed a gain of 23 per cent over four years ago.

Profitable poultry production at the present stage of expansion is dependent upon the present high level of demand. Up to date consumption has kept pace with production. In 1923 enough eggs were produced to furnish 20 dozen for every man, woman and child in the United States. This would mean 100 dozen for the average family of five.

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

LL 39



1—Sir Walter Scott memorial in Edinburgh, which has been declared unsafe. 2—Twenty-five boys of the Cotton club of Richmond county, Georgia, with the 25 bales of cotton they grew and sold for $2,500. 3—Battleship Spain, newest and best in the Spanish navy, on the rocks of north African coast, where she was destroyed by a storm.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Disagrees With Wilbur About Building of New Vessels for Navy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RELATIVE strength of our navy, and the possibility of war in the Pacific came prominently to the front during the week, and there was revealed a sharp difference of opinion between President Coolidge and some of his official advisers, notably Secretary of the Navy Wilbur. First, in reporting a bill authorizing the expenditure of [illegible] for the maintenance and upbuilding of the navy during the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, the house appropriations committee told congress that there was no need for alarm over the reports that the navy was seriously [illegible] regarding. Then Secretary Wilbur made public what he called a cold statement of fact which he had submitted to the house subcommittee, being an estimate that to build up and maintain the navy on the 5-5-3 basis would require $2,200,000,000 expenditure at the rate of $120,000,000 a year for twenty years. In addition he told the representatives that Japan was hurrying the construction of new war vessels of types not included in the Washington limitation treaty, and gave them details of the recent Japanese naval maneuvers which had all the seeming of being predicated on war with the United States. Capt. H. H. Hough, director of naval intelligence, elaborated on Mr. Wilbur's statements and added:

"Japan is making every effort to provide adequate fuel oil reserves and to develop new sources of supply. There has been general [illegible] in the increasing amount of war material and chemical shipments that have been going forward from Europe, especially Germany, to Japan. It is considered that the underlying element in Japan's naval policy is her determination to dominate the East."

Then President Coolidge took a hand, letting it be known that he was not in sympathy with the agitation over the alleged inadequacy of our sea and land defenses and was [illegible] against anything like competitive armament, which, he held, was largely responsible for the World war. He would preserve [illegible] the treaty ratio in battleships, cruisers and airplane carriers, the only classes limited by the pact, but [illegible] from competitive building of auxiliary craft, and desires another conference which shall extend the limitations to all classes of war vessels [illegible]. The President showed no [illegible] for Representative [illegible] bill for elevation of guns on certain battleships, so the measure was shelved for the present. He also [illegible] his opposition to the investigation of the condition of the navy, proposed by Senator King of Utah, and to a similar inquiry by the house naval affairs committee, so [illegible] with some of either.

Congressman Britten, however, is not to be squelched, and gave notice that he would renew the agitation for an inquiry in connection with a three-year navy building program which he will introduce. Acting as toastmaster at a dinner given by the Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles chambers of commerce in Washington, Mr. Britten said he intended to introduce a resolution authorizing the President to call a conference of the white peoples of the Pacific to promote a better political, economic and commercial understanding and to prepare for a common defense against the encroachments of the yellow races. He asserted there was justification for his resolution in the attitude of Japan before the League of Nations and at home in opposition to certain American principles, and in Japan's open preparation for war.

SENATORS UNDERWOOD and Norris, proponents of rival plans for the disposal of Muscle Shoals, enlivened the senate proceedings with a hot verbal duel, in the course of which the Nebraskan charged that the Underwood measure would make Teapot Dome "look like a pinhead" and Doheny and Sinclair "look like pikers." If it were passed, he declared, it would become known as "the rape of the treasury." He also attacked the attitude and actions of the President in this matter. Mr. Underwood made a spirited defense, and it was believed his bill would pass. Earlier in the week the senate showed its opposition to public ownership of the project, defeating an amendment striking out sections which authorize the leasing of the Muscle Shoals property to private interests. The vote on this was 32 to 49.

SEVERAL futile efforts were made in the senate to get a vote on the bill to increase the pay of postal employees for the purpose of overriding the President's veto. All factions then agreed to take up the veto on January [illegible] and to vote on it finally not later than four o'clock the next afternoon. Meanwhile the cause of the postal workers suffered a setback through the outcropping of a bribery scandal. Charges were filed with the Department of Justice that one of the senate employees received $2,000 to use his influence in promoting passage of the pay increase bill. Evidence has been presented showing that an arrangement was entered into for the payment of $10,000 for the use of influence in connection with the bill.

BY A vote of 282 to 80 the house passed the bill forbidding the transmission of pistols in the mails, designed to prevent criminals from obtaining these weapons from mail order houses. It had the indorsement of Postmaster General New and was warmly opposed by Representatives [illegible] of Texas and [illegible] of Arkansas [illegible] that it was an other case of the federal government infringing on the police powers of the states.

MEMORIAL services for Woodrow Wilson were held by the senate and house in joint session. The orator was Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, and in the [illegible] audience were President Coolidge and many high officials as well as most of those who were associated with Mr. Wilson during his terms as President.

SAMUEL GOMPERS' body was [illegible] from San Antonio, Texas, where he died, to Washington and lay in state in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor for a day while thousands passed [illegible] and [illegible] by the bier. The government [illegible] the war services of the dead labor leader by escorting the body with military honors [illegible] and a guard of [illegible]. Then the remains were taken to New York where [illegible] services were held in the [illegible]. Interment was in Sleepy Hollow cemetery at Tarrytown, the services at the grave being conducted by the Masons.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. met Friday and selected William Green, treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, to be president of the federation until the annual election next October. Mr. Green, whose home is in Coshocton, Ohio, has been one of the most steadfast supporters of the Gompers policies in the federation. He is fifty-one years old and served two terms as a member of the Ohio state senate.

SOVIET Russia's latest attempt to gain some sort of recognition from the United States government has given the world a good laugh. It seems that in 1920 our coast guard cutter Bear while making some surveys in Arctic regions set up a brass tablet at Tkukiotsk peninsula, Siberia, stating it must not be disturbed. The tablet is now in the possession of the soviet authorities and Foreign Minister Tchitcherin has sent a hot note to Washington protesting that the unauthorized entry of a "United States war vessel" into soviet waters and the placing of the tablet violate his country's sovereignty. A repetition of the "offense," he adds, will be sternly repressed. The State department paid absolutely no attention to Tchitcherin's note except to explain to the press that the visit of the Bear took place when the peninsula was under the jurisdiction of the China government and was made with the consent of that government.

