

CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

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COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Will Open at Capitan On the First Monday of Next September

STRONG CORPS OF TEACHERS

Equipment for Work of This School Unsurpassed for Number of Students

The Lincoln County High School at Capitan will enter upon its second year of service with the opening of the Capitan schools on Monday, September 7th, 1914. The enrollment in the county high school will this year be considerably greater than last year. Most of last year's pupils have already indicated their intention to enter again this year and these with a number of new students who have already made arrangements to attend this year will make the enrollment on the opening day greater than last year's total. A number of prospective students are as yet undecided but some of these will no doubt enroll and as there are always a few late enrollments the prospects for a much larger attendance than last year are very bright. The board of directors and friends of the school are much gratified with the interest manifested in the school by students of high school grade throughout the county.

The board of directors have selected a very strong and thoroughly qualified corps of teachers. Chas. L. Shreck, B. Ped, and M. Ped, has been re-employed as superintendent for a term of two years. Superintendent Shreck has had twelve years experience in teaching and school supervision. For six years he has been in school work in New Mexico, for four years of the six in Lincoln county, and he is thoroughly conversant not only with school work and school methods in general, but with local conditions and needs as well. He has had both normal and college training and is the holder of a professional life certificate and a normal institute conductor's certificate. In addition to his regular work in the schools as teacher and superintendent he has for three summers done summer institute work, once as instructor in county institute, and for the last two summers as instructor in the New Mexico normal university summer school, at Las Vegas, where he has made an enviable reputation for high scholarship and teaching ability.

Chesley H. Thomason has been re-employed as assistant principal and teacher of manual training and Spanish and assistant in mathematics. Mr. Thomas is a young man of excellent character and good education, with thorough training in the lines he is to teach. While he has not had much experience in teaching his work in the county high school, last year was such as to give the best of satisfaction and to demonstrate fully that he is a teacher of high ability. His re-employment adds a distinct element of strength to the teaching corps and one that will make for further and continued progress.

Mrs. Mary A. Anderson is a new

member of the corps of teacher. Mrs. Anderson is a lady of culture, refinement, and broad education and comes with the very highest recommendations. She has had fifteen years experience as a teacher. She is especially well qualified to teach commercial branches and domestic science and art, which will be her work in the high school. Her training for the commercial work has been especially thorough and as she has several years successful experience in teaching these branches in business colleges and

commercial school the board feels no hesitancy in saying that the county high school will be able through her to offer training in shorthand, typewriting, and book-keeping fully equivalent to that given in the standard business school.

EQUIPMENT

In the matter of equipment for work in domestic science, manual training, and commercial branches the county high school compares very favorably with the larger city high schools of the state. While some of the larger schools surpass in amount of equipment few if any are better equipped for the number of students attending than is the county high school. The equipment already on hand, or provided for, is of the very best grade and is sufficient in amount to meet fully the needs of the school for the coming year at least—probably more fully than the greater equipment of the larger schools will meet their much greater enrollment. In the manual training department the individual and general equipment is sufficient for a class of eight boys working at one time. By working in three divisions 24 students can be accommodated in this department. The domestic science equipment already installed will accommodate the same number of girls—and at a slight expense can be made to accommodate ten or twelve girls at one time or from 30 to 36 girls in all by working in three divisions or 40 to 48 working in four divisions. The equipment of the school also includes a first class sewing machine for the girls' classes in domestic art, two type writers for the use of commercial classes, a laboratory cabinet and set of chemicals for the science work, and a complete small printing plant capable of turning out good job work or a small school paper.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

The term "course of instruction" or simply "course" has two distinct but related and generally accepted meanings. In the first place the term is used to represent a complete plan of studies extending over a period of years and having a definite end in view, as a college preparatory course, a course of law, etc. In the second place the term represents a single study usually taken for a period of one school year or less as a semester or term. Thus one speaks in this latter sense of course in algebra, a course in Spanish, etc. A "course" or

(Concluded on page five)

MRS. GUMM THANKED

Members of Institute Fully Appreciate Her Valuable Services

M'CURDY'S UNTIRING EFFORTS

In Behalf of Teachers Make Their Stay Here a Very Pleasant One

The meeting of the Lincoln County Teachers' Institute, which closed a two weeks' session here last Saturday, was in every way a successful and helpful gathering of the educators of this county. It was largely attended there being thirty teachers participating in the daily sessions. There is not the slightest doubt but that the institute just closed will be productive of much good in the way of a professional uplift among the teachers of the county. The very best advantages possible were afforded by our loyal county superintendent and interested city principal, and the appreciation of the members is most expressively voiced in the following resolutions, passed by the body before adjournment:

We, the members of the Lincoln County Teachers' Institute, respectfully submit the following resolutions: Be it resolved

That we extend Mr. Joseph S. Hofer of Tucumcari who has so ably and earnestly labored with and for us, our heartfelt thanks.

That we offer to Miss Jean Forsyth of Silver City our sincere gratitude for the efficient, systematic and interesting manner in which the primary methods and construction work were presented.

That our fellow-teacher, Mr. Andrew McCurdy of Carrizozo, be voted our sincere thanks for his earnest and untiring efforts in our behalf throughout the session of the institute.

That we petition the authorities to endeavor to secure the services of these superior educators for next year's institute in Lincoln county.

That we believe in the power of industrial education for the development of our state and appreciate the progress made along that line through the instrumentality of our public schools; therefore we thank Supervisor Manette Harris of Santa Fe, and Prof. T. W. Conway of State College, for their instructive and inspiring addresses, and invite their presence whenever that may be possible.

That our energetic and enterprising county superintendent, Mrs. W. L. Gumm, be tendered a unanimous vote for her untiring efforts to make our stay both pleasant and profitable, providing so bountifully, as she did, the necessary material for successful work and for the spirit of genuine interest which she has ever manifested in all of our activities.

That we gratefully recognize the generosity of the school board of the Carrizozo district in tendering the use of the school building and equipment; thereby greatly facilitating the work of the present session.

That the faculty, pupils and

friends of the Carrizozo school be sincerely thanked for the enjoyable program and delightful refreshment of Saturday evening, August 1.

That we make known our gratitude to the citizens of Carrizozo in general for the many considerations shown us during our sojourn in their midst.

That a copy of these resolutions be submitted for publication to each of the county papers, to the New Mexico Journal of Education, and spread upon the minutes of the Lincoln County Teachers' association.

Mrs. C. E. Hulbert,
Mrs. Sam H. Nickels,
Miss Edith H. Wells,
George E. Cardwell.

Miss Ola Brock, one of the new teachers employed in the local school for the coming term, spent Saturday in town viewing the situation and getting a general outline of the duties she will be expected to perform. Miss Brock left Saturday evening to spend the rest of her vacation in her Ohio home, returning the first week in September to take charge of the third and the fourth grades.

Mrs. Ethel Jewett, head of the English department in the high school, left Monday morning to visit North Carolina relatives. She will return to her duties at the beginning of school.

Jos. S. Hofer of Tucumcari, who conducted the recent institute, left Saturday night in company with Mrs. W. L. Gumm for Santa Fe to attend a special meeting of the state board of education and a meeting of the archaeological institute.

Miss Jean Forsyth left for Oklahoma City Friday evening. Miss Forsyth is a member of the faculty of the Silver City normal, and her very able work in the institute just closed met with hearty appreciation from the teachers of Lincoln county.

DEATH OF MRS. HALEY

Mrs. Jennie M. Haley, wife of John A. Haley, postmaster and editor of the Carrizozo News, died at her home in this city last Sunday morning at 4:35 o'clock. The funeral services were held at the M. E. church Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock. Rev. John W. Hendrix, the pastor, officiating. The pallbearers were A. J. Rolland, J. B. Garven, J. E. Kimball, W. M. Ferguson, E. C. Lohr and J. B. French. Interment in the local cemetery. Jennie May Leannet was born on the Ruidoso, this county, March 31, 1870, and was united in marriage to John A. Haley at Lincoln, N. M., May 5, 1897. To this union there were born four children, two of whom, Loren and Aileen, aged 13 and 7 years, respectively, survive the mother, while two have passed to the silent precincts of the After-Whites. Besides the two little ones and the bereaved father and husband, Mrs. Haley leaves her mother, three sisters and two brothers, all of whom, with the exception of one brother, were with her in her last hours.

A good woman has gone from us forever. May her sleep be sweet.

TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES

Manager McQuillan will supply his customers here with revised telephone directories about the 10th of September.

HANDS IT TO ALAMO

Home Team Defeats Jolly Visitors In Interesting Game Sunday

NO RUNS AFTER FATAL THIRD

Score of 6 to 2 Tells Story of Gem City Club's First Beating

If I saw a purple river flowing up a requeret hill,

Or an alligator climb a spinach tree
Singing Esperanto sonnets to a
cross eyed whip-poor-will,
It would fail to hand a single thrill
to me.

If I saw an oyster tango or a lobster
do the bear,
Or a walrus eating bouillon with a
knife,

I would firmly beat it yonder, pausing
not awhile to stare,
For I've seen the only wonder in
this life!

Oh, I've seen the only wonder that
this life may now afford,
And additional phenomena is slag:
For I've slipped a silent stare
To the score-book and saw there—
The "Alamo" couldn't locate the
home bag!

Well, it was a good game, anyway—
really, a good game.

To be sure the result was to be expected and was not a surprise to any one—not even the boys from Alamogordo. They really had no idea of winning, but they had faint hopes of breaking a little bit nearer even than they did; and it may be said that if the visitors had had a little highlife on one or two of the players the score might have been a tie, and the name of Arkansaw remained unchanged.

It was in the third that all the damage was done; and after that neither side was able to drag a man across the home plate, Haynes for the visitors and Dolan for the home doing excellent work on the mound. The support of the Carrizozo twirler was good at all times, while Haynes, particularly in the third, was not accorded that clear headed, shoulder-to-shoulder friendship which is very necessary when a bunch of real stickers are up for slaughter. The barring of the home team was below the average, but was sufficient to demonstrate that they knew how—and wallop Alamo.

To Mr. "Phoebe" Guthrie and Mr. "Sweeney" Walters, the first two up for Alamo, is accorded the only runs the visitors nailed down. And they were the two first batters called. But after that the gloom became so dense that not another yearning student was permitted to look upon the home plate with a triumphant lamp. No—Dolan said a couple would be plenty; that would take the sting out of the defeat, and the aspirants for diamond honors would feel that they had done something. And then, too, "Phoebe" is well known here, where he has lived and mixed it with the boys, and he was allowed to trot around the bases for a grant and salute because he is a good fellow—and a promising ball player.

This was Alamogordo's eighth game this season and was their first trip to the negative column. The score was 6 to 2 in favor of the home team.

The MYSTERY OF MARY

By Grace Livingston Hill Lutz

AUTHOR OF "MARCIA SCHUYLER," "PHYBIE DEANE," "DAWN OF THE MORNING" ETC.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY TRAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Tyron Dunham, just alighted from a train, is approached by a beautiful girl who asks his protection. She is in fear of pursuit, but declines to give the cause of her distress. Dunham takes her to his home and in the absence of his mother and sister borrows a hat and cloak for her. He takes her to a dinner party at the home of a friend and gives her name as Mary Remington.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"We shall simply keep you playing until you drop from weariness," she announced ecstatically, when the last wailing, sobbing, soothing chord had died away; and the other ladies murmured, "How delightful!" and whispered their approval.

The girl smiled and rippled into a Chopin Valse, under cover of which those who cared to could talk in low tones. Afterwards the musician dashed into the brilliant movement of a Beethoven Sonata.

It was just as she was beginning Rubinstein's exquisite tone portrait, Kamennoi-Ostrow, that the gentlemen came in.

Tyron Dunham had had his much desired talk with the famous judge, but it had not been about law.

They had been drawn together by mutual consent, each discovering that the other was watching the young stranger as she left the dining room.

"She is charming," said the old man, smiling into the face of the younger.

"Is she an intimate friend?"

"I—I hope so," stammered Dunham. "That is, I should like to have her consider me so."

"Ah!" said the old man, looking deep into the other's eyes with a kindly smile, as if he were recalling pleasant experiences of his own. "You are a fortunate fellow. I hope you may succeed in making her think so. Do you know, she interests me more than most young women, and in some way I cannot disconnect her with an occurrence which happened in my office this afternoon."

The young man showed a deep interest in the matter, and the judge told the story again, this time more in detail.

They drew a little apart from the rest of the men. The host, who had been warned by his wife to give young Dunham an opportunity to talk with the judge, saw that her plans were succeeding admirably.

When the music began in the other room the judge paused a moment to listen, and then went on with his story.

"There is a freight elevator just opposite that left door of my office, and somehow I cannot but think it had something to do with the girl's disappearance, although the door was closed and the elevator was down on the cellar floor all the time, as nearly as I can find out."

The young man asked eager questions, feeling in his heart that the story might in some way explain the mystery of the young woman in the other room.

"Suppose you stop in the office tomorrow," said the judge. "Perhaps you'll get a glimpse of her, and then bear me out in the statement that she's like your friend. By the way, who is making such exquisite music? Suppose we go and investigate. Mr. Bowman, will you excuse us if we follow the ladies? We are anxious to hear the music at closer range."

The other men rose and followed. The girl did not pause or look up as they came in, but played on, while the company listened with the most rapt and wondering look. She was playing with an empressment which would not fall to command attention.

Tyron Dunham, standing just behind the judge, was transfixed with amazement. That this delicate girl could bring forth such an entrancing volume of sound from the instrument was a great surprise. That she was so exquisite an artist filled him with a kind of intoxicating elation—it was as though she belonged to him.

At last she played Liszt's brilliant Hungarian Rhapsody, her slender hands taking the tremendous chords and octave runs with a precision and rapidity that seemed inspired. The final crash came in a shower of liquid jewels of sound, and then she turned to look at him, her one friend in that company of strangers. He could see that she had been facing under a heavy strain. Her face looked weary and flushed, and her eyes were brilliant with feverish excitement. Those eyes seemed to be pleading with him now to set her free from the kindly scrutiny of these good-hearted, curious strangers. They gathered about her in delight, peering their questions and praise upon her.

"Where did you study? With some great master, I am sure. Tell us all about yourself. We are dying to know, and will sit at your feet with great delight while you discourse."

Tyron Dunham interrupted these disquieting questions, by drawing his watch from his pocket with apparent hasty remembrance, and giving a well feigned exclamation of dismay.

"I'm sorry, Mrs. Bowman; it is too bad to interrupt this delightful evening," he apologized; "but I'm afraid if Miss Remington feels that she must take the next train, we shall have to make all possible speed. Miss Remington, can you get your wraps on in three minutes? Our carriage is probably at the door now."

With a look of relief, yet keeping up her part of dismay over the lateness of the hour, the girl sprang to her feet, and hurried away to get her wraps, in spite of her protesting hostess. Mrs. Bowman was held at bay with sweet expressions of gratitude for the pleasant entertainment. The great black picture hat was settled becomingly on the small head, the black cloak thrown over her gown, and the gloves fitted on hurriedly to hide the fact that they were too large.

"And whom did you say you studied with?" asked the keen hostess, determined to be able to tell how great a guest she had harbored for the evening.

"Oh, is Mr. Dunham calling me, Mrs. Bowman? You will excuse me for hurrying off, won't you? And it has been so lovely of you to ask me—perfectly delightful to find friends this way when I was a stranger."

She hurried toward the stairway and down the broad steps, and the hostess had no chance but to follow her.

The other guests crowded out into the hall to bid them good-by and to tell the girl how much they had enjoyed the music. Mrs. Bowman lingered upon kissing the smooth cheek of the young musician, and whispered in her ear: "You play very nicely, my dear. I should like to hear you again some time." The kindness in her tone almost brought a rush of tears to the eyes of the weary, anxious girl.

CHAPTER III.

Dunham hurried her off amid the good-bys of the company, and in a moment more they were shut into the semi-darkness of the four-wheeler and whirled from the too hospitable door.

As soon as the door was shut, the girl began to tremble.

"Oh, we ought not to have done that!" she exclaimed with a shiver of

recollection. "They were so very kind. It was dreadful to impose upon them. But—you were not to blame. It was my fault. It was very kind of you."

"We did not impose upon them!" he exclaimed peremptorily. "You are my friend, and that was all that we claimed. For the rest, you have certainly made good. Your wonderful music! How I wish I might hear more of it some time!"

The carriage paused to let a trolley pass, and a strong ardent heat in upon the two. A passing stranger peered curiously at them, and the girl shrank back in fear. It was momentary, but the minds of the two were brought back to the immediate necessities of the occasion.

"Now, what may I do for you?" asked Dunham in a quiet, business-like tone, as if it were his privilege and right to do all that was to be done.

"I have not been able to do much thinking. It required all my wits to act with the present. But I know that I must not be any further trouble to you. You have done more already than anyone could expect. If you can have the carriage stop in some quiet, out-of-the-way street where I shall not be noticed, I will get out and relieve you. If I hadn't been so frightened at first, I should have had more sense than to burden you this way. I hope some day I shall be able to repay your kindness, though I fear it is too great ever to repay."

"Please don't talk in that way," said he protestingly. "It has been a pleasure to do the little that I have done, and you have more than repaid it by the delight you have given me and my friends. I could not think of leaving you until you are out of your trouble, and if you will only give me a little hint of how to help, I will do my utmost for you. Are you quite sure you were followed? Don't you think you could trust me enough to tell me a little more about the matter?"

