

Carrizozo Outlook

"WE REACH THE HOME"

Published Weekly in the Interest of Carrizozo and Lincoln County

12 PAGES

VOL. XV--NO. 4

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1921

PRICE \$2.00 PER YEAR

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS SUPPORTS EFFORT TO KEEP NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE FROM GAINING FOOthOLD

Organization Has Lost Control of the State Government in North Dakota; Weakness and Cost of the Scheme Have Been Exposed and New Fields and Being Sought, Says.

Topeka, Kans., Jan. 8.—Assailing the campaign being made in Kansas by A. C. Townley and non-partisan league organizers from North Dakota, Governor Allen in a statement tonight approved steps taken by former service men to oppose the campaign.

"Townley has been able to present to North Dakota a lot of dreams which seemed real," said the statement. "The non-partisan league has lost control of the state government. The weakness and costs of his scheme have finally been exposed, and Townley is hunting new fields."

"Townley and his tribe-opposed appropriations for the war supplies and war materials upon which the very life of American Legion boys depended at that hour. In the early days of the war their attitude discouraged voluntary enlistment, discouraged the selective service law, and tended to prevent the government from meeting all its obligations. Lacking the courage to go to war for Germany, they became in effect, German emissaries in the year."

"The former service men are opposing Townleyism with orderly propaganda and so long as they exp: their opposition to Townleyism with the brave restraint which they now exhibit the state will have every reason to be grateful."

RINGNECKS FOR NEW MEXICO

Chinese or ringneck pheasants are now successfully established in the neighborhood of Denver. It is not unlikely, therefore, that giving good wild stock to start with, they could be successfully introduced in the milder parts of New Mexico, provided the country selected contains grain-fields, swampy thickets, and gravelly spots, and provided vermin are not too abundant.

Great caution should be observed, however, in putting out pheasants in a quail country. State Game Warden Prochaska of Arizona reports that pheasants introduced into the Salt River Valley ran all the quail out of the neighborhood. Of the two birds the native quail are, of course, by far the more desirable.

The most likely regions for pheasants would seem to be the lower course of trout streams, above the quail belt, in the northern parts of the state.

No stock except strictly wild birds is worth trying. The usual "game farm" pheasants is simply a glorified chicken and can not stand the hard knocks.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS FOR FORT BAYARD

It is understood that there will be many improvements in buildings and equipment at Fort Bayard after the first of the year and this is considered by many to indicate that there is nothing in the rumor, current for some time that the army was likely to take the big hospital back from the Public Health Service.

Such a move at this time would be a very expensive one and it would seem that the ex-service men are entitled to the best that is available, which means to those who have knowledge of conditions in the southwest, Fort Bayard.

It is reported that the base hospital building at Deming is to be again placed in use by the Public Health Service and that accommodations for 350 patients are to be made there. The Deming hospital will be tributary to Fort Bayard and Colonel Whiteledge will be in charge of both.

STARS INSTALL

Last Thursday evening, Comet Chapter No. 29 installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. D. S. Donaldson, Worthy Matron; Mrs. E. C. Prehn, Associate Matron; Mrs. W. C. Merchaus, Conductress; Miss Meda West, Associate Conductress; S. F. Miller, Secretary; Mrs. S. F. Miller, Treasurer; H. P. Hupperts, Worthy Patron; Mrs. R. E. Blaney, Marshal. The points of the Star are as follows: Miss Lillian Merchaus, Ada; Miss Ula Edwards, Ruth; Miss Florence Spence, Esther; Miss Mita Brickley, Martha; Mrs. E. F. Hupperts, Electra; Mrs. O. S. Finley, Chryseis; Mrs. E. T. Collier, Warden; W. C. Merchaus, Sentinel; Mrs. T. E. Loney, Finest; Mrs. D. A. Edwards, Assistant Finest.

After the installation, delicious refreshments were served, covers being laid and place cards arranged for 45. Great interest in being manifested and a bumper year for the order is predicted.

NEW MEXICO'S SPEAKER-SHIP FIGHT OPENS

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 10.—On the eve of the opening of the fifth legislature interest in centered in the fight over the speakership of the house.

Albert H. Clancey and R. L. Baca both of Santa Fe have been candidates since early in November.

Geo. H. Webster of Colfax, and A. P. Carter, of Socorro, are also being mentioned for the speakership.

Geo. W. Armijo, former sheriff of Santa Fe, is likely to be made chief clerk of the house.

The Republican caucus of the house will be held Tuesday morning and will decide upon organization matters. The senate caucus will be held Monday night.

Senators have no idea yet as to who will be selected for chief clerk or president pro tem. Lieut. Gov. W. H. Duckworth will be presiding officer of the senate.

INSURANCE.

Contrary to all theories, life insurance was tremendously expanded by the action of the U. S. government taking over insurance of its army and navy.

While government affairs are seldom conducted as carefully or successfully as private business, in bad-time insurance the government had to go to the existing insurance companies for its ideas, blank forms and contracts and experienced men to handle the bureau.

Marine insurance was not favorably affected by government carrying the same.

By restrictions of laws and large deposits required by states, marine insurance has been largely kept in the hands of foreign companies.

Fire insurance has passed through three fairly prosperous years due to fire prevention campaigns and increased value of property insured. In spite of mounting costs of operation as in other lines, insurance has remained at pre-war figures, except for a short time during the war when ten per cent surtax was added for a few months.

With falling markets there will be increasing business failures and increased losses and the ratio of fire hazard will constantly grow and the solvency of fire insurance companies will depend upon maintaining rates.

The people are learning that insurance is a greater asset of credit in the business of the nation than even our flexible and highly improved federal reserve banking system, for insurance stands behind all credit.

War underwriting profits were not distributed but were added to the surplus and reserve of companies to meet the period of readjustment and increasing losses which the insurance companies knew would come.—The Manufacturer.

DON'T WORRY OVER PRINTERS' PROFITS

(Interlaken, N. Y., Review.)

Communities shouldn't worry for fear their local newspapers are making too much money, thinks the State College of Agriculture; on the contrary, it is to the advantage of the community that its local newspaper shall be prosperous, in the College's opinion. Some of the difficulties of newspaper publishing are pointed out in an editorial headed "Prices and Profits" in the current issue of the Extension Service News, issued by the College. The editorial follows:

"Before a community starts to worry for fear the publisher of the local paper is making too much money, it is well to know the facts. Few lines of endeavor have been so severely hit by changing industrial conditions as have the small newspapers. It is abundant testimony that there were 123 fewer weekly publications in this state in 1919 than in 1915.

"Only recently has definite effort been made to study costs on country newspapers; this study shows that few publishers have been getting even cost for the advertising space and printed matter they have sold. Like the farmer, they have been producing their commodities largely with the unpaid labor of themselves and the members of their families, and without taking into consideration such items of expense as depreciation, interest on money invested and the like.

"For the sake of his community, every one should want his local newspaper to be prosperous. Only as country newspapers are prosperous will there be attracted to them men of the brains and training necessary for a position of leadership, nor can the publisher, unless he is prosperous, produce a paper which is representative of the community, and of which the community may be proud. Moreover, a paper struggling to make both ends meet, is more likely to succumb to the luring offers of dubious advertisers or political charlatans."

HIGH PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN STATE WITHOUT MEDICAL ATTENDANCE

From Bulletin by the N. M. Health Department;

From an analysis recently made by the State Department of Health of death reports filed from over the state, it was found that 10 per cent of the deaths actually reported occurred without medical attention. This did not include sudden deaths and deaths from accidents.

Most of the deaths in cases where physicians have been called, are being reported, the department believes, but it is estimated that over one-third of those actually occurring, especially in remote rural districts, are not being registered. Since it is quite probable that the majority of these are cases not seen by physicians the department believes that an estimate of between 35 and 40 per cent of all deaths occurring in the state at the present time are among persons unattended by physicians. This has been especially noticeable in the mountainous counties in the northern central part of the state. The reporting for the past year has been gradually becoming more complete, so that more exact figures will be available later.

In discussing the situation, Dr. C. E. Waller, Commissioner of Health, stated that this condition, which is a serious one, appears to be due to two causes: failure to recognize the grave nature of illness in time to call a physician, and inability on the part of many to stand the expense incident to obtaining medical attention. The elimination of the first mentioned cause, it is pointed out, calls for an intensive educational campaign, the sooner instituted the better.

"This one item alone is enough to thoroughly awaken every citizen of the state to the importance of the work which must be done by the state and local health authorities, and to the need for proper provisions for carrying it out."

"The remedy for the second cause lies in the provision of the better facilities for taking care of the sick among those who are unable to pay. It means the employment of energetic city and county physicians, with sufficient compensation to enable them to devote the time necessary for the care of the indigent sick, and, when the revenues will permit it, the establishment of a county hospital in every county of the state."

"The right of our citizens to live should be placed above all others."

LUMBER COSTS.

"Lumber which in 1913-14 was sold at \$30, sold last year at \$70 and today at \$54. This does not look like a reduction of from 30 to 40 per cent," said a witness in Chicago before the U. S. Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production. The inference is made again and again, as here that lumber prices should fall to pre-war levels and no attention is given to the question of the enormous increase in cost of production over pre-war years, or to the fact that in 1914 was a "slump year" in lumber prices.

Cost of production is predicated now very largely upon labor costs, and wages have not decreased as yet in most sections. Operators are extremely loath to reduce wages. Wages in the lumber industry in 1919 were from 65 to 100 per cent higher than in 1914. Wages have not decreased except very recently, in some operations in the Southeast and North. In other sections labor costs are the same or slightly higher than those prevailing during the early part of the year when prices were at high levels.

Mill prices of lumber in most regions are today but little higher than they were at the end of the war, in many regions they are lower. In many sections they have dropped to or below the cost of production. Rather than operate under further price reductions, which means a net loss, many mills are closed down.—The Manufacturer.

BUNCH GETS THEIRS FOR VIOLATION OF PROHIBITION ACT

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 4.—Judge Col- in Neblett of the United States District Court, today received nine pleas of guilty from persons charged with violation of the national prohibition act, and sentenced them to pay fines ranging from \$25 to \$100 each and costs. The men are Andro Karris, S. Bracorte, F. V. Medina, Matt Radowski, Frank Kozelski, Lee Tague, S. G. Chavez, Santiago Gutierrez and Tony Michaelbach.

The four last named were arrested in connection with the recent raid at Bernalillo, where several thousand gallons of liquors and mash were seized.

STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT WARNS AGAINST MEASLES.

Report received by the State Health Department indicate that measles is likely to become epidemic over the State within the next few weeks. There has been no widespread outbreak of measles within the last year or two and, as a result, there are now thousands of susceptible children. This will tend to make the disease spread more rapidly.

Attention is directed to the fact that measles is by no means a harmless disease, as is supposed by many. While it rarely results fatally if uncomplicated, it is followed, in a certain percentage of cases, by a form of pneumonia which is exceedingly dangerous. Many deaths occur from this cause every year, especially among infants under five years of age. For this reason, parents should be particularly careful to prevent the exposure of children as far as possible, and should, under no circumstances, voluntarily expose them, as has often been done in the past. While practically every child will have measles sooner or later, the longer the disease is put off, the less the danger. Even in cases which recover, the child is sometimes left with impaired eyes, ear trouble, or in a weakened condition which renders him susceptible to other diseases.

The most important point in the prevention of measles is the early recognition of cases, that they may be promptly isolated, and the quarantine of persons who have been exposed until it can be determined whether they will develop the disease. Measles is most contagious in the earliest stages, before the eruption appears on the body.

When the disease is present in the community, every child should be carefully examined every day. Reddened or irritated eyes, or the early symptoms of a cold, are often the first stages of measles. In the majority of cases an eruption appears on what is known as the "soft palate" of the roof of the mouth, which may frequently be seen a day or two before the eruption appears on the body.

It is especially important that all school children be carefully watched. If they are examined by the teachers or school nurses every day, experience has shown that measles can be more easily controlled with the schools open than with them closed.

Once the child has measles, it should be remembered that, without proper care, the disease may be followed by pneumonia. For this reason exposure to cold and dampness should be avoided, and the patient should not be allowed to go out of the house too soon.

Every case should be reported to the local health officer, even where a physician has not been called. This is a duty which every citizen owes to the public, the failure to carry it out may result in the death of another.

VALUE OF TIMBER BY-PRODUCTS

The by-products of the sawmill should out value in the near future the finished lumber.