COL. HIRAM BINGHAM has been elected to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Frank Brandegee of Connecticut, defeating Hamilton Holt, his Democratic opponent, by more than 40,000. Colonel Bingham is now lieutenant governor and governor-elect of his state. He will be inaugurated governor on January 7, and soon thereafter will resign to take his seat in the senate.

REPRESENTATIVE CRISP of Georgia, member of the American debt commission, told the house the suggestions made by France for funding her debt to the United States are not satisfactory to the commission. He added that he would not vote to give any country better terms than were granted to Great Britain. The senate has passed the bill extending for two years the life of the debt commission.

GREAT BRITAIN finds herself in a peculiar position in relation to the League of Nations. Some six months ago the Irish Free State, which became a member of the League on the recommendation of Great Britain, registered with the League the Anglo-Irish treaty by which it was granted its measure of independence. Now the Baldwin government has filed with the secretariat of the League a protest against this action, asserting that the League has no concern with the relations between component parts of the British empire. The Irish believe the protest is made in order to clear the way for support of Ulster's position on the boundary question, while depriving the Free State of the right to carry the matter before the League. The other dominions of the empire, which all hold membership in the League, are watching developments with great interest.

PRINCIPLES of the revolt in Albania, led by Ahmed Zogu, former chief of state, is accepting the powers of Europe for some of them may become involved in the fracas. The first attack by the rebels was made from Serbian soil and Premier [illegible] says it was made by regular Jugo-Slav troops disguised. Italy is concerned lest Serbia gain possession of the Albanian ports on the Adriatic and has sent two warships to Albanian waters. Rome has warned Belgrade that it will not permit any alteration in the present boundary of Albania, and Premier Mussolini is reported to be ready to seize Durazzo and Valona.

MALCONTENTS of the [illegible] have had [illegible] and to [illegible] and [illegible] the general whom President Leguia [illegible] of the American league has been [illegible] with Commissioner [illegible]. The result of the [illegible] was that [illegible] is [illegible] of [illegible], and [illegible] is deprived of much of his power and rebuked so that he has nothing left to do except participate in the "internal affairs of his country." Frank Kellogg, of Detroit was chosen to act as the advisory council instead of [illegible]. The American league concurs with the exception of [illegible] of the St. Louis Browns. [illegible] is an apology to [illegible] and [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible], and [illegible] that he decided to continue in his post.

TSUNEO MATSUDAIRA, one of the most experienced and highly esteemed of Japan's diplomats, has been appointed ambassador to the United States to succeed Mr. Hanihara, who returned to Tokyo after the passage of the Japanese exclusion act by congress. He expects to be in Washington by March 4.

JULIUS KAHN, who represented the Fourth district of California in congress for 24 years and who was chairman of the house committee on military affairs, died in San Francisco after a lingering illness. He was sixty-three years old. Congressman Kahn always was one of the warmest supporters of national preparedness and of universal military training for young men. His place on the military committee probably will go to Representative Morin of Pennsylvania.

New Mexico State Items

The Southern Pacific railroad will pay all of its 1924 school taxes in Torrance county, amounting to $13,000, J. A. McNabb, of the railroad's tax department, states because of the recent failure of the Estancia bank in which the county's school funds were deposited. The New Mexico Central has paid its taxes in that county for the same reason.

Getting a valuable lesson in practical archaeological research, the students and masters of the Los Alamos Ranch school visited ancient Tsankawi recently, chaperoned by Wesley Bradfield, curator of the state museum at Santa Fe. There were thirty in the crowd, and they rode over to the ruin on horseback, meeting there Mr. Bradfield, who had been met at the train at Otowi with a car and transported to the scene.

After whittling $2,000 off the amount of damages, the Supreme Court in an opinion by Chief Justice Parker, with Justices Botts and Fort concurring, affirmed Florence Nelson's judgment against A. D. Hill. Miss Nelson, a school teacher, sued for malicious persecution. She got a verdict of $3,500 but the lower court cut the amount down to $2,500. With the Supreme Court's cut, the judgment has shrunken to $500. The case came up from Eddy county on appeal by Hill.

Wanted by police authorities in Raton, N. M., as a suspect in the murder of Patrolman Taffe, who was shot and killed in that city on Oct. 8, Denver police captured Robert Evans, alleged escaped convict. Evans was taken to the general hospital at Denver and placed under armed guard. He is in a serious condition, hospital attaches said, as a result of exposure and from wounds he is said to have received during a gun battle with police at the time Patrolman Taffe was slain.

Farmington, the southern terminal of the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad in the San Juan basin, has been chosen by the Mutual Oil Co. for the location of its New Mexico refinery which will treat the crude from the Rattlesnake dome in the Navajo Indian reservation. A tract has been closed for a site just east of the city limits and surveys have commenced for the location of the buildings and equipment. Construction work will commence as soon as the preliminary details are completed.

Through the efforts of the Alfalfa Growers' Association, 50,000 pounds of pedigreed Acala cotton seed will be sold to the farmers of the Artesia and Hope districts during the coming spring. The seed will come from the Pecos Valley Seed Company, at Roswell and is the best obtainable any place in the country. The territory covered by the association will include farming sections of Hope and Artesia. The seed will be here in January, if possible, but in the event they do not arrive in January they will be supplied in plenty of time before planting season.

Ranchers and others interested in the Pecos river treaty in both New Mexico and Texas have agreed to a division of the surplus water of the stream for irrigation purposes after two days of strenuous conference, according to the El Paso Herald, and the commission composed of representatives of the two states and the United States now will draw up a compact to [illegible] to the legislatures and Congress for ratification. The Herald says it is expected the building of the Red Bluff storage dam will be started immediately after ratification of the pact.

According to the reports given out in Deming last week a total of [illegible] bales of cotton have been ginned out by the gins in this part of the state this season. There is still cotton to come in from the fields but the closing of the work is slow and the complete crop can not yet be told.