"So I did," confessed the young man. "I didn't think you had time to get down yet. Well, you found me anyhow, Harkness."

The boy took the silver given him, touched his hat, and sauntered off. "You see," explained Dunham, "it wasn't exactly the thing for you to be traveling without a bit of baggage. I thought it might help them to trace you if you really were being followed. So I took the liberty of phoning over to the clubhouse and telling the boy to bring down the suitcase that I left there yesterday. I don't exactly know what's in it. I had the man pack it and send it down to me, thinking I might stay all night at the club. Then I went home, after all, and forgot to take it along. It probably hasn't anything very appropriate for a lady's costume, but there may be a hair-brush and some soap and handkerchiefs. And, anyhow, if you'll accept it, it'll be something for you to hitch on to. One feels a little lost even for one night without a rag one can call one's own except a Pullman towel. I thought it

"She shuddered visibly. 'Forgive me,' he murmured. 'I see it distresses you. Of course it is unpleasant to confide in an utter stranger. I will not ask you to tell me. I will try to think for you. Suppose we go to the station and get you a ticket to somewhere. Have you any preference? You can trust me not to tell anyone where you have gone, can you not?' There was a kind rebuke in his tone, and her eyes, as she lifted them to his face, were full of tears. 'Oh, I do trust you!' she cried, distressed. 'You must not think that, but—you do not understand.' Then she added suddenly: 'But I cannot buy a ticket. I have no money with me, and I—'

"Don't think of that for an instant. I will gladly supply your need. A little loan should not distress you."

"But I do not know when I shall be able to repay it," she faltered, "unless—she hastily drew off her glove and slipped a glittering ring from her finger—'unless you will let this pay for it. I do not like to trouble you so, but the stone is worth a good deal.'"

"Indeed," he protested, "I couldn't think of taking your ring. Let me do this. It is such a small thing. I shall never miss it. Let it rest until you are out of your trouble, at least."

"Please!" she insisted, holding out the ring. "I shall get right out of this carriage unless you do."

"But perhaps some one gave you the ring, and you are attached to it."

"My father," she answered briefly, "and he would want me to use it this way." She pressed the ring into his hand almost impatiently.

"I will keep it until you want it again," he said kindly.

"You need not do that, for I shall not claim it," she declared. "You are at liberty to sell it. I know it is worth a good deal."

"I shall certainly keep it until I am sure you do not want it yourself," he repeated. "Now let us talk about this journey of yours. We are almost at the station. Have you any preference as to where you go? Have you friends to whom you could go?"

She shook her head.

"There are trains to New York every hour almost."

"Oh, no!" she gasped in a frightened tone.

"And to Washington often."

"I should rather not go to Washington," she breathed again.

"Pittsburgh, Chicago?" he hazarded.

"Chicago will do," she asserted with relief. Then the carriage stopped before the great station.

He hurried her through the station and up to the ladies' waiting room, where he found a quiet corner and a large rocking-chair, in which he placed her so that she might look out of the great window upon the panorama of the evening street, and yet be thoroughly screened from all intruding glances by the big leather and brass screen of the "ladies' bootblack."

He was gone fifteen minutes, during which the girl sat quietly in her chair, yet alert, every nerve strained. At any moment the mass of faces she was watching might reveal one whom she dreaded to see, or a detective might place his hand upon her shoulder with a quiet "Come with me."

When Dunham came back, the nervous start she gave showed him how tense and anxious had been her mind. He studied her lovely face under the great hat, and noted the dark shadows beneath her eyes. He felt that he must do something to relieve her. It was unbearable to him that this young girl should be adrift, friendless, and apparently a victim to some terrible fear.

Drawing up a chair beside her, he began talking about her ticket.

"You must remember I was utterly at your mercy," she smiled sadly. "I simply had to let you help me."

"I should be glad to pay double for the pleasure you have given me in allowing me to help you," he said. Just at that moment a boy in a blue uniform planted a sole-leather suitcase at his feet, and exclaimed: "Here you are, Mr. Dunham. Had a fierce time finding you. Thought you said you would be by the elevator door."

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GRAIN TO STOP GOLD OUTFLOW.

Expect 75,000,000 Bushels Will Be Sent to European Nations.

Washington.—Gold shipments to Europe are practically at an end for this year, in the opinion of George E. Roberts, director of the mint.

Recently, Roberts said the excellent grain crop in this country, coupled with the bad crop conditions in Europe, would soon swing the balance of trade back toward the United States and check the outward movement of gold.

This prediction was realized and the exchange rate had fallen to a point where the further exportation of gold would be unprofitable, and it seems unlikely that Paris will make further inroads upon the United States' supply of gold.

July and August promise to be record months for wheat exportations. St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago have reported great sales of wheat to be exported. Engagements for September and October are also reported. It is estimated that at least 75,000,000 bushels of winter wheat will be exported this month and next.

HOME TRADE IS \$40,000,000,000.

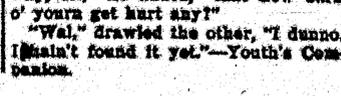
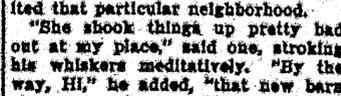
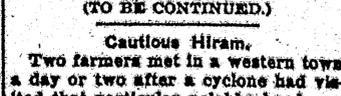
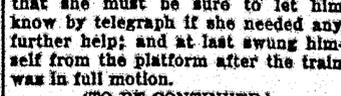
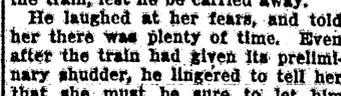
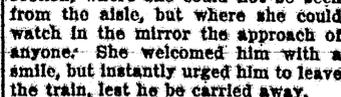
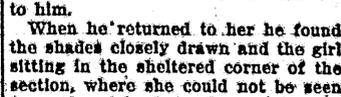
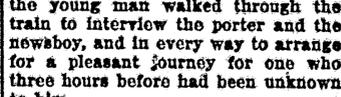
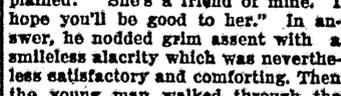
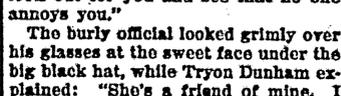
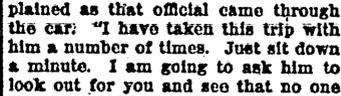
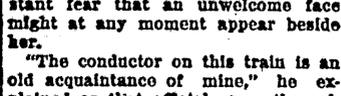
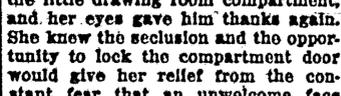
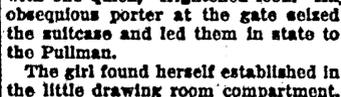
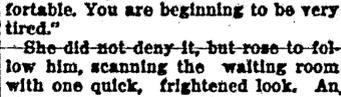
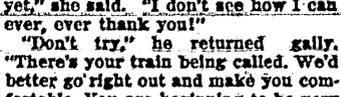
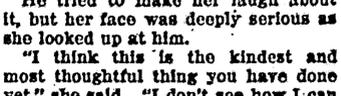
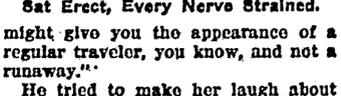
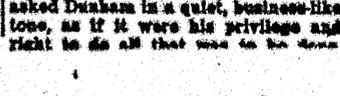
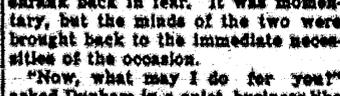
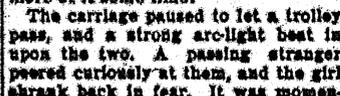
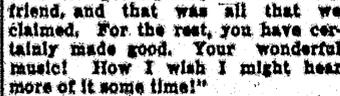
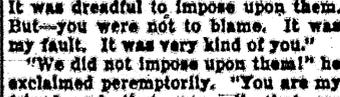
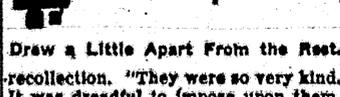
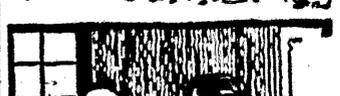
Secretary Redfield Plans Stimulation of Export Trade.

Washington.—Although a world leader in the interchange of products among its own people, the United States' foreign trade is far short of its immediate possibilities. Such is the conclusion of officials of the Department of Commerce after a study of the statistical abstract of the United States for 1913. American home trade at present is estimated at about \$40,000,000,000, which is equal to the international exchanges of the world and approximately ten times the value of its own foreign trade, now valued at \$4,000,000,000.

The abstract shows that the present American export trade of \$2,500,000,000 represents about \$25 per capita. A per capita basis equal to that of Argentina, it says, would raise American export power to \$5,000,000,000 and one equal to that of Belgium would bring its exports to \$10,000,000,000 a year, while its aggregate of foreign trade, when upon a per capita basis as large as Canada's, would be considerably over \$13,000,000,000.

The United States' commercial power and its strong international power is further emphasized in the abstract. It shows that the United States, with 253,000 miles of railway, possesses one-third of the world's total. It leads in the mileage of its telegraph lines, performs more than one-third of the world's mail service on its own routes, while its public debt of \$1,000,000,000 is less than that of Italy, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Germany, Australia, Japan, Great Britain and is less than one-sixth that of France and one-fourth that of Russia.

In the period since 1870 farm products rose in value from \$2,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 a year; the coal output from less than 30,000,000 to 500,000,000 long tons; copper from \$12,500 to 500,000 tons; pig iron from 2,000,000 to 31,000,000 tons; petroleum from 221,000,000 to 9,250,000,000 gallons, and manufacturers from \$4,000,000,000 to over \$20,000,000,000.



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BIG U. S. FLEET FORCED TO PLAY SECOND FIDDLE

Officers at Vera Cruz Outranked
by the British.

HAVE NO ADMIRAL IN NAVY

Mexico Situation Calls Attention to
Policy by Which American Prestige
is Sacrificed—Clash at Port
Narrowly Averted.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Mobilizing the Atlantic fleet off Vera Cruz has disclosed an astounding situation in the American navy, says James B. Wood in Chicago Daily News. With the largest fleet this nation has ever assembled for active service, one of the largest any nation has ever had in one port, its commanding rear admiral is outranked because of seniority by the British rear admiral, whose entire command has been from one to three small cruisers, representing not one-twentieth of the strength of the American battleships.

In the event of any united action Rear Admiral Craddock of the royal navy would command. Unless there should be special agreement between the British and United States governments the entire American naval forces would be under his orders.

Washington, by which is meant congress and the national administration, this and preceding ones—is responsible for the situation. With all its claims as a world power, with a \$120,000,000



Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow.

a year navy, including the largest superdreadnaughts of any nation, the American officers in foreign waters are usually outranked by those of other nations because America has neither admirals nor vice-admirals. Its highest rank is rear admiral, except the grade of admiral of the navy, which is held by George Dewey. His duties are seldom on sea, and the rank goes out when he goes.

In Mexico's waters the situation already has threatened serious consequences. Rear Admiral Craddock and Rear Admiral Fletcher were on the verge of friction at Vera Cruz, but the British government diplomatically advised Craddock to waive his rights of precedence.

Before the Mexican situation assumed its serious phases Great Britain, with customary alertness in affairs international, assured itself of having

the ranking officer among the navies of the world that might come here.

As soon as the United States Atlantic fleet started to assemble at Vera Cruz, Admiral Craddock, in the West Indies, was ordered to proceed at all speed to this spot. As soon as he arrived on the cruiser Essex, flying a rear admiral's flag, he was the ranking officer in port. In case of any concerted move by the world powers he would have commanded, and Great Britain with its one cruiser—now the cruisers Berwick and Lancaster have joined the Essex—would have dominated the situation.

"Rather technical," says the layman. True, but in affairs of the sea and nations rules of precedence are strict. Consequences have been serious and far-reaching from a similar situation.

In the time of the Boxer uprising in China, when the allied powers landed their forces to restore order, it was believed that Captain McCalla, an American campaigner of long experience in China, would command. But Great Britain, with foresight in 1900, just as today, had hurried Vice-Admiral Seymour to the scene of action. He outranked the other officers. Great Britain wanted to dominate the situation. Vice-Admiral Seymour surprised everybody by going ashore and taking command himself. To the Chinese from mandarin down to coolie—Great Britain was the ruling power. American naval officers on the Asiatic station say that the opinion formed then continues.

Among officers of the American navy whose duties take them on a continuous round of foreign capitals, there is constant embarrassment. Almost invariably the American trails after the British, German, Austrian, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Russian, Japanese, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek, Turkish, Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean, Peruvian, Chinese.

All outrank him. All have vice-admirals and most of them full grade admirals. Foreign war vessels which come into Vera Cruz today salute the British colors first, steaming silently past the rows of American ships, some of them as large as all three "limoys," as the Britishers are called.

Native Mexico sees Mexico also pays respect to the British. If America had admirals or even vice-admirals in command of its imposing fleets, the situation might be reversed.

In the Atlantic fleet along the east coast of Mexico, centered at Vera Cruz, are six rear admirals. All are of equal rank, but hold precedence according to the date of their promotion. The commanding organization, according to precedence among the rear admirals consequently is:

Charles J. Badger, commander-in-chief Atlantic fleet, March 8, 1911.

Cameron McR. Winslow, commanding special service squadron, September 14, 1911.

Frank F. Fletcher, commanding first division, October 17, 1911.

Frank E. Beatty, commanding third division, April 27, 1912.

Clifford J. Boush, commanding second division, March 26, 1913.

Henry T. Mayo, commanding fourth division, June 15, 1913.

In any American commercial organization of the magnitude of the Atlantic fleet there would be an ascending order of ranks, the officers diminishing in number as the rank ascends. In almost any other navy there would be an admiral in command of such a large fleet and two or more vice-admirals and rear admirals in command of each division.

The men in a division of a fleet outnumber those in a brigade of the army. A single ship compares to a regiment in men. In armament it equals three or four regiments of artillery. The smallest battleship has between 800 and 700 men. The entire Twenty-eighth regiment of infantry here has only 550 men. A dreadnaught has between 1,100 and 1,200 men. The Seventh—the largest regiment here—has not 1,000. A battleship is a city in itself—homes and workshops in which the population must be drilled

and, when occasion requires, turned out to fight.

A division consists of five battleships—one of which usually is docked for repairs—and when in fleet organization a varying number of auxiliary cruisers, gunboats, destroyers, colliers and other craft. A fleet of five divisions would be much larger than an army division.

A captain in the navy ranks with a colonel in the army. A rear-admiral ranks with a major-general.

Rear Admiral Farragut after the Civil war was made an admiral. David Porter was made a vice-admiral and on Farragut's death succeeded to the full rank of admiral. The rank of admiral died with Porter.

Appointment of temporary admirals for command of fleets has been suggested. They would always be out-



Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo.

ranked by admirals of other nations because of length of service, as political pressure would be strong to pass the honor around as rapidly as possible.

The result is that the great American navy, which has been built up to hold the nation in a place as a world power, is always at a tactical disadvantage when its commanding officers are forced into back seats by the officers of other nations.

FORTUNE NOT TO CHANGE HIM

Pittsburgh Professor, Now Worth Millions, Won't Quit Work in the Schoolroom.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Prof. E. M. Wollank of the chair of languages at the Pittsburgh Normal, who may be the richest schoolmaster in the United States, will stay in the schoolroom and work, despite his wealth.

Professor Wollank and his son will soon get a \$25,000,000 estate in Berlin. The estate is that of a great-uncle whose will provided that it go to the male descendants of the Wollank line after a certain time. The time has expired and the professor and his son, who is a banker at Delhi, La., are the only heirs.

The possession of at least twelve and a half million dollars will not mean the retirement of the professor, he asserts. He intends to stay in the schoolroom until age retires him. He couldn't be happy elsewhere, he says.

DRILL BORES SQUARE HOLES

Land of Steady Habits Produces Mechanical Novelty Formerly Regarded as Impossible.

New Haven, Conn. — Bridgeport's prominence as a commercial and manufacturing center has brought it still another line of manufacture, which will be commenced in a short time, the manufacture of rotating drills to bore square holes.

A few years ago even scientists would have said that it was absolutely impossible for a rotating tool to bore a true square hole, yet it has been done by the simplest sort of mechanism, which can be attached to any lathe or milling machine.

To describe the drill and its process is somewhat difficult in language adapted to the lay mind not especially versed in mechanical motions. The principle involved is that of moving a triangular shaped drill or cutter in a square master guide, or cam. For boring different sized holes it is necessary only to change the drill, as the master guide is adjustable.

TASTE FOR ADORNMENT

By FRANK M. O'BRIEN.

(Copyright.)

Late in the afternoon of the day that Henry Elton received from the chief bookkeeper a confirmation of his own idea that he had completed his first million, he, Mr. Elton, remembered that he had forgotten something.

"It was just twenty years ago today," he said to one of his partners—and the partner pricked up his ears as if expecting orchestral accompaniment—"that I left Farmerstown.

"It was a day just like this down in Maine, spring in the air, but not so much hellish noise. I haven't been back there since."