"Only 40 per cent of our cut timber is utilized, the rest is thrown away. This means the unused 60 per cent is in such shape that it would not pay to use it. The problem of utilizing waste material," says a western timber authority, "is that of making its utilization profitable." The enhanced value of timber today is making profitable the conversion of waste into merchantable products. Alcohol, turpentine, rosin, pine-oils, fiber-rugs, carpets, bags and all sorts of fabrics, imitation leather, linoleums, insulating materials, these are a few of the products obtainable from sawmill waste which was formerly thrown away.

An chemical investigations advance and now uses are found for wood waste, the percentage of waste will be steadily cut down. Less of the tree will be left in the woods; less be discarded at the mill, and eventually the value of the by-products will at least approach the value of the direct products of the sawmill.—The Manufacturer.

Hopeful in Spite of Conditions.

Colonel D. O. Jackling, vice-president and managing director of the Utah Copper Company, declared that he looks for a revival in the copper manufacturing industry within a few months.

The signing of a peace pact with Germany ought to help in that Germany has been purchasing only a little copper, he said. He added that high freight rates will undoubtedly result in the construction of zinc reduction plants in the west to cut the cost of production.—The Manufacturer.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS PLEDGES

From The Pine Cone

The sportsmen of New Mexico are fortunate in having a governor who is himself a sportsman. It will certainly require no lengthy argument to convince Judge Mechem that it is results that the sportsmen want, and that to get results will require not only the faithful but also the intelligent carrying out of the plan to which his administration is pledged.

First of all, the Commission bill must be passed. The passage of the bill would be seriously jeopardized should the governor appoint a Game Warden under the old law. The G. P. A. hopes therefore, that the Governor will withhold making any appointment until the Legislature has acted on the bill. Such action would be hastened, should the governor see fit to put the influence of the administration behind the bill, to the passage of which the Republican party is already strongly pledged in its platform.

Second, the success of the whole plan depends on the caliber of the men selected for the commission. The G. P. A. has eliminated the restriction previously contained in the bill as to the selection of Commissioners, so as to give the governor an absolutely free hand. In doing so we have intrusted to him the success or failure of the whole enterprise. We know that Judge Mechem knows the kind of men we need, and we are confident that he will act accordingly.

Third, it is important that no political pressure be brought to bear on the Commissioners as to the selection of a State Game Warden. They can not be held responsible for results without a free hand to select the man who must deliver those results, and no real sportsman or game conservationist would accept an appointment as Commissioner under any other conditions.

It seems hardly necessary to state that the G. P. A. has no candidate for either Commissioner or Warden. But we do have some pretty high standards that we confidently expect the new personnel of the Game Department to measure up to.

Every sign thus far indicates that Governor Mechem and his advisers are going to meet the sportsman half way in an attempt to get some real action and real results. New Mexico will be eternally indebted to any administration that really puts the Game Department on a modern working basis.

CARRIZOZO WOMAN'S CLUB

The annual election of officers occurred January 7, 1921, with the following officers being elected to hold office for the year 1921-1922:

Mrs. Geo. L. Ulrich, President; Mrs. T. A. Spencer, 1st Vice President; Mrs. D. S. Donaldson, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. Geo. B. Barber, Secretary; Mrs. B. L. Stimmler, Treasurer; Mrs. E. E. Cole, Parliamentarian.

Owing to other work the President, Mrs. Maude L. Blaney, resigned and the 1st Vice President, Mrs. Kathryn Finley, will take her place until the end of this club year, June, 1921.

The year books for the present club year were distributed to members present and mailed to absent members. These books were the compliments of the outgoing president and members of the Publicity Committee and contain the complete program up to June, 1921.

The treasurer's report showed a neat sum on deposit for a building fund.

Next meeting of the club will be held at Lutz Hall, January 21st. It will be a literary program in charge of Mrs. E. E. Cole.

ARTISTS TRIO PLEASES LARGE AUDIENCE

Monday night at the Crystal Theatre, the Artists Trio, second number of the Redpath Lyceum course, gave patrons one of the best entertainments of the kind witnessed in this place for some time. The Trio, with a splendid program of entertaining songs, cartoons and readings, pleased the large and appreciative audience, and caused each one present to express the hope that they might have the opportunity of hearing the Trio again in the near future. The next number will be the "Coleens," noted singers, whose specialty is the singing of old, sweet Irish songs, although the ladies will give their audience many operatic selections to feature in with the entertainment, making an evening of enjoyment which none should miss. The company will appear at the Crystal Theatre on the evening of Friday, January 23rd.—Remember the date!

Sheriff Ed W. Harris left on No. 2 this morning to bring back L. J. Luce, who defrauded several business firms in Carrizozo a short time ago. He was arrested in Kansas City, and is being held until the sheriff arrives.

The House of Whispers

By
WILLIAM JOHNSTON

Illustrations by
ERWIN MYERS

Copyright by Little, Brown & Co.

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

As I pondered over it I decided that my chance meeting with Barbara Bradford in the park had upset the plans of a blackmail band, and that they were availing themselves on me for my unwitting part. I was certain that Wick and Lefty Moore's wife were in connivance with them, and that the gang possibly included Claire Bradford's ex-husband. Wick had a pass-key that enabled him to enter the Lutan apartment. Undoubtedly he could also enter mine as well. But Wick could have nothing to do with the planting of the revolver in my rooms. I was positive about that. He had not been out of my sight for a single moment from the time that we had discovered the body. The only way that it seemed possible to involve him in that was on the theory of a prearranged plot to make me appear the murderer. Was it possible that Claire Bradford had participated in this? I knew she had been in my rooms after the murder. It must have been she who put the revolver there.

One of the detectives who had arrested me appeared at my cell door. "Come along," he commanded gruffly.

As I came out I was again shackled and led to the patrol wagon that was waiting. I had supposed that I was being taken to court to be arraigned, but such was not the case. I found myself at police headquarters, where both my photograph and my fingerprints were taken. I refrained from giving any information about myself, beyond giving my name and age, being careful to have my name recorded as John B. Nelson. Out in my home town everybody for years had known me by my middle name "Spaulding," and I was hopeful that they might fail to identify me if they read anything about me.

When everything that might serve to identify me had been recorded, I was taken into a large room where perhaps half a hundred men were assembled, most of them wearing masks. I looked about with curiosity. I had read of this ceremony. I was being "lined up" before the members of the city's detective force to see if any of them could identify me and to give them an opportunity to familiarize themselves with my features in case it should ever be necessary to arrest me again.

"Never saw him before," I heard one of them say. "Guess he must be a western crook."

"He's no amateur," said another. "That job up at the Granddeck was done by a professional."

Many slighting comments were made, too, on my personal appearance. I learned for the first time that I had a "bad ear," and that my eyes were shifty. The only emotion these comments aroused in me was a feeling of pity, not for myself but for all poor unfortunates who fall foul of the law. Even though a man is presumed to be innocent until he has been convicted I had observed that since the first moment of my arrest everybody had taken it for granted that I must be guilty and had treated me with little respect or consideration.

From headquarters I was taken to the police court and without further delay brought before a magistrate.

"John B. Nelson, arrested for the murder of Daisy Lutan," said the detective.

"Have you counsel?" asked the magistrate.

"No," I replied.

"I will assign Mr. Myers as the prisoner's counsel," he announced.

A young chap, evidently just out of law school, stepped forward, and drew me a little to one side.

"Plead 'Not guilty,'" he directed, "and be careful to say nothing more."

"Of course," I replied. "I'm not guilty. I had nothing to do with it."

I could see by his face that he did not believe me and as I turned again to the court I made up my mind that even if the court had assigned him as my counsel I would tell him nothing.

"How do you plead?" asked the court.

"Not guilty," I replied.

"Remanded without bail for further examination until Thursday morning," snapped the court, and I was led back into an anteroom, Mr. Myers and the detective accompanying me. The lat-

er: there surrendered me to some official, presumably a prison keeper.

"Looks pretty bad for you," said Myers, as we were left alone for consultation.

"I suppose it does look that way," I laughed.

"No chance to make it self-defense," he went on, plainly amazed at my manner. "No jury'd ever stand for a burglar shooting in self-defense."

"No," I admitted, "I suppose they wouldn't. Fortunately I'm no burglar."

"If we could make out it was a lovers' quarrel," he suggested.

"If I had ever known Miss Lutan," I admitted, "that might not make a bad defense."

"Look here," he replied indignantly, "young fellow, you are up against it harder than you seem to realize. They've got the goods on you, and it'll be the chair for yours if you're not careful. You've got no chance proving an alibi."

"Why not? I never saw Miss Lutan until I saw her body in her rooms. I never was in her rooms until I went in there with Mr. Wick after we had heard the shot. What's more, I never owned a revolver in my life and never saw the one the detectives found until they pulled it out of my dresser drawer."

Incredulously he listened. I could see that he did not believe a word I was saying.

"You don't look like a dope fiend, either," he observed scathingly.

"Look here," I retorted, "it is bad enough to have the police take it for granted that I am a criminal and a murderer, but when the counsel the court assigns me starts out on the same course, we quit right now. I'll get a lawyer of my own when I need one."

"I'll come around this afternoon and see you again," he said coolly. "A few hours in the Tombs will make you see things differently."

A few minutes later I found myself ensconced in a cell again, still confident of my speedy release, but somewhat puzzled as to what would be my best method of procedure. I was unacquainted with any lawyers; in fact, with any one in the whole city with whom I could consult. My immediate hope lay in my friend, Detective Gorman. There was nothing for me to do but to wait until I heard from him.

Fortunately I had had the forethought when the detectives were arresting me to take from his hiding-place in the bookcase my little hoard of money. This enabled me to send out of the prison and have a luncheon

for a full minute Claire Bradford and I stood there observing each other. Even before a word was spoken I think we both sensed our mutual distrust. As I studied her, I was trying to conjecture what could have been the motive so impelling that she had dared to come even within prison walls to see me. Had Barbara sent her? I doubted it. I was sure that more than likely her visit was to plead with me to keep silent about her part in the tragedy. I was certain she was going to ask me to pledge my word to tell no one of her second visit to the Gaston apartment.

Yet as I studied her weak, beautiful face, so like Barbara's and yet so different, with its sensuous mouth and roving, brilliant eyes, I still was wondering how it was possible for a girl of her refinement and social position to have become enmeshed with such common criminals as the two employees of the Granddeck, Wick and the telephone girl.

"To what am I indebted for the honor of this visit," I asked at length, adding with some sarcasm, "from my sister?"

Never for a second had I imagined that other than a selfish motive could have brought her thither, and the conversation that followed was all the more surprising to me on that account.

"I had to say I was your sister," she answered quickly. "I wanted to be sure of seeing you and I did not wish anyone to recognize me. You know, I believe, who I am?"

"You are Barbara's sister," I replied.

"That's why I came," she cried, "for Barbara's sake. I have come to plead with you for her."

"To plead—with me—for her," I echoed in astonishment.

"Yes," she cried passionately. "She's young. She's little more than a child. She did not realize what she was doing. You must not let anyone know you even know her. You must never, never tell."

"Never tell what?" I answered non-committally.

She answered with a convulsive sob. I thought for a little that she was going to break down completely. Her manner and the pallor of her face attracted the attention of the keeper who was in the room with us, and he started forward as if expecting her to fall in a faint. Resolutely she pulled herself together and went on in calmer tones.

"Oh, I know all about it. I know that she is completely fascinated by you. I know that she has been meeting you in the park. I know that she has lunched with you at the Astor." She hesitated and her face crimsoned—"I know that she has even visited you in your rooms late at night. Oh, please, please, I beg of you, if there is a spark of manhood in you, do not take advantage of a silly girl's weakness. Please help me protect my little sister's name; promise—you will, won't you?"

"Why should I?" I replied carelessly, repressing my desire to leap at once to Barbara's defense and explain how pure and honorable her conduct had been and how lofty the motive that had governed her actions. Tempted though I was to defend her, I realized that this might be an opportunity to learn something of Claire Bradford's associates, and I determined to make the most of it. How else could she know of all my meetings with Barbara unless she was in league with the persons who had been having me shadowed? How the knowledge that Barbara had been in my apartment could have come to her was a mystery beyond me. I would have sworn that that was a secret sacred to our two selves.