Through the determined efforts of the Santa Fe Game Protective Association, the representatives of the state game department and the public spirit of the people of Santa Fe, a thousand dollars has been raised to bring sixty deer from the Kaibab forest of Arizona to place in the Santa Fe canyon Game Refuge. The G. P. A. "went over the top" when it secured cash donations from Santa Fe business men and citizens aggregating $500, to match the $500 given by the state game department. The Arizona state officials were advised immediately that Santa Fe had raised the money to have the deer loaded, shipped and delivered in Santa Fe in accordance with the proposition previously made and accepted.

A forest fire, believed of incendiary origin, swept over about 2,000 acres of timber land in the Capitan mountains last week and for a time some difficulty was experienced in bringing it under control. It is alleged that eight different fires were started over the area in a period of a few minutes.

J. M. Reynolds, Albuquerque banker, was awarded $1 damages Friday by a jury in Albuquerque in his $50,000 libel suit against Carl Magee, Albuquerque editor. The jury deliberated seven hours after a trial lasting ten days.

GOOD ROADS

SOUTHERN SISTERS TAKE TIP ON ROADS

The recent visit of a distinguished group of Pan-American road engineers to the United States has resulted in stimulating greatly the laying out and building of good roads all over the western hemisphere, according to information received by Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the good roads committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

"The work will not be completed in a day," said Chapin, "but the seed has been sown and the example and the inspiration are there. Lively good roads campaigns are under way in a number of countries. The whole subject will come to a more definite head at the first Pan-American highway conference at Buenos Aires next May. There are particularly optimistic reports from Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, and Nicaragua. An encouraging fact is that the leaders are laying out in each case a national system of roads, so that development can proceed logically and effectively.

"The Argentine ambassador to the United States, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon, who accompanied the Pan-American mission on its American tour, soon will be in South America. He is one of the enthusiastic sponsors of an adequate system of good roads built under a national plan. He is to make good roads one of the important commercial questions which he will discuss with Argentine officials when he arrives home.

"In Mexico a highway association is being formed. In Cuba a bill is to be introduced shortly into congress for the immediate construction of a Cuba central highway. The Cubans are thoroughly awake to the possibilities of good roads.

"A factor of importance is that railroad construction is almost prohibitive in cost in such countries as Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The governments of those countries are especially interested in highways which will in part at least take over the usual tasks of the railways.

"In other countries the more normal condition of the motor roads as a valuable and essential adjunct of railroads, for the proper development of the national resources, is to be expected."

Car Owner Wants Smooth Pavement for Pleasure

"The pavement's the thing," quoth the modern Hamlet as he steps on the accelerator of his car, looks over the green fields and woods on either side and decides that things are not so deplorable in Denmark after all.

Yes, the pavement's the thing. Any old cow path will not suffice for a road in these days when an automobile ride is the shortest distance between two points. People like to say it with [illegible]. They want roads that will get them somewhere else—in a hurry—without bumping their heads through the top of the gasoline chariot.

That means that they must have paved roads and wider roads too. There must be wide pavements so that cars can pass safely and easily. The [illegible] on the roads today finds that two cars will [illegible] one called before. Such a condition means that automobiles must pass each other if road builders stick to narrow highways.

And road builders know [illegible]. They're building 'em wider. And the old ones that were too narrow, even if they were mighty good pavements and served equally when they were built, are being widened by building strips of concrete pavement at the side of the old pavement.

The pavement's the thing, and the motorists are going to have it—they're going to have it wider, too.

Good Road Notes

More than half of New Zealand's 44,500 miles of highways are hard surfaced.

* * *

Congress has appropriated $7,500,000 for improvement of roads in the national park areas.

* * *

The Canadian experts said that our roads are not wide enough, but the driver who is content to keep within the speed limit should be able to stay on them.

* * *

Let us travel over all the countries of the earth and wherever we shall find no facility of traveling from a city to a town, or from a village to a hamlet, we may pronounce the people to be barbarians.—Abbe Reynal.

* * *

Forty-four states are now using trucks in the work of maintaining existing highways.

* * *

Much of the highway work on the mountain passes and elsewhere in the mountainous districts is inside the boundaries of the United States forest reserve.

* * *

Montreal, Canada, is going to replace its white paint directional signs with colored markings inlaid in the roadbeds. Varied colors will be used to denote various routes

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

The Purity of Cuticura Makes It Unexcelled For All Toilet Purposes

Webster in Ignorance of Cross-Word Puzzle

It has fallen to the Hartford Courant to point out the fact that all the encyclopedias and dictionaries have been "scooped" by the cross-word puzzle craze. Now, the cross-word puzzle is not a new thing, though the craze is. For years people who like that sort of thing have been fond of cross-word puzzles, but that fact has not made a dent in the reference books. The late Mr. Webster knew about acrostics, which the Greek poets played with when in a frolicsome mood, observes the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. He knew about another ancient library joke, the anagram, which spells both ways, like the name of our fellow citizen, Otto Baab. And he knew about rebuses, in which pictures represent words. But if he knew about cross-word puzzles, either under that or any other name, he did not put it into his big unabridged.

Monkey's Costly Prank

Spectators gathered about the window of a bird and animal store in New York on a recent Sunday afternoon on observing that a monkey had escaped from a cage and had begun opening bird cages and devouring canaries. The monkey had dined on $128 worth of canaries before he could be captured by a small boy lowered through a transom by a policeman.

His Equipment

"Mr. Strawig, the editor, is not very honest and has little ability as a writer," we said with a rising inflection.

"Yes," replied the villager, "but you will note that he has a scraggly beard of which he seems very proud and a wife who rules him with a rod of iron."—Kansas City Star.

Remarks of Br'er Williams

If you kin send yo' voice clear round de world fo' de airships kin fly 'crost de big sea, an' ef man kin almost raise de dead, what does you think must be waitin' on us in de world ter come? Wy, jes' studyin' 'bout it is 'nuff ter give you de ol' time shivers [illegible] an' de rattlin' of de brain!—Atlanta Constitution.

Painting Woods

The United States forest products laboratory will build painted fences at various points throughout the United States in order to determine what is the best way to paint different woods.

DR. HUMPHREYS' "77"
For Colds, Influenza
GRIP
[illegible]
HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MEDICINE CO.
77 Ann Street, New York

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.