"Village turn out to say farewell to young hero?" asked Mr. Henderson, who was the floor member of the brokerage firm and who from experience on the exchange made it a habit to omit superfluous language.

"Nothing like that," replied Elton. "Those who wished I'd make a fortune were those to whom my parents owed bills when they died, just a few weeks before."

"The only on-the-level farewell I got was from Mary Sarre, the neighbor's daughter. She was all of fifteen. I was only seventeen myself; only thirty-seven now, and an old man. And so she's thirty-five, if she's alive."

"Were you strong for her?" inquired Mr. Henderson. It was his coarse way.

He never minced words, even in calling on customers for more margin.

"I think I was," said Elton.

"Why haven't you married her?" pursued the blunt partner.

"I haven't had time," said Elton sharply. "I don't know whether she'd marry me. I don't even know that she's alive."

"That million might have some slight appeal to the lady," said Henderson, "if she is still free and as attractive as of yore. What was her juvenile idea of a triumphal return?"

"She asked me," said Elton slowly and reflectively, "to come back honest and buy her the brooch in the general store."

"Ah, a taste for adornment," commented Henderson. "Nothing beyond your present means, I trust."

"A plain little cameo thing," laughed Elton, "with two faces on it and a square gold band around it. I think old Baxter wanted \$8.75 for it; said the gold was 18-carat. We used to look at it almost every day."

"I think," continued Elton after a pause, "that I'll go to Europe. The market is dull and I'm tired."

"You'd better go to Maine," said Henderson. "Perhaps your chauffeur would consent to drive you there."

Four days later Elton entered Farmerstown in six-cylinder triumph. No one seemed to know him and he was glad of it.

The old church was there, and the old store, with a new garage squatting beside it. Baxter's had not progressed much.

Elton went in, bought three apples and asked to see collar buttons. While he trifled with the buttons he scanned the show case.

He had in his pocket a solitaire worthy of an assistant rajah's bride, but he knew the value of the dramatic and he felt that if—well, if he wanted to say anything important the brooch would be a help.

The brooch was there and it was still \$8.75. Elton bought it.

"I wonder," mused Elton as his car sped toward the house of James Sarre, "just how long that brooch was in the store and how much the loss on it was at compound interest."

Elton was spared the embarrassment of asking for Mary Sarre.

She was coming out of the gate as he neared her father's house.

He saw two things at a glance; that she was unmarried and very poor.

She had aged, but not as he had. Where his lines had formed hard and grim hers were only gentle.

Her father was still living, she told him, but an invalid, and for ten years she had done her best to keep them both, captaining his little village carpentry business and eking out with her roses and hens. But there was no note of complaint in her story.

And, at the end of an hour, he understood what she had tried to make plain to him in the first five minutes. She would not leave her father.

She had looked at the solitaire as she might have looked at some new rose, beautiful, but exotic, and she had flushed warmly when he brought the brooch to view.

For the brooch meant something to her; some part of the twenty years ago. But she would not take it.

"I can't marry you, Henry," she said. "You are too deep in your interests and (this with a trace of gentle irony) I am too deep in mine. If you were poor it might be different. If I have you I must have you all

and always, and my place is here. A rich man could not be happy here and a poor man would have to work with his hands."

"Besides," she continued, "I would want you first to make sure that you are sure."

Elton saw that to repeat his pleadings would be useless.

"If you should change your mind—" he began.

"If you should change yours," she said, with a smile when his sentence halted, "come back." And so he went away.

A week later, on his way to the pier where lay the steamer that was to take him abroad, Elton stopped for a moment at the great shop where he had bought the solitaire.

"Lock it up for me," he said to the renowned Mr. Gunn, head of the gem department, "and while I'm abroad get me a duplicate of this brooch—the finest you can. I'll be back," he said as he hurried out, "in about six weeks."

He was back in New York in a month, summoned by a cable from Henderson, who made it as mild as he could under the circumstances; the said circumstances being that Partner No. 3, head of the bond department, had culminated some secret little excursions into the home and haunts of the very highest finance by wrecking the firm of Henderson & Co., and blowing off the peak of his own inadequate head.

When the last penny had been wrung from every asset, beginning with the seat on the exchange and ending with Elton's motor car, there remained to each living partner just \$422.37. Elton spent the 37 cents on a telegram to Mary Sarre.

"May I come back?" it read.

He knew that the newspapers had told her of the smash.

Then he said good-by to Henderson.

"If we only had a hundred thousand," said Henderson sadly, "we might start all over again. Good luck, old man."

Elton waited in his dismantled apartment for Mary's answer, his luggage packed and ready. The answer came quickly:

"Yes, if you can be content. Did you save the brooch?"

Elton laughed.

He had forgotten the brooch and the duplicate and the solitaire as well.

He would get the brooch on the way to the train, and if the price of the duplicate should be too high for his slender purse he could turn back the diamond.

He knew that she had no great longing for that costly ring.

"I suppose, Mr. Elton, you have come about your duplicate," said the jewel-master. "I have just been showing it to Mr. Morran and telling him about our luck in finding it at the Kansloy sale. We got it for \$2,000, and as you have been a very good customer the commission will be only five per cent."

"I didn't expect to pay nearly so great a price as that," said the stunned Elton.

"If you wish," said Mr. Gunn almost eagerly, "we will dispose of it and without loss to you. To be frank, Mr. Morran is rather keen about it. It is one of the few examples of sixteenth-century cameo work in which the artist was able to use the real oriental sardonxy of the ancients."

"He undoubtedly obtained the stone by using a part of a cameo of the third century or earlier."

Elton looked at his watch. Train time was not far off.

"Sell it to Mr. Morran," he said. "Get the best price you can for me and keep your commission. And if you'll let me have my own brooch and the ring I'll be going."

Gunn disappeared into the private room. He was gone an unreasonably long time, it seemed to Elton.

"I hope you don't mind the liberty I took in allowing Mr. Hunt to examine it," he said on his return. "He is Mr. Morran's expert, you know. They are in the private room now."

"No harm done," said Elton.

"Mr. Morran is a man of quick action," continued Gunn, a bit nervously, "and I'll have to be as blunt as he is. He will give you \$100,000 for the cameo and not ask you anything about its wanderings from the time it left the Vienna museum in 1740."

"I thought," said the hazy Mr. Elton, with a note of suspicion in his voice, "that Mr. Morran's figure was around \$2,200."

"For the copy, yes," said Gunn, "but \$100,000 for this, the Rona gem, the most perfect small cameo of the first century before Christ!"

And he held up the brooch from Baxter's store!

Elton stepped to the window. Out in the sunlit street a pretty Italian girl walked lithely along.

A pair of live chickens swung from her brown hand. Between her dark lips she held the long stem of a red rose.

"Tell Mr. Morran," said Mr. Elton to Mr. Gunn, "that I have promised the Rona cameo to another connoisseur—one who has been waiting for it more than twenty years!"

Girls Boast Many Names

Father, Mother, Callers, Servants, All Have Own Designation for Chinese Young Women.

Detroit.—A Chinese girl does not start life with one name and bear it with her for the rest of her days, as does the member of a Christian family. A fond father will call his baby girl his "Moonbeam," while his son goes under the designation of a "Phoenix," says the Detroit Times. When she begins to run about her mother probably knows her as a "Little Sister." Callers address her as "Little Daughter of the House," and strangers and servants show their respect in the use of "Little Miss."

The Chinese word for an orchid is conveyed by Lan. Girls of many types are all compared to the Queen of Flowers, but they are equally diversified in tastes and occupations, so they are distinguished by words of two syllables, the latter of which is "lan." A Chinese proverb signifies "the words uttered from a heart full of sympathy

have the fragrance of the orchid." As the flower ranks so high in the opinion of the people, it would be difficult to find a sweeter name for a girl.

A "Shy Flower" or a "Sweet Blossom" is a favorite appellation, and the girls' families and friends know them by such fanciful words as Pure Heart, Peace and Modesty coupled with Industry, Faith, Truth or some of the other virtues expected of the women of that Eastern land. Truth, for instance, is sometimes taken as the basis of names, and, with an adjective, becomes a key to the character of the individual to whom it is given. Wang-yan is a girl who does not possess a brother, but one who wishes she had one. If a son is born into the family her name is changed at once, and she becomes the girl who has a brother.

Woman Walks in Sleep. Yonkers, N. Y.—While asleep, Mrs. Chester Parlow walked out of her home in a nightgown and was found half a mile away by her husband.

THE OUTLOOK

O. T. NYE, Editor and Publisher
Published Weekly In The Interest
of Carrizozo and all of Lincoln
County, New Mexico.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1914

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The sudden death of Mrs. John A. Haley early last Sunday morning, came as a distinct shock to the entire community. Only a week prior to her untimely demise she had been an interested visitor to the chautauque at Mountainair, having made the trip with husband overland. Surely, we know not the day nor the hour when we will be called upon to answer to the final summons. To Mr. Haley we extend our most sincere sympathy. He has this year been called upon to carry a load of sorrow greater than the average man. A little over three months ago little Tom, his son, was laid away, from which shock the father has in no way recovered; and now he is called upon to look upon another vacant chair at his fireside. The sorrow of this man is great and the people of this community are one in commiserating him in his hour of unspeakable grief.

The democrats have held their convention and nominated their candidate for the lower house in the state legislature. We know, now where we are at so far as the candidates of the two parties are concerned.

Judge John Y. Hewitt of White Oaks, who is to be the standard bearer for our friends, the democrats, has been in Lincoln county long enough to make it unnecessary for The Outlook to introduce him to our readers. He is known and he is known to be one of the best citizens in the county and in the state. He has been an attorney for a long, long time, he having retired from active practice this spring with a record delightful to look upon and with laurels in staggering profusion. He has had legislative experience in New Mexico, and his friends are in no way ashamed of his record in the territorial council. Neither is the Judge. In fact, Judge Hewitt doesn't permit anything to get into the record which is honorable.

Everybody who knows him is a warm friend and an admirer of Judge Hewitt. And that is one thing that makes it hard for the republicans to find themselves in a position to say "nay, nay," to the Nestor of the Lincoln county bar in the present instance. And if we thought the Judge really cared, it would be decidedly harder; but we feel that he benevolently permitted himself to be made the goat and will think little of the outcome of the election and shed nary a tear over the defeat he is anticipating.

When it is understood that the

democrats tried out several last Saturday, begging them to take the nomination for representative, and were refused by one after another until they began to feel that there was nothing left but endorse Clemente Hightower, the republican nominee, it may be seen that the party in this county feels that they are pursuing a very slim ray of hope. In fact, Judge Hewitt had positively refused the honor which his friends were endeavoring to thrust upon him, and only out of the goodness of his heart and the sympathy he had for the struggling cohorts of the party with which he has allied himself for many years, did he finally consent to having his name appear on their ticket in November.

And then it was with the understanding that he would not make the customary campaign—the Judge feeling that it will be useless in this republican year.

Clemente Hightower of Honda, who will poll the necessary majority in the November election to entitle him to a seat in the state house of representatives, will take care of the interests of this county in a manner which will meet the sanction of every one of his constituents. He has been a long time a resident of this great county, and he knows what is needed and what we ought to have. And Clemente has a naive way of getting recognition and will be vigilant at all times for our just rights.

Knowing the rights and duties of a legislator, Mr. Hightower will discharge them with ardor. He is a man to be depended on at all times. He will not cast his vote for extravagance and folly, but he will not be so economical as to be parsimonious. His mind and heart will be in his work, and he will discharge his duties in a manner becoming a statesman. His election is assured, and all of us—republicans and democrats alike—will never regret having given into his keeping our business.

One of the pieces of legislation which will be the duty of the next legislature to grapple with is the county salary bill. While this is true, The Outlook believes that this question should not be made an issue in the present campaign. We believe that anybody with a grain of sense knows that in order to get competent officials we must pay them what their services are worth, and we feel that anyone looking the proposition squarely in the face will realize that good officers at fair compensation will be vastly cheaper than incompetents at starvation pay. What a bunch of incompetents can do to the records of the state in a year's time will take more money from the taxpayers, in present loss and future litigation, than any salary bill which any legislature elected by the voters will pass.

The proposed salary bill of the second session of the first state legislature was not exorbitant, and had it become a law it would not have been a burden on the taxpayers. It was the result of careful and conscientious consideration by a committee from both houses and composed equally of republicans and democrats, who spent day after day and night after night in an effort to equitably adjust this question. But the democrats defeated the bill.

The calamity howlers are to be

found in all the parties, and those who make the most noise are those who pay little or no taxes, and, in any event, whose taxes would not be changed more than a nickel either way, had a salary bill double the one proposed been passed. It is mighty poor campaign thunder, this salary question, and if the agitation is continued and the members of the legislature are compelled to pledge themselves to low salaries the taxpayers will regret it within a very few months.

In taking this position The Outlook does not go on record as favoring what may consistently be called high salaries, but we do believe in giving the officials who will have charge of our business in the various county offices sufficient compensation to have them take care of it as it should be and to hold out some inducement to competent men to become county officials.

Over in Bernalillo county a gentleman by the name of Elfezo Baca has been administered a rebuke and, let us hope, taught a lesson. Mr. Baca has been insisting that the people of his county were determined to have him represent them in the national house of representatives. He has been imbued with the idea that the man should seek the office and get it in spite of any opposition. He has been beaten to a frazzle—more than two to one. Elfezo has been mistaken. The surest way in which to climb up the ladder to honor and distinction is to have the capabilities necessary and let the people come around to you and say: "Thou art the man."

Few people are aware that New Mexico has a very drastic statute to punish cruelty to animals. Any witness of an act of cruelty to animals may take the offender by the ear and march him to the nearest justice of the peace and there insist that he be punished by a fine of

from \$5 to \$50, or by a jail sentence of from ten to thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Love your enemies if you are keen to, but keep your powder dry.

This foreign fracas, if you'd know has put the "ex" in Mexico.

Golden silence outweighs a silver tongue.

The dogs of war must have a lot of pups.

Swat the pesky fly—now!

LAND NOTICE

Parties leasing state lands should use every precaution possible to prevent prairie fires which are likely to occur this fall and winter, owing to the unusual growth of grass. Fire guards should be plowed and the grass burned between such guards. Grass growing in the center of roads should be burned and destroyed, as roads free from grass often make excellent fire guards.

FARMERS INSTITUTE PART OF STATE FAIR PROGRAM

As part of its plan to make the state fair of direct educational value to the farmers and live stock growers of New Mexico, the state fair commission has arranged an elaborate program of illustrated lectures for the several exhibit halls, during the coming fair at Albuquerque, October 5 to 10 inclusive. Each of the farm department heads from state agricultural college, the farm demonstrators of both the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads will be present and a number of noted agricultural and live stock experts from other states have accepted invitations to take part in the lectures and discussions. With the largest and most comprehensive exhibits in the history assured by space reservations made from every

can be illustrated practically and effectively. The number of individual exhibit space reservations coming in is astonishing, the fair management. The splendid season over the whole state and the large cash prizes offered are combining to interest farmers in almost every county, while each of the twenty-six counties will have either a county or a community exhibit.

ALL EUROPE AT WAR

The greatest nations of the world are engaged in deadly conflict. The whole map of Europe may be changed in a few months. Brain is pitted against brain, brawn against brawn. Millions of soldiers are fighting. Thousand of war machines are in use. The sythe of death is mowing the eastern hemisphere. Everybody everywhere is reading of the greatest international war of all time. For a postage stamp a day you may have the most accurate and complete reports of the happenings, which each day are given in the southwest's greatest newspaper, The El Paso Daily Herald.

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As a special inducement to subscribers at this time, we will send The El Paso Herald for three months and the Peoples Popular Monthly whole year for only \$1.80. Address; The El Paso Herald, El Paso, Texas.

EXTRA EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES

The last examination of this year for teachers' certificates will be held in Carrizozo, August 28 and 29. Questions for any grade of certificate may be had by informing the county school superintendent in time. Teachers wishing to build on their second or first grade certificates may take such subjects as they wish at this time. Fee for all or part, one dollar.

3t MRS. W. L. GUMM
Supt. Lincoln County Schools.

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COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

(Concluded from page one)

"course of study" in the first sense usually consists of several "courses" as the term is used in the second sense. In this article the term is used in both senses but the above explanation and the context will make the meaning clear in each case.

All subjects taught in this school are arranged in "units" in accordance with the general practice of high school and academies recognized as standard by the greater colleges and universities. A "unit" represents the average amount of work accomplished by high school classes in a subject studied for a period of one school year—thirty six weeks, with recitations or class exercises five days a week, each recitation period being not less than 45 minutes in length. As high school students usually carry four subjects at one time. A year's work normally consists of four units and a four years course consists of 15 or 16 units, usually 15 units allowing for one year in the four in which only three units are required.

The county high school offers full four year courses which include besides the ordinary required work in English, mathematics, history, natural science, and foreign languages additional optional work in all above subjects together with further optional courses in domestic science, manual training, commercial and industrial branches, and elementary agriculture. Courses will also be offered in reviews of common branches, and in elementary pedagogy and psychology for students preparing to teach in rural schools.

STANDING

The Lincoln County High School meets the requirements of a standard high school as set forth by the State Board of Education, the National Educational association, and the great colleges and universities. Some of these requirements frequently not met by smaller high schools are:

That a four year high school shall not have less than three teachers devoting all their time to high school work

That teachers shall be professionally trained.