"Listen to me," she commanded, speaking in low tones, "Barbara is my baby sister, innocent of the ways of the world. I must save her from herself, and her heedlessness. Never, never, if I can help it, shall she suffer the agony and shame and disgrace that I have known. Years ago I, just as she is now, became infatuated with a man far below me in the social scale. He, too, was a criminal."

I smiled indignantly at the "he, too," but she paid no attention.

"I ran away from school and mar-

rried him and learned too late that he had a wife and child already. All my life, ever since, that terrible thing has followed me. It's like a specter ever rising to confront me. Even if I have to kill you, I am going to save my little sister from following in my steps."

"Where is Gaston Maurice now?" I asked. "Have you seen him recently?"

She gasped and shuddered, looking at me incredulously.

"You," she breathed excitedly, "who are you? How do you know his name?"

"Never mind how I know it," I replied. "What I want to know is where he is now? When did you see him last?"

"Not for years—not since long before my father's death—not since the marriage was annulled."

"Nor heard from him," I persisted.

"No, nor heard from him," she hesitated, "unless—"

"Unless what?" I insisted, as she stopped abruptly.

"I can't tell you," she said firmly. "I don't know. They must have come from him, from someone that knew—the letters."

"What letters? Tell me about them."

"I can't tell what I don't know. I haven't the least idea where Gaston Maurice is. I had hoped he was dead in the war. Yet he can't be. I have had anonymous letters threatening me. They must have come from him or from someone whom he told of our marriage? How else could they know?"

Her distress was so real and her manner so convincing that I decided that she must be telling the truth.

"Well," said I, "if you cannot tell me where to find Gaston Maurice there is one thing that you can tell me."

"What is that?"

"Why did you visit my apartment late last night? Why did you put that revolver in my dresser?"

"Revolver," she queried in a puzzled tone, "what revolver?"

"The revolver with which Miss Lutan was killed."

She eyed me in shocked surprise.

"Why do you say this to me? I never saw the revolver."

"You cannot deny that you were in my apartment last night."

"But the revolver," she protested.

"What do you mean by that? I know nothing of any revolver."

"Last night, a few minutes after Miss Lutan was murdered," I said sternly, "some man or woman entered my rooms and placed a revolver with one chamber discharged in the dresser in my bedroom. It was evidently placed there for the purpose of throwing suspicion on me, of making me out the murderer. The detectives found it there and arrested me. If you did not enter my apartment to hide the revolver, why then were you there?"

"I knew nothing about the murder," she answered irrelevantly, "until this morning—until I read about it in the paper."

"What about Wick?" I hurried at her. "Didn't Wick tell you?"

"Wick," she repeated in a puzzled way. "Oh, Mr. Wick, the superintendent. No, I have not seen him for several days."

"Did you do nothing yesterday at his direction?"

"How absurd! Of course not."

"Why, then, did you go into my rooms?"

She looked at me with a frightened face, and her manner became more confused.

"I really believe you are trying to implicate me in your crime," she ejaculated. "It's absurd for you to try to question me this way."

"Lady," interrupted the keeper, "you'll have to be going now. Time's up."

"Promise me," she begged hastily in an undertone, as she departed, "whatever you think about me, you'll keep my sister out of it."

"I'll promise nothing, unless you confess everything," I repeated, determined, if I could, to drag her secret from her, even though I, as well as she, was eager to shield Barbara's name.

Claire Bradford's attitude, I must confess, puzzled me greatly. Her denial that she had seen the revolver, or that she had been working in conjunction with Wick seemed to ring true, and I was also inclined to believe her statement that she knew nothing of her former husband's present whereabouts. While I was pondering over her statements, my cell door opened and Gorman was let in.

"Well, young fellow," he said, "this sleuthing business didn't turn out exactly the way we expected it to, did it?"

"You don't think I'm guilty, do you?"

I waited in agony for his answer. If he failed me, there was no one, absolutely no one, to whom I could turn.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Schoolmasters.

A man who does not know how to learn from his mistakes turns one of the best schoolmasters out of his life.

—Henry Ward Beecher.



I Stood There Astounded. It Was Not Barbara; It Was Her Sister Claire.

brought in. Making myself as comfortable as possible, I sat down to wait for Gorman, occupying my mind meanwhile with thinking of Barbara Bradford.

The thing uppermost in my mind was how to prevent her from being in any way involved. She must never know that only by her testimony would I be able to prove an alibi. Should she ever realize this, I knew that her sense of justice would make her come forward and tell the truth, even though it meant the loss of her own reputation and the scandalizing of all her acquaintances. She must not be permitted to talk.

She must not even try to see me while I was in prison.

The one way—the only way—I saw by which I could escape from the law's toils without implicating her was through the speedy rounding up of the band of criminals who I was positive were responsible for Miss Lutan's murder as well as for all our troubles. I was relying on Gorman to do this.

A keeper's voice interrupted my chain of thought.

"You're wanted down in the counsel room," he said. "There is a visitor for you."

"A visitor," I cried excitedly. "Who is it?" I thought of course it must be Gorman come to my rescue.

"It's your sister," he announced.

My sister! A thrill shot through me at his announcement. I knew of course it could not be my sister. Both of them were mere children far away in the West. It must be Barbara. Undoubtedly she had resorted to this

Grove's
is the Genuine
and Only

Laxative
Bromo
Quinine
tablets

The first and original Cold and Grip tablet, the merit of which is recognized by all civilized nations.

Be careful to avoid imitations.

Be sure its Bromo



E. W. Grove
The genuine bears this signature
30c.

Modern Deluge.
The biggest yearly rainfall is in Assam. In 1861 the world's record was broken there by a fall of 805 inches, or more than 67 feet of rain.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it. Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

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

Men do not leave home in order to make sure that absence makes the heart grow fonder.



Vaseline
PETROLEUM JELLY

For burns, cuts, sprains and all skin irritations. Relieves dryness of scalp.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.

State Street New York

DON'T DESPAIR

If you are troubled with pains or aches; feel tired; have headache, indigestion, insomnia; painful passage of urine, you will find relief in

GOLD MEDAL
WATERBURY'S

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles and National Remedy of Holland since 1865. Three sizes, all druggists. Guaranteed. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitations.

Comfort Your Skin
With Cuticura Soap
and Fragrant Talcum

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 2-1921.

Miss Mada West spent Sunday with her mother and sister in Alamogordo.

Miss Elsie Armstrong is assisting the lady clerks at the local post office this week.

Dr. J. T. Stone of Corona has been appointed assistant county physician, by county physician Dr. F. H. Johnson.

Miss Lassie Ayers is assisting Miss Pearl Baldwin at the local office of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Mr. and Mrs. V. K. Fair, postmaster Geo. W. Weishar, and A. H. Norton of Jicarilla were Carrizozo visitors this week.

Amos L. Gaylord of Nogal was a Carrizozo visitor this week. Mr. Gaylord says they have been having some pretty disagreeable weather of late.

Oscar Atwood, of Atwood's Garage of Lincoln was a Carrizozo visitor Saturday. Mr. Atwood says business in his line is picking up nicely with the new year.

Jay Vaughn, contractor and builder, is now permanently located in the Mrs. L. M. Scott building and ready for business. If you are contemplating building in the future, give him a call. 11

Word has been received by this office from Professor J. E. Koonce, former county school superintendent of this county, who is now teaching Spanish in the Spanish-American Normal at El Rito, N. M. He seems to be well contented in his location and always enjoys his work, in which we wish him a full measure of success.

Miss Margaret Cole, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Cole, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Carmelita Pitt, left on No. 1 Tuesday for El Paso, where, after a short stay, they will go to New Orleans, after which they will return to Washington, D. C., where they hold positions in the U. S. Treasurer's office. The ladies spent the holiday season here and are returning to their duties in the Capital City.

"Casting up accounts after the Christmas holiday rush, the merchants of the country disclose an interesting fact in connection with the sale of toys. This fact is the sale of 80 per cent of the toys sold this year have been of American manufacture, the dealings in imported toys being divided among so many countries as to make the share of each almost negligible in their enormous total. This should prove encouraging news to those who have believed for a long time that American children would not like American toys if they get them, and that dependence of this country on the toy-makers of the Old World and upon traditional styles of toys, many of which have not changed in several generations, was not a necessary factor in the commercial world." —Milwaukee Sentinel.

New Regime

The new county officers are now at work and business is progressing nicely. Sheriff Ed Harris has appointed Ralph Dow of Lincoln, as his deputy; County Clerk Ralph Treat has appointed Mrs. L. L. Miller and Mrs. A. M. Vega as his deputies; Treasurer Harry G. Norman has appointed Wm. Norman to his assistance, and John Bryan has appointed

H. W. Hulbert as his deputy. Jake Cole is the new jailor and Wm. Brady the janitor of the Court House. All parties named are well qualified to ably assist the officials, who have made the respective appointments, and we predict a successful administration for all concerned.

Birthday Surprise Party

The 11th day of January being the birthday of Miss Florence Spence, her many lady friends planned a surprise on her which worked out in this manner: The guests, about 30 in number, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Sproles on Tuesday evening, and delegated several lady friends to pay her a visit and invite her over for a friendly evening's chat, which she accepted. On arriving at the Sproles home, they were met by a happy throng which of course was the end of the secret. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing games of different kinds, during which time refreshments were served. The residence was beautifully decorated with birthday greetings. Miss Spence will remember the occasion, where she was the recipient of a glad surprise.

OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS

Teachers of this county may be interested in a movement the State Normal School at Silver City has started for the collection and filing of the "Recollections" of the "old settlers" of the state. The Normal has just published and is sending out a bulletin on "State and Local History in New Mexico." Any teacher who has not received a copy of the bulletin is invited by the Normal to send for one, which will be mailed free on request. Its contents will appeal to every teacher, of whatever grade, who is interested in the making of history teaching vital and interesting to her pupils. Address the envelope to "Service Bureau, New Mexico State Normal, Silver City," and enclose in it your name and address and a request that the "Bulletin of New Mexico History" be sent you.

MRS. ULRICK ENTERTAINS

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 8th, Mrs. Geo. L. Ulrick entertained in honor of the Misses Margaret Cole and Carmelita Pitt, of Washington, D. C., who have been visiting at the Dr. E. E. Cole home for the holiday season, and were about to depart for Washington. The afternoon was pleasantly spent in bridge playing which resulted in the Prize being awarded to Mrs. Albert Ziegler, the honor gifts being awarded to Miss Cole and Miss Pitt. Twenty were invited, four tables being arranged for the players. After the bridge game, refreshments of a dainty nature were served.

Those present were: Mesdames R. C. Pitts, Albert Ziegler, Leon, J. B. French, J. E. Farley, I. O. Wetmore, Sam Allen, Truman Spencer, Elisabeth Gumm, R. E. Blaney, R. E. Lemon, J. P. Nash, F. J. Sager, Wm. Reiley, A. H. Harvey, Julia Gurney, George Spence, Gerald F. Keating of New York, Margaret Cole and Carmelita Pitt of Washington, D. C.

THE VALUE of well-printed neat-appearing stationery as a means of getting and holding desirable business has been amply demonstrated. Consult us before going elsewhere

STATE TREASURER STRONG ISSUES LETTER TO BANKS

An important letter bearing upon the present money stringency has been written by State Treasurer C. U. Strong to the New Mexico banks. The letter follows:

"Due to present conditions, not only in the money market but in the livestock and grain markets, I take this opportunity of informing you that it is not my wish to withdraw moneys to my credit as Treasurer of the State of New Mexico unless I find it absolutely necessary to meet the demands made on this office by the State Auditor in the payment of salaries, current bills, etc. I consider it very unfortunate that at this time of year my balances with you are at their lowest ebb, but I am hopeful that moneys realized from the collection of taxes will be forthcoming in a month or two, at which time I will endeavor to make an equal distribution.

"If this office can be of any service to you, I hope you will not hesitate to call on it."

The treasurer's balances with the New Mexico banks aggregate \$1,876,178.96, at the close of the biennial report, on November 30. This amount was the total of bank balances, except the sum of \$18,061.14, carried in two New York banks. The checking account is carried in the First National, of Santa Fe, and this balance on November 30 was \$283,981.41. The largest account is with the First National, of Albuquerque, which had a balance of \$109,445.17.

Birthday Party

(Contributed)

A jolly crowd gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jet Rustin's Saturday, January 8th, in White Oaks, to take part in a most bountiful feast in celebration of Mr. Rustin's 36th birthday.

The home was beautifully decorated and the extended table was loaded to its utmost with everything good to eat. It was most graciously served by the hostess and her friends, Mesdames Grumbles and Owens.

The menu consisted of:

- Baked chicken, en Americane
- Roast pork with various vegetables
- Utopian potatoes
- Salads of various sorts
- Pies of every kind
- Fruit frappe with cake

Cigars and Chocolates

The afternoon was taken up in card games and various other games. Mr. and Mrs. Grumbles being the winners in cards.

A two-layer birthday cake was contributed by Mrs. Hanner.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Will Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Grumbles, Mr. and Mrs. George Rustin, Mr. and Mrs. Hanner; Misses Zella Morgan, Velma and Ollie Niles; Messrs. Roy Grumbles and Sam Wells; Mrs. Bob Forcythe.

The affair was the crowning event of the season, with the happy people at White Oaks and there are many wishes for future occasions of this nature.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS BUREAU

Economy a Civic Duty.

In the great campaign for readjustment to a sound peace basis there is no higher civic duty than personal economy.

We wasted, or as good as wasted for economic purposes, twenty billion dollars on the European war, expanding prices twenty billion more.

If every family of five persons in our country would save and lay by in the banks a thousand dollars this coming year that would be made up.

There would be abundance of capital to build railroads, undertake great reclamation and irrigation works, build homes to relieve the house shortage and extend mining and utilities.

Without economy on the part of the individual there will be no storage of reserve capital to undertake development and keep labor employed.

Suppose in a country of 60,000 people a great public improvement were needed like a railroad or an irrigation project and no money available.

If half the people would save and deposit in the banks \$200 each there would be at the end of the year five millions of stored capital available.

Two thousand communities at this rate would store ten billions of available capital and all this capital would seek investment at interest.

Is not individual economy the highest and most patriotic civic duty under the circumstances and is not economy what our nation most needs? —The Manufacturer.

CATTLEMEN ASKED TO LIST STOCK FOR SALE

Silver City Enterprise: The Grant County Chamber of Commerce is sending out to all the cattlemen in this district blank forms upon which cattlemen are asked to list all stock they have for sale or will have

within the next few months. These blanks were supplied by the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association and when completed and compiled will furnish a reference showing the number of cattle and the grade, age, etc., for sale in each section of the state. When the lists are complete it is the intention of the association to place advertisements in the stock feeding sections of the country so that prospective buyers will be able to purchase feeding stock direct from the grower. The purpose is to save the stockmen the cost of selling through brokers.

There will be no charge for this service and it is open to the use of those who are not members of the association as well as members.

This plan was developed at a meeting of the association held in Silver City several months ago and with the co-operation of the stock growers should result in decided benefit to them. The fact that the association is not confining this privilege to its own members indicates a sincere effort to benefit the whole industry.

It is expected that stockmen will appreciate the ultimate benefit from direct selling and furnish correct and complete information as asked for, in this way assisting in the undertaking.

EIGHTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF LINETYPES RUNNING

Ira Bacon of Albuquerque, Mergenthaler Linotype salesman and installer, says that there are now 28,000 of these machines running in the world. At an average price of \$3,000 this makes \$84,000,000 worth of mechanical typesetters rattling off print. Otto Mergenthaler designed the first Linotype in 1884. Only two were built. It took him 16 years to complete this marvelous mechanical creation, which printers declare can do everything except take a drink. The model of machine first came into general use in 1892, and it is said some 6,000 of these were sold. The highest priced one now is worth \$7,500. Two years ago one printing plant alone installed 24 of the machine at one time.

The Linotype revolutionized the printing business, the old "hand" printers regarded it generally as their death knell, but like other labor-saving devices it made more labor instead of less. The machines have from 1,000 to 2,000 parts, exclusive of screws; the old model one had 3,500 screws alone. We should entertain profound respect for a man like Bacon who can take a Linotype all apart, juggle the parts in a wastebut and then put it all together again without having any parts left over.

Otto Mergenthaler, who died October 20, 1899, at the age of 45, spent quite a while in Deming and Las Cruces for his health previous to his death, which is said to have occurred in Baltimore.

You're losing out on the biggest thing in town if you fail to take advantage of our big **SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE**

LET'S GO!

"PRICE SHOT TO DOLL RAGS"

<p>25% Discount on All Dress Shirts</p> <p>40-inch Georgette Crepe, \$2.75 Values ONLY \$1.69</p>	<p>25% Discount on All Ladies' Silk Underwear</p> <p>Messaline, 36-inch wide, \$3.00 Values ONLY \$1.95</p>
---	---

Dress Gingham Only 18 Cents Yard
Hope Bleached Muslin Only 25c Yard

Now is the turn to get the whole family shod 25 to 33 1-3 % discount on every pair of shoes in stock

Carrizozo Trading Co.

"Quality First"

"Then Price"

THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

A BRIEF RECORD OF PASSING EVENTS IN THIS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

WESTERN

The fifty-fifth annual encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in Portland, Me., according to advices received from Sioux Falls, S. D.

The minimum charge for an automobile license in Texas is \$7.50, which includes any motor from one horsepower up to twenty-one horsepower. From twenty-two horsepower on up, there is a charge of 35 cents per horsepower.

Traveling at a rate faster than seventy-two miles an hour, seaplanes Nos. 5 and 6 of the N-C division in the San Diego to Panama flight, reached Bandera bay on the Mexican mainland, ending a successful dash from Magdalena bay.

Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, a leader in the movement which culminated in the overthrow of Carranza and who later became estranged from the new government has left San Antonio, Texas, for a border point, where, it is reported, he will confer with agents of President Obregon in regard to re-establishing his residence in Mexico.

About fifty New Year merry-makers were injured, several seriously, when a temporary sidewalk over an excavation for a new theater building at Market and Taylor streets in San Francisco, collapsed. A thirty-foot section of the walk gave way, falling twenty feet into the excavation with about 100 persons, according to witnesses.

Fire losses in Nebraska since Dec. 1, 1919, up to Nov. 1, 1920, totaled \$2,320,181.71, according to statistics given out by C. E. Hartford, state fire marshal. During this eleven-month period seven persons lost their lives as results of fires. Almost half the loss was sustained in Omaha, where there were 442 fires causing damage estimated at \$650,521.23.

Reserve officers' training camps for 1921 in the Ninth Army Corps will be located at the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott and at the Presidio of Monterey, it was announced at corps headquarters. The number of men expected to attend the camps in this corps area approximates 20,000, composed of 15,000 from the Pacific Coast states and 5,000 from the Mississippi valley.

WASHINGTON

Wholesale charges of wilful discrimination against negroes at the polls in the southern states were made by representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People before the House census committee, and brought forth vigorous objections from committee members from the South.

A \$50,000,000 item for army post permanent construction, submitted by the War Department and refused by the House appropriations committee in reporting out the sundry civil supply bill, was the initial step in a new army housing project contemplating expenditures of more than \$300,000,000 over a period of ten or twelve years.

Speculators in Russian gold who have imported it into the United States or are anxious to do so in order to build up trade with soviet Russia are slowly coming to realize that the gold, even when melted in bars, has no value in this country. The government mints are refusing to purchase or to convert any gold which is of soviet origin.

A decrease of \$102,032,075 in the public debt during the last month of 1920 has been announced by the treasury. On Dec. 31 the total gross debt was \$28,082,224,168, as compared with \$24,175,152,244 on Nov. 30. The decrease during the last quarter of the year amounted to \$108,131,108 from the Sept. 30 total of \$24,067,350,123.

The Standard Oil Company, through long-time contracts, has a monopoly in the production, transportation and marketing of petroleum and petroleum products throughout the Rocky Mountain section, declares a report sent Congress by the federal trade commission. Complaint of unsatisfactory conditions resulted in an inquiry in the petroleum situation in the Salt Creek, Wyoming, field, the report says, and the investigation was broadened to include the entire region.

FOREIGN

Twenty-five persons were killed or died of wounds in Ireland between December 22 and December 29, covering the Christmas holidays.

Gen. Perdo Zamora, the reformed bandit, now with Gen. Francisco Villa, who has also turned over a new leaf, at least for a time, is reported to be making adobe brick at the Canutila hacienda in the state of Durango.

The population of France was reduced by 4,000,000 during the war, said Louis Mourier, the new director of public assistance, in discussing measures to be taken by the Seine departmental council to reduce infant mortality.

A national automobile show is to be held in Mexico City in March, 1921, and the committee in charge announces that every automobile manufacturer of prominence having distributing agencies in Mexico will be represented.

It is stated that the English cabinet provisionally agreed upon a new scheme to deal with unemployment. Under the plan each industry would absorb its own unemployed by shortening the hours of work or increasing the number of shifts.

The annual report of the Brazilian Bank of Germany shows net profits of 2,000,393 marks as against 78,000 marks for the previous year. The report says that "the reconstruction of the bank was caused by the favorable development of the foreign trade of Germany."

The Spanish steamer Santa Isabel has been wrecked at the entrance of the bay in the Island of Salvera, on the northwestern Spanish coast, near Villa Garcia, with a considerable loss of life, according to reports received. The vessel, which was of 2,485 gross tons, will be a total loss.

News from Armenia continues confused. The territory of the Armenian soviet republic is the scene of military movements of Russian troops. The country appears in complete anarchy; the bulk of the Armenian army has taken to the hills and many towns and villages are being looted.

Official information was published in Berlin that Germany's forces have been reduced to 90,000 men, in accordance with the disarmament promise made to the allies. The statement added that 50,000 pieces of ordnance have been destroyed, as well as 5,000,000 rifles, 60,000 machine guns and 14,000 airplane parts.

GENERAL

The Lewisburg Seminary for Girls at Lewisburg, W. Va., was destroyed by fire with a loss of approximately \$100,000.

The municipal street railway of San Francisco showed receipts of \$2,811,123.52 during 1920, according to a report made public. This was a gain of \$178,840.71 over 1919.

The Union cotton mills at Lafayette, Ga., one of the plants of the American Textile Corporation, announced full time operation would be resumed at once, but that a reduction of 10 per cent in wages would be made.

During the fiscal year that ended with the last day of November the motorists of Massachusetts paid to the state in fees for registration and licenses a total of \$3,800,231, while other users of the highways paid nothing.

An unidentified man entered the People's bank at Springfield, Tenn., and, making his way unobserved to the bank vault, helped himself to \$50,000 in bonds. He stood off bank officials and wounded an officer. Taking refuge in a storeroom, he was killed by officers.

W. S. Mitchell, a New York lawyer, on the confidential staff of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., dropped dead while conversing with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the latter's office. Acute indignation was given as the cause of death. Mr. Mitchell is survived by a widow, son and brother.

An entire family of seven was wiped out by a fire at Fairfield, Conn. The victims were Felix Yackimovitch, 54; his three sons, and three daughters.

Wheat receipts at the Chicago Board of Trade, the world grain center, during the year 1920 totaled 29,125,000 bushels, according to the annual report of Secretary John R. Mauff. Corn receipts were 85,428,000 bushels and oats 74,707,000.

More than a score of women and children were partially overcome and a panic among the 200 guests was narrowly averted during a fire in the Burnet house in Cincinnati. The fire originated in a storeroom in the basement. Firemen rescued all occupants and the fire was confined to the basement.

The plant of the Wilmington Leather Company, covering four city blocks, was destroyed by fire at Wilmington, Del. The fire broke out in a drying left, rapidly spread to ten adjoining buildings and, despite the best efforts of ten fire companies, the plant was a mass of ruins early today, with a total loss estimated by James I. Ford, treasurer of the company, at \$2,500,000.

Southwest News From All Over New Mexico and Arizona

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

The Lyman dam in Apache county, Arizona, will be completed by April 1st, according to State Treasurer H. S. Ross. Day and night shifts are working and 75 per cent of the rock is in place, the state treasurer said.

Thirty-five thousand automobiles in Arizona in 1921. This is the estimate of R. E. McGillen, assistant secretary of state, who has ordered that number of license plates from the East and which is only 300 more than the number now in use in Arizona.

A father and son were wounded, the latter perhaps mortally, in a shooting affray in the heart of Phoenix business district. Those who were shot are James Nielson of Buckeye, Ariz., and his father, Albert Gray of Miami, Ariz., was arrested as their assailant.

More than 2,000 chickens, valued at approximately \$4,000, were killed by coyotes in Pima county, Arizona, during the last year, according to an estimate made by the county bureau. Two farmers reported that their losses had been about 100 each. Those were the largest losses so far as is known.

Miami, Ariz., is installing a new ornamental street lighting system. The villa style of posts are to be used and a cluster will be used at the intersection and the blocks will have eight lights each. Lights for the Franklin Street bridge have not arrived, but are expected any time and work on them will begin on arrival.

Although the town of Roy, N. M., was only started in the late autumn of 1902, it is now the metropolis of the great Tequesuite mesa, one of the best farming sections in New Mexico. The actual growth of the town started in 1906 with the advent of the homesteaders and the population has shown a steady increase ever since.

One of eleven Christmas pardons issued by Governor Larrasolo of New Mexico was to Mitchell Jefferson, a negro, formerly employed at the home of Senator A. B. Fall at Three Rivers, N. M. Jefferson was convicted in April, 1916, for killing his wife in the presence of Mrs. Fall. He was serving a sentence of ninety to one hundred years.

Reports from W. D. Newcomb, secretary of the Old Trails Highway Association, state that the actual construction on the Socorro-Carrizozo link in New Mexico has been started, and that a big camp has been formed on the Socorro side of the mountains. Much of the grading has been done and it is expected that Lincoln county will soon begin work on its end of the line.

Applications to graze cattle in the national forests must be filed before January 30th, it was announced at the forest service office at Tucson. All annual permits expire at the end of the grazing year, March 31st, and all applications or renewals and permits must be in the office before the last day in January. These permits are for the grazing year of 1921 and do not affect the five years permits, which have several years to run.

The mounted police expenses from January 1st to November 30th, the end of the fiscal year, amounted to \$42,722.79, according to Capt. A. A. Sena's report, filed at the governor's office at Santa Fe. The sum included \$30,650 for salaries. The expenses for 1919 also are given. For the first five months they amounted to \$3,831.91, and for the last seven months of the year to \$23,933.57. The salaries for the last seven months amounted to \$21,670.

According to trainmen, the mail car on Santa Fe eastbound train No. 2 was robbed between Needles, Calif., and Ash Fork, Ariz. The theft was discovered when postal workers entered the car at Ash Fork. No one was in charge between that point and Needles and those who discovered the robbery were unable to estimate the loss.

The state banks of New Mexico gained \$3,793,436 in resources in the last year, Bank Examiner James B. Read stated after comparison of the statements of their condition for November 17, 1919, and November 15, 1920, the latest statement available. On the first named date the state banks' resources totaled \$23,501,959, and at the time of the last call, \$27,295,395.

That the beautiful mission of San Xavier, near Tucson, is the twin of the mission at Caborca, Sonora, is the assertion, made as the result of strict architectural measurements made on a recent trip through the entire chain of Jesuit and Franciscan missions in Arizona and on the west coast by W. Frenck Duell, antiquarian, Mr. Pinkley, government archaeologist, and Architect Jaasted of Tucson.

WARNING

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for 21 years, and proved safe by millions.—Say "Bayer"!



SAFETY FIRST! Accept only an "unbroken package" of genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains proper directions for Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, and pain generally. Strictly American!

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents—Larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monacotischelndorf of Salicylsäure

Widespread Use of Electric Power.
If all electrical energy in the United States was suddenly withdrawn, the loss to industry would run into the billions. Practically all of the 275,701 manufacturing plants of the nation, representing \$22,790,980,000 in invested capital, use electric power in one way or another.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*. In Use for Over 80 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

KNOW WHAT WOULD HAPPEN
John, for Once, Thought of an Effective "Comeback" during a Little Matrimonial Tiff.

Judge Gary of the United States Steel corporation was discussing marriage.

"Many a marriage which began as a pure love match," he said, "develops into an eternal wrangle. Haven't you seen marriages wherein the contracting parties do nothing but argue and fight and contradict each other over trifles from daylight until dark?"

"I remember dining once with such a menage. When the soup came on they started an argument about the price of parlor carpet or some such ridiculous matter, and the serving of the fruit saw this argument at its height."

"Then the wife interrupted herself to say to her husband plaintively: 'I don't know what would happen, John, if you ever agreed with me on any topic.'"

"'I'd be wrong,' said John. 'I'd be wrong.'"

A Texas Iconoclast.
Our guess is that when the bride promises to love, honor and obey she is just as earnest as when she kisses the bridegroom's folks.—Dallas News.

It doesn't greatly mitigate gray hair to proclaim that it first began in one's twenties.

Some Husbands Still Timorous.
"In old colony days it was against the law for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday."
"I fear we are still feeling the effect of those laws."

Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum.
When adding to your toilet requisites. An exquisitely scented face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talcum). 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

HE HAD SOMETHING COMING
Postmaster Quite Ready to Realign After Satisfactory Financial Settlement Had Been Made.

When J. K. Pauling was secretary of the navy he wrote to the postmaster of a small village in the South as follows: "Sir: This department wishes to know how far the Tombigbee river runs up." The answer came back: "It don't. It runs down." The postmaster general was informed of the affair and failed to see the humor of it. He wrote a letter to the postmaster that said: "Sir: Your appointment as postmaster is hereby revoked. You will turn over funds, etc., pertaining to your office to your successor."

In no wise put out the postmaster once more took up his pen, and the postmaster general received this: "The revenue for this office for the quarter ending September 30 has been 65 cents; its expenditures, same period, for candles and twine, 85 cents. Please instruct my successor to adjust balance."

A Sure Scare.
"I have tried every kind of alarm clock," said the drowsy citizen, "and I haven't found one that even annoys me. I've got to find something that'll jump me out of bed with a scare."
"Well," replied the obliging jeweler, "if you want to pay for a special order, I'll have a big one built for you, with an automobile horn."

Destiny leads the willing, but drags the unwilling.

If your Coffee-Pot has boiled too often

If too many cups of coffee have set your stomach and nerves on edge, put the pot on to boil again—

But this time use

POSTUM CEREAL

in place of coffee

Boil it a full fifteen minutes after boiling starts and you will bring out its rich, satisfying flavor.

The benefit to health will soon be apparent.

"There's a Reason"

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc. Battle Creek, Michigan.



AN OPEN LETTER TO WOMEN

Mrs. Little Tells How She Suffered and How Finally Cured

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was not able to do my housework and had to lie down most of the time and felt bad in my left side. My monthly periods were irregular, sometimes five or seven months apart and when they did appear would last for two weeks and were very painful. I was sick for about a year and a half and doctored but without any improvement.

A neighbor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me, and the second day after I started taking it I began to feel better and I kept on taking it for seven months. Now I keep house and perform all my household duties. You can use these facts as you please and I will recommend Vegetable Compound to everyone who suffers as I did."—Mrs. J. S. LITTLE, 3455 Livingston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

How much harder the daily tasks of a woman become when she suffers from such distressing symptoms and weakness as did Mrs. Little. No woman should allow herself to get into such a condition because such troubles may be speedily overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which for more than forty years has been restoring American women to health.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease, it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier, and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the body, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions. All druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Lachrymal Test. "Was the wedding a success?" "Indeed it was. Why, women wept bitterly who didn't even know the bride."

HELP THAT ACHING BACK!

Is your back giving out? Are you tortured with backache and stabbing pains? Does any exertion leave you all played out? Feel you just can't keep going? Likely your kidneys are to blame. Overwork, colds, hurry and worry tend to weaken the kidneys. Backache is often the first warning. Headache and dizziness may come, too, and annoying kidney irregularities. Help the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills—the remedy recommended by thousands. Ask your neighbor!

A Colorado Case A. A. Hill, prop. of transfer business, 327 Eighth St., Alamosa, Colo., says: "Kidney trouble came on me and my back became lame. I was in misery when I tried to lift anything. Twisting pains in my back tormented me and I felt run down. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and bought some. I was soon entirely well."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Freed From Torture

Eaton Cleared His Up-Set Stomach

"The people who have seen me suffer tortures from neuralgia brought on by an up-set stomach now see me perfectly sound and well—absolutely due to Eaton's," writes R. Long. Profit by Mr. Long's experience, keep your stomach in healthy condition, fresh and cool, and avoid the ailments that come from an acid condition. Eaton's brings relief by taking up and carrying out the excess acidity and gases—does it quickly. Take an Eaton's after eating and see how wonderfully it helps you. Big box costs only a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

PATENTS

KREMOLA

A Bad Cough

PISO'S

MAY APPEAL TO HARDING

ENVOY MAY BE SENT TO U. S. TO PLEAD FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FEAR LOSS OF POWER

HARDING WILL BE TOLD OF DIFFICULTIES EUROPE IS FACING.

Paris, Jan. 6.—Members of the council of the League of Nations have been talking informally on the advisability of sending a special intermediary or envoy to President-elect Harding immediately after his inauguration.

The envoy will present the case of the League of Nations, and point out the difficulties which European countries would experience in abandoning the league and setting a new form of association.

Principal grounds for this contention are that the covenant is a part of the peace treaty which gives the league administration over the Saar valley, the Danzig region, and a number of mandates and plebiscites.

The view is held among members of the French ministry that the solidarity of the treaty would be shaken if the league part were abandoned.

This has led to a growing conviction among the principal allied powers that the league should be kept going in some form, but not necessarily as now constituted, the advisability of revision of the covenant being quite generally recognized.

It is considered an understanding on the future form of the league could be more readily reached if a representative of the league council were able to discuss the subject directly with Mr. Harding.

Confidence is expressed that if direct discussion eliminated from the covenant all that is objectionable to the United States, the President-elect would not insist on the abandonment of the organization already at work.

Bomb Sheriff's Home.

Pittsburg, Kan.—The home of Undersheriff O. M. Lamb of Crawford county, near Girard, was wrecked by an explosion, according to word received here. It is understood the house was demolished and that Lamb's father-in-law was seriously injured. Undersheriff Lamb has been actively engaged recently in conducting raids on violators of the prohibition law. It is estimated 200 pounds of dynamite were used in the explosion which wrecked the front porch of the residence, a one-story bungalow, and demolished a rear bedroom in which Mr. Roper, Mr. Lamb's father-in-law, was sleeping. Mr. Roper's escape from death is considered miraculous. He was badly cut about the head and chest. Other parts of the house were badly shaken, but all the other occupants escaped injury. The detonation of the explosion was heard plainly in Pittsburg, some fifteen miles from the Lamb home.

Thief Repents After Fifty Years.

Raleigh, N. C.—A pang of conscience, more than a half century overdue, netted W. C. Nanny of Rutherford county \$135. A letter registered from Tennessee contained the money and the statement that the repentant horse thief, who sent it, had sold a horse stolen from Nanny's father-in-law in 1867 for the amount transmitted.

Sight of Lover Drives Woman Insane.

Kenosha, Wis.—Driven to insanity by sight of Ben. Ames, the man she had loved and given up twenty-two years ago, Mrs. Grace Dreys, prominent society matron, of Flint, Mich., and daughter of one of Kenosha's pioneers, was taken to the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh.

Swift Sales Increase.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Sales through the East St. Louis branch of Swift & Co. for 1920 totaled \$46,000,000, or \$10,000,000 more than in 1919; it was announced. In the last year, 150,000 head of cattle, 125,000 sheep and 500,000 hogs were slaughtered at the local branch, the announcement added.

Man and Child Drown.

Trenton, N. J.—A man and a baby were drowned in one foot of water and seven other persons were cut and bruised when an automobile in which they were driving skidded and turned over into a deep ditch near here.

LATE MARKET REPORTS

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.) DENVER LIVE STOCK.

Buyers were on the lookout for choice beef stock on the cattle market, but showed little indication of wanting the less desirable kinds. Prices on the better grades of beef, therefore, generally were called steady with the close of last week, while in-between kinds sold at a slight discount in some instances.

Despite large receipts on the hog market the offering was cleared at an early hour under a good demand. With no sheep arriving to test values on the sheep market, buyers were uncertain as to what this kind of stock would bring in Denver. The demand here is fairly good and the better kinds of stock would undoubtedly bring satisfactory prices as compared to the river and eastern markets.

Trading on this market was slower than at the close of last week. Supplies were nothing extra, but included a fair sprinkling of desirable fat stock. Trade was somewhat uneven, but most traders were of the opinion that prices on best beef cattle were little changed from last week.

A top of \$6.30 was reached on one load of choice cows, while another load went to \$6.75. Other loads of desirable cows brought \$6.50 to \$6.60. Good cows were quoted at \$6 to \$6.25, with fair to medium kinds at \$5.25 to \$6.

The offering of beef steers was light. The demand for this kind of stock is fairly good and best steers would probably bring up to \$9. Good stock of this kind was quoted around \$8.00.

Values on the feeder and stock divisions were virtually unchanged. Good feeding steers sold up to \$7.40, with indications that choice stock would bring up to \$7.75. Medium to fair kinds of feeding steers were cleared at \$6.50 to \$7.

The demand for hogs on this market was good. Choice light-weight stock was in especially good demand and this grade of hogs found a clearance at an early hour.

A top of \$9.05 was reached on a small string of choice hogs, while the load top was reached at \$8.60. One load of good, light hogs went to \$9.20, with bulk bringing \$8.75 to \$9.25. The demand was good and the light offering found a ready clearance at steady prices. Best pigs were quoted at \$9 to \$9.50, with more common kinds at \$8.75 and down.

Receipts none. Buyers were of the opinion on this market that sheep would bring decidedly lower prices than were offered last week. Only two loads of sheep were received within the last seven days, leaving values untested on most kinds of stock. The undertone on the feeder market also was weaker with indications that sheep would probably bring up to \$7.50. Their top around \$8.50. Fair to medium feeders are quotable from \$7.50 to \$8.25. Ewes would bring \$2.50 to \$4.

HAY AND GRAIN.

(Buying price (bulk) Carloads. F. O. B. Denver.)

Corn, No. 3 yellow.....\$ 1.85

Oats, per cwt.....1.80

Barley, per cwt.....1.60

Hay Timothy, No. 1, ton.....\$25.00

South Park, No. 1, ton.....23.00

South Park, No. 2, ton.....22.00

Alfalfa, ton.....17.00

Second Bottom, No. 2, ton.....16.50

Straw.....8.00

Dressed Poultry.

The following prices on dressed poultry are net F. O. B. Denver.

Turkeys, old toms.....45

Hens, lb.....34

Hens, lb.....24

Ducks, young.....30

Geese.....25

Roosters.....18

Live Poultry.

Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over.....38

Hens, small, lb.....14

Hens, good, 3 1/2 lbs. and over.....18

Chickens.....26

Broilers.....32

Springers.....24

Cocks.....10

Eggs.

Eggs, strictly fresh, case count.....\$17.00@17.50

Butter.

Creamery, first grade.....52

Creamery, second grade.....42

Process butter.....46

Packing stock.....20

Vegetables.

Beans, navy, cwt.....\$ 7.50@ 8.50

Beans, Pinto, cwt.....6.00@ 6.25

Beans, green, lb......30@ .32

Beans, wax, lb......40@ .32

Beets, Col. doz bunches.....4.00@ 5.00

Beets, cwt.....2.00@ 2.25

Cabbage, Colo. cwt.....1.00@ 1.25

Carrots, cwt.....2.00@ 2.25

H. H. cucumbers, doz.....2.50@ 3.00

Celery, Colorado, doz.....1.50@ 1.75

Let. lettuce, h. h. doz......50@ .60

Lettuce, head, doz......50@ 1.00

Onions, Colo. cwt.....1.25@ 1.50

Peppers, now......22@ .25

Potatoes.....1.50@ 2.00

Radishes, long, h. h......40@ .50

Radishes, round, h. h......40@ .50

Turnips, cwt.....2.00@ 2.25

GOVERNMENT MARKET REPORTS.

Washington.—Live Stock and Meats.

Chicago live stock: A sharp decline in hogs was responsible for the market showing an average net decline for the week of 20 cents per 100 pounds. Sheep and mutton also declined, but as a rule showed advances compared with a week ago. Fat lambs ranged from 25c to 75c higher and fat sows from 25c to 50c higher; feeding lambs were 15c higher to as much as \$1.35 lower, better grades showing greatest decline. Dec. 30 Chicago prices: Bulk of hogs, \$9.25@9.50; medium and good, best steers, \$9.00@12.25; butcher cows and calves, \$8.25@10.50; light and medium weight veal calves, \$16.00@12.50; feeder steers, \$8.25@9.00; fat lambs, \$10.25@12.00; feeding lambs, \$8.50@10.00; yearlings, \$8.00@10.00; fat ewes, \$7.75@8.00.

Dairy Products.—Butter market became very firm the latter part of the week and prices are higher in practically all markets; advances, however, have been moderate. Firmness is largely due to scarcity of best grades rather than to high demand. Danish butter, shapers in firmness and is selling readily at 53c. Better feeling includes undergrade butter also. Today's prices on 22 score butter: New York, 47c; Chicago, 55c; Philadelphia, 51c; Boston, 55c.

Cotton.—Both spot cotton and future contracts declined during the week. Average price for middling spot cotton as quoted by the ten designated spot markets, last about 17 points, closing around 12.52c. The price for January futures at New York declined 15 points, closing at 14.10c.

HONOR FOR CANADA

Wins Championships at International Live Stock Show.

Splendid Exhibits, Both of Animals and Grain, Won Admiration of Judges and Spectators.

One of the most interesting sights at the International Live Stock show at Chicago was the evening parades of horses and cattle. As the Canadian section of these parades came into view, and as it passed around the ring, there was continued applause. There were two or three reasons for this, the principal one being that in this section there were the wonderful Clydesdales, the Belgians and the Percherons that had carried off championships and first prizes. The province of Saskatchewan had a splendid display of Clydesdales and showed in a number of classes, and in every class they got in the money. A remarkable and noted winning was that of the University of Saskatchewan, showing "Lady Bruce," female Clydesdale, in a class of 24 and taking second. In competition there were entries from such famous studs as Conyngham Bros. of Wilkesbarre, P. L. James of Easton, Mass., and George Chlett of the same state. She was beaten by an imported mare, but was later made champion American-bred mare and reserve grand champion, an honor never before conferred upon anything but an imported animal.

The following are some of the good things that Canada won at the International, in a fair fight and no favors. Grand championship for Clydesdale stallions; championship for American-bred Clydesdale mares; reserve senior and reserve grand championships for Clydesdale mares; grand championship for Southdown sheep; sweepstakes grand championship for wheat for the continent of America; championship for Durum wheat for America. Another of the reasons for the applause given the Canadian sections of the parade was the heartiness with which the American spirit was imbued that impelled it to greet with the fullest appreciation the efforts of the winner, and the hundreds of Canadians in the immense audience of the amphitheater appreciated it.

The purpose that Canada had in making exhibits from their farms, whether it was of live stock—and they had it there in all branches—grains, furbes or roots, was to demonstrate that the war had not created devastation, that the country was alive with interest in the matter of production and that it had ability to produce in a manner that would bring it championships, and what better place than the International, where it would be placed before thousands, many of whom, with the enlightenment thus gained and with a desire to better their condition, would be made to realize that in the neighboring country to the north there was an opportunity that it might be of advantage to them to embrace.—Advertisement.

Got the Last Word. Mrs. Scrupp—The doctor says I crave things that don't agree with me. Scrupp—That's nothing. I once had the same trouble. Mrs. Scrupp—When was that? Scrupp—When I married you.

IN YE OLDEN TIME!



Hoop skirts were worn by those who first asked the druggist for, and insisted on having, the genuine Golden Medical Discovery put up by

Dr. Pierce over fifty years ago. Dress has changed very much since then! But Dr. Pierce's medicines contain the same dependable ingredients. They are standard today just as they were fifty years ago.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the stomach and blood cannot be surpassed by any remedy today.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak women has never been equalled for the distressing complaints incident to womanhood. What others say:

JORDAN, Mo.—"My health has greatly improved since the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and also the 'Favorite Prescription.' When I began their use I only weighed 110. Could not do my housework and could not be about much. Had to sleep propped up on pillows. Now I can lie down and sleep on one pillow, I can do my housework, washing and ironing, and feel just like a different person. I weigh 140 pounds."—MRS. MAYME TRAGUS.

Nature Lesson. "Do nuts grow on trees, father?" "They do, my son." "Then what tree does a doughnut grow on?" "The pantry, my son."—Harper's Magazine.

No law can do much to protect the foolish; no, nor protect the wise from the foolish.

Sure Relief advertisement for BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION, featuring an illustration of a person and a product box.

Anyone Having Horses or Mules to Sell advertisement, offering services for horse and mule sales.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM advertisement, highlighting its benefits for hair care.

HINDERCORNS advertisement, promoting relief for corns and calluses.

Kill That Cold With HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE AND QUININE advertisement, detailing its effectiveness for colds and flu.

Why Are Skin Diseases So Difficult to Overcome? advertisement, explaining the benefits of S.S.S. for various skin conditions.

Carrizozo School Notes
(By Supt. E. E. Cole)

Since the Christmas holidays the percentage of attendance in the Carrizozo Schools has been large. This is doubtless due to the fact that the weather has been very mild, even for Carrizozo, and there is very little sickness in town.

Miss Humphrey and her third grade moved back into the new third grade room and feel quite comfortable and happy. The blackboard is new and of fine quality so that the pupils and teacher may do their best work and take pride in it.

Equal opportunities and a high-school education for every child in the State. Certainly, but the child must be willing to take it, must have the will to begin the work and go through with it. We cannot cram it down his throat.

Recently, a woman teacher in Chicago refereed a boxing bout between two boys. Some of the citizens tried to have her discharged but G. B. Arnold, chairman of the finance committee of the board of education declared that boxing in the schools ought to be encouraged and if any teacher sent in a requisition for boxing gloves he would see to it that it is honored. Good! Why should the manly art of self-defense be left to the thugs and roughnecks?

A citizen of Carrizozo recently remarked that every school should be under the complete supervision of a central body of the State. The writer of this column takes special pleasure in quoting one of the greatest educators of this country, Frank V. Thompson, superintendent of the Boston schools, on this point: "Wherever you find a school system which is allowed to control its destinies you will constantly find it progressing; but where, on the other hand, the control of the schools is in the hands of another body, then chaos and trouble abound. But to take this stand does not mean to exclude the State as a co-operating agent, to furnish money and advice and friendly endeavor. I believe, further than that, that we may well associate the Nation in the enterprise of aiding educational development."

True democracy rests on education and ignorance is the greatest evil of mankind, yet the United States spends three times as much for tobacco as for salaries of all teachers in the nation.

Luxuries, in the United States, cost \$5,000,000,000, which is more than four and a half times as much as is spent for teachers of all grades of education. What is spent for luxuries in our country would do a vast deal of good towards making our nation better in many ways.

Remember, that we carry a full line of standard candies. Home-made candies of all kinds; Chocolate Bon Bons for the ladies; Vassar Chocolates for Sweethearts. — PURE FOOD BAKERY.

Outlook want ads get results.!

Fully Guaranteed

Our repair work is fully guaranteed to you. — Western Garage.

Steam Heated Rooms for Rent Nicely furnished rooms with bath in private family. Phone 85. 44-81*

Will You Spend 65c On Rat-Snap to Save \$100?

One 65c pkg. can kill 50 rats. The average rat will rob you of \$10 a year in feed, chicks and property destruction. RAT-SNAP is deadly to rats. Cremates after killing. Leaves no smell. Comes in cakes. Rats will pass up meat, grain, cheese to feast on RAT-SNAP. Three sizes, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Kelley & Son and Rolland Bros.

Supt. Cole has recently received two maps of New Mexico, sent out by advertising firms, which are good maps but are very unreliable in the census reports. One of these maps is from a leading paper in one of the largest cities of the State. It gives Carrizozo 700 population and Lincoln 1,000. It also reports Lincoln as the county seat of Lincoln county. Everyone ought to know that Carrizozo is the county seat and has from 1,500 to 2,000 people. Such ignorance on the part of advertising firms is inexcusable and their maps and other maps and advertising should be refused. The same mistakes are committed in the case of other towns of New Mexico. This is the kind of advertising that we do not want.

Justice of the Peace Election

The Justice of the Peace election was held Monday. There were two candidates in the field, Messrs. Wetmore and Bently. Mr. Wetmore received 142 votes, and Mr. Bently 58. Fred Lalone, the only candidate for Constable, received 225 votes.

"These Rats Wouldn't Eat My Best Grain," Says Fred Lamb
"It's hard to keep rats out of a feed store. A neighboring store sold me some RAT-SNAP. It worked wonders. Gathered up dead rats every morning. Bought more RAT-SNAP. Haven't a rat now. They wouldn't eat my best grain when I threw RAT-SNAP around." Three sizes, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Kelley & Son and Rolland Bros.

MONEY

What do you do with your Money?
Your money will be safe in Our Bank. Safe from fire safe from burglars and from your own extravagance. Put it in Our Bank — it will come in handy some day.

MONEY is a sure friend. When it is in our bank it will answer to your call when all other friends fail you.

If you want to lose a friend, either BORROW money from him or LEND money to him.

If you want to MAKE a friend, bank your money; it will serve you when you need it.

Try it.

We invite YOUR Banking Business.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Barnett FEED Store

Wholesale and Retail

Hay, Grain and Feed
Stock Salt, Oil Cake
Wood and Coal

Prices Lowest and Service Best

Carrizozo New Mexico

Why Don't Those Hens Lay?

We have the feed that will do the business.

We sell Flour, Corn, Chops, Meal, Hay, Bran, Shorts.

A full line of Purena Mill Feeds.

Phone 140

CARRIZOZO TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

The Star Restaurant & Cafe

Open All Hours From 6 A. M. To 11 P. M.:

BREAKFAST, 40 CENTS
DINNER 50 "
SUPPER 50 "

Lunch Counter Service at all hours - Table Supplied
With the Best the Market Affords. Give Us a Call and Be Convinced.

"OUR SERVICE WILL INSURE YOUR SATISFACTION"

H. C. Aldridge, Proprietor

BUILD NOW!

Building is Essential and Leads the Onward March of Progress
FAILURE TO BUILD
Now, is a lost Financial Opportunity. **BUILD NOW!**

FOXWORTH-GALBRAITH LUMBER CO.,
CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO
PHONE NO. 39

THE EXCHANGE BANK

Established 1892

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Commercial and Savings Departments.
Interest at 4 per cent per annum paid on time and savings Deposits. Accounts Solicited.

INQUIRIES PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

STOCKMEN'S STATE BANK

Many years of intimate contact with business conditions peculiar to this section of the country has developed our organization to an unusually thorough degree.

Sound banking principles, determination to keep pace with the financial requirements of the time, and full co-operation with our clients have successfully guided our efforts through this period.

— WE INVITE YOUR BUSINESS.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

STOCKMEN'S STATE BANK
CORONA NEW MEXICO

WORLD NOT YET NORMAL IN 1920

European Nations, Especially,
Are Baset With Troubles Dur-
ing Period of Readjustment.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS REVIEWED

Failure of Senate to Ratify Peace
Treaty Leaves United States Tech-
nically at War—Presidential
Election Holds Interest.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

The world throughout the year 1920 was passing through the troublesome period of readjustment and reaction that began with the close of the World war. Of all the great powers that had been involved in the conflict, the United States alone remained technically in a state of war with Germany through the failure of the senate to ratify the peace treaty. For all practical purposes, however, the United States was at peace and conditions in this country were more nearly normal than in most of the nations of Europe which had accepted the settlements agreed upon by the peace conference at Paris.

Although the great war had ended, the world was not at peace in 1920. Territorial disputes and jealousies growing out of the war resulted in a large number of minor conflicts.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The World war was formally ended January 10 when Germany, and fourteen of the powers allied against her in the war exchanged ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles at Paris. The United States, however, was not among the nations participating in this ceremony, as the treaty had not been ratified by the senate.

The League of Nations came into actual being at Paris January 10 when the executive council held its first meeting with representatives from Belgium, Brazil, England, Italy, France, Japan, Greece and Spain participating.

The Russian government made a step toward securing peace with its warring neighbors by concluding treaties with Ukraine and Estonia.

The Turkish peace terms were completed on March 3, and a week later the Allies decided to use force to impose the terms upon Turkey, sending troops to occupy Constantinople. The allied forces occupied the Turkish capital without opposition.

The Poles and Ukrainians negotiated a treaty on April 27, recognizing Ukrainian independence from Russia. A combined army of Poles and Ukrainians then launched an offensive against the Russian "Red" forces, capturing Kiev on May 8 and the great port of Odessa on May 11.

The supreme council continued its efforts to complete the peace settlements. The treaty with Hungary was signed June 4 at Versailles, Ambassador Wallace signing for the United States.

On July 7 the Bolshevik troops captured Rovno, throwing the Poles into retreat on the entire front. Poland opened negotiations for an armistice and these continued for a week when it was reported that Russia had ordered the postponement of the negotiations and the capture of Warsaw. Bolshevik troops captured Lomza and Brest-Litovsk, and began a drive on Lemberg August 1. During the next two weeks they continued to advance and on August 17 were within twelve miles of Warsaw. The Polish capital seemed doomed, but on the 17th the Poles launched a great counter-offensive and drove the Bolsheviks back in disorder. Heartened by the crushing blow given the Russian forces, the Poles rejected the Bolshevik peace terms.

In the meantime, on August 11, the French foreign office surprised the other powers by giving recognition to General Wrangel's de facto government in South Russia.

The Turkish peace treaty was signed on August 10 by all nations concerned except Serbia and the Hedjaz. Soviet Russia continued its effort to make peace with its neighbors by signing a treaty with Latvia and agreeing to armistice terms with Finland.

On October 12 the Poles signed an armistice and preliminary peace treaty with Russia to become effective October 18.

The cessation of hostilities on the Polish fronts enabled the Bolsheviks to strengthen their other fronts. Directed by Trotsky, the war minister, the Bolsheviks launched a violent offensive on October 31 against the South Russian armies commanded by General Wrangel. They succeeded in smashing General Wrangel's forces and drove on through Crimea.

The Bolshevik forces captured Sebastopol November 14. General

Wrangel and the remnants of his army were on board American, French and British warships which steamed out of the harbor as the Bolsheviks entered the city.

An agreement on the Adriatic question was reached November 10 at a conference between the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians and a treaty embodying the agreement was signed at Rapallo two days later.

The Assembly of the League of Nations opened its first session at Geneva November 15, Paul Hymans of Belgium being elected president.

Several attempts to secure action on amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations were voted down by the league assembly. Because of this action the Argentine delegates to the assembly withdrew on December 3. On December 1 Austria was admitted to the league, the first of the allies of Germany to be granted membership.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With continual strife, amounting virtually to civil war, in Ireland, with spasmodic revolutionary outbreaks in Germany, with counter-revolutionary movements developing at intervals in Russia, with civil war in China and with political upheavals in France, Italy, Greece and other countries, the unrest and changing conditions growing out of the World war were reflected in the disturbed internal conditions of many countries of the old world in 1920.

One of the unexpected political developments of the early days of the year was the failure of Premier Clemenceau to obtain election as president of France upon the expiration of the term of President Poincare. Paul Deschanel was elected on January 17 and the following day Clemenceau's cabinet resigned. Alexandre Millerand formed a new cabinet at the request of President Poincare.

The All-Russian government in Siberia, headed by Admiral Alexander B. Kolchak, was finally destroyed with the killing of Admiral Kolchak by Social Revolutionists at Irkutsk on February 7.

In Great Britain the government took its first definite step toward a settlement of the Irish question on February 25 by presenting to the house of commons its Irish home rule bill, providing for autonomous rule under a dual parliament, representing both the north and the south. On March 10 Ulster voted to accept the bill.

A new counter-revolution, directed by militarists, broke out in Berlin March 13. The revolutionists gained control of Berlin and Dr. Wolfgang Kapp proclaimed himself chancellor. The revolution was short-lived, however, ending in failure on the 10th when Dr. Kapp resigned.

The Irish situation continued to attract the attention of the world. On March 19 the mayor of Cork was killed by assassins.

In Mexico the presidential campaign developed a revolution which resulted eventually in the overthrow of the Carranza government. On April 10 the state of Sonora withdrew from the republic and fighting between the Sonora troops and federal forces began. By April 21 nine Mexican states had joined the secession movement. The revolutionary movement gained rapidly and on May 7 President Carranza fled from Mexico City toward the eastern coast. On May 22 Carranza, the fugitive president, was shot and killed by troops in his escort while asleep.

On August 15 Mayor Terence MacSwiney of Cork was arrested by British troops for sedition in holding a Sinn Fein court at the City Hall. He was convicted by a court martial on the 17th and taken to an English prison, where he immediately entered upon a hunger strike. Riots and incendiarism continued to assume more serious proportions at many points. In the constitutional election held in Mexico September 5 General Alvaro Obregon was elected president.

President Deschanel of France resigned September 21 because of ill health and on the 23rd Premier Alexandre Millerand was elected to succeed him. Georges Leygues, minister of marine under Clemenceau, became premier.

After a hunger strike of 74 days, which had drawn the attention of the world, Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, died in Brixton prison, London, October 26. Great pressure had been brought to bear to secure Mayor MacSwiney's release, but the government stood firm in its stand against the hunger strikers.

King Alexander of Greece died on October 25 as a result of a bite by a pet monkey, and it was announced that the throne would be offered to Prince Paul, third son of former King Constantine.

Fierce rioting between Unionists and Sinn Feiners broke out in North Belfast, Ireland, November 7. Serious disorders were reported also at Londonderry, where five policemen were shot and many ships burned or wrecked. The Irish home rule bill passed the house of commons on its third reading November 11. At Dublin

on November 21, following the murder of 14 British officers, a force of troops raided a football game and fired upon the crowd, killing and wounding a large number of persons.

A political upheaval came in Greece with the defeat in the general election on November 14 of the party headed by Premier Venizelos. Premier Venizelos resigned on November 17 and George Rhallis, former premier and leader among the followers of ex-King Constantine, formed a new cabinet.

On December 4 the Greek people, in a plebiscite voted for the return of King Constantine. On December 19 Constantine returned to Athens in triumph.

The Irish situation neared a crisis during the closing weeks of the year. Wholesale arrests were made by the British authorities during the last weeks of November, among those taken being Arthur Griffith, acting president of the "Irish republic" and many other Irish leaders. On November 23 Irish plotters set fire to several large warehouses on the Liverpool water front and killed two men. Martial law was proclaimed in south Ireland on December 10 and two days later a large part of the business district of Cork was burned in reprisal. It was claimed, for Sinn Fein, said.

DOMESTIC

The year 1920 being a presidential election year, politics held the attention of the people of the United States during the greater part of the year. Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio was nominated for President by the Republicans at Chicago June 12. The Democratic national convention at San Francisco nominated Governor James M. Cox of Ohio on July 5 on the forty-fourth ballot.

In the election on November 2, the Republican national ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority, receiving 414 electoral votes while the Democratic candidates received 117. The Republicans also won an overwhelming majority in congress.

By winning their long fight for equal suffrage, the women of the country gained the right to vote for all offices in the November election.

The United States Supreme court on January 5 upheld the constitutionality of wartime prohibition and the Volstead enforcement act. On January 18 nationwide prohibition, under the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution, went into effect.

The railroads of the country were returned to private operation on March 1, under the terms of the Cummins-Esch railroad reorganization act.

Several suits had been instituted during the early months of the year attacking the validity of the eighteenth (prohibition) amendment. All these cases were taken to the United States Supreme court and on June 7 that tribunal decided that the amendment and the Volstead enforcement act were constitutional.

Big increases in rates were granted the railroads of the country by the interstate commerce commission July 31 to enable the roads to meet increased wages.

The trial of the Communist Labor party leaders in Chicago, in progress for several months, ended August 2 with the conviction of 20, who were given jail sentences.

Sharp drops in the prices of cotton, wheat and other farm products brought appeals for assistance from the farmers of the country during the latter part of the year. Night riders appeared in southern states in an effort to force the growers to hold their cotton for a higher price and a movement was started to secure the holding of wheat from the market.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

The continued fight over the ratification of the treaty of Versailles, with the League of Nations covenant, resulting in rejection of the treaty for the second time, occupied the attention of the United States senate during the early months of 1920 and monopolized the attention of the public, so far as congressional action was concerned. The Cummins-Esch bill, under which the railroads of the country operated after their return to private control, and the army reorganization bill were the principal pieces of legislation enacted before the first regular session of the Sixty-sixth congress ended June 5.

The Water Power Development bill, which had long been pending in congress, was passed by the senate January 15. A similar bill had been adopted by the house in July, 1919.