BABIES LOVE MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP
[illegible]

KEEP EYES WELL!
[illegible]

The Truant Soul

By
Victor Rousseau

Copyright by W. G. Chapman

"IT IS TOO LATE"

SYNOPSIS. — Nurses in the Southern hospital at Avonmouth are angered by the insolent treatment accorded them by Dr John Lancaster, head of the institution, and there is a general feeling of unrest, into which Joan Wentworth, probationary nurse, is drawn. Doctor Lancaster is performing a difficult operation, for which he has won fame. Joan, with other nurses, is in attendance. She is upset, through no fault of her own, and makes a trivial blunder at a critical moment. The patient dies and Doctor Lancaster accuses her of clumsiness. She is suspended, the action meaning the end of her hope of a career as a nurse. Without relatives or friends, and desperate, Joan, urged by her landlady, goes to Doctor Lancaster's office to ask him to overlook her blunder and reinstate her. She overhears a violent altercation between Doctor Lancaster and other men she does not see. Joan is struck by the favorable change in the appearance and demeanor of the doctor, recalling that at times in the hospital he has been gentle and thoughtful and at others supercilious and bullying. He tells her he can do nothing for her at the hospital, but offers her a position in a nursing institution in the country, telling her she can be of "great assistance" to him. A man named Myers demands she tell him what the doctor had said to her. She denies him the information, and he covertly threatens her. At the institution, which is owned by Doctor Lancaster, Joan finds Myers. He tells her he is the secretary. She instinctively dislikes and fears him. The only patient at the institute is a Mrs. Dana, demented but harmless. Joan is vaguely uneasy, feeling that there is some mystery about the place. Doctor Lancaster arrives. Joan accuses him of deceiving her, declaring her intention of leaving. He tells her she is the patient who needs her, saying he wants help in a "big fight," but makes no further explanation. She decides to stay. Evidently Doctor Lancaster is afraid of Myers.

CHAPTER V—Continued

"There is no reason why you should not see him because he happens to be with Mr. Myers."

"Well, Miss Wentworth, you see, Mr. Myers is his secretary, and there's always a lot of business to be done."

"Doctor Jenkins, Doctor Lancaster is in no condition to attend to business," said Joan. "What is the matter with him?"

The doctor looked right and left, as if trying to find some refuge. But the girl was standing in front of him, and he could not enter the buggy without pushing her away.

"Miss Wentworth, please don't ask me about the doctor," he said. "I do my best for him. It isn't in my power to do more than I am doing."

"It is in your power to help him to be master of himself. How can the most famous surgeon in the South come here and be at the mercy of a man like Myers?"

"Why, Miss Wentworth, you've got that wrong," protested Jenkins. "Mr. Myers is only the secretary. Mr. Myers does all he can for the doctor. We've got to keep the Institute together, Miss Wentworth, and we're each doing our best. You see, the town first wasn't made over to the doctor. He was only in charge of it, and when the money was coming it worried him. And—and—"

He stopped, as if he had caught himself talking about something that should not have been mentioned. Then, as Joan stood aside, he leaped into the vehicle. "Good morning," he muttered, raising his hat, and drove away furiously.

[illegible]

[illegible]

"But she knows nothing at all," Mrs. Fraser was saying.

"She knows a good deal too much," Myers answered. "What do you suppose the doctor brought her here for, if not to try to publish his shame to the world?"

"Aye, his shame," repeated the matron bitterly. "It's hard work for three people to try to hold up one man, without a fourth coming in."

"Well, is that his game?" demanded the secretary. "Is it or isn't it?"

"We want a horse. You know we're often tried to get one, Mr. Myers, but they won't stay here. It's hard work taking care of the patients sometimes, when there's a rush."

"Rush!" repeated Myers scornfully. "Who'd rush to this old place with the doctor's reputation?"

"They do come, and the people trust him," said Mrs. Fraser, half crying.

"Yes," scoffed the other. "And the doctor still has his grandiose ideas about building up the institution—him that wrecked it!"

"Well, that girl knows nothing, anyway."

"I tell you she means to help the doctor in his crazy plan of notoriety. She means to undo all our work in his own interests," cried Myers vehemently.

Joan walked away. She had overheard unwillingly, and enough to convince her that there was a mystery, with Myers at the bottom of it, and she had rightly sensed an enemy in him, and he in her. Now her mind was resolute to remain and fight for Lancaster. It was as if her decision, suddenly crystallized, had suddenly grown crystal-clear.

But she had not passed the entrance when the matron's door swung open violently and Myers came out. He stood confronting Joan with his insulting leer.

"Miss Wentworth," he began, "when you and I had our talk this morning you hadn't seen the doctor. You didn't know how things were situated, and I don't blame you. Now you've seen that the doctor needs a guardian. Well, I'm his guardian."

"I do not think that Doctor Lancaster needs a guardian, Mr. Myers," answered Joan, facing him steadily.

"See here, now, Miss Wentworth," said Myers, swallowing hard. "You don't get the drift of things, just as I thought. You think I'm trying to stand in the way of your work, when I'm only trying to reach a sort of working agreement to keep things in running order. That's my aim. Am I right?"

"I don't know whether you are right. I think you are extremely uncivil. Take off your hat!" flashed Joan.

Myers removed the hard hat from his head and stared at her in astonishment. He could not understand her sudden infatuation of hostilities.

"Well, I reckon that's my nature, and I'm sorry," he said. He was trying to be conciliatory now. "I'm sorry if I get on your nerves, Miss Wentworth," he persisted, "but I wasn't brought up to be a ladies' man. However, I know my job, and I reckon you know yours. If you think I'm trying to stand between the doctor and you, come and see him right now."

"I have no complaint to make, and I have made none," said Joan.

"Come and see him," persisted Myers. "You're the nurse, and I guess it's up to you."

She looked at him, dismayed by his expression. "Is Doctor Lancaster worse?" she asked.

"Well, nothing that I didn't expect, but he might be better," said Myers, sneering.

He walked toward the door of Lancaster's room and opened it. Through the aperture Joan saw Lancaster stretched out in a large chair, his head bent forward on his breast, his [illegible]. She hurried into the room.