That recitation periods shall be not less than 45 minutes in length.

That the school shall have adequate laboratory and other equipment.

All of the above requirements, as well as others not here mentioned, are more fully met by the county high school than by any other school in the county.

LINCOLN

Ralph Dow was down from Captain Tuesday night on business.

The Misses Hulbert and Norman and Mr. Rohdey visited the great Ft. Stanton cave Sunday afternoon.

Perry Hightower of Ft. Stanton was down calling on Miss Hulbert Sunday evening

Charles Peppin is reported much better after a number of days illness.

Robt. Hurt was a visitor in our little village one day this week from his ranch at Puerticito.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Hulbert and Mrs. E. W. Hulbert visited in Capitan with relatives Wednesday.

J. E. Koonce was operated on for appendicitis last Sunday. He is reported to be getting along nicely.

Everything looks nice in our neighborhood after the pleasant rains we have had the last few days.

E. W. Hulbert returned Tuesday from Yuma, Ariz. He was accompanied by Miss Rudhey who has come to spend the remainder of the summer here.

NOGAL

The protracted meeting adjourned Sunday evening until Wednesday. Rev Pope is expected here soon to continue the series of meetings.

George Whitaker expects to start for Arizona in a jar or two.

L. R. Hust is marketing quite a lot of peaches. He has a large crop this year. Quite a shower fell here in Nogal Monday night

A cordial invitation is extended to the Methodists and Holy Rollers to visit at Nogal. We need a variety.

FORT STANTON

Messrs McElhoo, Smiths Hanna and Keough motored to Lincoln Sunday. Dr McKeon was in Capitan Monday. Mr Nickols has not been to Lincoln this week—and nuf sed

Expert Farmer Weber met with an accident at the Mesclero roundup Monday. His horse dashed between two trees so close together as to catch his right leg and fracture one of the small bones—a painful but not a serious injury

Mrs. Weber has returned from a visit to Parsons.

J. J. Brown has returned from a visit to the east

Dr. Keiller and Dr. Currie were at Lincoln Tuesday.

The pool hall in No 11 has resumed business.

C. C. Cannon has bagged the squirrel which has been infesting his quarters

The No 4 is keeping the sick supplied with flowers from the No 4 grounds and the Duffy gardens.

OSCURO

Dr. Guido Ranniger spent Tuesday in El Paso.

Mr and Mrs. Ed Harris and family of Carrizozo spent Monday in town.

Green B. Greer of the San Ardreas spent a couple of days in town during the week.

Richard Richardson has brought in a number of fine peaches from his ranch one mile from town

Mrs George Morris and son Leonard have returned from a two weeks visit to El Paso, where her husband is in business

Elias G. Raffety came up Saturday evening accompanied by a party of five El Pasoians who looked over the valley Sunday and were very well pleased. The party included Miss Hudson, Mrs. Malsch Messrs Baum, Clements and Hord

A very pleasant reception dance was given here on Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Maud Blaney of Carrizozo who will retain here to teach school the coming year. George Ferguson of Carrizozo furnished the music and dainty refreshments were served

The road crew working under state foreman Horr is coming this way from Tularosa which pleases the people here greatly. The crew expects to reach Three Rivers by Aug. 15th, and then come on toward Oscurito, the sands. When this Carrizozo-Alamogordo road is completed a fine road will be in place between the two towns.

A. E. Koehler, Jr. commissioner of publicity for the New Mexico board of Exposition managers at San Diego, whose headquarters is in Santa Fe, was in town last Saturday and gave this office a pleasant call.

William Kahler, Sr., Doc Ties and Bill Dolan left last Monday for the banks of the Rio Grande far away. They will enjoy a ten days outing, and declare they will catch a tubful of fish.

H. B. Dawson was over to White Oaks Saturday for the purpose of accompanying his wife home, Mrs. Dawson having been visiting her friends among the mines and pines or the past two weeks.

For Sale—A limited amount of black grama hay, first class and baled, at \$10 per ton. John Pramborg six miles northwest of Carrizozo

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kimbell motored over to White Oaks last Saturday, spending the evening with friends there

Clarite McQuillan, whose tonsils were removed last Saturday by Drs. Paden and Walker, is convalescing nicely.

A. J. Jahan is over at the Oaks this week visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spence.

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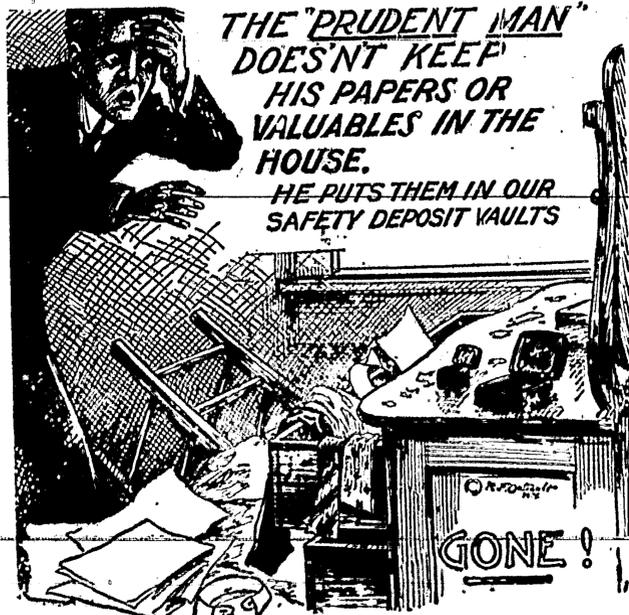
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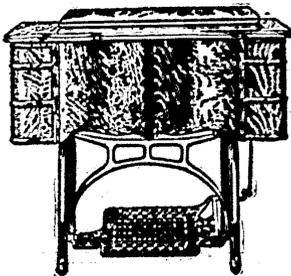
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How does a burglar know which house has money and valuables in it? That's the burglar's business. He "spots" those houses to rob, because he knows he will make a good haul. Will he get your valuables? Not if you are "prudent." Put them in our strong vaults. Then they are safe. Your life is not in danger. You have peace of mind. A private box only costs \$2.00 and up for a whole year.

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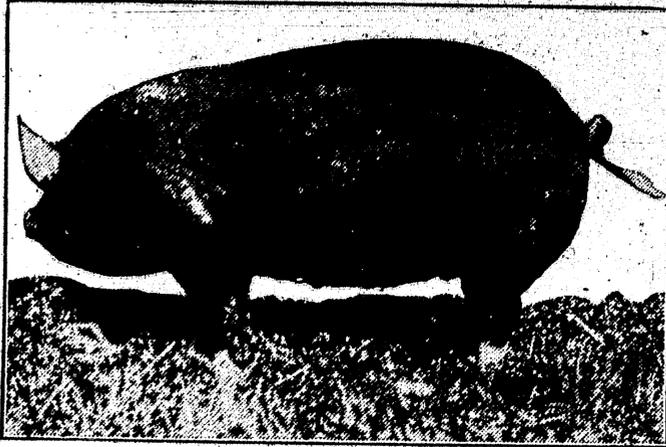
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TIMELY SUGGESTIONS FROM THE HOG LOT



Champion Berkshire Sow.

Pigs should be sorted as to size and each lot kept by itself. This is not much trouble and will enable the little fellows to stand a better show at the feeding trough.

Many small pigs are stunted in their early growth because they cannot hold their own against their larger and more quarrelsome brothers.

The man who raises pigs ought to have a field of peas into which they can be turned just before the peas become hard.

There is no better way to harvest peas than by turning the hogs into them at this stage.

Many farmers in the corn belt hog off their corn by turning the animals into the fields and allowing them to ride down the stalks and help themselves.

This is a labor-saving plan, but it is wasteful beyond measure.

As soon as a pig is discovered to be droopy or falling behind the rest of the herd it should be taken out and put in an enclosure by itself.

A pig is nothing more than a money-making machine and should be fed all he will eat cleanly from the time he is able to nibble, then keep him going until he goes to the block.

Keep a pair of nippers handy to

snip off the sharp points of a sucking pig's teeth.

Sometimes they are as sharp as needles and hurt the sow so much that she will not permit them to suckle.

Sun stall is very often mistaken for mange. Never turn very young pigs into the field in hot weather for more than an hour or two a day until the skin becomes toughened.

It is a great mistake to fatten sows if breeding depends upon the spring gilts for a next year's crop, as this plan will in time result in inferior stock.

If a sow proves a good breeder there is no reason why she should not be kept as long as she produces strong pigs.

The most common mistake made by many farmers is to allow the boar to run with the herd continually. He should be kept in a roomy enclosure by himself.

Cement floors are best for feeding purposes, but it is our belief that a hog should always sleep on a board floor with a plentiful supply of clean bedding.

A drove of hogs of all colors and sizes never brings as much money as a drove of the same breed and color and size.—A. C.

MANY ROBBERS ON THE FARM

Few Farmers Seem Capable of Checking Ravages of Thieves—Weeds Retard Growth of Crops.

Most any farmer knows how to plow, plant, cultivate and harvest, but few seem capable of checking the ravages of a great many thieves about the farm.

In the summer time the farmers allow the flies and the impure water supply to steal a big per cent of their dairy profits; then they wonder why dairying doesn't make them prosperous.

Woods slich away the beauty and neat appearance of the farm houses and retard the growth of crops in the field by sapping away the life-giving components of the soil. Persistence in fighting them down is all that will subdue these noxious weeds.

The kicky cow, the breachy cow, the balky horse, the chicken-eating hog and the drone hens are thieves that many farmers keep and then seem to expect satisfactory results from farming, with such troublesome and unprofitable pests on the premises. Sell the thieves and turn their rations into something that will give you a profit.

A poor or weak stand of corn steals a good part of the time consumed in tending and gathering it, since one must devote both time and labor to all thin spots the same as though there were a full and heavy growth of corn plants. Proper grading of first-class seed corn is the great initial step to

LARK IS FRIEND OF FARMER

Food Consists Mainly of Harmful Insects and Weed Seeds—Bird Has No Bad Habits.

(By CHARLES S. MEAD, Colorado Agricultural College.)

From the standpoint of the agriculturist the meadow-lark has no equal. Not only is it a valuable bird because of the large number of harmful insects and weed seeds eaten, but it has no bad habits.

Its food consists mostly of insects which it finds in the meadowlands. Besides the smooth caterpillars, it also eats the hairy ones which most birds shun; nor is it averse to bugs with a disagreeable odor. In the seasons of the year when insect life is scarce, the meadow-lark turns its attention to seeds of various kinds, destroying large quantities of weed seeds. It seems adverse to eating the seeds of grain, although when other food is scarce it will pick up the grains which has been scattered during harvesting. Because of the large numbers of insects and weed seeds de-

stroyed, it has been estimated that every meadow-lark is worth a dollar a year to the farmer.

A few birds may remain with us during the winter, but most of them arrive from the South early in the spring. They often nest twice during the summer, the second brood being hatched during July and August. Five or six eggs is the usual number in a clutch. The nests are seldom found for they are arched over, not so much for protection against the weather, as for concealment.

It is to be regretted that these birds are large enough to make an attractive mark for the would-be sportsman.

Making Blades Grow.

As big a hero as he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is the man who can make one blade grow all summer in the cow pasture.

Aid to the Soil.

Feed the soil by feeding dairy cows.

Gain from Use of Manure

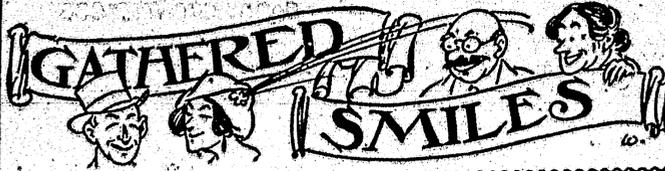
Ohio Station Obtained Increase Amounting to \$4.69 Per Ton—Cultivation is Important.

The net return realized from a ton of yard manure under general farming conditions depends upon the soil, method of cultivation and crops grown.

The Ohio experiment station has obtained an increase amounting to \$4.69 per ton from yard manure used at the rate of eight tons per acre in a five-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy; four tons being applied to corn and four tons to wheat, this return being the average for the third five-year period; the average return from the yard manure used in all tests in which rotation is practised has been \$2.97 per ton for the whole time.

Not Conclusive Experiment.

The results of a single experiment with crops of any kind should not warrant general conclusions.



'HOSTILITIES' AVERTED.

"My dear," said Mrs. Newbride, "hurry in, for the cook is hushed."

"What?" asked her hubby with amazement, "did she suffer much?"

"What are you talking about?" queried wife, a bit nettled. "I said the cash is hooked."

"You mean some one stole the household money?"

"I said no such thing," tartly responded the bride of almost three weeks. "I said the hook was cashed."

"The-what?"

"Oh, dear, how stupid you are! Can't you understand English? I said the hash is cooked; hurry in before it gets cold!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Why He Growled.

Bill—Is that his own dog he's got on the string?

Jill—No; it's his wife's.

"How do you know?"

"Didn't you hear him growling?"

"The dog?"

"No; the man."

Just to Please Ma.

It was during a chilly spring flare-back.

"Cold and raw today, my dear," said mother, "and your chest is so exposed."

"All right," responded daughter, "I'll put on an extra coat of powder, ma."—Puck.

OF COURSE.

Willie—Say, paw, was there any fireworks in the days of the Bible?

His Father—Yes, David was a giant cracker.



So Easy.

The game seems easy after all To keep the scoreboard right You simply have to hit the ball And run with all your might.

The Flat Tendency.

"It is queer that there is so much awindling of various kinds at seashore resorts."

"Why not there as well as any other resorts?"

"Because at the seashore, everything ought to be on the level."

Helpfulness.

"Your boy Josh is still helping about the place?"

"Yep," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "He goes out explorin' nearly every day so he'll be able to show the summer boarders where to find the best fishin'."

Deep Cut.

"I understand you had to undergo a surgical operation?"

"Yep, some operation."

"Doctors cut anything out?"

"Yep, cut out the auto I had planned to get."

What He Wants.

"There's a young man that is full of promise."

"That's so? Then he won't do."

"Why not?"

"I'm looking for one that's given to performance."—Detroit Free Press.

A Compliment.

"It would be no disparagement to Denmark to say that country was going to the dogs."

"Why wouldn't it?"

"That would simply mean its people were great Danes."

Viewpoints.

"A great many people come here Sunday."

"Yes," answered the keeper of the Zoo. "And I'm glad of it. It seems to sort of cheer the animals up to see a crowd."

That Expresses It.

"The reckless chauffeur simply mowed down all the pedestrians in his path."

"Was he full?"

"Full and running over."

CAME IN HANDY.



Mrs. Wisely—You'd better go see the doctor. You're getting as deaf as a post.

Mr. Wisely—All right, my dear; I'll go as soon as the Fourth is over.

Worse Than Now.

Archaeologist—Those stone-age editors were too mean for words.

Friend Jones—Why so?

Archaeologist—When a poor author sent a story the editor would send it back with a 75-pound rejected slab-charges collect.—New York Globe.

Thrown Together.

Redd—So he is to marry her?

Greeno—Yes; fate threw them together.

"Fate threw them together, did you say?"

"Yes; they were motoring and the machine turned turtle."

Taking Sides.

"There are two sides to every question," said the readymade philosopher.

"Yes," replied the man with political ambitions. "Sometimes it's hard to tell whether an answer is going to put you on the inside or leave you on the outside."

Something Lasting.

Grogan (the grouch)—I don't like to mention it, Mrs. Conley, but your husband owed me ten dollars when he died.

The Widow—Shure, it's nice to have something to raymber him by!—Puck.

No Biblical Father.

Crusty Uncle—More money? See here, sir, why the dickens don't you go home to your father and get him to kill the fatted calf?

Wild Nephew—He'd be a jolly sight more likely to kill the prodigal son.

A Few Words From Chopin.

Tramp—Yes, mum, I was once quite a musician, an' I guess I ain't forgot all about it yet.

Mrs. Housekeep—Indeed, Well, you can take the ax and chop a few cords out of that wood pile.

Wedded Bliss.

Mrs. Nextdoor—"I suppose your daughter is happily married?" Mrs. Nagaby—"Indeed she is. Why, her husband is actually afraid to open his mouth in her presence."—Princeton Tiger.

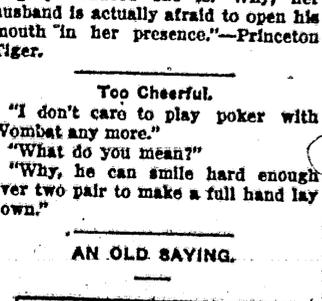
Top Cheerful.

"I don't care to play poker with Wombat any more."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, he can smile hard enough over two pair to make a full hand lay down."

AN OLD SAYING.



She—In Mark Antony's speech in "Julius Caesar" it seems a bit far-fetched for him to bid Caesar's wounds to speak for him.

He—Oh, no. Blood will tell, you know.

GREAT AID TO GOOD WORK

Sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals Net Much Money for Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign.

More than 44,000,000 Red Cross Christmas seals were sold last December, according to a report issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the American Red Cross. In this way \$440,000 is netted for anti-tuberculosis work in various parts of the United States.

The sale in 1913 is a gain of 4,000,000 seals over 1912, or 10 per cent. It is hoped that this year the 50,000,000 mark will be reached. The seal design for 1914 has been selected and orders for the printing of 100,000,000 seals have been placed. Plans for the organization of a larger sale this year than ever before have been perfected.

New York led the country last year with a sale of over 10,500,000 seals, or one for each man, woman and child in the state. Of this number more than 6,825,000 were sold outside of New York city. Pennsylvania came next with a sale of 3,125,000, Ohio with 2,800,000, Wisconsin fourth, 2,700,000, and Illinois fifth with 2,500,000. Hawaii sold the most seals per capita, the total sale being somewhat over two to each inhabitant. Rhode Island came second with a sale of two per person.

Beginning with a sale of 13,500,000 in 1908, in six seasons the revenue which these little holiday seals have brought to the anti-tuberculosis campaign has more than tripled, an aggregate for the period of over \$1,800,000 or 180,000,000 seals.

Abe Martin on Spring Fever.

Abe Martin, the famous Indiana funny man, writes an amusing piece about spring fever. Following is an extract:

"When a feller gets spring fever he don't rush t' a doctor. He knows what t' do. He knows he needs rest an' quiet. He don't pay somebuddy t' tell him t' cut coffee and terbacker, an' he don't take t' his bed. He takes t' a settee or a bread box. Spring fever don't require no dietin' an' ther hain't no habits t' eliminate but workin'. If ther's urgent plowin' to be done th' patient has th' cool hours before th' sun rounds th' K. of P. hall an' after it sinks majestically behind th' mill.

"In a little town where you don't have t' pay \$60 for a cotton an' wool fiber business suit an' \$50 per month for one-half o' a double house, with your choice o' any three-cent wallpaper, a feller kin afford t' take advantage of spring fever."—American Magazine.

The Last Word.

Mame—How do you like me new dress?

Her Fiance (who has worked at fashionable functions)—Some stuff, kid! You couldn't be more immodest if you was well bred.—Puck.

Couldn't Be Stars.

"Ever see spots on the sun, Sam?"

"Oh, yes, sah!"

"When, Sam?"

"Other day when dat ornery mule kicked me at high noon, sah!"

WRONG BREAKFAST.

Change Gave Rugged Health.

Many persons think that for strength, they must begin the day with a breakfast of meat and other heavy foods. This is a mistake as anyone can easily discover for himself.

A W. Va. carpenter's experience may benefit others. He writes: "I used to be a very heavy breakfast eater but finally indigestion chased me such distress, I became afraid to eat anything."

"My wife suggested a trial of Grape-Nuts and as I had to eat something or starve, I concluded to take her advice. She fixed me up a dish and I remarked at the time that the quality was all right, but the quantity was too small—I wanted a saucerful."

"But she said a small amount of Grape-Nuts went a long way and that I must eat it according to directions. So I started in with Grape-Nuts and cream, two soft boiled eggs and some crisp toast for breakfast."

"I cut out meats and a lot of other stuff I had been used to eating all my life and was gratified to see that I was getting better right along. I concluded I had struck the right thing and stuck to it. I had not only been eating improper food, but too much."

"I was working at the carpenter's trade at that time and thought that unless I had a hearty breakfast with plenty of meat, I would play out before dinner. But after a few days of my "new breakfast" I found I could do more work, felt better in every way, and now I am not bothered with indigestion."

Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Never read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

NOTICIAS DE LA ULTIMA SEMANA

Western Newspaper Union News Service, Oeste.

Una disolución de ácido fénico que sus padres aplicaron sobre la punzada de un mosquito causó la muerte de Ethel Vaughn, de dos años, de Chicago.

La operación del ferrocarril de Washash por los diez meses terminando el 30 de Abril, 1914, resultó en déficit de \$1,500,000, según informe de E. B. Pryor, liquidador, recibido en San Louis.

El muelle Oceanic en Portland, Ore., poseído por Balfour Guthrie y compañía, fué destruido por un incendio. La pérdida es de \$150,000. Este fué el tercer incendio grande al bordo del agua desde el invierno.

Ochenta mil empleados de ferrocarril, por medio de sus representantes, decidieron en Chicago de declararse en huelga si los ferrocarriles no cambian su día de trabajo de diez a ocho horas sin disminución de salario.

El ferrocarril de Kansas City, México y Orient se vendió en Wichita por \$5,000,000 al comité de reorganización representando a los accionistas de la compañía. La oferta pública se hizo por A. M. Wickwire de New York City. No hubo otras ofertas.

Charles, el hijo de dos años de R. T. Armit de Davenport, Ia., candidato del partido Progresivo, para tesoreror de estado de Iowa, fué constituido por la corte defensor en un pleito de violación de la palabra de casamiento. La suma interesada es de \$25,000.

General.

Los abogados de Leo Frank en Atlanta, Ga., llenaron una moción formal de excepciones a la acción del Juez Ben H. Hill en sostener el que pone objeciones a la moción de apartar el ceredicto en el caso. Frank fué condenado por el asesinato de Mary Phagan.

El Senado del Estado de Georgia votó una ley que considerará ilegal la práctica hasta hoy aplicada por la policía, los agentes de policía secreta y otros, y que consista en cometer a los presos al exámen de "tercer grado." La medida ahora va a la Cámara.

Un telegrama Mexicano de Vera Cruz, Mex., dice que Juan Velasco, director de una compañía de manufactureros de algodón y un miembro de la familia millonaria de quien el General Vasquez Velasco es el hijo mayor, quien fué tomado preso cerca de Atlixco, Estado de Puebla, fué asesinado por los Zapatistas porque \$500,000 pedidos como rescate no fueron pagados en el plazo deseado.

Extranjero.

El rey George y la reina María recibieron un montón de literatura de suffragettes de militantes llegando en Edinburg.

El Emperador William estuvo a bordo del yacht Hohenzollern y Kiel é inmediatamente salió para el viaje en mar de cada año al largo de las costas de Noruega.

El funeral del difunto Henry Willard Denison, consejero legal al Departamento de asuntos extranjeros de Japon, se hizo bajo los auspicios imperiales en Tokio.

La corte de apelación con unanimidad anuló la apelación de la India y mantuvo la validez de la medida tomada por los oficiales de inmigración en prevenir el desembarque del Komagata Maru en Victoria, B. C.

Una reunión de despedida se hizo por la Cámara de Comercio Americana en París y el Club Americano, en honor de Myron T. Herrick, el Embajador Americano, que se está preparando a salir de la Embajada dentro de algunos días.

Los delegados Ingleses al congreso internacional de las cámaras de Comercio, celebrado en Boston en 1912, presentaron a la Cámara de Comercio de Boston una copa de plata y una salvilla, como recuerdo de su visita a los Estados Unidos.

Washington.

Santos A. Dominici fué nombrado de Ministro de Venezuela a los Estados Unidos, en lugar del Ministro Rojas.

La apropiación de \$200,000 para la ayuda de las víctimas del incendio de Salem pedido por el Presidente Wilson en un mensaje al Congreso, fué rechazada por el comité de apropiación de la Cámara.

Cerca de 200 posiciones de cadetes en la Academia Militar de West Point tendrán que estar ocupadas el año que viene. Los Senadores harán nominaciones en veintisiete estados y los diputados en treinta y uno.

La superficie plantada en algodón este año es de 36,960,000 acres. La condición de la cosecha el 25 de Junio era 79.5 por ciento de la normal. El informe mostraba una superficie de 35,000 acres en California y una condición de 100 por ciento.

Colorado.

Charles F. Steinbach, un viajante, por carta abierta anuncia su candidatura a los honores de gobernador en el partido republicano.

Exactamente 3,121 depositadores tienen cuentas en el banco de ahorros postales de Denver y sus ahorros representan un total de \$394,177.

En el distrito de Leadville la compañía operadora de la Big Five hizo un descubrimiento muy rico de mineral conteniendo oro en la propiedad de Big Four.

El Químico de estado, John B. Ekeley de Boulder, anunció su intención de pedir cierta apropiación de fondos para analizar el agua de beber por todo el estado.

Se elaboraron por el consejo de tierras del estado, los planes relativos a la venta de 250,000 acres de tierra retenidos bajo arrendamiento por las cláusulas de la ley de Carey.

En el condado de Gunnison se prepara un trabajo de desarrollo muy importante en el túnel de Sheep Mountain en Crystal, un campamento minero del condado de Gunnison.

Dividendos de cuarenta y cinco mil pesos fueron distribuidos por la compañía minera de Golden Cycle de Cripple Creek para el mes de junio. El total de dividendos pagados desde el 1 de enero de este año se eleva a \$315,000.

Unos informes de gran interés en los montes de Sangre de Cristo sobre el descubrimiento de una mina de cobre fueron traídos en Pueblo por H. L. Aldrich, descubridor del mineral. Aldrich, quien es un experto de minas del este, presentó muestras de mineral de cobre que indica el valor de \$100 la tonelada.

La ciudad de Denver pidió a sus comisionados por medio de un grupo de hombres de negocio, encabezado por E. L. Scholtz y el bureau de inmigración de Colorado, una suma de \$5,000 para ayudar en la construcción de un edificio de Colorado en los terrenos de la exposición de Panamá en San Francisco el año próximo.

Seenta negociantes de un territorio que se extiende sobre la mayor parte de los Estados Unidos salieron de Denver para un viaje en la parte norte de Colorado pasando por los puntos más importantes de esa sección del estado, incluyendo Estes Park. Toda esa gente era un grupo de huéspedes de la compañía de conservas de Empson.

Frank Irwin, uno de los propietarios del circo de "oeste salvaje" de los Hermanos Irwin, anató y probablemente hirió con gravedad, a Charles Johnson, un miembro del circo, con una barra de hierro, en presencia de más de 10,000 espectadores de las corridas de toro de la celebración Semt-centenaria en Prospect Park, Fort Collins.

La Sra. Anna M. Scheura entabló juicio en la corte de distrito por \$15,000 de perjuicios contra la compañía Jackson de inversiones y ventas de bienes por las heridas que ella sufrió el 24 de diciembre, 1913, al caer en una acera cubierta de hielo en frente de la propiedad poseída por dicha compañía en la esquina de la avenida de Colfax y de la calle catorce en Denver.

Dos otros recibidores para la compañía de Joelin de Denver fueron nombrados por el juez Allen, para obrar con W. A. Coleman, hasta ahora nombrado por la corte, sobre la demanda de la compañía de las tiendas de Clafin, con quien la tienda de Joelin está aliada. Herbert B. Stoll, director actual y Calvin C. Carpenter, tesorero de la compañía, son los nuevos recibidores.

Alta Gillespie, de quince años, por poco escapó a la muerte en Denver cuando un muchacho de doce años disparó un revolver que él creía contener cartuchos inofensivos. La bala pasó al través de la mano izquierda de la muchacha y se colocó en el pecho muy cerca del corazón. Los médicos declaran que el muchacha hubiera sucumbido si la bala la hubiera tocado una pulgada más abajo.

La esperanza de tener otra vez su marido para ella sola no la abandonó todavía el corazón de la Señora Earl McGill, esposa del médico de Wray, quien secretamente obtuvo un divorcio de ella y luego con el mismo secreto se casó con la Sra. Aime Funk, también de Wray.

La Sra. C. C. Orsdall de Portland, Ore., la "Madre de Woodcraft" (conocimientos relativos a los bosques), y gran guarda de las mujeres de esta secta, recibió los honores de una tertulia en Denver en casa de la Sra. Edward Kelly. Cincuenta miembros de la división de Denver estuvieron ahí para manifestar su respeto a la que hace diez y seis años formó el primer círculo en Denver.

La Corte suprema declaró non-constitucional la emisión de \$3,000,000 de bonos propuesta por la ciudad de Denver para la construcción del túnel de Moffat bajo el monte de James, y también afirmó la sentencia de muerte contra Harold Francis Henwood, asesino de S. L. Von Pulit y George E. Copeland, ordenando que el criminal pague su deuda al mundo en la primera semana de Octubre próximo.

NOTICIAS DEL SUROESTE

Western Newspaper Union News Service, Nuevo México.

Fort Sumner votará por ó contra la templanza el 10 de Agosto.

El condado de San Miguel tendrá una feria en Las Vegas este otoño.

Se abrió la estación de caza de palomas y continuará hasta el 30 de Septiembre.

El comité central de estado de los Progresivos se reunirá en Santa Fé el 23 de Julio.

Esta Solt de Anison fué arrastrado a muerte por una mula que él había amarrado con una cuerda.

El Gobernador McDonald nombró a Viola K. Reynolds, de Springer, condado de Colfax, notario público.

El Gobernador McDonald nombró a William D. Wasson de Estancia, condado de Torrance, notario público.

La Señora F. T. Fortune, madre de E. L. Fortune, secretario del condado de Socorro, murió a la edad de ochenta y siete.

El comisionado de tierras de estado R. P. Ervian, firmó algunas listas de 100,000 acres de tierras elegidas por colonos en varias partes del estado.

D. H. Stevenson de Maxwell, cortó y amontonó 150 toneladas de alfalfa esta primavera de 100 acres de tierra que fué sembrada el año pasado solamente.

La compañía de fuerza eléctrica de Silver City dentro de poco agrandará su planta instalando al mismo tiempo una máquina de petróleo de 250 caballos.

El número de automóviles presentados al servicio de las acciones en el condado de Chavez en 1914 fué de 428, contra 287 en 1913, un aumento de 141 en un año.

La convención de buenos caminos que tendrá lugar en Santa Fé el 29 de Julio atraxará, se espera, mucha gente. El ferrocarril de Santa Fé anuncia una tarifa de uno y un tercio.

David Stitzel, uno de los primeros habitantes de Hillaboro, murió del efecto de un ataque de parálisis. Tenía setenta y ocho años de edad y era un veterano de la guerra civil.

En la veintidava de Maxwell está ahora creciendo una cosecha de 6,000 acres de avena que en este momento parece igual en abundancia a cualquiera otra más producida en Maxwell.

El acabamiento del hermoso edificio del estado de Nuevo México en San Diego ha creado un nuevo interés en la terminación de la exposición y se está haciendo buen progreso en todas direcciones.

La asignación para el distrito No. 3 del servicio de selvas, que incluye las selvas nacionales en los estados de Arizona, Nuevo México y Oklahoma para el año fiscal comenzando el 1 de Julio, 1914, se eleva a \$542,074.

El Gobernador McDonald devolvió a Joseph Hechter el derecho de ciudadanía. Hechter fué sentenciado en el condado de Grant a 12 ó 14 meses por falsificaciones. El sirvió su tiempo y desde luego mostró una conducta irreprensible.

Un joven, aparentemente de treinta años, y conocido en El Paso bajo el nombre de Butler, fué matado en el rancho de Branch, al sur de Las Cruces, por S. P. Miller, director del rancho, mientras el hombre se llevaba unos pavos.

Se expedirán manzanas este otoño desde Nuevo México hasta Alemania. P. Max Kuehneich, un importador Alemán, dió una gran orden para manzanas a expedir a Hamburgo, Alemania. El cree poder establecer un comercio de exportación considerable en La Luz, Fresno, High Rolls y Mountain Park y el vergel de Lee, al sur de Alamogordo.

El condado de Dona Ana cobró una suma de \$14,288.23 de las tasaciones de 1913 durante el mes de Junio, según informes que se acaban de recibir por el Auditor ambulante Howell Earnest. Las tasaciones atrasadas de 1912 fueron cobradas en la suma de \$45.60.

Las compañías de ferrocarriles que obtienen el derecho de pasaje por las secciones de tierra de escuela no pueden conseguir el título de propiedad de dicha tierra y quedan bajo la necesidad de pagar arrendamiento por la tierra que ocupan, según la opinión del Procurador General H. S. Clancy.

Aiván N. White, superintendente de instrucción pública, está muy interesado en las estadísticas recibidas de Arizona sobre el costo de los libros para los muchachos del estado. En Arizona el estado compra los libros para los discípulos, al precio de seis centavos a \$1.35 por libro. El mismo plan ha sido aconsejado en Nuevo México, pero no ha sido adoptado todavía. En Arizona las gastos se elevaron a \$100,000, pero se estima que en Nuevo México la suma no sería más de \$65,000.

Evidently Something Wrong. Little Arthur and his mother were taking a walk along a country road. There were some ducks running back and forth across the road and Arthur lagged behind his mother watching them. He became greatly interested and a puzzled look crept over his face. After a while he ran up to his mother and, pointing back to the ducks, exclaimed: "Mamma, those ducks aren't made right!" "Why, yes, dear, why not?" his mother answered. "Well, they've got their eyes on the sides of their heads and mine are in front."

Rare. "I heard yesterday of a married man who took his handkerchief and wiped the paint off his wife's cheeks." "Is she going to get a divorce?" "No. She actually smiled while he was doing it." "I didn't think anything like that ever happened." "It doesn't happen more than once in a thousand years."—Baltimore Sun.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES One also smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antipruritic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Just the thing for dancing. Refuse substitutes. For FREE trial package, address Allison S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Certainly. "Does your wife believe every word other people tell her about you?" "Always, unless it happens to be complimentary."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Why Murine Eye Remedy? For Red, Watery Eyes and Irritated Eyelids; No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A woman likes to see something nice about her husband in the papers so that she can ask him for a new dress and get it.

Smile on wash day. That's when you use Red Cross Bag Blue. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers. Adv.

More things come to those who do not wait for them.

Training in Shooting. "Live targets," an English invention by which one may shoot at kinematograph reproductions of human beings and animals, are to be introduced into the German army and navy in consequence of experiments just carried out at Dohoritz camp by the kaiser. The newspapers state that the apparatus is to be installed at the military schools and naval training ships for the purpose of improving the marksmanship of cadets. The kaiser, fascinated by the "sport," spent half an hour at the "range" fitted up at Dohoritz. His majesty particularly enjoyed "shooting" deer, seals, and men and women on the tops of omnibuses and elsewhere. He said that the scheme was undoubtedly valuable for military purposes.

Where He had Seen It. Traveling in Donegal not long ago, a clergyman engaged a loquacious boatman to row him on one of the lakes and show him the sights. They inspected a ruined castle with the legend of a banshee. The clergyman, thinking he would put a poser to the loquacious Irishman, who knew everything, inquired: "Have you ever seen a banshee, Pat?" "Aye, bedad, that I have, your reverence." "Indeed!" said the clergyman, with an incredulous smile. "And pray, where did you see one?" "Stuffed, in a museum," replied the unabashed Celt, without any hesitation.

What He Feared. He was watching his neighbor's troublesome boy climb a tree, and he had a look of painful anxiety on his countenance. "Are you afraid the lad will fall?" he was asked. "No," he replied; "I'm afraid he won't."

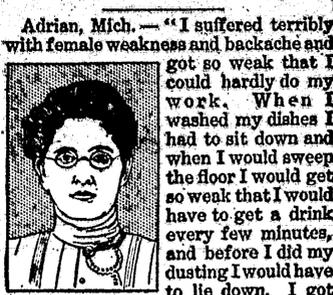
Red Cross Bag Blue, much better, goes farther than liquid blue. Get from any grocer. Adv.

It takes a brave man to fight a battle that he is almost sure of losing.

Marriage sometimes opens the eyes of blind people.

COULD NOT STAND ON FEET

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief in Novel Way.



Adrian, Mich. — "I suffered terribly with female weakness and backache and got so weak that I could hardly do my work. When I washed my dishes I had to sit down and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes, and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got so poorly that my folks thought I was going into consumption. One day I found a piece of paper blowing around the yard and I picked it up and read it. It said 'Saved from the Grave,' and told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for women. I showed it to my husband and he said, 'Why don't you try it?' So I did, and after I had taken two bottles I felt better and I said to my husband, 'I don't need any more,' and he said 'You had better take it a little longer anyway.' So I took it for three months and got well and strong."—Mrs. ALONZO E. BAKER, 9 Tecumseh St., Adrian, Mich.

Not Well Enough to Work. In these words is hidden the tragedy of many a woman, housekeeper or wage earner who supports herself and is often helping to support a family, on meagre wages. Whether in house, office, factory, shop, store or kitchen, woman should remember that there is one tried and true remedy for the ills to which all women are prone, and that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It promotes that vigor which makes work easy. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Throw Away

your complexion troubles with your powder puff — no need of either when you use pure, harmless ZONA Face Pomade "The ALL DAY BEAUTY POWDER" At all dealers or by mail sec.

Zona Co., Wichita, Kansas.

DEFIANCE STARCH

is constantly growing in favor because it Does Not Stick to the Iron and it will not injure the finest fabric. For laundry purpose it has no equal. 16 oz. package 10c. 1-3 more starch for same money. DEFIANCE STARCH CO., Omaha, Nebraska

AUTO SALVAGE COMPANY

1415 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. Engines, gears, axles—transmissions, 50% to 85% less than list prices. Money refunded if goods not satisfactory. Second hand cars at salvage prices. Supplies, oils and greases. Correspondence solicited. We buy wrecked, burned or damaged cars.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Heat, cold, or seasonal conditions no matter how long last all season. Made of metal, can't spill or get over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or send address paid for \$1.00. HAROLD SOMERS, 100 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR-BALSAM

A salt preparation of marsh. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 29-1914.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen! We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, liniments and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Las Cruces, New Mexico,
June 22, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under and by virtue of the Act of Congress, approved June 20 1910, has made application for the following described unappropriated unreserved and nonmineral public lands, for the benefit of the Santa Fe-Grant Co. R. R. Bond Fund:

List No 486, Serial 09752: Lots 1, 2, N½SE¼; NE½SW¼ Sec 34, T. 9 S., R. 8 E.; S½NE¼; NE½SW¼; S½SW¼; NW½SE¼ Sec. 14: N½NW¼ Sec. 23, T. 10 S., R. 8 E., N. M. P. M.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file objection to such location or selection with the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Las Cruces, New Mexico; and to establish their interest therein, or the mineral character thereof.

JOHN L. BURNSIDE
Register.

WHITE OAKS
Lin Brannum and family motored to Carrizozo Monday.

Quite a crowd from here enjoyed a picnic in water canyon Saturday.

A. J. Lahan is here this week visiting the family of Mr. Charles Spence.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Mayer spent Sunday the guests of S. R. Moss at their ranch below town.

Mr and Mrs. J. F. Kimball and H. B. Dawson spent Saturday evening here the guests of friends.

Mrs Harry B. Dawson returned home Saturday after a two-weeks visit with friends here.

Mrs. J. G. Reasoner is here from Carrizozo this week visiting relatives.

Mr and Mrs. Charles Spence returned last week from a trip to Mountainair where they attended the good roads meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Bell, accompanied by Mr and Mrs. Tom Bull and Mr. and Mrs. Homer Rettig, spent Sunday here and in water canyon.

E. E. Slaughter, accompanied by a party of men from Chicago representing the Parsons Mining company, arrived last week and spent several days investigating the prospects of buying power here for the mines at Parsons.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

Makers of Clothes for Men and Young Men

Fall Styles Now on Display

TRUSO SILK HOSIERY

In Black White and Colors

Newest Shades on Display 75c to \$1.25

CARRIZOZO TRADING CO.

O. W. BAMBERGER, Manager

Everything That's New

REVISED TIME CARD

No. 1—West Bound

Leaves Carrizozo at 2:30 a. m.

No. 2—East Bound

Leaves Carrizozo at 3:45 a. m.

No. 3—West Bound

Leaves Carrizozo at 9:57 a. m.

No. 4—East Bound

Leaves Carrizozo at 7:10 p. m.

No. 1 and 2 make all stops

Capitan branch: Train leaves Carrizozo at 7 a. m., Tuesdays and Fridays.

ILLITERATE MAGISTRATE



New Magistrate—What's the next case?
Police Sergeant—John Smith alias Williams.
New Magistrate—Ladies first, all ways.
Lt Alice Williams take the stand

The Purpose of an Advertisement

is to serve your needs. It will help sell your goods—talk to the people you want to reach. An advertisement in this paper is a reference guide to those whose wants are worth supplying.



TOILET GOODS
are always acceptable. You'll know why when you see our dainty perfumes, with their delicate odors bottled and boxed for giving. Then there are pretty combs, fancy atomizers, the finest of soaps. Choose your toilet goods here and you combine the attractive, the useful and the economical.

ROLLAND BROTHERS

Dealers in Drugs, Toilet Articles, etc.

CARRIZOZO, : : NEW MEX

WELCH & TITSWORTH

FRUIT JARS
JAR CAPS AND RUBBERS
SEED WHEAT
HAY BALERS
MOWING MACHINES
HAY RAKES
BALE TIES
DRY BATTERIES

DYNAMITE
BLASTING CAPS
FUSE
WAGONS
HACKS
BUGGIES
LIME
SULPHUR

SPECIAL PRICES ON GOODS IN QUANTITIES

WELCH & TITSWORTH

CAPITAN N. M.

FEEL OUT OF SORTS? LOOK FOR THE CAUSE!

Your money don't go as far as you think it ought to..

GO TO WILLIAMS TO TRADE

RANCH TRADE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED
The store that saves you money on almost all bills large or small.
CALL AT

THE CASH STORE

AND BE CONVINCED

G.A. WILLIAMS, PROP.

CARRIZOZO, : : NEW MEXICO

STILL ON THE MAP

Buying Cow Hides, Sheep and Goat Pelts and selling Dry Goods and Groceries.

HOTEL JOHN H. BOYD FEED CORRAL

JOHN H. BOYD

OSCURO, NEW MEXICO

THE CARRIZOZO BAR

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

BEER, WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS, ICE.

Special attention paid to Mail or Telephone Orders.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Ask for Wholesale Price on Seipps Beer

NO PIECE OF BANKING

Business too small for our prompt attention nor too large for our capacity.

Try us

STOCKMENS STATE BANK

CORONA, NEW MEXICO

CARRIZOZO DRAY

J. G. TEXTOR, Proprietor

General Transfer and Drayage business. Freight Baggage, and Express delivered to all parts of the city.

HEADQUARTERS AT KELLEY & SONS

Prompt Service

Courteous Treatment

Billiard and Pool Parlor in connection.

The Capitan Bar

CHOICE LIQUORS, BRANDIES & WINES

Capitan, N. M.

FRANK GRAY

ERVIN GRAY

STAG SALOON

GRAY BROS., Props.

Fine Wines, Pure Whiskies, Choice Cigars. Pool Room in Connection.

Your Patronage Solicited

CARRIZOZO,

NEW MEXICO

PHONE 16

Mail Orders Carefully Filled

HUMPHREY BROTHERS

Wholesale and Retail.

Hay, Grain, Flour and Feed

WOOD AND COAL

Carrizozo.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY SPECIAL MASTER

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of New Mexico, in and for the County of Lincoln: W. H. Sellars, Plaintiff

vs. E. N. Mitchell, Retha Mitchell and C. W. McCoy, Defendants.

No. 2221

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the above entitled court in the above named cause, on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1914, wherein the above named plaintiff obtained judgment against the defendants E. N. Mitchell and Retha Mitchell, for the sum of \$156 66, attorney fee of \$50.00 and costs of suit, and also a decree of foreclosure and order of sale in the event that neither of the defendants or any of them paid or caused to be paid to this plaintiff above-named the amount of such judgment and attorney fee and costs within 90 days from the date of rendition of said judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, whereas I, the undersigned, was by said decree appointed special master in the above entitled cause to advertise and sell the mortgaged premises hereinafter described in compliance with the instructions recited in the said above-mentioned decree and order of foreclosure and sale.

Public notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned special master heretofore appointed by the above-named court in the above-named cause to sell the mortgaged premises mentioned in the said decree and described as follows, to-wit:

Southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 14, in township 11 S. of R 14 E, of the New Mexico Prime Meridian excepting two tracts of land formerly sold by Andrea Nejeles out of land above described. The tracts excepted consist of a strip of land about 100 yards wide off the east side of the above described land, and a small tract of one acre sold to Creencio Sanchez. The intention of the grantors herein is to convey about 28 acres in the above described 40 acres together with all dams, ditches and water rights thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Will on Thursday the first day of October, 1914, at the southwest corner of the above described premises in Lincoln County New Mexico, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the said property above described, under and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the above mentioned decree in the event that the said premises are not redeemed by the defendants or anyone claiming under or through them.

L. P. AVENT

Special Master

Ruidoso, New Mexico.

NOTICE OF CONTEST

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M., July 28, 1914

To Charley Williamson of Lincoln, N. M. Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Walter S. Breunig, who gives P. Stanton, N. M. as his post-office address, did on June 5, 1914, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead, Entry No. Serial No. 024735 made May 1, 1911, for S 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 10, and W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 30, Township 9 S, Range 17 E. N. M. P. Meridian and as grounds for his contest he alleges that Charley Williamson has totally abandoned said claim for more than six months last past; that he has executed a relinquishment therefor, and sold the same for a valuable consideration; that he has failed to reside upon the claim and failed to cultivate the land as required by law; that the said entryman is not in the service of the Army or Navy of the United States.

You are therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered, if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Date of first publication Aug. 14, 1914

Date of second publication Aug. 21, 1914

Date of third publication Aug. 28, 1914

Date of fourth publication Sept. 4, 1914

H. ORME JOHNSON BUICK AGENTS E. A. ORME JOHNSON

Johnson Bros. Garage

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF MACHINE WORK

Supplies and Repairs Tires and Tubes Repaired and Vulcanized Headquarters for Roosevelt Automobile Mail Line

PHONE NO. 5.

CARRIZOZO,

NEW MEXICO



IT MAY SEEM A LITTLE

Primitive and old-fashioned not to use these new-fangled preservatives to make people think they are getting Fresh Meat when they are not, but we believe it is better for the health to be old-fashioned and give our customers just what they pay for.

Carrizozo Meat Market

A. C. WINGFIELD, PROP.

Carrizozo,

New Mexico

N. B. Taylor & Sons

Blacksmithing and Hardware

Tinware, Oils, Glass, Harness and Ammunition

We carry in stock a full line of Cooking and Heating stoves which we are selling at low prices.

Agents for Sampson Windmills and Gasoline Engines. Pumps of all kinds. Wire Fencing.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED

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Foxworth-Galbraith Company

LUMBER

Complete line of Building Material, Paints, Varnishes, Cal-O-Tint, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil

Best Accommodations for All the People All the Time

Carrizozo Eating House

Table Supplied with the Best the Market Affords

AUGUST LANTZ GENERAL BLACKSMITH

WOOD and IRON WORK IRON FORGING FULL LINE OF EQUIPMENT

Wagon and Carriage Repairs

Horse Shoeing

GIVE US A TRIAL

NEAR HUMPHREYS' FEED YARD

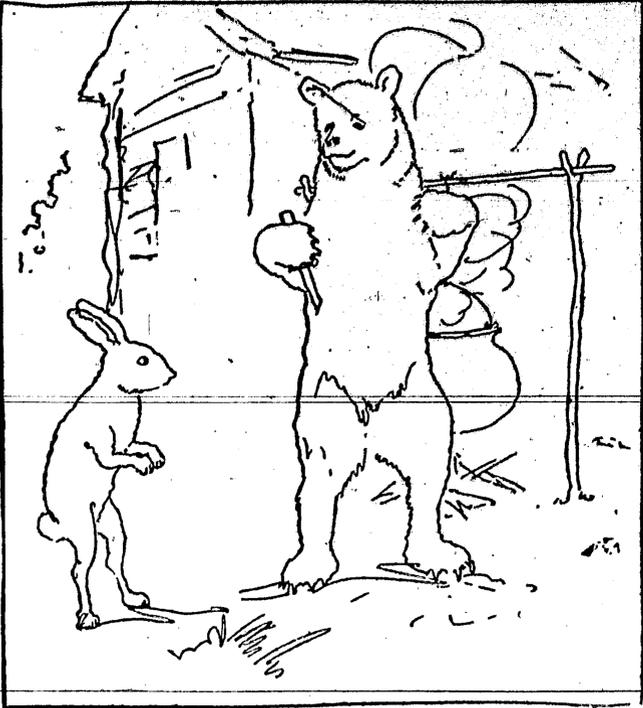
CARRIZOZO,

NEW MEXICO

New Indian Animal Stories

Bear's Fat and Rabbit's Blood

By JOHN M. OSKISON



Children, Color Up This Picture to Suit Yourself.

(Copyright, 1914, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)
 Long time ago, it was the old man who told the little boys about the animal people and the Yunwi Tsunsi. It was in the long winter evenings, as the fire died down from tall flames to coals with gray dust all over their heads that the boys would hear most about the Yunwi Tsunsi—the "little people," or fairies, that lived away out in the wood.
 But almost any time the boys would hear the stories of the animals, and this one was told to them when they were eating supper. It was only necessary for one little boy to call out that he wanted more grease on his beans to start the old man on that story about the time the rabbit went to have supper with the bear.

It was this way, as the old man told it:
 Once the rabbit was sent out as messenger to call all of the animals in council to decide about where they would plant their corn that year and where they would plant their beans.

All day the rabbit went from one house to the next, and just as the sun was going down the came to the bear's house.

"Hiyui" (hello!) said the bear, "you look all tired out and hungry."

"Yes," said the rabbit, "the road up to your house is very rocky, and I began to get a blister on my left hind foot about two hours ago. I tell you, the fellow that gets a reputation for going fast is always kept on the jump!" And as the rabbit limped to a chair beside the door, he blew out his cheeks and sniffed.

"What you smell cooking in there are beans," said the bear.

And that reminded the rabbit of his message, and when he had told the bear to be sure to come to the council, he got up and made as if to go away.

"You must stay and eat supper with me," said the bear, and the rabbit said he would if the bear would only give him plenty of grease in his beans.

"Oh, that's all right," said the bear, and he waddled up to the fire where the bean pot was steaming. "Now, you watch me get all the grease you want for the beans!" And then the bear took a sharp knife and cut a little slit in his own fat side, and out of the slit a lot fine bear fat ran into the pot!

"Ha!" said the rabbit, and he thought he had never tasted beans as good as those the bear gave him which were seasoned with the bear's own fat. After supper, the rabbit went off home, limping, and lay down to sleep in his own house in the broom-grass down by the river.

On the day of the council, the rabbit went up to the bear and said:

"You must come home with me and have supper at my house," and the bear said he would.

For supper, the rabbit had beans cooking in the pot, and the bear sat down outside the door and sniffed and sniffed. Pretty soon, the rabbit called out to ask the bear if he liked plenty of grease in his beans, and the bear said he did.

"All right," said the rabbit, and he took up a sharp knife, as he had seen the bear do, and cut a little slit in his own side. But no fat ran out of the cut—instead of fat, blood began to

spurt out of the cut! and the rabbit began to squeal in fright.
 Then the bear came and saw what the rabbit had done, and he was angry. As he worked away at tying up the slit in the rabbit's side and stopping the bleeding, he said to the frightened rabbit:

"Stupid fellow, don't you know that we are not all alike? I'm big and strong and lined with fat all over, so the knife don't hurt me, but you're small and lean, and you can't do such things!"

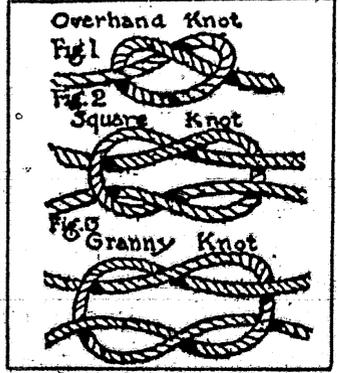
So, when the old man ended his story, he would ask the little boy: "What do you want—bear's grease or rabbit's?"

KNOTTY PROBLEMS FOR BOYS

Knots Are Just As Useful About the House as They are at Sea—Sailor Describes Three.

Can you tie a good knot? Probably not. Few but sailors can knot a rope as it should be done. Yet knots are just as useful, in a hundred ways, about the house as they are at sea. An old sailor describes a few of the more handy knots known to every "able-bodied seaman." Cut out his description as they are printed and save them. You'll find occasion to refer to them over and over again.

The familiar "overhand" (Fig. 1) is the simplest knot of all. It is the basis of the "square" or "reef" knot (Fig. 2), which is more useful and common than any other. In de-



Useful Knots.

scribing these knots, two terms are frequently used. "Bight" means simply a loop, and "standing part" means that part of the rope to the left of the knot, if the knot is held before you, with the free end to the right.

To make a square knot, using the ends of two ropes, make a bight of the end of one, so that the end and standing part lie side by side. Then pass the end of the other up through the bight, around both parts of the first end, and down through the bight again. The difference between this knot and the "granny" knot (Fig. 3) is evident, when you study the pictures carefully. Sailors make fun of the granny knot; it is very liable to slip.

Represents Hard-Ware.
 Why is an old coat like an iron kettle?
 Because it represents hard-ware.

Fundamental Principles of Health

By ALBERT S. GRAY, M.D.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Last year approximately 100,000 Americans died from Bright's and other diseases of the kidneys.

Had a railroad wreck or a Titanic disaster killed one-hundredth this number the world would gasp in horror and the newspapers of the country would be taxed to issue special editions in sufficient number to meet the public demand for information on the subject, and senatorial or congressional committees would be appointed to investigate the cause and formulate laws for the prevention of like disasters in the future.

But because we are used to it and because they are snuffed out only a few at a time we ignore this appalling sacrifice of 100,000 human lives and take it as a matter of course. And the absurdity of this position is the more startling when we know that fully 60 per cent of these deaths, or 60,000 could be prevented or at least postponed for many years with greater ease and certainty than a Titanic disaster can be prevented.

Our stupidity becomes still more amazing in the face of the fact that deaths from these diseases are steadily increasing at an enormous rate. In the vital statistics registration area, now covering approximately 60 per cent of our population, deaths from kidney diseases have increased 72 per cent in 20 years and 23 per cent in last ten years. In the city of Chicago the increase has been 47 per cent in the last ten years.

Bright's and the allied diseases are clearly diseases of civilization; they advance together. They are the diseases of highly seasoned food, or drink, of indolent habits of body and mind, and of mental "strain," commonly called worry.

The 1910 census gave the United States a population increase of 21 per cent in the ten-year period between 1900 and 1910 and showed the rural population to number 54 per cent and the urban population 46 per cent of the whole.

Within this ten-year period the rural population increased only 11 per cent while the urban population increased 44 per cent and this very material change in the ratio between the producers and the consumers of the necessities of life must become a powerful factor in the health of our people for two reasons; first, because of the change in proximity to food supplies. Less fresh food is being consumed by the increasing numbers flowing into our cities, and it is a self evident fact that the longer food is held the greater is the danger of contamination. Second, the increase in the ratio of consumer to producer of the necessities of life means a perfectly logical increase in the cost of the production, hence an inevitable increase in the cost of living and the worries incident thereto.

The subject of the preservation and transportation of food is of vast importance and is now receiving the attention of the federal and state authorities, but it is a subject on which the individual citizen must seek enlightenment if we are to make any progress towards a happier humanity.

The very prevalent "summer complaints" and other digestive troubles of childhood and of humanity in general are traceable directly to a common cause—filth. High infant mortality goes hand in hand with filth. Food may be easily contaminated by washing dishes and other containers with polluted water, and fresh vegetables, such as are eaten raw, are open to the same danger from the use of impure water on them. Dirty hands and the general ignorant indifference of those handling and preparing food materials; partly decomposed fruit, vegetables and meat; flies on the butter, on the bread and in the milk, direct from the stable or gutter; dust from the street composed of finely ground horse manure—all contribute their quota of filth, and it is this element of things too small to be seen that is allowed to accumulate on the surface of foods, rather than the foods themselves, that is the cause of many of our troubles immediate and remote.

Undoubtedly in the near future it will be conclusively demonstrated that Bright's disease and the degenerative diseases of the kidneys, heart, arteries and brain in general, including apoplexy, now assumed to be caused by deranged metabolism, the diseases now responsible for our heaviest and

a steadily increasing economic loss by reason of the drain on the matured lives of the nation originate in the "mild infections," those "insignificant dysenteries" arising from carelessness in the matter of personal hygiene and the saturating of the system with toxins from long continued ingestion of toxic elements in dilute polluted water and food matter in general.

THE CURE IDEA.

Four thousand years of human history demonstrate the utter futility of curative medicine in disease or of punitive remedies for the cure of crime. On the other hand, the marvelous results following the practical application of theories evolved from modern scientific investigation must convince the most skeptical that only along rational lines of prevention can the steadily rising tide of disease and crime be successfully combated.

There are no accidents in this world. Every happening is the inevitable result of a specific cause acting according to definite and immutable law, what we term "accidents" being a happening unexpected only because of our ignorance of the fundamental conditions and law. As heat and cold are one and the same, varying only in degree, so accident, disease and crime are only varying results from a common cause—instability, a lack of harmony in existing conditions.

Accident and disease are the result of transgressions of natural law; crime is the result of breaking man-made law. All three are very largely matters of geography, for the reason that what will result in one or the other in one country or state will not produce a like result in another place.

Either unknowingly or in spite of ourselves, and whether we like it or not, nature leads us by purely personal motive to fulfil her ends. In other words, humanity must react according to each individual nature and its environment. Because of this fact punitive laws have never been deterrent, never can be deterrent. If our ignorance we establish laws running counter to natural law and thereby make "criminals." Because of this fact society has been forced again and again either to remove the cause or to amend or repeal the law and legalize the crime.

But we can neither amend nor repeal natural law nor by resolution nullify the effect of a given action; and, as each act has a positive and inevitable result, irrevocable and extending to the end, either we must adapt ourselves to the new conditions or suffer in consequence. If we are elastic and adaptable we "react" and continue to enjoy good health, but if rigid and unadaptable we suffer disease and premature extinction.

We do not break natural laws; they break us if we are stupid enough to try to run counter to them. Therefore, the logic of the situation should drive us diligently to familiarize ourselves with the fundamental laws of the universe of which we are an integral part, that we may live in harmony therewith and fulfil our destiny, whatever it may be.

In short, good health does not come out of bottles nor law abiding citizens out of cells. Both are matters of physical balance, the product of intelligent breeding and of training beginning not later than the cradle period. Even morality, concerning which we are hearing so much under the captions "social evil" or "white slavery," is not a matter of wage, but of character, and therefore absolutely the result of training.

In the final analysis civilization is nothing more than the development of inhibitory centers enabling us to curb and subdue the remains of our jungle nature—always very near to the surface even in the best of us. But society deliberately breeds disease and crime, then oddities the one and punishes the other, and all the time permits both to breed more incompetents.

Science has demonstrated that good health and freedom from crime may be purchased by intelligent co-operation and the expenditure of money for the benefit of men en masse. And the day will undoubtedly come when ill health will be considered a greater disgrace than to be imprisoned, because the latter is only the result of breaking man-made laws, while ill health is the result of transgressing nature's law, for which there can be no excuse among intelligent people. When that day does dawn there will be no more prisons, for they will have passed with the thumbcrew, the rack and the stake. In place of jails, reformatories and penitentiaries, what we need are more organized nurseries and training schools for children, more hospitals and training institutions for the adult.

Meantime we have to meet the demands of today: First, relief to the sufferers from our past blindness and folly—and most of them can be relieved. Second, to teach the injustices of passing limitations along to future generations.

MENU FOR SIX DAYS

By LIDA AMES WILLIS.

MONDAY—BREAKFAST.

Fruit.
 Cereal. Cream.
 Codfish cakes. Creamed potatoes.
 Toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Deviled ham loaf. Cucumbers.
 Egg bannocks. Orange marmalade.
 Iced tea.

DINNER.

Stewed hearts, French style.
 Baked potatoes. Spinach souffle.
 Egg salad.
 Little strawberry puddings. Coffee.

TUESDAY—BREAKFAST.

Fruit.
 Cereal. Cream.
 Liver a la Bordelaise. Potato souffle.
 Raised corn bread. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Macaroni with cheese sauce.
 Stuffed green peppers. Butter rolls.
 Rhubarb sauce.
 Ginger sponge cake. Tea.

DINNER.

Velvet soup.
 Egyptian chicken. Mashed potatoes.
 Creamed cauliflower.
 String bean salad.
 Lemon cream pie. Coffee.

WEDNESDAY—BREAKFAST.

Fruit.
 Cereal. Cream.
 Ham toast. Potatoes, maitre d'hotel.
 Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Baked shad roe, with bacon.
 Radish and cucumber salad.
 Grape fruit marmalade. Cookies.
 Tea.

DINNER.

Baked shad. Spinach.
 Potatoes a la Italienne. Peas.
 Lettuce salad.
 Orange ice. Brownies.
 Coffee.

THURSDAY—BREAKFAST.

Fruit.
 Cereal. Cream.
 Scrambled eggs.
 Spring onions on toast.
 Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Clam chowder.
 Baked rice, with orange compote.
 Nut bread. Cocoa.

DINNER.

Asparagus puree.
 Smothered steak, with red bananas.
 Mashed potatoes. Cold slaw.
 Sweet fruit salad.
 Wafers. Cream cheese.
 Coffee.

FRIDAY—BREAKFAST.

Fruit.
 Cereal. Cream.
 Fried butterfish.
 Creamed potato hash.
 One-egg muffins. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Stuffed tomatoes.
 Swiss eggs. Stuffed tomatoes.
 Old-fashioned strawberry shortcake.
 Iced tea.

DINNER.

Asparagus soup.
 Boiled sheephead, sauce Hollandaise.
 Boiled potato balls, butter and parsley.
 New beets.
 Cucumber salad.
 Fruit ambrosia. Sponge cake.
 Coffee.

SATURDAY—BREAKFAST.

Fruit.
 Cereal. Cream.
 Creamed chopped beef.
 Lyonnais potatoes, cream.
 Toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Spiced salmon.
 Potato and cucumber salad.
 Raisin bread. Iced tea.

DINNER.

Fried veal cutlets, tomato sauce.
 Boiled rice. Spinach, with egg.
 Rhubarb and raisin pie. Cheese.
 Coffee.

Lamb a la Russes.

Serve lamb very tenderly cooked with a brown gravy to which slices of lemon and cucumber (gherkin) have been added.

For the next course have ready a rich pastry dough and roll it very thin, a square in form. Spread this with a savory forcemeat of chopped cooled mushrooms, rice, hard-boiled eggs and cold veal, moistened with butter and broth, and roll it from edge to edge like a "rolly-polly." Put into baking dish, sprinkle the top with bread crumbs and bake one hour.

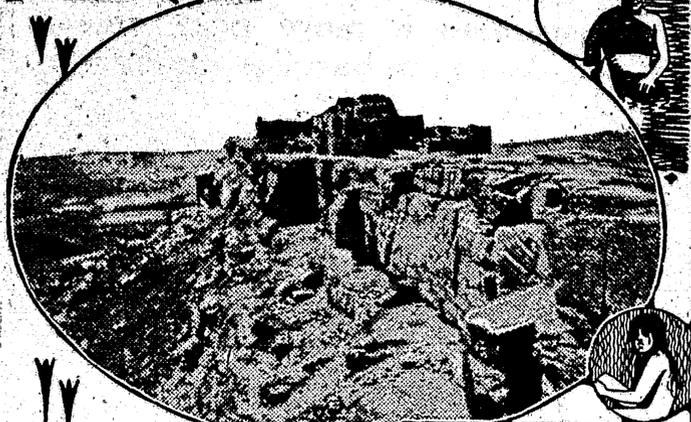
Salad.

Have you ever tried this salad? It is very good. Chop one small onion up fine, add three boiled potatoes and two hard boiled eggs cut in dice. Cover edge of dish with lettuce leaves and on them lay sardines.

Strawberry Sage.

One-half cup of sage cooked in one quart of water or milk until transparent, a pinch of salt, one-half cup of sugar, one pint of berries stirred in and cooked for a moment before taking from the fire.

The ENCHANTED MESA



WALKER—ONE OF THE ROCK-FERCHERD TOWNS OF ARIZONA

It was in the sixteenth century that the Spaniards first invaded what is now the states of Arizona and New Mexico. Fabulous tales of the wealth and treasure of great cities in the unknown North found eager listeners among the adventurous Spaniards in the central valley of Mexico. Report followed report, each more lurid than the last, until the viceroy of New Spain, inflamed by the tales of Pizarro's brilliant conquest of Peru, organized a great expedition and sent it out to discover and conquer the far-away Eldorado and bring back the treasure they so fondly hoped to find there. The great Coronado was chosen commander-in-chief, and on Easter morning of the year 1540 began the most remarkable journey of discovery in America. For months they traveled over the deserts, mountains, and plains, meeting with all the vicissitudes and dangers of an unknown country, until at last they reached the "land of standing rocks," the home of the cliff-dwelling Indians in the present states of Arizona and New Mexico.

Here they found not only wild and warlike Indians but a gentler race of aborigines much further advanced in culture than any other Indians they had met since leaving central Mexico. They were an agricultural people, dwelling in many-storied stone or mud houses, and their descendants to this day live, in many instances, on the same sites and in a few cases in the identical buildings that their ancestors occupied when the Spaniards first saw them over three and a half centuries ago.

The old buildings, called pueblos by the Spaniards, are the oldest continuously-inhabited structures on the American continent, and their inhabitants are more nearly in their original condition than any other American Indians today.

As an example of the canyons one may be mentioned, known to the Indians as Issey, the walls of which rise sheer from the sands of its river-bed over 1,000 feet, and where erosion has sculptured the most stupendous natural monuments in stratified sandstones in the world. Alternating with the canyons are mesas, flat-topped mountains, many of which are crowned with living Indian towns, such as the pueblos of the Hopi Indians in Arizona and the superbly situated Acocoma in New Mexico, while others reveal the broken-down walls of ancient cities of the Stone Age people.

Among the living Indian tribes that call this wondrous land home are the Hopi and Navajo, the most interesting of all the remaining Indian tribes in the United States. The Hopi people are town-builders and live on the top of the cliffs in the midst of a great desert, sustaining themselves by agriculture and small bands of sheep. Eight little rock-built villages are the homes of this tribe; they number 2,000 souls, and they have probably lived in their fortress-like cities for 1,000 years. They have no chiefs in the strict sense of the word but are governed by men who have shown by their lives and characters that they are good leaders. They are a splendid and fearless people who represent today but a remnant of the once-powerful Indian nation, a phase of humanity rapidly passing away before the aggressive march of Western civilization.

The Hopi Indians are experts in the art of basketry and pottery, as well as in the weaving of cotton. Their religious life is marked by elaborate ceremonials, of which the best known is the snake dance. They look upon rattlesnakes as messengers to the gods, and in the snake dance formally charge them with requests and prayers. The ceremony begins in an underground chamber, known as an estufa, and ends when the dancers



THE NAVAJOS IN THE TOWERED WALLS OF THEY-KAYNEN CANYON

emerge carrying the serpents in their mouths.

The Navajos are a progressive tribe of Indians of Athapascan linguistic stock. The name of Spanish derivation, is said to signify "the people with large fields." In features the Navajos resemble the Pueblos rather than the Northern tribes with which they are affiliated in language. They are hardy, proud and independent, but shun no form of industry which offers remuneration, and show much agricultural skill. They thrive without subsidy from the government, which provides them school houses. The general culture of the Navajos is similar to that of the Pueblos, but there are some striking differences, particularly as to dwellings. Instead of the peculiar storied structure of the Pueblo, the Navajo house, or "hogan," is a conical construction of poles stood on end and covered with earth, with a low, projecting entrance porch at one side and a smoke hole at the apex.

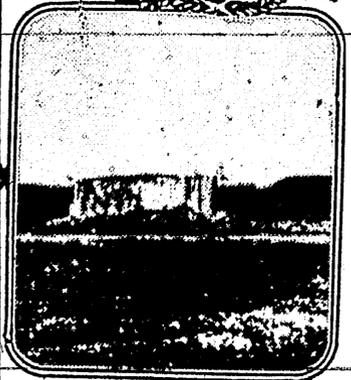
The Navajos are highly religious, with many divinities, and a vast lore of myths, legends, songs and prayers. They have also hundreds of musical compositions and a series of complex ceremonial dances known only to the medicine men. Socially the Navajos are characterized by a well-developed clan system, with descent in the female line. Many of their women are possessors in their own right of large agricultural and personal wealth. In government they are controlled by the older influential men who meet in informal council for the transaction of tribal business.

The tribe is best known for its blankets, ponchos, rugs, belts, garters and saddle girths, which are woven by hand from the wool of their flocks, and which no power loom has been able to imitate. They have also acquired from the Spaniards the art of working silver and turn out many creditable ornaments.

The Navajos first appear in history under the present name in 1629, and Christian missionaries worked among them in the middle of the eighteenth century. They were decidedly warlike at the time, fighting constantly with the Pueblos on the one hand and with the white settlers of New Mexico on the other. In 1849 a United States expedition entered their country and forced a treaty of peace. This treaty having been frequently broken, Col. Kit Carson was sent against them in 1863 and took the greater part of



TROUGGED MOUNTAIN TRAIL LEADING TO WALKER



THE ENCHANTED MESA

the tribe captive to Fort Sumner, where they were kept until 1867 when they were allowed to return to their original country. In 1868 a treaty was made with them whereby, in return for the cession of their land to the government, they were established on their present reservation. The Navajos are remarkable in being the only Indian tribe which has increased in numbers. In 1869 there were less than 9,000. According to the United States census for 1910 there were 22,455 members comprised in nearly fifty clans.

MAY CROSS THE ATLANTIC

Dutch Aviator Seems to Have the Right Idea in Project He Has in Mind.

Between Brazil and Guinea the Atlantic ocean is only about 1,800 miles wide. From Newfoundland to Ireland, the narrowest breadth north of the equator, is nearly twice as far. From New York to the nearest point of France is nearly three times as far. Hitherto most schemes of aerial flight across the Atlantic have contemplated some northern route. That suggested by the authorities of the San Francisco exposition is by way of Labrador, Greenland and Iceland. It has remained for the Dutch aviator, Van der Born, to make the first preparation to cross the ocean from continent to continent without stop, and he proposes to take the southern route, where the Atlantic is narrowest.

Van der Born is now supervising the construction of a new type of hydro-aeroplane. When it is complete he will go to the port of Konakoy, in French Guinea, whence he promises to fly to Pernambuco, Brazil. The scheme is more plausible than any of the other discussed trans-oceanic flights. It is natural and sensible that the first crossing should be attempted at the narrowest place, even though the flight must be longer than any one of the stages of the Greenland route. There is, of course, the danger of tropical air currents, but these are not much more to be feared than the storms of sub-Arctic regions which are suggested for the northern route.

No one who has observed the progress of aviation doubts that before long the Atlantic will be crossed by some venturesome flyer. There is no reason to maintain an attitude of scepticism toward the aviators of our own day, who have done so much in so brief a time, and who may do as much more within the next few years.



Everybody Drinks Coca-Cola

—it answers every beverage requirement—vim, vigor, refreshment, wholesomeness.

It will satisfy you.

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

High Price for Dickens' Work. Lovers of Dickens will be pleased to hear that a copy of "Pickwick" has just been sold in the English market for \$2,475. This was a first edition, which Messrs. Sotheby put up the other day from the late Capt. R. J. H. Douglas's property. The highest previous record for a similar edition was obtained in New York, where the bidding reached \$1,200. No Dickensian seems to doubt that the copy sold is the finest copy extant. It has all the points which appeal to a collector; all the parts are the earliest issue, and contains all the advertisements; all the covers of the parts are dated 1836; the plates by Seymour, Buns and "Phiz" are all in the earliest state. Four parts contain the "addresses" by the author, and three the "addresses" by the publishers. In fact, there is not a flaw to be found. The present possessor of the edition is Mr. Robson.

ITCHING SALT RHEUM

Oxford, Mont.—"My salt rheum started with little white pimples. When I scratched they would burn and itch and later on they would fill up, break and spread and get red all around. It came on my thigh. When the pimples broke, just enough fluid ran out to form scales. It seemed to enlarge the sores and they felt like saw-teeth when my clothing rubbed over them. I underwent a treatment for quite a while but I got no relief. In fact I got worse. I was getting so that it troubled me very much, as it got so I hated to move my limb for fear to crack open the sores which covered my left limb from my hip to my ankle. The sores were from the size of a pea to the size of a silver dollar.

"I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. The very first treatment gave me ease and from then on with every treatment I could see a change. Four weeks from the time I started with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment I was entirely well without a scar." (Signed) F. L. Layton, Apr. 30, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Affairs Reversed.

An Irish tenant farmer, returning from a somewhat distant market late one afternoon, missed his way and got into a bog hole, where he stuck fast. His landlord, who knew the locality, chancing to pass shortly afterward on horseback, noticed his tenant's dilemma, and smilingly shouted out: "Hello, Pat! You've got fixity of tenure now!" "Yes, begorra!" ejaculated Pat. "And I'd be mighty obliged if yer honor wud evict me."

Business Proposition.

"I understand you are working on a new automobile romance," said the motor car manufacturer. "Yes," answered the well-known perpetrator of "best sellers," with condescension. "I am at present engaged on a novel of that sort." "How much would it be worth to have the hero and heroine elope in a car of our make?" asked the manufacturer, insinuatingly.

Inhuman.

"Dabbs is the meanest husband I know." "You don't say so?" "Yes; he won't give his wife a chance to find fault with him."

'Tis Ever Thus.

"Did he give a good account of himself in the fracas?" "No, when he gave a good account of himself was after the fracas."

One Name for It.

"That fellow from the backwoods is as bashful as can be, isn't he?" "Yes. Sort of forest reserve, eh?"

It may be to a man's credit to forget a lot that he knows.

EARN AN EASY DOLLAR JUST MATTER OF DIPLOMACY

Father's Quick Thought Saved Baby Daughter From Being Afflicted With Fantastic Name.

Some time ago a pretty little baby girl arrived at a happy suburban home and immediately the entire family, including aunts, cousins and mothers-in-law, were busy selecting an appropriate name. "Harry," joyously cried mother, when the father returned home one evening, "I have decided on a name for the baby. We will call her Gwendolyn." For a moment the father did a hard piece of thinking. The name Gwendolyn sounded to him like a fire whistle out of tune, but he knew better than openly to oppose mother. Therefore he growled. "Gwendolyn! Gwendolyn!" he musingly replied. "I like that a whole lot, dear. Long before I met you I had a girl named Gwendolyn, and she—" "Who said anything about Gwendolyn?" icily interjected wife. "Your hearing must be defective. I said we will call the baby Mary, after my mother."

Art for Art's Sake.

Our friend Reginald was telling about an artist of his acquaintance. "Why," said he, "the fellow painted cobwebs in all the corners of his studio and made the things so natural that the servant girl worked for all of two hours trying to get rid of them." "Ridiculous," said Ermytrude, "perfectly ridiculous. I'm quite willing to believe the artist is as clever as you say. But I know there was never a servant girl so industrious."

Some Country.

"What part of Europe pleased you most?" asked the American. "Germany," replied the returned tourist. "Why Germany?" asked the American. "Why, in Germany a man is still considered as being as good as a woman," replied the returned tourist.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The more dignified a man is when sober the bigger fool when full.

Keep Cool and Comfortable

Don't spend so much of your time cooking during hot weather; and your family will be healthier without the heavy cooked foods.

Give them

Post Toasties

They're light and easily digested and yet nourishing and satisfying. No bother in preparation—just pour from the package and add cream and sugar—or they're mighty good with fresh berries or fruit.

"The Memory Lingers"

CARRIZO NOTES

Try a sack of Royal XXX Flour. Mrs J. C. Reasoner is visiting relatives at White Oaks this week. Ameco Chickens feed is an egg producer.

Mills B. Foreman is quite seriously ill at his home north of town.

The Carrizozo Trading Company sells Ameco Chicken feed.

J. N. Dawson of Capitan was in town last Tuesday.

You can buy Ameco Chicken feed in small sacks.

W. S. Prager and son Harry were in town Wednesday.

Every sack of Royal XXX Flour is guaranteed.

Save your coupons out of Royal XXX Flour. They are good for Rodgers Silverware.

J. B. Kyle and family and Mrs. Gertrude Bural of Capitan, were visitors to the county seat last Saturday.

Ameco Chickens feed makes hens lay—we have it in 24 and 48 lb. sacks—Carrizozo Trading Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mayer were in town from White Oaks Tuesday on land business before O. T. Nye.

Ask us to quote you prices on Feed and Flour—Car just arrived Carrizozo Trading Co.

Governor McDonald attended the barbecue and fair at Lovington this week.

Heavy crop of black Grapes may be harvested on shares. Can supply some water for camps. Apply box 43, Carrizozo.

Mrs. A. W. Adams will leave Monday for the southern markets where she will purchase her fall and winter line of millinery.

Physicians everywhere endorse the Standard Central Needle sewing machine. See Kelly & Sons, sole agents.

Elbert Hammond of El Paso, nephew of Mrs. M. B. Foreman, spent the day here Sunday visiting his aunt.

Swat the fly! We will give you the swatter if you will call for it at our store—Kelley & Sons, the house furnishers.

Welch and Titworth, of Capitan have just received a carload of Studebaker wagons. Now is the time to buy.

A. J. Rolland has his phonographic orchestra doing business again at the old stand—and it's a tear. Everybody is doing it once more.

Dr. J. H. Cady of Capitan will be at Dr. Paden's office in Carrizozo on Tuesday, Aug. 18th, for the treatment of eye diseases and fitting spectacles.

S. T. Gray was in town Tuesday from his home at Capitan. He reports that Mrs. Gray is not at all well; in fact, that she is quite seriously indisposed.

U. S. Marshal A. H. Hudspeth was in Carrizozo this week on personal and official business. The genial marshal, also the "pact of Heart's Desire," has many sincere friends here who were delighted to see him again.

Mr. and Mrs. John Eric Bell, with their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Rettig, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bell, and accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lemon and Master Morris, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Queen and sons Donald and Laurence of White Oaks, spent a delightful day in the mountains last Sunday.

A. B. Graham, J. H. Fulmer Jr., and W. H. Tupper, all of Mishawaka, Ind., E. E. Slaughter of El Paso, and A. T. Anderson of Parsons, were in town Monday. Their business was in connection with their large mining business at Parsons.

Mrs. R. W. Yeargin of Hondale, N. M., who has been visiting in Oklahoma for some time, arrived Thursday morning to be a guest for some weeks in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Andrew McCurdy.

J. J. Aragon was in town Monday, enroute to El Paso from his former home at Lincoln.

A. J. Loomas, revenue collector for this district, was in Carrizozo Thursday getting the dope on the incomes of our citizens, and looking after the government's interests in general.

Hon. John Y. Hewitt was in town Tuesday enroute to Alamo gordo where he will visit a few days with Judge Mechem, the father of Judge M. C. Mechem of Socorro and Edward Mechem of Alamogordo. The two judges, Hewitt and Mechem, are acquaintances of years standing, but have not seen each other for thirty-seven years, when things were "coming" in the bleeding state of Kansas.

Laurence Lockney, Felix Guthrie, Alfred Walters, Frank C. Polak, Henderson Warnock, Gilbert Gordon, Ferris Shelton, Bert Jackson, Otto Tinklepaugh, P. H. Haynes, F. Saulsberry, S. Saulsberry, H. E. Pryors, B. R. Blankinship, Jr. and "Perry" Kearney comprized the crowd of Alamogordians who were here Sunday last to participate in and root for the baseball game. They are a lot of tip up boys, and made many friends among the people of Carrizozo while here.

Dr. T. W. Watson, local agent for the Ford, the universal car, this week sold touring cars to Dr. R. E. Blaney, the dentist of this city, and Charles Mayer of White Oaks. "And a little Ford shall lead them" is becoming a truism which is pricking pretty hard in the epidermis of the high-priced manufacturer. The Ford in this vicinity, is to be found in the best society. And, incidentally, the Doctor has a few touring cars in his store house which he is willing to turn loose, under the usual guarantee of long and free from-trouble service.

Oscar W. Bamberger, manager of the Carrizozo Trading company, will leave for the east Saturday evening. He will visit Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago in the interest of his institution and expects to be gone three weeks or more selecting his stock of fall and winter merchandise. Mr. Bamberger has very materially improved his stock and the service at the Trading Company's store in the few weeks he has had the management of the business, but when he gets in his new goods he will be in a position to take care of the trade in a manner heretofore unknown in the history of the establishment.

The Carrizozo War College, which meets daily in the office of O. T. Nye has very clearly and very emphatically settled the European war a dozen or more times during the past two weeks. Each nation now suffering from the distressing entanglements should, under the decisions reached by this school of diplomats have been millions of dollars in cash to the good and have been following the even tenor of their various ways days ago. Of course it was a little bit difficult to unanimously wipe Germany off the map, even though Commodore William Kshler demanded it, as well as administering to England a severe reprimand, but the College is practically a unit in advising that no money be squandered on European maps at this time.

Dr. J. W. Compton, the optician, has opened an office in Carrizozo, as will be noticed from his professional card in this week's Outlook. Dr. Compton is well known in this locality, he having made the town for seven or eight years when he was maintaining his headquarters at Santa Rosa. He has now decided to locate here permanently, and has been fortunate in making an arrangement with Dr. R. T. Lucas whereby he will have his office with the latter—a location known to everybody. Having fitted any number of the eyes hereabouts, and never having made a mistake, Dr. Compton needs no introduction to our people. His prices are reasonable and he guarantees his work every time. Those needing the services of an optician will now have the benefit of professional treatment right at home, thus saving a good deal and getting the best results possible to obtain.

New Goods! New Goods!

We are receiving daily our new fall goods and expect to offer our customers a more near complete selection of up-to-date merchandise than ever before.

Our new store room is nearing completion which will give us double the amount of floor space we now have, and we hope to be able to supply the wants of the most fastidious dressers.

CLOTHING

Just received a shipment of Hart Schaffner and Marx clothing, newest styles and fabrics \$21.50 to \$25.00. Also a shipment of the newest styles in hats for men and boys.

Our Shoe stock is always complete.

Just received a new lot of Ladies' and Children's dresses. A beautiful lot of Misses' school dresses at very low prices.

A new lot of Ginghams, bleached and brown muslin at lowest prices.

Buy your comforts and blankets now, we have a beautiful assortment.

See our swell line of Shoes for Ladies in patent, dull kid and gun metal \$2.50 to \$5.00.

We are still selling all Pumps and Oxfords at reduced prices. All \$3.50 Pumps and Oxfords now \$2.90. All \$3.00 and \$2.50 Pumps and Oxfords now \$2.00.

We carry the Florsheim "the shoe that wears," a new fall line just arrived

"THE HOME OF STANDARD MERCHANDISE."

ZIEGLER BROTHERS

ANNOUNCEMENT

I wish to announce to my friends and acquaintances that I have opened a real estate office in Capitan. I have taken a thorough course in this real estate business covering the several branches—buying, selling, and renting of real estate, deeds, wills and other conveyances, titles to real estate, general brokerage, corporations, mortgages and loans, contracts, liens and options. I shall appreciate a part of your patronage when you have some business in this line. If you have property to sell or rent, I assure you it will be to your interest to list your property with me for quick results. I shall also be pleased to have you consult with me any time with regard to buying property, when I shall advise you of any special I may have. My business will be conducted on a basis of squareness and reliability, which will merit your patronage in all dealings you may have in my line.
G. W. SMITHSON,
Member International Realty Association.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Mays were in town Monday on land matters.

More rain for the righteous and the wicked of Carrizozo and vicinity last Tuesday—and it was some husky shower, too.

ROAD BOARD MEETING

The county road board will meet at the court house in this city next Monday, August 17. All persons having accounts against the board will have same duly itemized and sworn to, as has been the usual practice, and have them before the board early next Monday. Any matters which any one may desire to call to the attention of the members should be presented at this time.

BAPTIST CHURCH

(Herbert Haywood, Pastor)
Bible school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 in the morning on the subject "Friends of Jesus", and at 8 a. m. on "The Gospel and the Will—God's Appeal to the Will."
Midweek service at 7:45 on Wednesday nights. You are cordially invited to all of the services. Come and worship with us.

B. H. Langerak of Ancho, general manager of the Western Clay and Gypsum Products company, was in town Saturday on business.

BECHTEL DAMAGE SUIT

The county commissioners will meet at the court house Monday next, at which time the attorneys for the triangle damage suit will appear and an effort will be made to settle the big damage suit Ben Bechtel has brought against the bondsmen in the county seat injunction case. The commissioners will be represented by District Attorney Hamilton, the bondsmen by Geo. B. Barber of this place and H. B. Holt of Las Cruces, and Bechtel by Reid & Hervey of Roswell.

Jim Woodland, "The Outlaws" fame, was in from Richardson last Saturday to Monday, taking in the democratic convention, in which he was only incidentally interested, and the ball game Sunday in which he was very much interested.

A. B. Zumwalt was in town Monday from his home at Mesa.

Fred and Billy Ferguson of Mesa transacted business here Monday.