The senate then turned its attention to the peace treaty. The original Lodge reservations were again adopted, with some amendments. The treaty, with the reservations, came to a vote on March 19, and for the second time failed to secure the requisite two-thirds majority, the vote being 40 to 55. The following day the rejected treaty was sent back to the President.

With no prospect of the early adoption of the treaty, resolutions declaring the war at an end were introduced in both the house and the senate. Both houses adopted the Knox senate resolution. President Wilson vetoed this resolution, however, on May 27.

A few days earlier, on May 24, Pres-

ident Wilson asked the senate for authority to accept the mandate for Armenia that had been offered by the supreme council. On June 1 the senate "respectfully declined" to give the President the authority requested.

On June 3, the house voted, 343 to 3, the repeal of all war laws except the Lever act and the enemy trading act, the measure already having passed the senate, but President Wilson withheld his signature from the act and it died, with several other important measures, with the adjournment of congress. On the day before adjournment, President Wilson vetoed the budget bill which had been passed by both houses.

Congress reconvened on December 6 for the short session. President Wilson in his message, which was read the following day, recommended that the Philippines be given their independence.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

Industrial unrest which manifested itself during the period of reaction immediately following the war, became even more marked during the year 1920. Radical activities were involved in some of the labor disputes in this country, but this was true to a much larger extent in the labor troubles that beset most of the countries of Europe during the greater part of the year.

The first month of the year was marked, in the United States, by the abandonment of the steel workers' strike which had been begun on September 22.

Peace was declared between the bituminous coal operators and miners March 31, when they signed a two-year agreement based on an award made by the coal commission named by President Wilson.

An "outlaw" strike of railroad switchmen began in Chicago April 15, and spread rapidly to other parts of the country. Federal officers arrested 30 leaders of the strike in Chicago, April 15, on charges of interfering with the mails and violation of the Lever act. On April 10 the joint railroad wage board created by the Cummins-Esch bill, announced that it would not hear cases of men who were on strike.

A new coal strike was inaugurated in Illinois and Kansas April 5, five thousand men going out because of dissatisfaction with the wage awards made by the coal commission.

The Railway Labor board announced its decision on wage increases on July 20, awarding increases of from 20 to 27 per cent to nearly 2,000,000 employees, the total increase amounting to about \$900,000,000 a year, about half the rate that employees had asked. The award was accepted by the railroad unions.

Serious riots occurred at Denver August 5 in connection with a street car strike, many being killed and injured. Federal troops were ordered to Denver to stop the disorders.

The Railway Labor board made another award August 10, granting an increase amounting to \$30,000,000 a year to 75,000 railway express workers.

On August 30 President Wilson approved the majority report of the anthracite wage commission, awarding wage increases of from 17 to 20 per cent. On September 1 anthracite operators and miners signed a two-year contract based on the award, but thousands of men remained on what they termed "vacation" in protest against the award.

Industrial conditions grew more serious in Italy during the late summer and fall. An obstructionist campaign was started by 500,000 workmen on August 22. On August 31, in Lombardy, 300 metal-working plants were seized by employees and workmen's councils took charge of the plants. On September 14 the workmen's council voted for co-operative management and profit-sharing by the workmen. At the same time the workmen took over 200 chemical works and several textile mills. Premier Giolitti intervened, and on September 19 the employers agreed to his terms of settlement, granting increases of pay retroactive to July 15. The workmen accepted the settlement and ordered the factories returned to the owners.

An industrial crisis was precipitated in England on October 16 by a strike of 1,000,000 coal miners. On the 23rd an agreement was reached for an increase in wages in consideration of a pledge on the part of the miners to help increase production. The strike was called off November 3.

A severe business depression was felt throughout the United States during the closing weeks of the year. The trend toward lower wages was marked by the announcement of the textile mills of New England in December of a reduction in wages amounting to 22 1/2 per cent.

DISASTERS

The world was comparatively free from disasters causing great loss of life during 1920. Tornadoes in the United States and earthquakes in Italy and Mexico, caused the greatest destruction.

Several thousand people were reported killed by a violent earth shock in central Mexico January 3, the dam-

age being particularly heavy in the western part of Vera Cruz.

More than 100 persons were killed, many were injured and heavy property damage was caused by tornadoes which swept Georgia, Alabama, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, March 28.

Three hundred persons were killed by an explosion of a munitions dump at Rothenstein, East Prussia, April 11. Another tornado caused heavy damage in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, April 20. More than 150 persons were killed and property valued at \$2,000,000 was destroyed.

Fifty-nine persons were killed by a tornado in Cherokee county, Okla., May 2.

Great floods were reported in Japan August 10, with heavy loss of life.

A severe earthquake in the district north of Florence, in Italy, on September 7, destroyed 100 towns and killed about 400 persons.

Disastrous earthquakes occurred in Chile and Central America December 9, and later in the month.

NECROLOGY

Death took many persons prominent in national and world affairs in 1920. Among those who were best known or most active in their particular fields of labor, were the following:

January 3, Nicholas Sicard, famous French painter; January 8, Maud Powell, world's foremost woman violinist; January 10, Reginald DeKoven, American composer and music critic; January 23, Richard L. Garner, author and explorer; January 24, Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, widely-known author.

February 4, Edward Payson Ripley, for 24 years president of Santa Fe railroad; Ohio C. Barber, organizer of the match industry; February 11, Gaby Deslys, noted French dancer; February 12, Julius Chambers, New York author and explorer; February 18, Gen. William E. Mickle, for many years adjutant general of the United Confederate veterans; February 20, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, discoverer of the North pole.

March 1, John H. Bankhead, senior United States senator from Alabama; March 3, John J. O'Shea, Catholic author and editor; March 24, Mrs. Humphry Ward, famous English novelist; March 29, Elmer Apperson, pioneer automobile manufacturer.

April 1, Dr. William Martin, U. S. N., retired, yellow fever expert; April 6, Laurent Honore Marquette, French sculptor; April 7, Edward Harold Mott, humorist; April 11, Ferdinand Roybet, French artist; April 15, Theodore N. Vail, pioneer in telegraph and telephone industries; April 20, Britton Riviere, famous English painter; April 21, Henry Mosler, noted American painter.

May 1, William Barrett Ridgely, former controller of the treasury; May 9, Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal church, founder of the Chautauque assembly; May 11, William Dean Howells, famous American novelist; May 16, Levi P. Morton, former vice president.

June 3, Rev. Charles Augustus Stoddard of New York, author and theologian; June 10, Mme. Gabrielle Charlotte Rejane, famous French actress; June 18, George W. Perkins, New York financier; June 20, Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts, for more than thirty years stated clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly.

July 4, Major General William O. Gorgas, former surgeon general of the United States army; July 10, John Arbuthnot Fisher, former first lord of the British admiralty; July 11, former Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III; July 22, William K. Vanderbilt, financier and former railroad president.

August 1, J. Frank Hanly, ex-governor of Indiana and Prohibition candidate for president in 1910; August 3, Iaham Randolph of Chicago, noted engineer; August 10, James O'Neil, famous Irish actor; August 10, Sir Norman Lockyer, eminent English scientist; August 26, James Wilson, former secretary of agriculture; September 15, Raimunde de Madrazo, famous Spanish portrait painter; September 25, Jacob H. Schiff, American financier and philanthropist.

October 2, Winthrop Murray Crane, former United States senator from Massachusetts; October 5, Charles Norris Williamson, noted English author; October 12, Mrs. Ogden Mills, social leader in New York and Paris; October 13, Charles M. Alexander, famous singing evangelist.

November 2, Louise Imogen Guiney, American poet and essayist; November 9, Ludwig III, former king of Bavaria; November 10, Henry Thode, noted German historian; November 15, Franklin Fort, former governor of New Jersey; November 22, Ole Theobald, Norwegian violinist; November 23, Margaret Brewster, American writer. November 30, Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for president in 1906 and 1912.

December 3, Francis Lynde Stetson, eminent attorney of New York; December 16, Horace H. Dodge, automobile manufacturer; Marguila Della Chiesa, brother of the pope; December 12, Olive Schreiner, novelist.

(© 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

January Clearance Sale

Beginning Saturday, January 15, and will last till February 1st., At

ZIEGLER BROTHERS

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

The people of Lincoln County have been waiting for our January Clearance Sale. They all know, when we say clearance, we expect to make a clean sweep.

A CLEAN SWEEP OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

We have at this time made preparations with values extraordinary.

Our stock being large and having reduced our price in keeping with market conditions, we have now made still further reductions in order that we may now reduce our stock and give the people of Lincoln County standard merchandise of quality at the **BEST LOWEST PRICES IN EXISTENCE.**

SALE PRICES ARE STRICTLY CASH

<p>Percales— Light and dark 36-inch Percales, best quality, former price 45c to 55c yard. Sale Price, per yard..... 23c</p>	<p>Bleached Muslin— Best, soft, finish bleached muslin. 36-inch wide. Former price, 35c to 45c per yard. Sale Price, per yard..... 23c</p>	<p>Outing Flannels— Light and Dark Plain or Fancy. Former Price, 35c to 45c per yard. Sale Price, per yard..... 23c</p>
<p>Dress Gingham— 27-inch wide Dress Gingham, fancy and plain, former prices 35c to 50c per yard. Sale Price, per yard..... 25c</p>	<p>Fancy Draperies 30-inch Cretonne— These are exceptional values. Former prices, 40c to 50c per yard. Sale Price, per yard..... 25c</p>	<p>Flanneletts, Only 3-Pieces Left— Very pretty Patterns just what you like for Kimonas. Former price, 45c per yd. Sale Price, per yard..... 25c</p>
<p>Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe— Most all shades to select from. Former price, 2.25 to 3.25 per yard. Sale Price, per yard..... \$1.65</p>	<p>Special Lot of Silks— These are extra specials. Silks that sold up to \$1.50 per yard. Sale Price, per yard..... 65c</p>	<p>Messaline Silks Fancy and Plain Taffeta— Good selection. Our price is less than present wholesale cost. Sale Price, per yard..... \$1.65</p>
<p>Ladies' Silk Hose— Pure Silk Hose in Black or White. Former price, 2.50 a pair. Sale Price, per pair..... \$1.65</p>	<p>Men's Flannel Shirts— Many different prices—every one is reduced. Your choice less 20%</p>	<p>Men's Best Overalls— CARHART, HEADLIGHT, SIGNAL. Sale Price, per pair..... \$2.00</p>
<p>Ladies' Shoes, (Table No. 1)— Button or Lace, Kid or Calf, also Brown. Former price, 4.50 to 5.50 a pair. Sale Price, per pair..... \$3.35</p>	<p>Children's Shoes, (Table No. 3) A special lot—all different kinds and sizes to close them out we cut the price less than wholesale cost.</p>	<p>Men's Work Shoes, (Table No. 5) Odd lot broken stock—all are real values. Former price up to \$5.00 per pr. Sale Price, per pair..... \$3.35</p>
<p>Ladies' Shoes, (Table No. 2)— Best Dress Shoes, Black or Tan, also Patent. Former Price, 5.50 to 8.50 a pair. Sale Price, per pair..... \$4.85</p>	<p>Misses' and Boys' Shoes, Table No. 4— Great reduction, many grades to select from there are real bargains for school wear. Table No. 4.</p>	<p>Men's Dress Shoes, (Table No. 6) All kinds and leathers. Values up to \$8.50 a pair. Sale Price, per pair..... \$4.85</p>
<p>Ladies' Ready to Wear—Ladies' dresses, coats or suits—good selection. Each garment is marked special; less than wholesale cost. Be sure and visit this department</p>	<p>Underwear for the Families— Men's Union or 2-Piece suits, Ladies' Union or 2-Piece suits, Children's Union—all are reduced. Get our prices before buying.</p>	<p>Men's and Boys' Clothing— Clothcraft suits for Men, and Steel Fiber, "Mothers' Choice" for Boys. Your choice less 20%</p>

ALL GOODS SOLD AT THESE PRICES ARE STRICTLY CASH

<p>Men's Overalls— Suspender or High Back—Best 220 Weight. Blue in Indigo Denim. NOW \$1.75 PER PAIR</p>	<p>Ziegler Bros. Carrizozo, N. M.</p>	<p>Men's Work Shirts— In Blue, Gray and Fancy, dark Cheviot. Regular \$1.50 Grade. NOW \$1.00 EACH</p>
--	---	--