But Myers preceded her to Lancaster's side. He raised the limp arm and turned up the sleeve. Joan saw that the skin was closely scarred with tiny punctures. Lancaster was breathing heavily, and beside him, upon a little table, was a syringe, and near that a little bottle containing a few drops of a pale fluid. Joan drew in her breath quickly. It was what she had feared.

"Morphine," said Myers. "He always does this when he comes home. Now you understand what I was trying to get at this morning, Miss Wentworth. I'm responsible for him. It's my job to keep him straight if I can. When I can't, I try. Now you see [illegible], and why I have to keep after him like a dog. [illegible] And I guess you won't think I'm trying to set him against you."

The body in the chair was coming to the surface again. He threw out his hand toward Joan.

"Because, if you do, I may as well say, Miss Wentworth, I'm the boss here. Understand that?" he continued, with a [illegible]. "The doctor [illegible] all sorts of people when he's like this, and it doesn't mean nothing. He can't pay out no salaries unless my O. K.'s on the vouchers. We want a nurse, and if you like to stay on you can. But if you stay you help me as far as the doctor's concerned, and you do what I tell you. That's straight. Is it clear or isn't it?"

Joan looked at him indifferently. "Help me put Doctor Lancaster on the bed," she said, "and then you can get me a hot water bottle."

He obeyed sullenly, but he obeyed her. And all the while Joan sat at Lancaster's side watching him, her mind ran over the questions that were puzzling her.

Why had Myers spoken of Lancaster as coming home, when he lived in Avonmouth?

Who had hired him to be the doctor's keeper?

And with whom had Doctor Lancaster been speaking so bitterly in his consulting room that evening when Joan called at the house?

Chapter VI

She sat for hours beside the sick man, conscious sometimes that Myers had come in and spoken to her. But she never answered him. As the pulse strengthened she let her mind work upon the problem again. Lancaster had taken an immense overdose, one inconceivable in the ordinary morphine habitue. And he must have taken it during the brief period when Myers was with him; he must have taken it as soon as he got back to his room. Why had Myers permitted it?

At last Lancaster opened his eyes. His gaze fell upon Joan's face, at first without recognition, then with wonder.

"Water!" he gasped, after a few ineffectual attempts to speak.

Joan drew a glassful and gave it to him, and then another. Lancaster gulped down the liquid greedily. Presently he sat up, stood on his feet, and groped his way to the chair.

"I'm sorry," he said, looking at Joan with a whimsical expression. "I should have told you."

"Doctor Lancaster, I am ashamed of you," said Joan.

"God knows I'm ashamed of myself," he burst out fretfully. "Miss Wentworth, in the third drawer of that desk, beneath a pile of letters, you'll find a bottle—"

"No," said Joan decisively.

She knew by the wholly unnecessary secrecy in the concealment, characteristic of the drug habitue, that Lancaster had gone a long way down the declivity.

"Miss Wentworth, you misunderstand me. It's an antidote for alkaloidal poisoning. I was experimenting with a new drug."

Joan found herself sobbing, and she was astounded. It was the wreck of the man's moral nature that was unbearable. She saw the latent fineness in him, and it was as if the needless lie was the voice of the morphine devil that spoke through his lips.

Lancaster looked distressed. "Miss Wentworth, you had better leave me and go back to Avonmouth on the evening train," he said. "I ought never to have brought you here. It was pure selfishness on my part. Miss Wentworth, please don't cry. Go away now, and we'll talk it over before you start for the station."

"If I go away," wept Joan, "you'll take another hypodermic?"

"I pledge you my word of honor no," said Lancaster, with almost ingenuous candor. "I am really not accustomed to such a thing; that is why it knocked me out. I have been suffering from insomnia, and I tried a new alkaloid—not morphine, you know, but a derivative—for the benefit of my patients."

The words came from his lips so glibly that Joan was almost convinced—would have been, had not the fact been different. She hesitated. She had no intention of leaving the room, but she turned away.

Lancaster misunderstood her action. With incredible swiftness his hand shot out toward the little bottle. He had uncorked it and plunged in the syringe before the girl could snatch it away.

"Your word of honor!" said Joan.

He leaned back in his chair and looked at her with amusement.

"Miss Wentworth," he said, "you are a nurse. Surely you are aware that I am not to be trusted, that my word of honor is worthless? That I am essentially devoid of honesty and decency? Don't you know that this accursed thing"—he pointed toward the bottle—"robs men of their honor and self-respect, and lowers them beneath the beasts?"

He spoke as if at a clinic, and quite impersonally; there was the shadow of a whimsical smile about his lips, which recalled cheerfulness, with pain.

"That does not refer to you," answered Joan. "You owe it to yourself to be the finest man of your life. Well, I am going to help you in that fight."

"It is too late," said Lancaster. [illegible]

"You don't understand, Miss Wentworth. There's the [illegible] people make in trying to cure me. Don't you know that a man of science never breaks a circle to a drug except from sleeplessness, or physical pain, or under stress of mental anguish? If you could cure me the old trouble would still be there. I should fall a victim again. Life is worthless to me, Miss Wentworth," he ended, quite simply.

The truth is out at last. The morphine habit is hard to cure. Will Joan succeed?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Many Legends Treat of Woman's Creation

Woman's first appearance has been a popular subject of legends. The Phoenician myth of creation is founded on the story of Pygmalion and Galatea. There the first woman was carved out of ivory by the first man, and then endowed with life by Aphrodite, says the Kansas City Star.

The Greek theory of the creation of woman, according to Hesiod, was that Zeus, as a cruel jest, ordered Vulcan to make woman out of clay, and then induce the various gods and goddesses to invest the clay doll with all their worst qualities, the result being a lovely thing.

The Scandinavians say that as Odin, Vili and Ve, the three sons of Bor, were walking along the beach they found two sticks of wood, one of ash and one of elm. Sitting down, the gods shaped man and woman out of these sticks, whittling the woman from the elm and called her Embla.

The Kitchen Cabinet

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

You were made for enjoyment, and the world is filled with things you will enjoy unless you are too proud to be pleased by them.—John Ruskin.

DAINTIES FOR THE DAINTY

Something nice for a luncheon, to serve as the main dish, is the following:

Chicken Mousse.—Scald one-half cupful of milk and add to two well-beaten egg yolks, stirring constantly; add one and one-quarter teaspoonfuls of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of white pepper, the same of chopped onion and celery salt, and cook five minutes in the top of the double boiler. Meanwhile soften one tablespoonful of gelatin in one-half cupful of chicken stock and add to the hot custard, together with two cupfuls of cooked diced chicken. Whip one cupful of thick cream and add carefully to the mixture. Pour into cold, wet individual timbale molds and chill until set. Serve on lettuce, garnished with pimento strips and mayonnaise or boiled dressing.

Salmon Piquante.—Take one can of salmon. Cut one onion into slices and cook in two tablespoonfuls of butter. Mix together seven tablespoonfuls of flour, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of chili powder; add to the onion, mixing well. When brown add two cupfuls of cold water, one teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of ketchup. Cook until hot; add the salmon and reheat. Serve on buttered toast with any green salad.

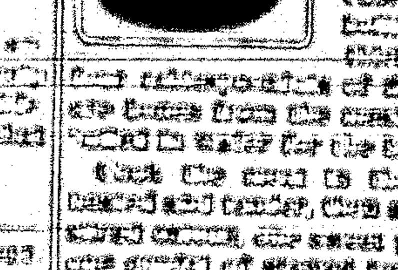
Chicken Neptune.—Wash and cook two dozen fresh shrimp; cook in boiling water for twenty minutes. Shell and remove the viscera. Wash two dozen large oysters and cook them in their own juice until the edges curl. Cook six fresh mushrooms and one-half of a green pepper, chopped fine, in two tablespoonfuls of butter for three minutes. Prepare a white sauce with two tablespoonfuls of butter and the same of flour with a pint of cream, seasoning to taste; cook until well blended, then add the shrimp, oysters, two cupfuls of cooked white meat of chicken, diced, one small can of crab meat, the mushrooms and green pepper and one-half of a pimento, chopped fine. Heat thoroughly and serve on small pieces of buttered toast.

Raisin Sandwiches.—These are good for the children. Put through the meat chopper, mixing in the grinding and using a fine knife, one cupful each of raisins and pecans. Moisten with one and one-half tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and use as filling on whole wheat bread.

The man who shuns the fight forfeits his own real peace of heart. He who refuses to face his worst forfeits the possibility of finding his best.—Percy C. Ainsworth.

SOME GOOD STEWS

A tasty stew may be made from remnants of roasts. Take one and one-half pounds of cold roast, cut in small pieces. Heat it in a gravy made by browning two bouillon cubes in a pint of boiling water and thickening with



two tablespoonfuls of flour. If there are bones from the roast they may be cooked in water for the broth.

Cook the meat in the gravy until heated and tender, then add four small sliced onions, one sweet pepper, sliced, one cupful of stewed tomato and two cupfuls of cooked macaroni. Season to taste with salt, pepper and celery salt.

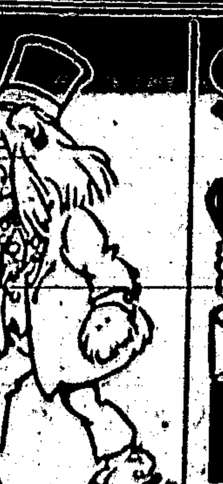
Fish Chowder.—Dice half a pound of fat salt pork and fry to a light brown, remove the pork, add three onions, sliced, to the fat. Cut three pounds of fresh haddock or any fine-flaked fish into small pieces, rub with a tablespoonful of salt and dust with pepper. Lay the fish in a sauce pan, add six sliced potatoes, then the onion and pork. Cover with boiling water and cook until the vegetables and fish are tender. Add three cupfuls of rich milk, six milk crackers, bring to a boil and serve.

Haricot of Mutton.—Chop one medium-sized onion and one large pepper fine. Cook in two tablespoonfuls of bacon fat until tender. Then remove the onion and pepper. To the fat add one and one-half pounds of lean mutton, cut into pieces one and one-half inches square, and brown, then add the fried onions and pepper. Season with two and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Add two cupfuls of water, cover closely and stew until tender—about one hour. Add one can of peas before serving.

Ham in Bean Pot.—Freshen if necessary one thick slice of ham and cut into serving-sized pieces. Place in a bean pot together with six scraped carrots, thinly sliced. Add one cupful of condensed tomato soup and one cupful of water. Cover tightly and bake three hours, or until it is perfectly tender. Potatoes may be used in place of the carrots if preferred.

Nellie Maxwell

Wit and Humor



VERY UNGRATEFUL

"Here's gratitude for you," growled Sophmorton.

"What's wrong?" asked Coedna.

"All this month I answered for Gayboy every time he was absent from class."

"Well?"

"I also recited when his name was called."

"What now?"

"Now he complains because he got poor marks."

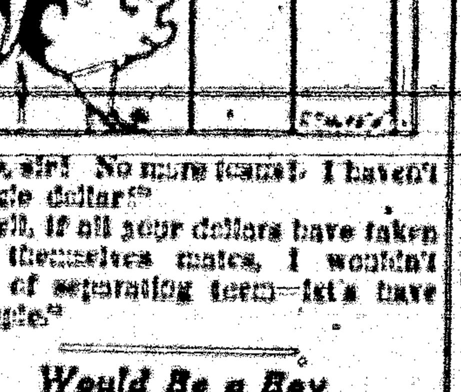
What He Lacked

The suitor, bony and ugly of face, was pleading his case before Sallie.

"You know I am a self-made man, Sallie. I've made myself just exactly what I am."

"But you didn't have any looking glass when you made your face, did you?" piped up Sallie's four-year-old brother, an unobserved but interested listener.—Capper's Weekly.

MATRI-MONY



"No, sir! No more loans! I haven't a single dollar!"

"Well, if all your dollars have taken unto themselves mates, I wouldn't think of separating them—let's have a couple."

Would Be a Boy

Oh, would I were a boy again,
When life seemed formed of sunny years,
And all the heart then knew of pain
Was wept away in transient tears!

More Help Wanted

"Have you any legal right to interfere to stop a woman on the third floor from screaming at her husband in the night?" asked the tenant of the landlord.

"Are you a neighbor?" inquired the landlord.

"No," explained the man, "I am her husband."

Very Noticeable Then

"How awkward Alice is. She doesn't seem to know what to do with her hands."

"I noticed that when she was playing bridge."

Need to Hustle

Friend—I suppose you find your wife can live on your income all right?

Newlywed—Oh, yes, indeed, but it's up to me now to make another one for myself.

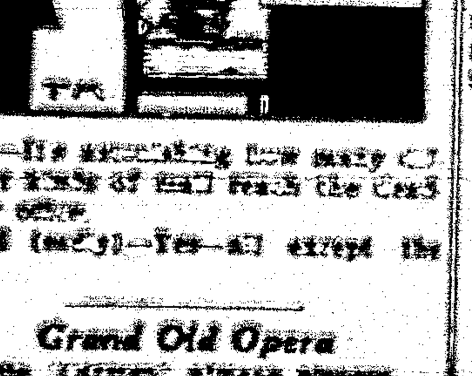
Large Order

Customer—Can you make [illegible] [illegible] from this [illegible]?

Photographer—Yes, sir. That's [illegible] my specialty.

Customer—Good! Then will you enlarge this picture of a whale I took off [illegible] during my vacation?

THEY NEVER MISCARRY



Ed—It's astonishing how many different kinds of mail reach the dead letter office.

Nell (sadly)—Yes—all except the bills.

Grand Old Opera

While "Carmen" always pleases,
As critics freely state,
It needs a few good wheezes
To get it down to date.

Advice

"Doctor, I'm just a bundle of nerves." "Check yourself."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Losing Weight

"She was a wonderful palmist. Last week she read my palm and told me that I was going to lose 130 pounds."

"Did you?"

"Yes, my wife left me two months later."

Wrong

Tourist (doubtfully)—You're not going to tell me that you are the famous centenarian?

Native—Oh, no, it ain't me—it's my daughter.

Sure Relief
FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS
WORLD'S STANDARD
CASCARA QUININE
CURES LA GRIPPE IN 3 DAYS
DETROIT. W. H. HILL CO. MICHIGAN

Lizard Fathered Snake

Dr. W. H. Ballou, speaking before the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists at Smith college, Northampton, Mass., recently declared that a lizard that roamed through Texas more than 25,000,000 years ago was the father of all snakes. It took more than 10,000,000 years for the lizard to become a snake, he said. A Patagonian serpent that flourished 8,000,000 years ago was the conclusion of this particular development, in Doctor Ballou's opinion.

Post-War Soup

Novelist D. H. Lawrence was talking about post-war Europe.

"It's almost impossible to get a good meal in post-war Europe," he said.

"A chap in a Roman restaurant one night let out a cuss word and snarled:

"'Waiter, you've spilled that soup all over my trousers.'

"'Don't be alarmed, signor,' said the smiling waiter. 'I know the soup here. It never stains after six o'clock.'"

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red, rough hands.—Advertisement.

Preparedness

A certain New Yorker, an advocate of deep breathing, is accustomed to take morning walks, during which he at intervals raises his hands high above his head and then lowers them.

A visitor from out of town watched this performance in amazement for a time and then, approaching him timidly, said:

"Is it possible, sir, that affairs have reached such a state in this city that residents have to practice what they shall do when they're held up?"—American Legion Weekly.

Boschee's Syrup

Allays irritation, soothes and heals throat and lung inflammation. The constant irritation of a cough keeps the delicate mucus membrane of the throat and lungs in a congested condition, which BOSCHEE'S SYRUP gently and quickly heals. For this reason it has been a favorite household remedy for colds, coughs, bronchitis and especially for lung troubles in millions of homes all over the world for the last fifty-eight years, enabling the patient to obtain a good night's rest, free from coughing with easy expectoration in the morning. You can buy BOSCHEE'S SYRUP wherever medicines are sold.—Adv.

Big Paper Mill Planned

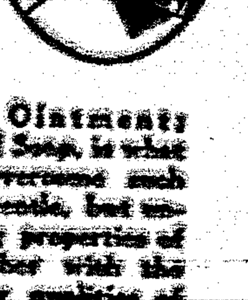
It is expected that the world's largest paper mill is planned for [illegible] [illegible]. It is to have 2,000 tons capacity and will utilize timber falls on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] horse power, and the largest [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the St. Lawrence.

Education May Cost More

If the movement to have all children of fourteen remain at school at fifteen is successful the additional cost will be [illegible] a year.

Education teaches the grammar, but reading, good company and reflection must finish him.

Have a complexion that everyone admires



No matter how beautiful your features are, you cannot be truly attractive with a rough blotchy, gray-looking skin.

Resinol Ointment aided by Resinol Soap, is what you need to overcome such troubles. The gentle, but unusually cleansing properties of the soap, together with the soothing, healing qualities of the ointment, make the Resinol products ideal for any skin. All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Ointment. Use them regularly for a few days and watch your complexion improve.

RESINOL

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

THE NEWS extends best wishes to all for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Attorney A. H. Hudspeth went to Santa Fe this week. He may return tomorrow.

Ray, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. E Armstrong, has been here during the holidays with his parents. He lives in California.

Miss Noda May Igo returned from her holiday visit in Oklahoma, and resumed her duties in school here.

Mrs. Merijildo Gonzales, Capitan, spent the holidays with her sister, Mrs. B. Gallegos and family of this place.

Superintendent J. M. Helm of the local schools returned the first of the week from Alamogordo, where he had spent the Christmas holidays.

Harry Dixon, for many years dispatcher here, but after the merger transferred to El Paso, has been promoted to chief dispatcher at that point.

Fred Neighbouer was in from his ranch on the mal pais Wednesday. He says his section has had but little snow, but had its share of cold weather.

A. D. Brownfield, receiver of the Exchange and Lincoln State Banks, returned last night from El Paso, where he enjoyed his holiday vacation with his family.

Louise Sweet, who has been with the home folks during the holidays, will return to El Paso Sunday to re-enter the Girls School in that city the following day.

Professor and Mrs M I Hunt have returned from Alamogordo where they spent their Christmas vacation with a daughter. Prof Hunt is teaching at Lincoln, and Mrs. Hunt is teaching in one of the schools.

Miss Helen Ellerson, who resigned her position here with the schools, on account of ill health, has entered a sanatorium in El Paso, according to the Alamogordo News.

Miss Mary Fritz, county superintendent elect, came over from Capitan Tuesday. She will be on hand to assume her duties as superintendent when the change takes place Monday.

Mrs Zoe Glassmire and little son returned Monday from Lawrence, Kansas, where they had spent the holidays with their mother and other members of the Doering family.

B. H. Horton is the new trainmaster here, having succeeded J. P. Nash, the latter assuming a similar position at Tucumcari. Mr Horton was in the dispatcher's office here a number of years, and his return is welcomed by many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Flores and baby, and Mrs. Flores' sister, Miss Alacia Chavez, came in last week from Mountainair to spend the holidays with the Benino Gallegos family. Mr. Flores is a brother of Benino. They will return to Mountainair tomorrow.

Crystal Theatre

W. T. Sterling, Manager

Sat., Jan. 3—"Tea with a Kick," an all-star cast (Pathe).
Comedy, "Backfire."

Tues. 6—"Wild Bill Hickock," with Bill Hart, Famous Players

Fri., Jan. 9—"Loyal Lives," with Mary Carr (Vitagraph).

Sat., Jan. 10—"Harbor Lights."

NO MEAT ORDERS will be taken between 10:30 a. m. and 3:30 p.m. Mayer's Grocery.

Three Murder Trials at Alamogordo

Alamogordo, Dec. 30.—Three murder trials, involving prominent citizens of Otero and Lincoln counties, are scheduled for the term of court which opens here January 5, with Judge Edwin Mechem presiding.

One in which Sam Lewis, prominent stockman of Otero county, is charged with slaying Dee Wilburn in a dispute over public land.

Another in which Demson Lewis, a young stockman of the Crow Flat country, is charged with killing Lem Tanner in a dispute arising at the Tanner water-tank.

The third comes to Otero county on a change of venue from Lincoln county.

Hunt Hobbs, Tom Simer and Will Titsworth are charged with the murder of Bob Hurt. Hurt was shot from ambush two years ago, near Capitan.

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

One Cent Postcards May Be Discontinued

Washington, Dec. 29.—Two penny postcard is doomed if recommendations of the postoffice for revising postal rates are accepted by congress.

Hearings are now being held here before the congressional committee considering the Sterling bill, which would authorize increased postal rates so that the post office can grant a $68,000,000 pay increase to employes.

Nearly half a cent is lost on every postcard handled, it was revealed by the experts from the post office, testifying before the committee. Postmaster General New would increase the price of postal cards to one and one half cents and would have stamps of that fractional denomination printed for postcards.

New Year's Greetings

The Spirit of this Joyful Holiday Season gives us a keener appreciation of old associations, and our cordial relations with you prompt us to extend to you our very best wishes for

A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

Ziegler Bros.

Pre-Inventory Sale of Silks

Starting MONDAY, Dec. 29

We will give you an opportunity to purchase the best quality of

Satin, Messalines, Taffeta, Canton Crepe and Crepe-back Satin,

in various shades at less than cost.

Ziegler Bros.

Universal Providers. CARRIZOZO, N. M. Established 1886

Big Reductions on Everything

All Wool Suits for Men and Young Men at Greatly Reduced Prices

Walk-Over and other Shoes

All Styles at a little more than cost.

Men's Unions
"Wright's Spring Needle"
All Wool
Wool Mixed
and Heavy Cotton

Boy's Unions
Winter Weight Unions
and
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose
in "Worthmore" brand.

Ladies
Silk Hose in Leading Shades
in
"Worthmore" brand
$1.50 to $2.50 a pair

Boys' Clothing
We are Offering a Special Discount of 25 per cent on all Boy's Winter Suits.

10 to 20 per cent off Everything

Save Money by Buying Now

Carrizozo Trading Co.

Carrizozo, New Mex.

Chamber of Commerce Holds Meeting

(Club Reporter)

The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday evening at the court house was very enthusiastic and, considering the cold weather, the attendance was very good.

The report of the committee on the constitution and by-laws was given and adopted by the chamber.

A membership drive is contemplated and every member urged to obtain one new member. If every citizen in this community will get into this organization it will help this town to be a better town.

There were many important committees appointed by the president, Mr. H. B. Hamilton, one of which is the Good Roads Committee. The chairman, Mr. J. B. French deserves much credit for the manner in which he and other members of his committee have helped Carrizozo to be benefited by the Corona and Oscuro Roads Project.

There are many other opportunities presenting themselves where organized effort alone can pull things our way. Let's lay aside our petty prejudices and make our slogan: EVERY WORD A BOOST FOR CARRIZOZO!

One thing for the liver—it rattles before it strikes.

Germany Issues Defi

Berlin, Dec. 30.—A challenge to the allies to "lay their cards on the table" regarding continued occupation of Cologne and allegations of Germany's failure to disarm, was voiced by Foreign Minister Stresemann in a statement to foreign press representatives.

Stresemann urged the allies not to overtax Germany's patience lest the peace of Europe be shattered.

MAYER'S CASH GROCERY

Groceries

Try Our
PUTTMAN BUTTER-NUT BREAD, 15c
CAKES & DOUGHNUTS
Tuesdays Thursdays Saturdays

PICKLES.—All Kinds.—Bulk, Bottles and Cans.
Our Stuffed Pickles are Fine

Phone 6

MAYER'S CASH GROCERY

CLASSIFIED

SWEET MILK—2 bottles a day. Phone 139F2.—Rustin's Dairy.

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

See the Christmas Displays in the Stores; now is the time to do your Christmas Shopping.

When you want coal or wood, call the Taylor Fuel yard and receive prompt service; phone 41.

Get your Kodaks, Films, Etc at Ralland Bros.

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

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

RAW FURS.—We have the best Eastern connections with Fur Houses, and are prepared to give you the market price for your furs.—ZIEGLER BROS.

Fresh Sun-Maid and Seedless Raisins; 15-oz. pkgs. 2 for 35c., at C. D. Mayer's.

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

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

PIANO FOR SALE—In good condition; price very reasonable; see Mrs. H. Hamilton for terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
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FIRE INSURANCE
NOTARY PUBLIC
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LINCOLN ABSTRACT & INVESTMENT TRUST
PHONE 29 CARRIZOZO, N. M.
ABSTRACTS—ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE