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County Clerk

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Carrizozo Outlook

"WE REACH THE HOME"
In Defense of Our Free Institutions

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TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
(1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

SAM BASS, THE OUTLAW HERO OF A SONG

Sam Bass, he came from Indiana,
It was his native home,
And at the age of seventeen
Sam, he began to roam.
He went out to Texas
A cowboy for to be,
A kinder-hearted feller,
You'd seldom ever see.
—Old Cowboy Song.

THAT is the first of many strains of a song that has been sung in every cow camp and along every winding trail from the Rio Grande to the Canada line. For Sam Bass, whose exploits were thus immortalized by some frontier bard, vies with Jesse James for the honor of being the Robin Hood, hero of the most typical native American ballad.

If there are some who would paint Sam as nothing more than a cold-blooded murderer, he has plenty of apologists who say that he was a not unnatural product of the environment of cowboy life in Texas. As evidence that he was not utterly bad, they would cite the incident of the boy to whom Bass once offered a drink of whiskey. The boy refused to take it, saying "Mother doesn't allow me to drink." "That's right, sonny, mind your ma," said the outlaw—and, as have so many transgressors, he added sadly, "I wouldn't be where I am today if I had minded mine."

Bass first went outside the law by robbing a Union Pacific train, and followed it up with bank holdups, more train robberies and an occasional killing until he became the most notorious outlaw of his time. Once a mob caught him and hanged him from a tree on the bank of a river. They began shooting at the dangling body and a shot cut the rope. The outlaw's body dropped to the ground and then rolled into the river. A big rattlesnake was seen to crawl away from the place where he had struck and although the lynchers dragged the river, they could not find him. Upon their return to town they were asked if the notorious Sam Bass were really dead. "Well, if he ain't, he ought to be," replied one man. "He was shot, hanged, snake-bit and drowned. That ought to be enough."

Fort Stanton News

In the home of Chief Clerk R. S. Fagan arrived a 7-pound daughter on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. Mason and daughter of Roswell gave a delightful concert to the patients in the wards and in the Social Club on Sunday.

On Sunday Frank Walling returned from his furlough. On Friday J. C. Mitchelmore returned from a Y. M. C. A. Conference in Denver.

A delightful reception was given about thirty of the nurses, patients and personnel at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hoover, at Captain last Saturday evening. Many were the words of appreciation heard on all sides. "The best time we have had since we came," said one.

On Saturday evening a Smoker will be given by the Seamen's Social Club to patients and honorary members.

The El Paso "Mustangs" will arrive Saturday evening for their scheduled two ball games Sunday and Monday. Following the game on Monday, Labor Day, there will be a big barbecue on the picnic grounds, followed by a big dance that evening. Gus Lamp and his Roswell "Night Owls" will furnish the music.

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has designated Friday, September 12th, 1924, as a day for the observance of the National Defense Act; and WHEREAS, the Honorable Governor of the State of New Mexico has issued his Proclamation calling upon the citizens of the state to observe the day so designated in the spirit of patriotism; and WHEREAS, the object of the National Defense Act is to create a spirit of patriotism and build up a system of defense that will eliminate reckless loss of life and property in time of war; NOW THEREFORE, I, D. A. Saunders, Mayor of the Village of Carrizozo, N. M., do hereby proclaim Friday, Sept. 12th, 1924, NATIONAL DEFENSE DAY in the village of Carrizozo, and respectfully request that the hours from nine to eleven o'clock in the morning of said day be observed for patriotic demonstration.

Witness my hand and seal of the Village of Carrizozo, N. M. this 26th day of August, 1924.

D. A. Saunders, Mayor.

Attest: W. W. Stadtmann, Clerk.

Two Evils that Menace Our Republic

A Genius with an appetite for statistics has given us an estimate of the final climb of taxation to the height where it will make it all. Then the government will be of the necessity to let out all property at a share rental to the people. Then we will have become a commune. The statistician tells us this will eventuate at the present rate of going in about twenty years. If the eyes of the people are opened in time, we may turn and go the other way, a determination that remains open as yet. Love of pleasure now dominates every other impulse in the human breast; it is the age of frivolity; we need a definite lesson in the imports of life. There is another threat actively at work that is as serious as the issue of taxation. This is the sequestration of our liberties through the increase in application of the rules formulated by the heads of the Bureaus for the conduct of their departments. A simple enactment of a lazy congress some years since, gives all of these rules the efficacy and substance of duly created laws. In this manner, political adventurers temporarily in places of power, have created many thousands of rules of conduct which the citizen must obey or disobey under pains and penalties. Bureau made laws are changing over the genius of our plan of government. Between Democracy and the Bureaus there is an impassable gulf. —Saturday Evening Post, Burlington, Ia.

The double-header Sunday between the Vaughn and Fort Stanton ball teams proved to be one of the most interesting series of games played this season. The only thing to mar the day was a heavy shower during the first game. Vaughn won the opening game 8-5 with the Fort boys, taking the second 2-1. Delayed train service made it necessary to cancel the game scheduled for Saturday.

Arrangements have been made to have a short musical program for the boys in the wards next Monday evening. Gus Lamp and his orchestra have offered their services for the occasion.

Ranger Ed Pfingsten Dies From Injuries

Last Saturday afternoon at the ranger cabin in the White Mountains, ranger Ed Pfingsten and R. V. Galt noticed a fire on the Three Rivers side of the mountain caused by lightning striking a tree and started for the place to prevent the fire from spreading. The country in this region is so rough and unbroken that to use horses is an impossibility, and the rangers were compelled to make the trip on foot. In passing a massive boulder protruding from the mountain side and weighing about two tons which had become loosened by excessive rains gave way, rolling on ranger Pfingsten, carrying him a distance down the mountain side until reaching a tree, the boulder pinned him against it, crushing his left leg. Ranger Galt worked bravely with the assistance of the injured man, who displayed remarkable courage in spite of his condition and he was finally released. Leaving his companion in as comfortable position as possible, ranger Galt hastened back over the long trail to the ranger cabin and telephoned for assistance.

Word was sent along the line as far as Fort Stanton and Dr. Anderson answered the call and accompanied by Wm. Ferguson of the Nogal-Mesa and others who were eager to help, hurried to the relief of the injured ranger. In order to reach him, the rescue party motored to the side of the mountain near Three Rivers, and climbed the mountain. After being given medical aid by Dr. Anderson, he was carried down the mountain to the waiting car and taken to Fort Stanton, where he died at 8:30 on Wednesday morning. Notice of the funeral will appear elsewhere in this paper.

Carrizozo Woman's Club

The first regular meeting of the Woman's Club for the year 1924-25 will be held at the home of Mrs. Maggie E. Wetmore, Friday afternoon, Sept. 5, at 3 p. m.

There will be a short musical program in connection with the installation of officers which will be conducted by Mrs. Maude L. Blaney, Past President of the Club.

Every member is urged to be present for at this meeting, plans will be discussed for the year's work. Addresses by the incoming officers will be given an idea of the breadth and scope of the work, which is being undertaken by the Club for individual and community improvement.

Each member will be given an opportunity to suggest work which the Club should undertake this year.

The State Federation meeting is to be held at Las Cruces in October—delegates will be elected at this meeting.

PATIENTS' NEWS

Frank Walling returned last week after two month's vacation in California.

G. Rasmussen was discharged last week.

Leo J. Engal and James Houghton were transferred to U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 55 at Ft. Bayard.

Paul H. Thompson received his discharge and returned to his home in Seattle, Wash.

Railroad News

Brakeman G. C. Bigelow and family motored over to the Esfancia Valley last Sunday, where they have some possessions in the heart of the bean country. They found everything prosperous, with only a small amount of damage done by the recent storm. They were informed that an attempt will soon be made at drilling for oil in the valley.

Bridge carpenter Shirley Phipps, who had been working at Tucumcari for a short time, came up the first of this week, accompanied by Mrs. Phipps, who had been visiting the Geo. Benson family. Mr. Phipps is doing some urgent work in Capitán this week.

Engineer Bennett Dingwall, Mrs. Dingwall and engineer Si Kumsdale left yesterday for a fishing trip to the mountains, after Bennett and Si had both received radio messages to the effect that the trout were biting nicely in the mountain streams.

Conductor and Mrs. R. R. Sale have finished their vacation at Eagle Creek and Mr. Sale has resumed service between here and El Paso.

Conductor C. C. Whittington visited his family in El Paso this week.

Conductor G. A. McCammon and family are visiting relatives in Kansas.

Conductors C. A. Hooper and W. Loughrey were on the lay-off list this week.

Brakeman W. R. Huston has taken up service here from Tucumcari.

While heading in at Fort Bliss last Monday night, brakeman Taggart lost his balance and fell between the cars crushing one of his arms so badly that amputation was necessary.

Fireman Bryan Cazier left last night for Clovis, to enter the service of the Santa Fe. Good luck to you, Bryan.

Conductor and Mrs. T. E. Armstrong have rented the residence next door to W. W. Stadtmann's office and will soon be permanent residents of the east end.

Brakeman R. M. Stokesberry, who has been acting a temporary yardmaster in the absence of N. A. Smith, who went to Duran on some urgent work, is thinking of taking up service with the D. & R. G.

Dispatcher D. A. Saunders, Mayor of Carrizozo, has an interesting proclamation on this page on "Defense Day" observance. Read it.

Request for Extradition

Denver, Colo., Aug. 25.—A request for the extradition of Jake Winterberg to New Mexico today was received by the governor's office from Governor J. F. Hinkle of New Mexico. The request declares that Winterberg, who is held in jail in Denver for assault with intent to kill, The complaint alleges that Winterberg on August 4, drove his automobile into one owned by R. H. Azar, with felonious intent. The request will be held up pending the return to Denver next week of Governor Sweet.

Changes in Local Bank September 1

J. C. Hester of the First National Bank will leave Sept. 1 for Tucumcari where he will accept an important position with the First National Bank of that place. Miss Hilary Cooper, who has been serving as assistant cashier at the Stockmen's State Bank at Corona, will be Mr. Brickley's assistant here as a successor to Mr. Hester.

The recent change in the directors of the local bank, Mr. J. C. Brickley, brother of cashier E. M. Brickley, taking the place of O. Z. Finley, resigned, is heartily welcomed by shareholders and depositors alike, as the new member has lived in the state for many years during which time he has been in the employ of the E. P. & S. W. He is the owner of the old Brickley homestead in Pennsylvania and has acquired considerable property in New Mexico.

Heat Survey of Mars

Flagstaff, Ariz., Aug. 27.—The heat problem of the planet Mars has been successfully attacked by use of the Coblentz radiometer, an instrument so delicate it measures accurately the heat of a candle 100 miles away, it was revealed at Lowell observatory here today.

The measurements of the planet show an average temperature for Mars of about 8 degrees centigrade or 48 degrees fahrenheit indicating the planet is within habitable limits—and contrary to theoretical computations that the temperature of Mars is far below the freezing point of water.

Heat observations of Mars were conducted at Lowell by Prof. C. O. Lampland, of the observatory staff and Dr. W. W. Coblentz of the United States bureau of standards, for a long period prior to proximity of the planet to earth last Friday at midnight. Dr. Coblentz is the inventor of the radiometer.

"The gist of the extensive series of measurements on Mars," said Prof. Lampland, "is that the actual heat conditions on the planet, as revealed by the delicate measuring instruments is due to a much higher temperature of the surface than determined by theoretical calculations which methods necessarily involve imperfectly known factors in the computation."

The heat measurements through the radiometer showed: 1.—That the equatorial zones are much warmer than the polar regions which send out no appreciable amount of heat.

2.—The morning side of the planet just turning into sunlight is at a lower temperature than the afternoon side which has been longer exposed to the sun's rays.

3.—The dark regions are at a higher temperature than the light ones.

4.—The observations bring out the gradual rise in temperature of the southern hemisphere where summer is now advancing.

Is This a Convincing Argument?

Wonderful is advertising and great in power. It can help even planets, stars, nebulae and the Milky Way itself, to attract attention. Sixteen hundred million people on this earth haven't paid any attention to the planet Mars for years. Many hundred million of them will be looking in the sky for the planet tonight and tomorrow night simply because it has been advertised in the newspapers. —Arthur Brisbane, Aug. 24.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
(1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

THE ONLY REAL SURVIVOR OF CUSTER'S LAST BATTLE

NEXT to the celebrated Charge of the Light Brigade, the Custer battle in Montana in 1876 probably has produced more "last survivors" than any other event in history, and if all the claimants to that title had actually been there the wonder is that the Indians did not see precipitately at the appearance of this overwhelming force. Perhaps Curley, the Indian scout who is still living on the Crow reservation, has the best right to the title, although that has been a matter of dispute for years. Curley went into the battle with the Seventh cavalry, but he escaped before the Sioux swept over the remnants of Custer's little band of heroes crouched on that barren hillside near the Little Big Horn. As for survivors of Custer's last rally, there was only one and that was a horse. He was a "cheyenne" named Comanche and he was ridden into the fight by Capt. Miles W. Keogh of Troop I of the Seventh. The horse was acquired by Captain Keogh and given the name Comanche during the Sully expedition to the sand hills of the Canadian in Oklahoma in 1868. He was wounded in one of the battles with the Indians and ever afterwards Keogh rode him on field expeditions.

Two days after the "slaughter" of Custer's men, Lieut. Henry J. Nowlan of Troop I, who escaped the fate of his captain because he was on detached service with General Terry at the time, while searching the battlefield for the dead found the horse standing in a ravine, suffering from seven bullet and arrow wounds and half dead from loss of blood. Nowlan recognized him as Keogh's charger and ordered that special efforts be made to save his life.

When the wounded of Reno's command started down the river on the steamer Fur West for the long journey to Fort Abraham, Lincoln, N. D., a stall bedded with the softest grass was provided for Comanche.

When Comanche recovered from his wounds, Colonel Sturgis, commander of the Seventh, issued an official order that no man should ever again sit on the horse's back. Furthermore, whenever the regiment appeared in any mounted ceremony Comanche, saddled, bridled, draped in mourning and led by a soldier of Troop I, was to parade with the regiment.

Comanche remained at Fort Lincoln until 1879, when he accompanied the Seventh to Fort Meade, S. D. In 1888 he marched overland from Meade to Fort Riley, Kan., where he died November 7, 1931. His skin was preserved and mounted and is now on exhibition in the Dyche museum at the University of Kansas.

Panther Near Ewing

According to a correspondent for the Estancia News-Herald, a panther attacked a lady and her child near Ewing last week. She had left the baby sitting in the doorway and went about preparing the evening meal. In a few minutes she was alarmed by a strange wild animal about to spring at the baby. She rushed in, threw the child back into the room and closed the door as the panther which it afterwards proved to be, made a rush at them. Neighbors speak of hearing a panther scream in the woods and parties are on its track.

Funeral of Ed Pfingsten

The funeral of Ed Pfingsten was held yesterday afternoon from the home on the Nogal-Mesa. Services at the residence were conducted by Rev. W. R. McPherson of the Carrizozo M. E. Church and at the cemetery at Angus, where the remains were interred, the burial took place with befitting honors of Old Fellowship conducted by Carrizozo Lodge No. 30.

The funeral was attended by the many friends of the family over the county, who mourned the loss of a man, who was a loving husband and father, a true friend and neighbor. On account of painful, pitiful and untimely nature of his death, the keenest of sympathy is extended to the sorrowing relatives.

ZEN of the Y. D.

A Novel of the Foothills

By ROBERT STEAD

Author of "The Cow Patches," "The Homesteaders," "The Neighbors," etc.

Copyright by ROBERT STEAD

CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

"So you have, and it hasn't spoiled you a bit. Oh, it didn't take me long to run you down. But I didn't go breezin' up to your house, like I might've done if I hadn't been considerate of you. I didn't want no scandal about it, on your account. So I just laid low for awhile. That is how I found out about Grant."

"About Grant? What did you find out about Mr. Grant?"

He made to draw her closer to him, but she held him at bay. "Oh, you're lamer, ain't you, Zen? What about Grant? That's a good one. Your husband would enjoy that!"

"If you're going to talk to me like this we can't be friends, Mr. Drakz." (Still no sign of help). "My friends mustn't think evil of me."

Drakz laughed. "They say a friend is one who knows all about you and loves you just the same," he leered. "That's me, Zen. I know all about you—you and this Grant fellow. How he's been visitin' you when your husband was away, and sometimes when the maid was away, too. I've kept pretty close tabs on him. Hasn't been comin' around so often lately. Well, true love never did run smooth. Now I can't tell your husband all this, and perhaps I ought to; but Zen and me is old friends, worked together for years, but I ain't that kind of a fellow. You see, Zen, I know all about you, and I love you just the same. I love you—just—the same!"

He forced her toward him, and she knew that she had spun out her reprieve to its end. She was in the power of this madman. She tried to break from his grasp, but her efforts were puny and wasted against his passionate strength. She struck out wildly, but he crushed down her blows; wrapped his arms about her; drew her face to his.

"I came to collect an account, Zen," he hissed, "and now you are goin' to pay!"

CHAPTER XVIII

Transley, returning by an earlier train than he had expected, found Sarah at the house and Wilson engaged in dialogue with the family pig. The lad, on hearing the motor, rushed to his father's arms.

"Well, well, what a big boy you are!" cried Transley, swinging him up to his shoulders. "And how is the pig? And how is your friend Grant?"

"Mother hasn't let me go to see him lately. I don't know why. Ever since the night I slept at his house—"

"You slept at his house? When?"

"The day you went away. And mother was there in the morning—"

"Wilson, where is your mother?"

"I don't know, daddy."

He strode sharply into the house.

"Sarah, where is Mrs. Transley?"

"I don't know, sir," said the maid. Then, frightened out of her reverence by her master's unusual severity—"I think she has gone to the old quarry, sir. She often goes up there of an afternoon."

"A trysting place!" Transley gasped inwardly. He dropped the boy and, in his own room, found a revolver and cartridges. A moment later he was swinging in long, angry steps up the quarry road. Wilson, puzzled by the sudden interruption of his father's greeting, followed at a discreet distance.

"I've suspected—I've suspected," Transley was raging as he walked. "I've suspected—more than I've said. Give 'em enough rope. That's my plan. And now they've taken it. By God, if they have!"

With every step the wrath and horror within him grew. He was at the quarry before he knew it. He paused for a moment to listen. Yes, there were people present. There were sounds—God, it sounded like a fight!

Transley rushed in. A man and a woman were reeling in each other's arms. "I hate you! I hate you!" the woman was crying. "You coward! You coward!" The man was his wife. The man was—Dennis Grant.

Although Transley had a revolver in his pocket it was not his customary weapon, and his thought did not turn naturally to it. In this tremendous moment he forgot it altogether. He rushed upon his wife's assailant, clutching him about the throat.

With the strength of a madman Drakz flung Zen to the ground, where she fell unconscious at his feet. Then he tore himself free from Transley's grip about his throat. The next moment the two men were swaying about in a struggle of death.

As they swung in each other's arms, crashing, choking, clenching at each other's throats, it was slowly forced home upon Transley that his was a losing fight. His assailant had the strength, and after a brief but

moment of surprise, the ferocity of a lion. He had broken Transley's first grip of advantage about his throat and seemed in momentary prospect of revealing the situation. There were no talk, no cries, no oaths; it was a silent fight save the grunting and panting which became more and more labored as the minutes drew on. In their clutches Drakz's stubbled face rubbed into Transley's well-groomed cheek; his snarling teeth snapped, but missed, at Transley's jaw.

Then it was that Transley remembered his revolver. Breaking Drakz's grip by a superhuman effort he drew the weapon and fired. The shot went wild, and the next instant Drakz was upon him again. In the struggle the revolver fell from Transley's hand, and both men began fighting toward it. As Drakz's fingers clutched it Transley kicked his feet from under him, and the two went down together. Rolling about on the rocky floor of the quarry they approached, slowly, unconsciously, the edge of the precipice that fell away to the river.

On the very edge Transley realized this new and hideous danger, and scrambled to his feet, dragging Drakz with him. Drakz realized it, too, and gleefully, feebly joined again in the combat, deliberately forcing the fight toward the river.

"I've got you, Transley," he blazed, speaking for the first time since Transley's fingers had clutched about his throat; "I've got you, and you're goin' over there—with me. Zen tried to drown me once; now I'll drown you, if I have to go with you. I've got you, Transley!"

"Drakz!" Transley exclaimed, a light of recognition breaking upon him. "You!"

"Yes, me—Zen's old lover, and you give her to me, or we go out together!"

"You're mad, Drakz, mad!" Transley cried. "Why?"

But at that moment Drakz, by a sudden contention, whipped a knife from his pocket. Transley felt its sting—once, twice, three times; then darkness fell. Zen, recovering from her stun, sat up in time to see her husband staggering in the arms of Drakz.

Half a mile away Dennis Grant had been lazily plowing up and down his prairie field when he suddenly saw

They were sane, quiet eyes now; the light was over; only the eternities lay ahead.

"Grant—tell me one thing," he murmured. "You have been straight—with Zen?"

"As God hears me," Grant answered.

For an instant the eyes of the rivals—and friends—met; rivals no longer; friends only, forever. Then the form of Transley shivered in the arms of Zen and Dennis Grant; shivered, and settled into eternal sleep.

The sun of another summer was flooding the tawny flanks of the foothills when Zen and Dennis Grant rode together over the old trail to the Y. D. Since Transley's death Grant had not spoken to Zen of love; he seemed to know that at the proper time Zen herself would break silence. And now she had asked him to accompany her to her father's home, and to spend a few days roaming their old haunts in the foothills.

Y. D., older, but in unimpaired vigor, greeted him boisterously. "Well, well, you old coyote! Had to come back to the hills! They all do. If I was a young man again I'd get me a herd o' hifers and trek into the back country, spite o' hell and high water—"

The greeting of the rancher's wife was less effusive, but no less sincere. The evening was spent in hospitality. The next afternoon Zen appeared at the gate with horses saddled for two. "Come, Denny, we are going for a ride," she announced, "and in a few minutes their mounts were pounding down the trail which led over the foothills to the South Y. D.

Zen was strangely silent upon their ride, and Grant, after futile attempts to engage her in conversation, was content to ride at her side and admire her horsemanship and her beauty. The suffering and the years had left her strangely unscarred; she seemed to Grant wholly as adorable as on that day of her unspoken confession when they had met at the ford. Soon she must speak! Well, he had waited; he still could wait.

They followed the trail, little changed by all the passage of years, down the slopes to the South Y. D. They forded the river, and Zen swung her horse about in the grove of cottonwoods.

"You remember this spot, Denny?" she asked. "It is where we first met." "I remember," he said. No, he would not be tempted into a demonstration. She must lead.

The sun was gliding the mountain tops with gold, and gliding, too, Zen's face and hair with beauty ineffable. For a moment she sat in the slanting light like a statue of bronze. For an instant her eyes met his; then fell. She spurred her horse to a plunge and galloped ahead up the valley.

Miles passed, and the quick twilight of the foothills was upon them before she drew up again. This time it was by a great bowlder, a sort of flat rock stranded on the sloping shoulder of a hill. Something seemed to burst in Grant's throat as he recognized the rock on which they had spent that memorable night so long ago when the world and they were young! Thank God, Zen was young still! Romance burned in her heart—who but Zen would have thought of this?

He sprang from his horse, and she from hers. He approached her with open arms.

"Zen—you have brought me here for a purpose! Don't deny it! I understand!"

She was in his arms. "How well you read one's mind," she murmured. "But oh, how slowly!"

He held her tight. There were words to say, but he could whisper only "Zen—my Zen," into the tangled glory of her hair.

At length she held him gently away. "I believe some one is coming up the trail," she said.

It was true enough; a horse and rider were rapidly approaching. As he skirted the hill he caught sight of them, swung off from the trail and rode up beside them.

"Ah, here you are!" he exclaimed. "Hope I didn't keep you waiting, Mrs. Transley?"

"You are punctually itself," Zen said, as she took his hand. "You haven't met Mr. Grant? Denny, this is Mr. Munroe—the reverend Mr. Munroe."

"The reverend! What! How! Zen, explain this!"

"Very simple. Mr. Munroe was to meet us here at eight. It's eight o'clock, and here he is."

Zen was unstrapping a kit from her saddle. "I have a document here—if I haven't lost it—which will interest Mr. Munroe. Ah, here it is!"

She produced an envelope, and Mr. Munroe examined the contents. "Seems all in order," he remarked. "A license authorizing the marriage of Dennis Grant and Zenith Transley. This rock should make a very acceptable pupil. Suppose, Mr. Grant, you take this woman's hand in yours and stand before me!"

It was dark when the minister, having completed the ceremony and shared in the supper which Zen produced from a saddlebag, said a hearty adieu and turned his horse's head down the valley. Dennis and Zen listened to the pounding of hoofs until it died but in the distance. Then the tremendous, immeasurable silence of the hills wrapped them all about, folded them in its friendly "ohs, fondled and caressed them—the threshold of their new life."

After awhile the moon came up, white and glorious, as it had that night so many years before.

[THE END]

Some men ought to be thankful that the world doesn't understand them.

BOBBED HAIR HAS MISSES' APPROVAL

Style Combining Charm and Youth May Never Pass, Writer Asserts.

Dissenting prophets have entered into the even existence of the bobbed mode with dire predictions for its future, notes a fashion correspondent in the New York Herald-Tribune. From London come advices that the long tressed lady is coming back to her own and that, of all the bobbed styles, only the boyish bob is retaining its place in the domain of fashion. In Paris the modiste is waging a savage attack against short locks inasmuch as short hair means small hats and small hats sharply limit the scope of the ingenious milliner. And in many quarters of this country numerous self-constituted authorities have taken it unto themselves to emphatically announce that the knell of the bob has sounded.

In nearly every instance these prophecies may be set down as pure propaganda, emanating from the most obvious sources. Milliners and manufacturers of many coiffure accessories have set their faces firmly against bobbed hair and not from artistic motives. And their declarations, to the effect that the mode is passing fall on fertile ground when they reach the ears of the lady who is either too timid to take a radical step which, if unsuccessful, would take many months to retrieve, or else is frankly unattractive in the youthful clipped coil.

The truth of the matter is that the bobbed mode has not passed nor in all probability will it ever pass. Any style which has charm and youth—particularly youth—to commend it is not easily dislodged from the ranks of fashion. It reaches the danger point when it descends from a fashion to a fad at which time a temporary reaction usually sets in against it, but if its vogue has been predicated upon substantial grounds the reaction passes and the mode becomes a fixture. The bob has arrived at this critical stage and counter currents are inevitable, but these will be transient and momentary for bobbed hair is secure as a permanent type of coiffure particularly adaptable to youth.

The boyish bob is the outstanding vogue of the moment and it is sub-

Fur Coat Trimming Is Again Fashion Favorite



Cocoa colored garment with gold thread embroidery, having plaid vest of tans and reds with fox trimming.

ject to many interesting modifications. But for the woman who is contemplating her first venture into the short hair cut, this type of coiffure is inadvisable. And for this reason: The many years of long hair have trained the hair to grow straight out and the single cut will not permit the hair to lie smoothly at first. The straight cut should be the initial bob and a few weeks of this mode are sufficient to distract the hair from its habit of years and cause it to become more tractable.

The boyish and the ultra-boyish cuts are varied in numerous and diverse ways. The hair may be so clipped that it reaches below the lobes of the ears or it may be sheared so closely that the ears are partially visible. The part may wander from one side to the other, or it may rest conservatively in the center. In some instances the bang replaces the part. It is immaterial whether the hair is straight or wavy for the boyish bob as this type of coiffure can be achieved with hair of either character.

Red With Blue Is Used for Children's Clothes

With materials so varied in texture and so lovely in color it is not surprising to find children's clothes more interesting than they have ever been.

There is a marked penchant for red used with navy blue or combined with white. Both green and yellow are chosen for wee frocks, while powder blue is the shade in which several different models of coats are developed. These are of homespun and are fashioned on the simplest of tailored lines. To wear with a coat of this type there are hats of the same tone made of straw or silk.

Black Silk Beaver Is New Fashion for Fall



One of the newest hats for fall is of black silk beaver with a cockade of black "striped" ribbon.

Hand-Painted Ribbons Used for Trimmings

Hand-painted ribbons are the latest "ultra" among the extravagant trimmings. These, in fine grades of satin and taffeta, are as wide as the design being done in bold flower and nouveau-art patterns. A charming ribbon intended to be used as the elaborating part of a gown of soft material is painted in a softened suggestion of peacock feathers. The gorgeous bit costs several dollars the yard.

Narrower ribbons, hand-painted in delicate flowers or figures, are to be had for hat bands or as a dainty finishing touch on the neck and sleeves of soft gowns and blouses.

A great variety of trimmings is being featured, repeating the new note in many of the imported models. An absolute novelty is a band of narrow crisp ribbon loosely braided in geometric or conventional patterns, to be used on the more elaborate crepe gowns and wraps. It may be had in widths from 1 to 5 inches. It is shown in black and white, black and silver or gold and in the rich combination of color seen in the European peasant needlework. Jet, paillets, steel, silver and dull gold on net are among the other kinds of trimming that have just arrived.

Handbags May Match or Contrast With Costume

The ensemble idea is responsible for the close conformity which exists between handbag styles and the mode. The recurrence of the costume motif upon the purse is not the only manifestation of this tendency—it is equally

important that the outline of the bag coincide with the silhouette of the coat or dress. Thus in the days of the bouffant silhouette the ample pouch bag was en vogue, while today and ever since the vogue of the straight, slender outline, the large, flat envelope bag with or without a handle has been the leading style.

There is no set color scheme for the handbag this season. It may match the rest of the outfit, or it may vividly contrast with it. This easy interpretation enables the woman who is anxious to inject a striking color note into her costume but who is a little timorous about employing coat or frock therefore, to select a bag of garish hue and thus gratify her urge toward lively colorings.

One prominent Paris dealer has a full collection of new purses, card cases and handbags made of basket woven strips of metal and black moire ribbon forming alternating squares. The ribbons are about half an inch wide. The metal effects are in both antique gold and platinum. The bags are exquisitely designed and look more like jewelry than fabric. Another novelty—purses by this designer—is a white linen in a poplin weave fastened with a tongue buckle of colored enamel. A third is of white faille embroidered in pure Persian bird and flower designs in multi-colored silks.

In White and Black

Smart-looking white buckskin shoes have patent leather tips, heels and straps in black.

DENVER BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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Men's suits cleaned the "GRAND DRY" method, better and longer lasting. Cause it is thorough. Price, \$1.00. Denver's expert dry. Special two-day service parcel post.
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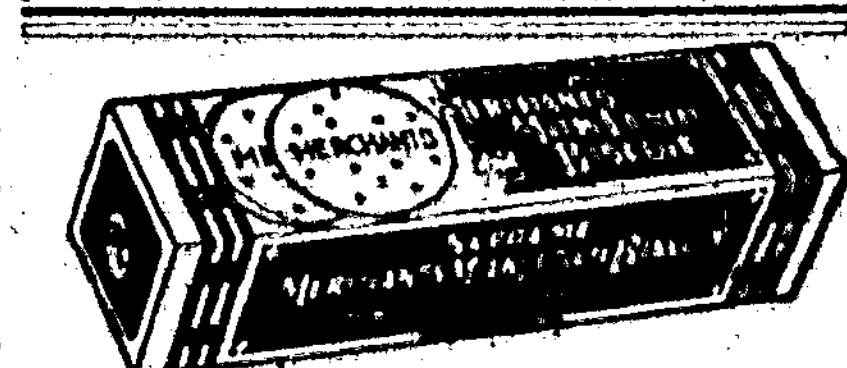
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INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Commercial inquiries answered and information gladly furnished without cost. Address any firm above.

FAVORS PURCHASING AGENT.

Gov. Sweet Urges Abolition of State Auditing Board at Budget Meeting

Denver.—The state of Colorado should have a purchasing agent and controller to obtain supplies for the state, thereby doing away with the State Auditing Board, composed of the five state executive officers, Gov. William E. Sweet told representatives of every state educational, penal and eleemosynary institution at a meeting called by the chief executive and Harry Casaday, state budget and efficiency commissioner, to formulate budgets for the biennial period beginning Jan. 1, 1924.

The governor believes, he said, that the present system of passing vouchers through the state auditing board was antiquated and permitted individual members of the board to play politics if occasion arose. Moreover, such a system was wasteful and unbusinesslike, according to the governor.

All supplies purchased by the state should be procured through the purchasing agent appointed by the governor, subject to the supervision of the controller, thereby co-ordinating the effort now wastefully expended by the various boards, departments and commissions, the governor declared.

The governor intends to formulate a bill containing these provisions for presentation to the next legislature he declared.

The representatives of the various state institutions discussed their appropriations for the next biennial term with the governor, Commissioner Casaday and State Auditor Arthur M. Stong. In almost every instance it was agreed that the next appropriation should be increased to permit proper and healthy expansion.

It was suggested that the mill levy for the various state educational institutions might be raised as one means out of the difficulty, thereby increasing the amount of revenue derived from this source.

At a later meeting it was proposed to consider a bill providing for the increased mill levy, if it were deemed necessary.

Commissioner Casaday announced he intended to devise a uniform report blank for all institutions so that they might specify their needs for the next biennial period.

Upon return of the blanks to the office of the state budget and efficiency commissioner work on devising budgets for the various institutions will proceed so that it may be finished by the time the next legislature convenes, Commissioner Casaday said.

Loft.—Unless Japanese farmers can be induced to work for wages, it is probable that many will leave California after this year and settle in neighboring states, where the alien land laws are less exacting. It was announced by S. Takahashi, secretary of the local Japanese association. Japanese do not favor working as day laborers, he stated, but trial will be made this year. A plan to establish as many Japanese as possible in commerce is being worked out, according to Takahashi.

THE OUTLOOK

Published weekly in the interest of Carrizozo and Lincoln County, New Mexico.

A. L. BURKE, Editor and Publisher.

Largest Circulation in The County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

SIX MONTHS in Advance \$1.00
ONE YEAR in Advance \$2.00

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Advertising forms close Wednesday at noon. News columns close Thursday night. If you do not receive your paper regularly, please notify the Publisher. Advertising rates on application.

OFFICE PHONE NUMBER 24

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Some Leading Opinions

President Coolidge's speech of acceptance is a reaffirmation of the faith of an American citizen in American institutions. It is not a political utterance, for it contains no appeal to passion, prejudice or class consciousness. There are none of the apt phrases with which the demagogue baits his appeals.—Los Angeles Times.

The calm simplicity of Mr. Coolidge's speech of acceptance is a refreshing draft after rhetorical excursions of Mr. Davis, emulating the governor of New York and endeavoring to be rough. For inaccuracy there is careful precision for the vague rhythmic generalities. There are hard specific facts for loose promises, for undefined projects there are clear plans for action. Principles, not personalities are its subject matter. The whole speech breathes that lucidity, modesty and homespun dignity which he could not forget if he tried.—New York Herald-Tribune.

Perhaps John W. Davis can continue his dual role of Big Business and Proletariat until the beginning of the active campaign, but it is doubtful. That he will be able to appeal to both the conservative and radical elements of his party from the same platform is out of the question. Hesitant leaders indignant indifference to his campaign since his acceptance speech. Meanwhile, labor, business and industry in general, are not "whooping it up" for John.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

With Curry Combs And Cuss Words

By Rattlesnake Rube:
East Las Vegas, Aug. 26.—Doc Patterson was noticed going down to the livery stable today to borrow a curry comb, which when they asked him how come, he sez to comb out them Sunset Pants so's they'll look nice and wavy when the Cowboy Band goes to Santa Fe to the Fiesta. So last night the boys gathered at the Y. M. C. A. corral with their curry combs and cuss words and will be in good shape for the Indian roundup and so forth September 1, 2 and 3. Next to the Cowboy's Reunion, says Doc, this here band is in favor of La Fiesta, La Cucaracha, y La Mula Blanca and hurrah for the old plaza, General De Vargas and the Indians.

While in Santa Fe the boys aim to keep their six guns oiled on the account maybe some Injuna would wish to borrow one of their bright-hewd shirts like the wimmin did in Denver. Ever' time they played on the streets in Denver they had to get the police to herd the wimmin folks off from feelin' at the shirts to see whether they was real silk and wool or just painted thataway. That wasn't so bad but if the Injuna takes a notion too the boys aim to protect themselves.

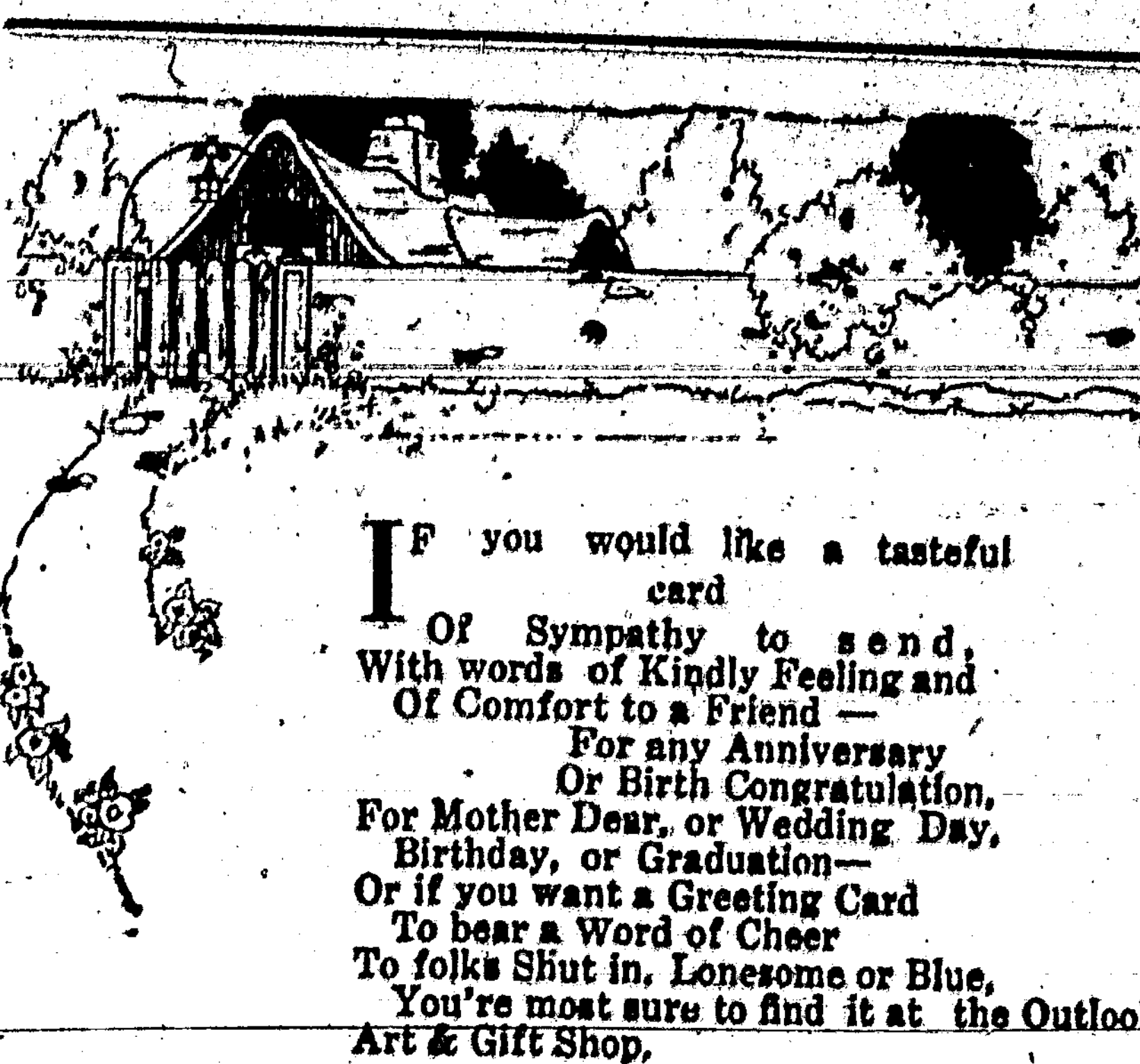
Our new serial, "Jocelyn's Wife" will soon be ready.

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E. H. SWEET,
Proprietor



Announcement to the Public

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
In case I am selected as the nominee of the Republican party and a majority of the electors see fit to support me, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office impartially—to have no favorites among law violators—to observe the strict letter of the law personally and see that such deputies as are needed observe the same policy.
S. W. KELSEY.

Chicago Musicians' Strike Is Averted

Chicago, August 25.—There will be no musicians' strike in Chicago theaters. A new wage scale was negotiated tonight between the musicians' Federation and the theaters. The musicians had threatened to strike September 1, unless their demands for increased wages was met. The new scale averages between 7 and 10 per cent over the old scale. The minimum under the new contract is \$72.10 per week and the maximum \$92.50.

Born and Molded by
Volcanic Upheavals

The hills of Auvergne, in France, were born and molded amidst great volcanic upheavals.

The Monte Dome are one long chain of linked volcanoes, now as dead as the mountains in the moon. Nearly sixty gaping craters may still be counted. Even the Monte Dore and the Capital hills, whose cone-shaped summits, the highest in Auvergne, stand out impressively in the distance, are but the time-worn ruins of huge volcanoes.

All the country round about bears lasting traces of its dramatic past, says the Detroit News. Beds of lava hidden by the fresh green turf; dark "cheires" of slag and cinders; basaltic pillars like the famous "Orgues de Boré"; giants' causeways; odd dyes that might be dusky Druid stones; "aues" and "puy" that might be the pustules of a fever-stricken earth—such are the features which give this central region a strange individuality that has been further intensified by the hand of man.

Foolish Question



He—You wouldn't marry a man for his money, would you?
She—Show me the man.

Stones Are Worshipped

A custom both universal and ancient is the worship of stones. Kaaba, the holy stone of Mecca, is worn and polished by the kisses of the crowding pilgrims, while the Do-Ring of Lhasa, Tibet, is believed to mark the center of the universe. At Mukden, in Manchuria, the conquering Japanese found the black stone of the Manchu dynasty, which has also been supposed to mark the center of the world.

Up to the end of the Nineteenth century the peasants of the Norwegian mountains cherished round stones which they kept in a comfortable bed of fresh straw. Once a week these stones were carefully washed, smeared with butter or steeped in ale, and they were treated with great respect that they might bring good luck to the house.

Glass Was Imperfect

"Ah," said the doctor, looking into one eye, "it is easy for me to see what is the matter with you! This is not merely eye trouble; it is an affection of the nervous system. There are all the signs of liver trouble, of fatty degeneration of the heart, of a bad blood supply. The only thing I can recommend is—"
"Here, here!" cried the patient. "Isn't it about time you looked into the other eye? That's my glass one, you know."—Everybody's Magazine.

Saw Its Beginning

Judge—Did you see the beginning of this trouble?
Witness—Yes, your honor, seven years ago.
Judge—Indeed? Explain yourself.
Witness—I was the best man at their wedding, your honor.—New York Sun.

A la Toupet Dome

"What would you say if a man told you he could show you how to make a few hundred thousand dollars?"

"I'd feel myself in such danger," answered Senator Borah, "that I don't believe I'd say a thing except my prayers."

Betty in the Honey

Alice—Betty, dear, I hear you are engaged to Jack.
Betty (coyly)—Yes.
Alice—Well, I do congratulate you. He was about the nicest fellow I ever met.—Boston Transcript.

Writes for a Living

"What are you going to do for a living?"
"Write."
"Write what?"
"Lies!"

Methodist Church

(W. R. McPherson, Pastor)
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m., D. S. Donaldson, Supt.
preaching, 11 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.
Preaching, 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church

Rev. H. K. Stanley, Pastor
Services at Lutz's hall at 7:30
A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Catholic Church

(Rev. P. Otten, Pastor)

First mass, 8 a. m., preaching for English speaking people.
Second mass, 9:30 a. m., for Spanish speaking people.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.
Evening services at 7:30 p. m.

At Your Command

The Success of any business depends upon the prestige accorded it by the community of which it is a part.

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

If you are not already availing yourself of our service, you surely will benefit by investigating its willing and friendly co-operation.
You, or your letter will receive a courteous welcome regardless of the size of your business.

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CAPTAN, NEW MEX.

Facts About the Telephone

During the first quarter of 1922 there was a gain of over \$15,000 new telephones in the Bell Telephone System.

The Bell System erects about 200,000 new poles and wires, replaces and struts large numbers of the 15,000,000 poles in the system each year.

The first telephone exchange in Minnesota was established in Minneapolis in 1876 with only ten subscribers. The city now has more than 200,000 telephones and the state about 450,000.

In Costa Rica, it is said, no lady or gentleman answers the telephone—that duty is left to a servant. No telephone numbers are used and telephone calls are made by giving the number of the house of the person to be called.

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FOR RENT—Desirable three-room Apartment with water furnished. Inquire Carrizozo Trading Co.

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FOR SALE—Eighty-acre Bean Farm, three miles from Estancia.—Mrs. G. C. Bigelow, box 163, Carrizozo, N. M.

LOST—At the Nogal picnic on July 4, near the barbecue camp, girl's hat, with dark red brim and brown crown. Reward to finder.—R. E. P. Warden or the Outlook office.

WANTED.—Light housekeeping apartment in private home. Notify Eleanor Connell, Simmons College, Abilene, Texas.
1 mo. Aug.

CARRIZO GARAGE

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SHEET METAL WORK of all
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WE WILL REPAIR:

WINDMILLS,
TANKS,
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etc.

All Work Guaranteed.

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FOR RENT—Two three-room furnished apartments, water furnished. Mrs. Shirley Phipps
1 mo. Aug.

Every Day is Someone's Birthday; see the Cards at the Outlook Art Shop.

Mr. Kelsey's
Announcement

Mr. Samuel Kelsey, whose announcement will be found on page 4 of this issue, needs no introduction to the people of Lincoln County, therefore, to dwell at length on the good merits of this well known gentleman would be nothing new to the masses of the people whom he addresses. He is a man, who will, if nominated and elected, make one of the best Sheriffs this county has ever had. We could print pages in words of praise for Mr. Kelsey, but this would be nothing beyond what is already well known. Just read his announcement.

Defensive, Not Offensive

Speaking of the generous laws passed to relieve disabled veterans, the President said that more than 71,000 have been rehabilitated, 38,000 of whom are earning more than they did before the war. Compensation is being paid at the rate of about \$100,000,000 a year, soon to be increased by \$100,000,000 more. \$40,000,000 have been provided for hospital facilities, which are open to veterans of all American wars.

"No government," the President declared, "ever provided so generously for those disabled by service in time of war."

Touching the exclusion law and restricted immigration generally, the President said: "Restricted immigration is not an offensive but a purely defensive action. It is not adopted in criticism of others in the slightest degree, but solely for the purpose of protecting ourselves. We cast no aspersions on any race or creed, but we must remember that every object of our institutions of society and government will fall unless America be kept American."

Next the President dealt with the tariff. "By means of a protective tariff," he said, "we have saved American agriculture, labor, and industry from the menace of having their great home market destroyed through the dumping upon it of a flood of foreign products. Under this wise policy we saw an economic revival, and our people as a whole, in marked distinction from the sufferers from the financial distress and depression of other lands, have come into an era of prosperity and plenty. As a source of revenue the tariff surpassed all expectations in producing an annual return of the unprecedented sum of about \$550,000,000. A fiscal policy which places a large and much needed revenue in the public treasury, while stimulating business to a condition of abounding prosperity, defends itself against any criticism. Its merits are demonstrated by its results. We have protected our own inhabitants from the economic disaster of an invasion of too many foreign people or too much foreign merchandise."

The Washington Conference. Next the acceptance speech dealt with the Washington conference whereby an end was put to the ruinous competitive naval armaments of world powers, the importance of which has never been fully realized by the people in general, Mr. Coolidge declared.

Turning to the "honest government" issue, President Coolidge pointed out bluntly that in all his studies of political history he could not recall an administration which was so devoid of a dishonest government that, to check extravagance, introduced a budget system, cut taxes, purged pay rolls, made enormous reductions in the public debt and laid firmer foundations for the peace of the world.

President Coolidge declared he favored the system of private American enterprise and was opposed to the extension of government ownership and control; that he believed in economy in public expenditures and the practical application of the theory; that he believed in tax reduction and tax reform; that he favored protection.

Favors Permanent Court. "I favor the permanent court and further limitation of armaments," the President said, "I am opposed to aggressive war. I shall avoid involving ourselves in the political controversies of Europe, but I shall do what I can to encourage American citizens and resources to assist in restoring Europe, with the sympathetic support of our government. I want agriculture and industry on a sound basis of prosperity and equality. I shall continue to strive for the economic, moral and spiritual welfare of my country. American citizens will decide in the coming election whether these principles shall have their approval and support."

The domestic affairs of our country appear to me to be by far the chief concern. From this source comes our strength. The home market consumes nearly all our production. Within our own boundaries will be determined to a very large degree the economic welfare and the moral worth of the American people. These are plain facts, but there are others equally plain.

Reaffirming his opposition to entrance into the League of Nations as a member of the permanent Council of International Justice, "as peace means fundamentally a reign of law." Entrance into the so-called World Court "would do much to indicate our determination to restrain the rule of force and solidarity and sustain the rule of reason among nations," Mr. Coolidge said.

America Helps Europe. The President reviewed the difficulties of Europe and the unavailing efforts to find a way out until the American plan, proposed in 1922, was finally adopted, under which the reparations commission appointed a committee of experts, whose three American members included Gen. Charles G. Dawes, the President's running mate on the Republican ticket. The appointment of General Dawes as chairman and the report which has met world-wide approval were pointed out.

When the reparations plan is in operation, the President said, he would consider it time to approach the great powers with the proposal for another conference to settle armaments still further and discuss plans for the reduction of international law.

"I trust that never again will the women of this nation be called on to sacrifice their lives and the lives of their husbands and sons," President Coolidge said.

Equal Opportunities for All

Of discrimination of all kinds, President Coolidge said: "This is one country; we are one people united by common interests. There should be no favorites and no outcasts; no race or religious prejudices in the government. America opposes special privileges for anybody, and favors equal opportunity for everybody. It has adopted these conclusions because they are the logical conclusions of our democratic freedom. Moreover, we believe they contribute to our material welfare. We oppose the artificial supports of privilege and monopoly because they are both unjust and uneconomic. They are not right. They do not work."

The Farm Situation. Reviewing the situation of the farmer, the President said that one of the first thoughts in 1921 was for the relief and revival of agriculture as a fundamental industry, and touched upon the credits of between three and four hundred million dollars extended through the War Finance Corporation, an additional \$50,000,000 provided for the relief of the cattle industry, and the formation of a \$10,000,000 corporation in the spring which it was estimated, can furnish \$100,000,000 for diversification and relief in the Northwest. He told of the activities of the intermediate credit banks, directly and indirectly assisting 600,000 farmers.

The President commented on the present upturn of prices for agricultural products. "The government rendered a great deal of assistance," he said, "and private enterprise co-operated, but the fundamental remedy was provided, as it always must be provided, not so much through the enactment of legislative laws as through the working out of economic laws. Because farmers have thoroughly realized this, they have on the whole opposed price fixing by legislation. While maintaining that sound position, they have seen a partial relief come in a natural way, as it was bound to come."

"We now need in agriculture more organization, co-operation, and diversification. The farmer should have the benefit of legislation providing for flood control and development of inland waterways, better navigation east and south from the Great Lakes, reclamation, and especially relief for those who cannot meet their payments on irrigation projects. But the main problem is marketing. Co-operative effort, reorganization of the freight-rate structure, good business, and good wages in manufacturing, and the settlement of European affairs will all help to provide better market conditions."

"The Republican platform recognizes that agriculture should be on a basis of economic equality with other industries. This is easy to say, but the farmers themselves and their advisers have never been able to agree on a plan to provide it by law. Now that nature and economic law have given some temporary relief, I propose therefore, to appoint a committee to investigate and report measures to the congress in December that may help secure this result which we all desire. I want profitable agriculture established permanently. I want to see the dollar of the farmer always purchase as much as any other dollar."

"Under the policy of protection and restrictive immigration," he asserted, "no deflation of wages has occurred. While the cost of living has gone down, wages have advanced. The 12-hour day, and the seven-day week have practically been abolished. The uninterrupted operation of public utilities with mutually satisfactory and legally established methods of adjusting labor questions have been sought. Collective bargaining and voluntary arbitration have been encouraged. Republican rule has raised the wage earner to a higher standard than he ever occupied before anywhere in the world."

Reduction of Expenses. President Coolidge then pointed out that the people of the country, because of the war have had to recreate nearly one-fifth of our national resources. We can make up the loss, he said, only by saving part of what we produce each day.

"It is for that reason," he continued, "that the present administration has made every possible effort to cut down the expenses of government. The expenses of the government reach everybody. Taxes take from every one a part of his earnings, and force everyone to work for a certain part of his time for the government."

"When we come to realize that the yearly expenses of all the governments in this country have reached the stupendous sum of about \$7,500,000,000, we get some idea of what this means. Of this amount about \$3,500,000,000 is needed by the national government, and the remainder by local governments. Such a sum is difficult to comprehend. It represents all the pay of 5,000,000 wage earners receiving \$5 a day, working 300 days in the year. If the government should add on \$100,000,000 of expense, it would represent four days more work of these wage earners. These are some of the reasons why I want to cut down public expense."

"Because of my belief in these principles, I favor economy that the taxes of everybody may be reduced. Much has already been done. The bill which I signed will save the people about \$1,000,000 each day. I want further tax reduction and more law reform."

The Masonic officers who were with George Washington in the American Revolution formed the order of Cincinnati in 1781 on quasi-Masonic lines, the constitution and ritual of which were devised by General Knox.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, N. M.,
July 29, 1924.

Notice is hereby given that Varoma Lee Knowles, mother of Wm. E. Knowles, deceased, of San Diego, Calif., who on Aug. 2, 1920, made additional stockraising homestead No. 045899, for SE 1/4, E 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/4, Range 12-E, T 2 N, R 14 W, Sec. 2, 3, 4, Section 7, Township 2-S, Range 12-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. E. McLean, Co. Clk., County of San Diego, San Diego, Calif., and witnesses before E. F. Davidson, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, N. M., on the 2nd day of September, 1924. Claimant names as witnesses: Francisco Martinez, Nicolas Maes, Vicente G. Aragon, Solomon Aragon, all of Jicarilla, N. M. Jaffa Miller, Register, Aug. 1-29.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, N. M.,
July 29, 1924.

Notice is hereby given that James M. Shaggs of Cloudcroft, N. M., who on June 23, 1919, made Homestead Application No. 037915, for All of Section 10, Township 3-S, Range 12-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before R. M. Treat, County Clerk, on the 9th day of September, 1924. Claimant names as witnesses: Bill Van Pelt, Luther A. Jackson, of Corona, N. M.; Harry Straley, of Ancho, N. M.; Roy Reddy, of Corona, N. M. Jaffa Miller, Register, Aug. 1-29.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.,
July 29, 1924.

Notice is hereby given that Neal Knight of Cedarvale, N. M., who, on Oct. 6, 1922, made Add. Homestead Entry No. 045679, for S 1/4 Sec. 10, Township 1-S, Range 10-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. F. Davidson, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, New Mexico, on the 6th day of September, 1924. Claimant names as witnesses, John A. Jates, James B. Draper, Cedarvale, N. M.; Thomas M. DuBois, Frank A. DuBois, Corona, N. M. Jaffa Miller, Register, Aug. 1-29.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.,
Aug. 22, 1924.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Kingston of Ancho, New Mexico, who, on October 23, 1919, made Homestead Entry No. 039378 for All of Section 34, Township 4-S, Range 11-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 6-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. F. Davidson, U. S. Commissioner at Corona, New Mexico, on September 25, 1924. Claimant names as witnesses, O. M. Downing, Ben T. Woodward, both of Corona, New Mexico, John E. Wilson, Barney Wilson of Ancho, New Mexico. Aug 15-Sept 12 Jaffa Miller, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.,
Aug. 12, 1924.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas E. Kilgore of Ancho, N. M., who, on October 22, 1919, made Homestead No. 043596 for S 1/4 Sec. 11, N 1/4, Section 14, Township 4-S, Range 11-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before R. M. Treat, County Clerk, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 24, 1924. Claimant names as witnesses, Jones Pennington, Wayne Johnson, Bryan Hightower, James M. Frame, all these of Ancho, New Mex. Aug 15-Sept 12 Jaffa Miller, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.,
Aug. 12, 1924.

Notice is hereby given that William Monroe Hayes of Corona, New Mex., who, on Dec. 31st, 1920, made Homestead Entry No. 048470, for SW 1/4 Sec. 15, and who on April 21, 1921, made Add. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 30, S 1/4 Sec. 23, and the S 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 10, Township 2-S, Range 14-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. F. Davidson, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, New Mexico, on September 22, 1924. Claimant names as witnesses, James T. Davidson, Roy Owen, W. C. Monk, Dave P. Berry, all these of Corona, N. M. Aug 15-Sept 12 Jaffa Miller, Register

Notice is hereby given that John T. J. Martin of Corona, New Mexico, who, on Oct. 22, 1919, made Add. Stockraising Homestead Entry No. 029483 for Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E 1/4 W 1/4 and W 1/4 Sec. 35, Township 2-S, Range 12-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before L. de Wolfe, U. S. Commissioner, at Cedarvale, N. M., on Sept. 25, 1924. Claimant names as witnesses: Frank E. Jones, Crabtree Adams, Henry Durfee, Charles E. Chubb, all these of Corona, N. M.

BULLETIN

LINCOLN ABSTRACT &
INVESTMENT TRUST

Carrizozo, N. M. Box 296
Phone 119.
ABSTRACTS, ALL KINDS OF
INSURANCE, Quickest service
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LAWYER
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T. E. KELLEY
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GEORGE SPENCE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office at Private Residence
Carrizozo, New Mex.

SETH F. CREWS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CARRIZOZO and OSCURO.

LODGES

COMET CHAPTER NO. 29
ORDER OF EASTERN STAR
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

REGULAR MEETING
First Thursday of each month.

All Visiting Stars Cordially Invited.
Mrs. Meda Haley, W. M.
S. F. Miller, Secretary.

COALORA REBEKAH
LODGE
NUMBER 15
I. O. O. F.

Meets first, second, third and fourth
Fridays of each month.
Mrs. Lotah Miller, N. G.
Mrs. Jeanette Cazler, Sec'y.
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

-CARRIZOZO LODGE No. 41-
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

A. F. & A. M.
Fox 1924
Jan. 19, Feb. 16, Mar.
15, Apr. 19, May 17,
June 14, July 12, Aug.
9, Sept. 13, Oct. 14,
Nov. 9, Dec. 6-27.

J. B. FRENCH, W. M.
S. F. MILLER, Secretary

CARRIZOZO LODGE No. 30, I. O. O. F.
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

Roy Skinner,
N. G.
W. J. Langston,
Sec'y.

Regular meetings every Tuesday night.

"COLD IN THE HEAD"

Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. These subjects to frequent "colds in the head" and that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system and render them free from colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE, its action on the mucous surfaces of the system, thus reducing the inflammation and assisting Nature in restoring normal conditions.

Druggists, Circulars free.
W. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.,
Aug. 12, 1924.

Notice is hereby given that John T. J. Martin of Corona, New Mexico, who, on Oct. 22, 1919, made Add. Stockraising Homestead Entry No. 029483 for Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E 1/4 W 1/4 and W 1/4 Sec. 35, Township 2-S, Range 12-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before L. de Wolfe, U. S. Commissioner, at Cedarvale, N. M., on Sept. 25, 1924. Claimant names as witnesses: Frank E. Jones, Crabtree Adams, Henry Durfee, Charles E. Chubb, all these of Corona, N. M.

WESTERN LUMBER CO., INC

(Successors to Foxworth-Galbraith Co.)

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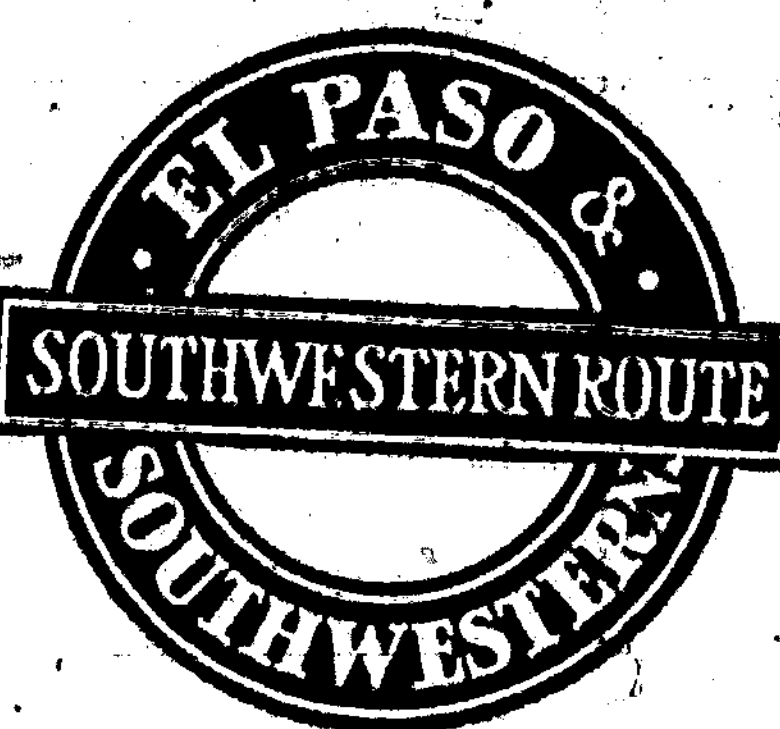
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Moulding, Hardware, Etc.

We solicit the trade of Lincoln County, Carrizozo and adjacent towns. Lumber is cheaper and our stock is complete.

WESTERN LUMBER COMPANY
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Phone 39 D. R. STEWART, Manager

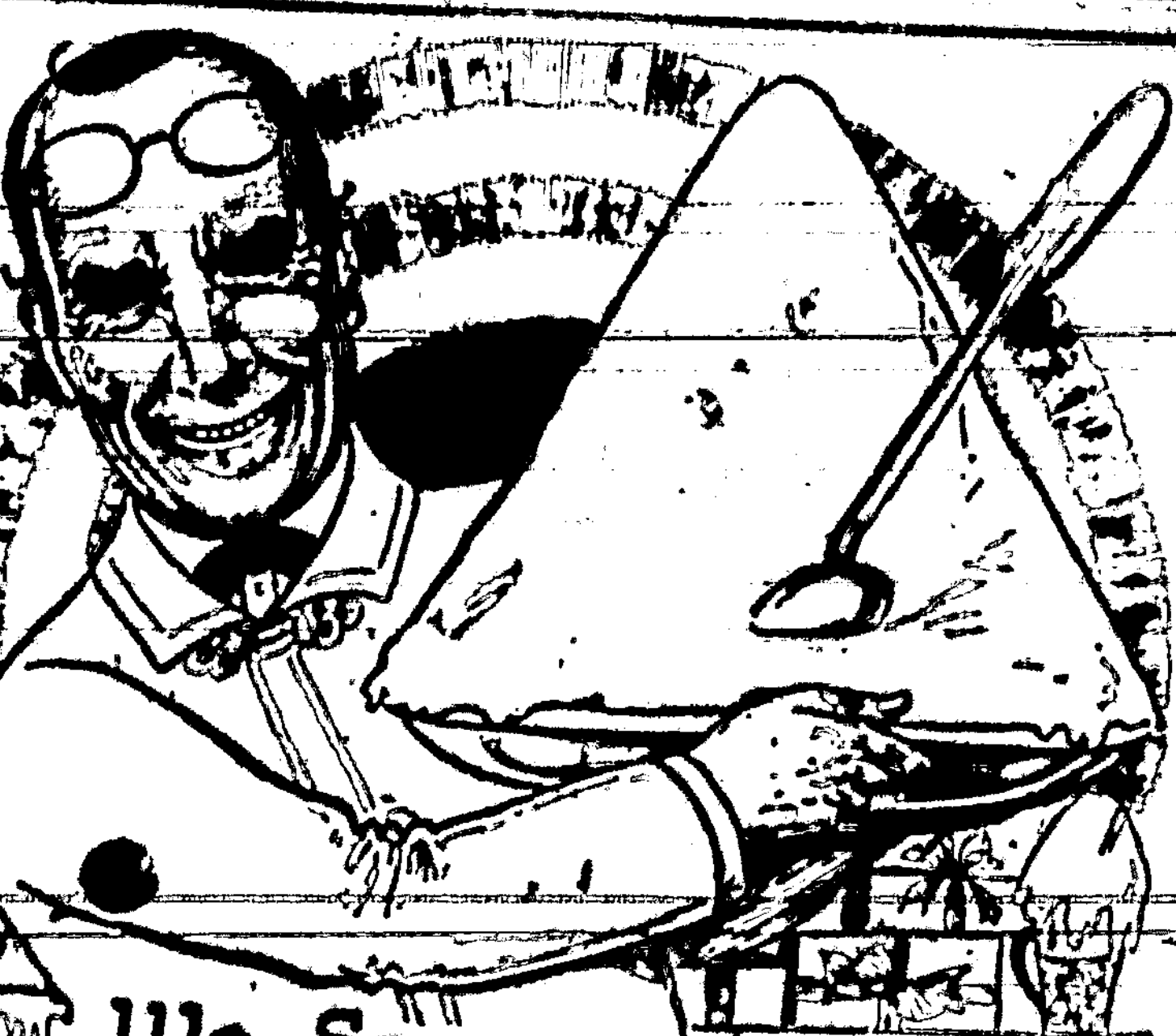
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Wouldn't a heaping dish of Ice Cream taste good right now?

You know it would, and when you know OUR ice cream is a good wholesome food you will want your children to have lots of it.

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Will be glad to have you drop in and have a drink.

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Wholesale and Retail

Hay, Grain and Feed
Stock Salt, Oil Cake
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Prices Lowest and Service Best

Carrizozo, New Mexico

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico,
August 19, 1924.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of Acts of Congress, has selected, through this office, the following lands:

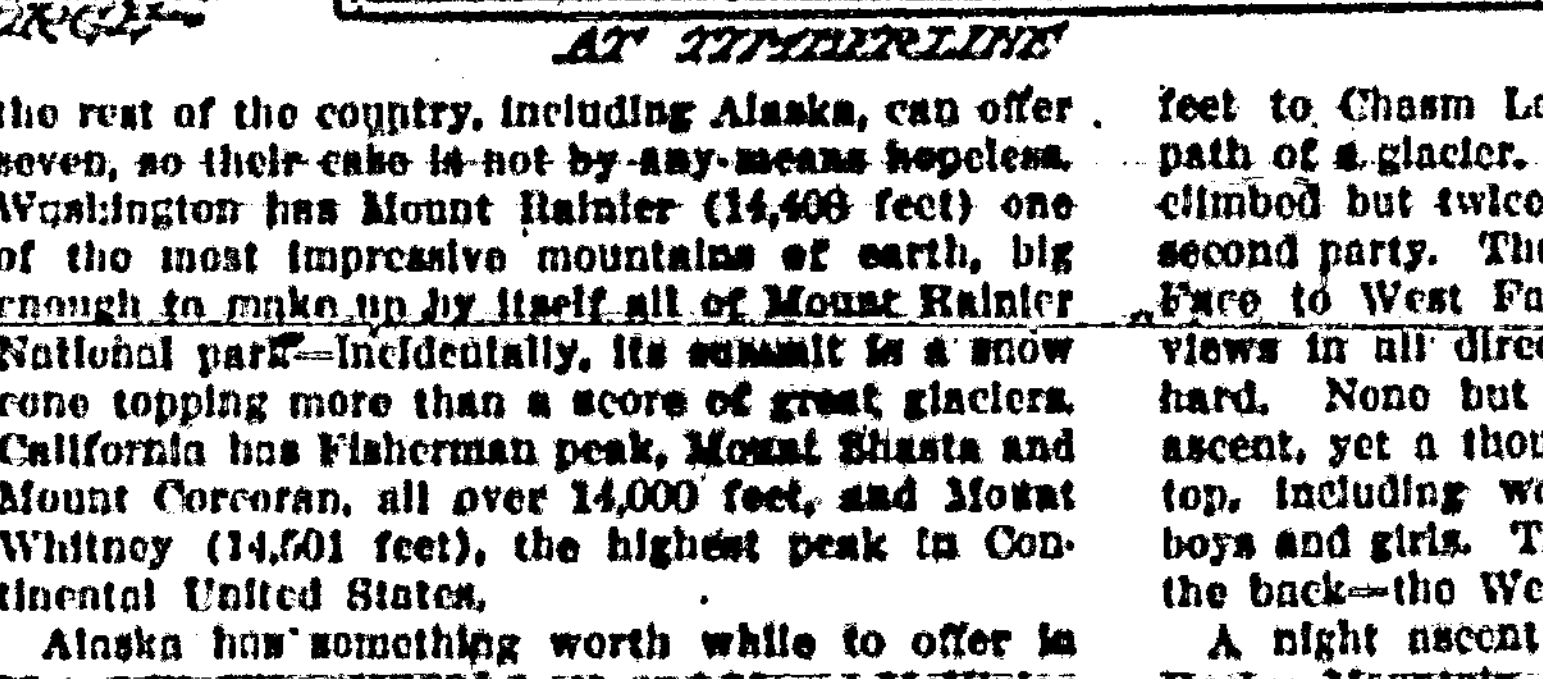
Serial 062381, List No. 9005
Serial 062384, List No. 9004.
Serial 062386, List No. 9006.

E1-4, NE1-4 NW1-4, SE1-4 NW
1-4 Sec. 7, Lots 1-2, W1-2 NE1-4,
NW1-4, W1-2 SW1-4 Sec. 1, NW
1-4 Sec. 12, E1-2 NE1-4, NE1-4
NW1-4 Sec. 8, NW1-4 Sec. 9,
All in Township 5-S, Range 14-E,
N. M. P. Meridian.

Protests or contents against
any or all of such selections
may be filed in this office
at any time before approval.
Jaffa Miller,

70 Miles of Mountain Climbing

Carl Blaurock and Will Ervin Ascend 46 Colorado Peaks of Over 14,000 Feet



WHEN FIRST THEY SEE LONGS PEAK

Tahoe's cup-like valley is brimmed by peaks that vie—The Sisters, Battle, Meeker—in mounting to the sky. Tahoe's two guards o'er her, the "King of Scenic West."

Precipitous from dome to base, With great square head and grim dark face And beauty in his massive grace Longs Peak tops all the rest.

Tahoe's guards are many, agog o'er all the views, Some act like little children, some mind their P's and Q's. But braggart, timid, cautious, the tenderfoot and freak They one and all stand aghast and still—The climb with a sudden thrill—The daring with a brave man's thrill—When first they see Longs Peak.

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

WHAT do you think of two men climbing as many high mountains that if the peaks were piled end on end they would reach up more than 100 miles into the sky? Well, that's the feat that Carl Blaurock and Will—Bill—Ervin of the Colorado Mountain Club of Denver have accomplished. It rather looks, doesn't it, as if the two Denver men had it on the old-time giants who tried to scale Mount Olympus and got at the gods by piling Ossa on Pelion?

The headline says "70 miles"—which needs some explaining. It's like this: As a matter of fact Blaurock and Ervin have climbed considerably more than 100 miles. Their specific feat here consisted in the climbing of each of the 46 peaks of 14,000 feet and over in Colorado. That means more than 644,000 feet of mountain climbing, or a bit over 100 miles. But they have climbed some of these mountains more than once and in addition they have climbed scores of other high Colorado peaks. Nobody knows what their total is in feet or miles or mountains.

But Blaurock and Ervin did not, of course, climb 14,000 feet of elevation every time they ascended one of these 46 peaks. It's pretty certain, however, that each peak represents at least a mile of vertical climb; probably some of them two miles. If the average is put at a mile and a half, they climbed 69 miles. Adding a mile for good measure, it is evident that Blaurock and Ervin move in the highest circles, if indeed they are not the original "men higher up."

One of the pictures shows Blaurock leading two companions up a steep ascent. Following are the Colorado peaks of 14,000 feet or over scaled by Blaurock and Ervin. Elbert, 14,420; Massive, 14,404; Harvard, 14,360; Sierra Blanca, 14,363; Gray, 14,341; Torrey, 14,334; La Placa, 14,333; Crestone, 14,291; Uncompaghe, 14,280; Lincoln, 14,270; Castle, 14,260; Evans, 14,258; Quandary, 14,250; Longs, 14,253; Willow Mt., 14,200; Antero, 14,247; Cameron, 14,205; Schuyler, 14,179; Princeton, 14,177; Yale, 14,172; Brown, 14,168; San Louis, 14,146; Snodgrass, 14,140; Crestone Needles, 14,130; Maroon, 14,126; Old Baldy, 14,125; Pike, 14,110; Humboldt, 14,100; Kit Carson, 14,100; Windom, 14,091; Indian, 14,080; Columbia, 14,070; Calaveras, 14,060; Bonanza, 14,050; Red Cloud, 14,047; Wheeler, 14,045; Sherman, 14,000; Stewart, 14,002; Wilson Peak, 14,000; Grizzly, 14,000; Wetmore, 14,017; Sunshine, 14,015; Hamilton, 14,012; North Maroon, 14,010; Democrat, 14,000; Pyramid, 14,000.

Fellow club members threaten, it is reported, to ask one of them O'Neil—because his occupation's gone—and the other Alexander—because he might be too wide to conquer. For, alas, Colorado has but 44 of these 14,000-foot peaks. However,

the rest of the country, including Alaska, can offer seven, so their club is not by any means hopeless. Washington has Mount Rainier (14,408 feet) one of the most impressive mountains of earth, big enough to make up for itself all of Mount Rainier National Park. Incidentally, its summit is a snow cone topped more than a score of great glaciers. California has Fisherman peak, Mount Shasta and Mount Corcoran, all over 14,000 feet, and Mount Whitney (14,501 feet), the highest peak in Continental United States.

Alaska has something worth while to offer in Mount St. Elias (18,024 feet) and Mount McKinley (20,320 feet). Mount McKinley is one of the great mountains of earth and Mount McKinley National park was created to preserve it as a playground and wild animal life exhibit for the American people forever. This great peak has been ascended but twice. From Mount McKinley the trail to the top of the earth goes by way of South America to Asia. South America has at least ten peaks higher than Mount McKinley: Aconcagua (23,080 feet), the loftiest, is on the boundary line between Chile and Argentina.

Mount Everest (29,002 feet) in the Himalayas of Indo-China is the top of the world. So far it has defied ascent. It repels invaders by snow and ice, intense cold and altitude. The greatest of these defenses is altitude, which does strange things to the human body and tries the human mind and soul to the uttermost limit. Everest has just achieved another victory over the Briton. But the end is not yet, for the Briton never knows when he has had enough.

Arthur Halloworth Carhart has an interesting illustrated article about the mountain climbing of Blaurock and Ervin in American Forests and Forest Life, the magazine of the American Forestry association, a nation-wide organization devoted to the betterment of all phases of the forestry situation in the United States from fire protection to taxation reform and from forest recreation to education of the public school child. Speaking of the increasing public interest in mountain climbing, he says:

No more enlightening evidence of this interest may be found than in a friendly contest which developed in the Colorado Mountain club a few years ago. I have heard that it started in this manner: One day George Bernard, an enthusiast in mountain climbing, had a few days' vacation. He quietly donned his boots and dropped out of sight for a few days. A week or so later it was reported that Bernard had climbed Redcloud and Quandary Peaks.

Two weeks later another rumor, later verified, was broadcast among the members of the Mountain club. Blaurock and Bill Ervin had climbed Brown and Princeton Peaks and, to round things out, were going back into the Leadville National forest to scale Antero, Cameron, Yale and Harvard—all peaks over 14,000 feet high. That they kept their word is now history. But that was the beginning of a friendly contest which resulted in more people climbing more 14,000-foot peaks, one right after the other, than has probably ever been the case in our nation's history. Attention was instantly focused on these master climbers of our Rockies.

A spirited rivalry took possession of the club. First one would lead in the number of peaks scaled, then another. Every vacation of a few days would add a new mountain peak to a climber's belt. Some achievements were productive of exciting tales of the climb—the difficulty of getting from one ledge to another, a dangerous slide in loose rocks, or a night marooned under a friendly spruce. These tales whetted the appetites of the hardy climbers. They wanted 14,000-foot peaks—twelve, and last of them.

A few weeks ago I was hurrying through the crowds on a busy street of Denver. The only clack of hobnails I instantly caught my ear. Footgear of business does not make such a sound. Turning, I beheld Carl Blaurock in his climbing outfit. I halted him.

"Where is this time?" "Kit Carson," he replied. "Kit Carson? Is there such a peak?" "Yes, you know we have found that there really is a Kit Carson Peak. Yes, a long time ago all thought that Kit Carson and Humboldt were the same; that there had been a duplication in the naming. But one of us discovered that the big round-topped mountain directly north of Crestone Mountain is Kit Carson; and it is over 14,000 feet!" "This is the last for Bill Ervin and me," he

added. The friendly contest was approaching an end, with Blaurock and Ervin ahead.

After Blaurock and Ervin had climbed Kit Carson, the last of the 14,000-foot peaks, Carhart, who likens Sierra Blanca best of all—he says it "has character, is friendly, is moody, is threatening, challenging, inviting"—asked Blaurock this inevitable question:

"And which peak is the most interesting to climb? When would you go back to time after time just to scramble up over the old fellow?"

He thought for a moment. "Longs Peak is a good climb. It has interest at every turn. That is true, too, of many of the peaks in the southwestern part of the state. But of the whole list, I think I should go back oftenest to Sierra Blanca than any other one. That peak has real character."

Now, Pike's Peak is the most famous of the Colorado Rockies—and probably the best-known mountain in the world. Why? Simply because the most people have ascended it; they are numbered by the millions. You see, there's a cog road to the summit and an automobile road and the ascent by foot is no more than a tedious climb. But from the scenic viewpoint Pike's Peak is simply a vast mass of rock.

"Do gustibus non est disputandum"—there is no disputing about tastes, whether in mountains or what not. But Blaurock certainly spoke well when he said, "Longs Peak is a good climb. It has interest at every turn." For Longs is reckoned third or fourth favorite among the mountaineers of the world—and they come from beyond the Seven Seas to ascend it.

Longs Peak—called "King of the Scenic West" and "King of the Rockies"—is peculiarly impressive and interesting to climbers because its upper part has been split squarely in two and one-half carried off by ancient glacial action. Its East Face is sheer for 2,500 feet to Chasm Lake in a gorge that marks the path of a glacier. This East Face has never been climbed but twice—in 1922 and Blaurock led the second party. The regular trail zigzags from East Face to West Face and thus gives the climber views in all directions. It is at once easy and hard. None but the able-bodied can make the ascent, yet a thousand visitors a year get to the top, including women and even twelve-year-old boys and girls. The view shows Longs Peak from the back—the West Face.

A night ascent of Longs Peak has become a Rocky Mountain National park classic. It was made in August of 1915 by the late Edna Louise Smith of Aurora, Ill., whose life of philanthropic accomplishment was prematurely cut short in an automobile accident. She was a member of the Colorado Mountain club and an ardent mountaineer. She and three women companions, with Shep-Husted as guide, started from Tahoe Valley (9,000 feet) at the foot of Longs Peak at 11 p. m. in a heavy fog and half-rain. The ascent was as unusual that the National Park Service requested Miss Smith to write the story for use in its booklets. The story of this unique experience in mountain climbing follows, in part:

"After a short climb we were in another world. The fog was a sea of silvery clouds below us and from it the mountains rose like islands. The moon and stars were bright in the heavens. There was the sparkle in the air that suggests enchanted lands and fairies. Half way to Timber-Line we came upon ground white with snow, which made it seem all the more likely that Christmas pines just within the shadows of the pines might dance forth on a moonbeam.

"Above Timber-Line there was no snow, but the moonlight was so brilliant that the clouds far below were shining like misty lakes and even the bare mountainside about us looked almost as white as if snow-covered.

"At the western edge of Boulder Field there was a new marvel. As we approached Keyhole, right in the center of that curious nick in the rim of Boulder Field above the great golden moon. The vast shadow of the peak, made doubly dark by the contrast, made us very silent. When we emerged from Keyhole and looked down into the Glacier Gorge beyond it was hard to breathe because of the wonder of it all. The moon was shining down into the great gorge a thousand feet below and it was filled with a silvery glow. The lakes glimmered in the moonlight.

"Climbing along the narrow ledge, high above this tremendous gorge, was like a dream. Not a breath of air stirred, and the only sound was the crunch of hobnails on rock. There was a supreme hush in the air; as if something tremendous were about to happen.

"Suddenly the sky, which had been the far-off blue of a moonlit night, flushed with the softest amethyst and rose—and the stars looked larger and intimately near, burning like lamps with lavender, emerald, sapphire and topaz lights. The moon had set and the stars were supreme.

"As we made our way along The Narrows the drama of that day's dawn proceeded with kaleidoscopic speed. Over the plains, apparently without end, was a sea of hilly clouds, shimmering with golden and pearly lights. One mountain range after another was revealed and brought close by the rosy glow that now filled the sky. Every peak, far and near, bore a fresh crown of new snow and each stood out distinct and individual. Arapahoe Peak held the eye long. Torrey Peak and Grays Peak were especially beautiful. And far away, a hundred miles to the south, loomed up the summit of Pike's Peak.

"Such a scene could last but a short time. And it was well for us, for the moments were too crowded with memories to be long borne. Soon the sun burst up from the ocean of clouds below. On the summit all was bright and warm. And in the bright sunlight of the new day we wondered whether we had seen a reality or a vision."

Dairy Bureau Is Now Established

More Complete Information Needed on Fundamentals of All Branches.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The establishment of a bureau of dairying in the United States Department of Agriculture was announced on July 22 by Secretary Wallace, and at the same time he announced the appointment of Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry, as chief of the new bureau. The act of congress, creating the bureau, approved by President Coolidge on May 29, provides that the secretary of agriculture may transfer to the bureau of dairying such activities of the Department of Agriculture as he may designate as primarily related to the dairy industry. All of the dairy work heretofore carried on by the bureau of animal industry has been transferred to the bureau of dairying and about 150 employees of the dairy division have been shifted to the new bureau. Appropriations for the fiscal year for carrying on dairy work in the department amount to approximately \$400,000.

Need of Dairy Industry. In discussing this latest development in the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Wallace said that the need of the dairy industry is for more complete information on the fundamentals underlying all its branches, and that the solution of the problems lies largely in research. He also emphasized the need for better methods of feeding and care to enable dairymen to produce milk more economically. At the same time he spoke of the necessity for even better sanitary conditions and improved methods for utilizing by-products.

Doctor Larson is well known to the farming and dairy interests in all parts of the country, having been engaged in some branch of this work for the past 20 years. He was born in Mitchell county, Iowa, in 1881, and was raised on a stock farm there. He was graduated from the Iowa State College of Agriculture in 1900 and for a short time was connected with creamery and cheese factory work in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In 1907 he became a member of the faculty of Pennsylvania State college and in 1913 he was made professor in charge of the department of dairy husbandry. In 1916 he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia university and was appointed assistant professor of agriculture and agricultural economics at that university. In 1917 he joined the staff of the United States Department of Agriculture and since 1921 has been chief of the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry.

Plans for Bureau. The plans for the new bureau, says Doctor Larson, are quite largely a continuation of the work which has been going on for the past few years. It is his opinion that many of the fundamental problems of the industry are yet to be solved. He plans to introduce the results of research into the industry as rapidly as possible.

Among the important lines of work which will be continued are the introduction of co-operative bull associations, the statistical study of cow testing associations, studies of the underlying principles of breeding to insure, if possible, the same uniformity in the transmission of high milk and butter fat producing capacity in dairy cattle as is being secured with other characteristics by breeders of flowers, fruits, and grain. Special stress will be laid on the study of nutrition of dairy cattle, in which field considerable progress has been made in the last few years. A nutrition barn and laboratory have recently been completed at the Beltsville farm near Washington. Herd management problems also are being studied at this farm, as well as experiments with silage, types of barns, and many other problems.

The market milk investigations, which will be continued by the Bureau, will deal largely with studies in dairy sanitation and milk plant management. The purpose is to save losses in unmarketable or low grade milk and to effect economies in the preparation of fluid milk and cream for delivery. Work will be done on bacteriological and physical changes in milk and cream and studies will be conducted on labor requirements and the efficiency of dairy machinery.

The investigations in the manufacture of dairy products will be carried on, as heretofore, at the creamery in Grove City, Pa., which is managed under the direction of the bureau of dairying, and also at the bureau laboratories in Washington. The Grove City creamery provides facilities for putting into practice on a commercial scale methods which have been worked out in the laboratory. Work will continue on the problem of sweet cream butter, Swiss cheese, ice cream, condensed milk, milk powder, and by-products. It is not planned to enlarge the laboratories in the immediate future, but according to Doctor Larson, they will be worked to full capacity in the attempt to solve the important problems of the industry.

Increased Income.

Anyone having a complete set of poultry raising equipment can enlarge their operating season, as well as their income, by hatching summer chickens and raising them for the fall and holiday seasons.

Sheep to Eradicate Weeds Gains Favor

Noxious Plants Turned Into Good Mutton and Wool.

Perhaps the day will never come when the weed pest will not be with us early and late. While you are planning a warfare on the various noxious weeds about your farm do not forget that sheep are the farmer's friends in helping to eradicate weeds. Moreover, they turn the same weeds and other roughage not usually saved or harvested into good mutton and prime wool. Every farmer who is fixed with fences and markets and a little understanding of sheep nature and habits should keep a small flock. If he is a sheep expert this advice is not for him, for already such a man has on his place as many of the woolly critters as he can care for.

Sheep suffer from a number of ailments and pests which often deter a beginner from making a start. Most of these troubles disappear with intelligent care. Before you let these pesky weeds go to seed this fall get a small flock of sheep to clear them out of the way. The pasture, full of buck brush, steel weed or other nuisances of the farm can be cleared up until it looks like a lawn if you will turn sheep or goats into it and run the mower over it a few times each season. There is absolutely no use in giving over to weeds and brush half of your pasture land or any of the cultivated fields, when a vigorous attack on the robber weeds can be made successful with sheep and clean cultivation.

Avoid Jerky Movements in Examining Bee Hive

It is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that the chief characteristic of a bee is its sting. If manipulated with proper care and consideration for the bees, the chance of being stung is reduced to a minimum. If bees should be examined during the day while the bees are working; they should be disturbed as little as possible, especially on dull days or when rain threatens for at such times the bees are likely to be most irritable. They should not be examined at night and only when necessary at other times; also the most sweet-tempered bees will have their characters changed. Rapid and jerky movements should be avoided. When examining hives, do not keep them open too long and avoid examining, as much as possible, if the weather is cold, or the brood will tend to be chilled, as the temperature of the hive is higher than the outside temperature. Bees dislike black and it is preferable to wear light clothes in the apiary. Before opening the hive for examination, a few puffs of smoke should be sent into the entrance; when the cover is removed the quilt should be raised at one end and a few more puffs directed down between the frames. This causes the bees to gorge themselves with honey, in which state they are more tractable. The hive should not be jarred in any way and all operations should be carried on from the side or back of the hive so that the free flight of the workers is not prevented in the long.

Millet Recommended as Trap Crop for Insects

Millet is recommended as a trap crop for chinch bugs and should be sown early enough that it will have a height of about 4 to 6 inches when the bugs begin to migrate. A strip of at least one drill width should be planted. When the largest possible number of bugs are present they may be destroyed by plowing under the strip to a depth of about 7 inches and then turning the soil with a drag or roller, or they may be killed by spraying. Chinch bugs will not bother corn in which soy beans are planted and this is one of the ways with which many farmers are overcomproving the pest. When no other provision has been made the dust trench and other similar barriers must be relied upon.

Farm Hints

A way to kill chicks; give them moldy feed.

The toad is one of the best friends the farmer can have.

Sanitation and prevention are the best insurance against such contagious diseases as hog cholera.

Ducks generally stop laying about June and usually start about March, though they can be fed so that they will lay in February or even January.

Milk fattened poultry is considered the finest by most discriminating people. And on the majority of farms, milk is one of the cheapest foods available for young chicks.

Green cockles bear plants and poison. They should be eliminated from the vicinity of the pasture. All animals feed in green is about one and one-half pounds to every 100 pounds of live weight.

Swine gain in weight and health when mineral feeds are mixed in their ration. A simple mixture is 30 pounds of steamed bone meal, 20 pounds of ground limestone, 20 pounds of salt and 20 pounds of linseed. The latter favors the mixture so that it is readily eaten in a salt feeder.

Long Lost Jews May Be Sought

China Colonies Have Been Isolated for More Than a Thousand Years.

New York.—It is a movement now on foot among wealthy Jews in Shanghai, China, backed by influential support in the United States, is successful, Jewish colonies in China that have been virtually cut off from the Western world for more than a thousand years, will again be brought in touch with the main body of their race.

The efforts now being made are the latest of several extending over a period of more than three-quarters of a century. The present hope of success rests on an increased knowledge of the history and traditions of the Chinese Jews, better organization and more adequate financial backing. Facts which have been gradually coming to light reveal an amazing story of small communities of these exiles clinging to their ancient rites and practices through generations in the very heart of Chinese civilization.

The present revival is due in large part to Adolph S. Oke, librarian of the Hebrew Union college of Cincinnati, who recently brought from Europe a collection of 50 manuscripts containing hymns, prayers and rituals showing conclusively the connection between the Jews of ancient and medieval China and those of the Western world.

These manuscripts, written on paper folded into the form of fans, are partly in Chinese and partly in an ancient Jewish-Persian dialect, indicating that they were originally composed by emigrants from the long-established Hebrew settlements in Persia. According to a writer in the American Hebrew they "constitute all the manuscripts known to have been written by Jews living in China." They were collected during the middle of the last century by missionaries sent to China by an English society, which hoped to convert their owners to Christianity.

Origin of Settlements in Doubt.

The origin of the Jewish settlements in China, as well as their probable date, is a matter of doubt among scholars. One theory advanced is that a part of the Jewish people who were carried into captivity in Babylon in the Seventh century, B. C., gradually made their way eastward instead of returning to Jerusalem when the city was restored to them by Cyrus, king of Persia, in the Sixth century, B. C. There is little or no direct evidence to back this up, although in the writings of Isaiah there is a reference to the "land of Shinar," which is thought by some Old Testament commentators to mean China. If this supposition were correct, it would

indicate that the Jews as far back as the Eighth century B. C. knew about the Chinese.

Another theory is that the Jews made their way in considerable numbers to China after the destruction of Jerusalem by the Emperor Titus in 70 A. D. It is known that very early in the Christian era Jews were living not only in Persia but in India.

The best testimony on the subject, however, is that of the emigrants themselves. They believed, according to their medieval writings and inscriptions, that they settled in China about the Third century of the present era. This accords with other evidence which historians consider trustworthy.

The weight of this evidence seems to show that the Jews worked their way eastward, sometimes under pressure of religious and racial persecutions, such as took place in Persia as early as the First century, and sometimes in the role of traders seeking new markets. The Romans called the Chinese by a name meaning "folk men," and the Jews of Persia, and perhaps also of the Roman empire, were silk merchants at a very early date. It is thought probable that they followed the caravans through Central Asia, or went by sea to India, and thence made their way into the silk-producing regions of China.

Marco Polo Found Them.

For a time these wanderers probably kept in touch with members of their race in the Western world. Then, as the Occidental Jews became scattered and the ancient trade routes fell into partial disuse, they were cut off and forgotten. They were not again brought to the attention of the Occident, so far as is known, until Marco Polo found and mentioned them in his famous travels toward the end of the Thirteenth century. Polo said that the Tartar emperor, Kubla Khan—a model of religious tolerance—honored the religious festivals not only of the Mohammedans and Buddhists but also of the Christians and the Jews, making no distinction among them. This is held to show that the Jews must have been fairly numerous and highly esteemed.

A Chinese inscription of the year 1459 bears out this conclusion. "They excel in agriculture, in merchandise, in magistracies and in warfare and are highly esteemed for integrity, fidelity, and a strict observance of their religion."

A Chinese-Jewish inscription of the same date says: "Our religion came originally from Tien-tchou"—or, it is believed by modern scholars, India. This is thought to refer to a renewed migration of Jews from India which may have taken place about the Tenth century. The ancient Chinese name for these newcomers was "Tiao Kiu Kiaoou," which refers to a detail

STRENUOUS SPORT



Wrestling alligators is an art, possessed by mighty few persons. J. V. Ellis of Houston, Texas, is skilled at handling alligators, and he takes them on big and small, for he is familiar with the best methods of attack, and he soon has them helpless.

of the traditional Hebrew manner of preparing meat for human consumption.

There seem to have been a number of Chinese-Jewish communities, but the most important of these was the one at Kat-Fung-Fu in the province of Honan. Here they not only worked as farmers, merchants and occasionally as bankers, but manufactured a particular kind of silk fabric that was well known in that part of China.

Intermarried With Chinese.

For a long time the Jews of Kat-Fung-Fu clung to their religious and racial customs tenaciously, although they adopted the queue and the Chinese method of dress, and sometimes intermarried with the Chinese. They built a famous temple, of which accurate descriptions have been preserved and whose ruins may be restored if the present campaign succeeds. This building, according to the records, was a characteristic mixture of the Hebrew and the Chinese. The Chinese influence showed itself in many other ways, for instance, in ancestor worship. The Chinese writers, however, were fond of pointing out that the Jewish religion was not at all at variance with Confucianism. Perhaps this was merely the polite Oriental manner of minimizing religious differences among the subjects of the empire.

The next distinct reference to the Chinese Jews after the account given by Marco Polo was that made by the Jesuit missionaries in the Seventeenth century. The Jews had by this time lost all trace of their origin, although they still adhered to the customs and observances handed down from father to son for many generations. One of them, hearing that the Jesuits taught belief in a single deity, came to the Jesuit Father Ricci in the belief that both were members of the same faith. The Jesuit missionaries, and later those of the Protestant faith, attempted to convert the Chinese Jews to Christianity, but apparently without success.

Whether the Chinese colonies—if they can still be called that—can be rehabilitated is a question of deep interest to the numerous members of their race all over the world.

"String Bean Farm" in Heart of Boston Doomed

Boston.—A farm in the heart of the metropolis goes a long way toward filling the stomachs of hungry Bostonians.

On this one city farm almost enough string beans have been raised to supply the entire Boston market. Then there are lettuce and spinach among the products raised so close to the market that one truck can carry several loads in a day.

For twenty-five years the city farm has flourished, and because of the huge scale on which it was operated its owner was known throughout the city as String Bean King. But the farm is about to disappear. Just across the river from Harvard's famed gold coast and opposite the Harvard stadium the farm stands directly in the path of Harvard's expansion, and officials of the university from which the land has been leased have notified the tenants that the land will be needed for new buildings.

PRINCE MAKES A FIND IN ANCIENT GREEK TOMB

Sweden's Royal Heir Discovers Objects of Art More Than 3,000 Years Old.

Stockholm.—The discovery of 250 gold ornaments that were ancient heirlooms even in the time of Homer, the opening of a Greek tomb that had not been disturbed for more than 3,000 years, and the discovery that the so-called middle roof was not unknown in the architecture of that early day, are some of the important results just reported here of the Swedish archaeological expedition, headed by Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, which is excavating the ancient city of Aegina, Greece.

The latest discovery of the Swedish experts came somewhat as a surprise when, after having explored a tomb as big as a house and finding nothing of unusual interest, they turned to a tomb less than five feet wide. This proved to be a treasure trove, dating about

1150 B. C., in the Mycenaean, or pre-Hellenic period.

It contained numerous earthenware vases of rare design and decoration, eight beautiful bronze urns and other vessels, of which one was 20 inches high.

One of the smaller bronze urns contained four necklaces of gold and iridescent glass beads, and curiously enough the strings were sufficiently well-preserved to show the arrangement of the beads, so that the necklaces can now be restored to their exact appearance 3,000 years ago. The necklaces contained 300 beads and other ornaments, of which 250 were of gold.

The great tomb nearby, which contained five treasures, is nevertheless of great archaeological value, since it is built in the form of a house and its top, hewn into the rock, is the exact shape of the familiar "middle roof."

with sloping sides and gables at both ends, thus proving that this architectural detail was known in Greece more than 1,000 years B. C.

The Swedish expedition has been at work in the excavation of Aegina for more than two years and has already unearthed and classified more than 300,000 treasures and fragments of value, some of which date back as far as 2,500 years B. C. Yet the experts say that the work has only just begun, and that still more important discoveries may be expected in the near future.

All the portable finds of the crown prince's expedition are being studied in the University of Lund, Sweden, to which they have been shipped by special permission of the Greek government. As soon as the examination has been completed by archaeological experts the finds will be returned to Greece.

First Four-Cylinder

The first four-cylinder motor car was produced in America in 1903 and the first six-cylinder in 1908.

Traces Weaving Art to Neolithic Woman

Neolithic woman's crude efforts to construct a roof for her primitive hut gave rise to the manufacture of silk stockings for modern girls. Prof. Harria Hawthorne Wilder of the department of zoology at Smith college, Northampton, Mass., has traced the history of weaving back to the Stone Age shelter and even suggests that the apes started the practice which is responsible for Twentieth-century dress goods.

"The chimpanzees and orang-outangs of the present day," he says, "construct for themselves serviceable nests and twine above them the smaller branches, interlacing as well as their thick fingers and inferior brains will permit. But the primitive woman was far above this, and in her twig-twining there soon grew beneath her supple fingers a definite system, by which, perhaps, one set of twigs interlocked in a fairly regular fashion with a set in the opposite direction. Next she made baskets, constructed like the hut, but made small and fastened to her back, they greatly facilitated her work of burden bearing.

"She then developed the new-found art still further and applied it to the construction of large mats, with which to cover the ground of the hut. In searching the forest for plant stems she discovered the characteristics of the fibers of flax. In some way, too, she noticed the peculiar virtue of sheep's wool, which was at first left upon the hide and employed like our furs. Twisting small tufts of wool between the thumb and finger draws them out readily into threads and this perfectly natural motion was probably often indulged in in idle moments before the idea was seized upon and definitely applied. A fairly good yarn can be made by the fingers alone, but the twisting can be more rapidly and easily accomplished by the use of something that can be made to rotate after the principle of a top. Thus came the spindle and spindle whorl.

"The simple stitches learned in basket making were undoubtedly used first in weaving with the more pliable materials. But soon the greater possibilities were taken advantage of and the fabrics and colored patterns that were achieved in the valleys of the Danube and Rhine before the horse was tamed, or the use of metals learned, rivaled in beauty the costumes of modern peasantry in countries where primitive methods are still used.

"The native inhabitants of the two Americas often use in their weaving exactly the same process that the women of the Neolithic age employed. Studies of the American Indians are one of the profitable ways of tracing the development of textile industries."

Glass Hospital Walls

Glass walls in hospitals are the latest outlet for potentially large quantities of that product. Glass has been used for walls and partitions in the children's wards of a new \$4,000,000 hospital, Beth Israel, New York, so that patients with contagious or infectious diseases may be seen by their parents and relatives without danger of spreading the infection.

It is often the case that education authorities will realize and advocate new economic opportunities some time in advance of their industrial application. Science and medicine have long since put the stamp of their approval on glass for its strength, safety and sanitation and visibility. Packers and bottlers are now beginning to realize to a greater degree how existent these qualities are in the glass container.

Charon the Ferryman

In classic mythology Charon was the son of Erebus and Nox. It was his duty to convey the shades of the buried, dead across the rivers of the lower world. For this service he exacted an obolus; and, accordingly, a coin of this value was always placed in the dead person's mouth. To neglect this rite was to doom the unhappy shade to wander restlessly along the shores of Acheron, since Charon refused to ferry any one across who did not pay the fee. Charon is generally represented as an old man, with unkempt beard and filthy clothes.

All Explained

The mistress was attracted to the kitchen by a terrible clatter and evident sounds of scuffling. When she arrived the room was deserted except for the cook.

"My, Nora, what was all that noise I heard out here?" anxiously questioned the lady.

"You see, mum, the policeman just tried to kiss me."

"Oh, and you were compelled to use force to prevent him?"

"Well, not, exactly, mum, but you see, the policeman . . ."

Safer That Way

Young Man—I want a word of advice.

Mr. Wader (grimly)—Well?

"What is the best way to approach you for a loan?"

"If you are sensitive you had better write for it, and when you get my reply tear it up without reading it."

—Stray Stories.

Retort Conjugal

Hub (with great irritation)—We've lost the train. Your unpunctual habits will drive me out of my mind.

Wife (sweetly)—At least, dear, such a ride would not fallow on account of its length. would it?—Boston Transcript.

Don't check if you put over a substitute when an advertised product is called for. Maybe your customer will never come back.

Ben Melford, Jr.

Not Enthusiastic

A young man in a northern city believes that he possesses one of the meanest and most unnatural parents in the world. Recently the old man took a holiday, and in his absence his son secured a contract worth thousands of dollars to the firm.

He scribbled a triumphant note to his father, but waited in vain for a congratulatory telegram. The next day the old man returned and took up his accustomed place without a word.

"I thought my letter would give you a bit of a shock," the young man observed, after bearing the silence as long as he could.

"It did that," was the reply. "Ye forgot to stamp it, ye loon and I'd excess to pay on it."

If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best--

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root; a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact, so many people claim, that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by parcel post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Advertisement.

Danger Pointed Out

A glided youth went into a doctor's office for a nasal treatment, the office boasting one of those machines which spray pine balsam and other soothing medicaments. The doctor pointed out that he was very busy, but that the nurse in attendance could administer the treatment quite as well. To this the youth assented with a supercilious smile. And as the nurse was making things ready he heard the physician say to her in a loud whisper: "Now, be careful or you'll blow his brains out."

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rash

That itch and burn, by hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointments of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each.—Advertisement.

Something Worth Living For

There is scarce any lot so low but there is something in it to satisfy the man whom it has befallen. Providence having so ordered things that in every man's cup, how bitter soever, there are some cordial drops—some good circumstances, which, if wisely extracted, are sufficient for the purpose he wants them—that is, to make him contented, and, if not happy, at least resigned.—Laurence Sterne.

Tastes in Sweets

Blonds of Sweden prefer to eat light-colored sirups, while people of darker complexions favor sweets of more somber tints.

DEMAND

TANLAC

The World's Best Tonic

Over 100,000 people have testified that TANLAC has relieved them of:

Stomach Trouble, Rheumatism, Hal-Nutrition, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Weight, Torpid Liver or Constipation.

"Ask Anyone Who Has Taken TANLAC"

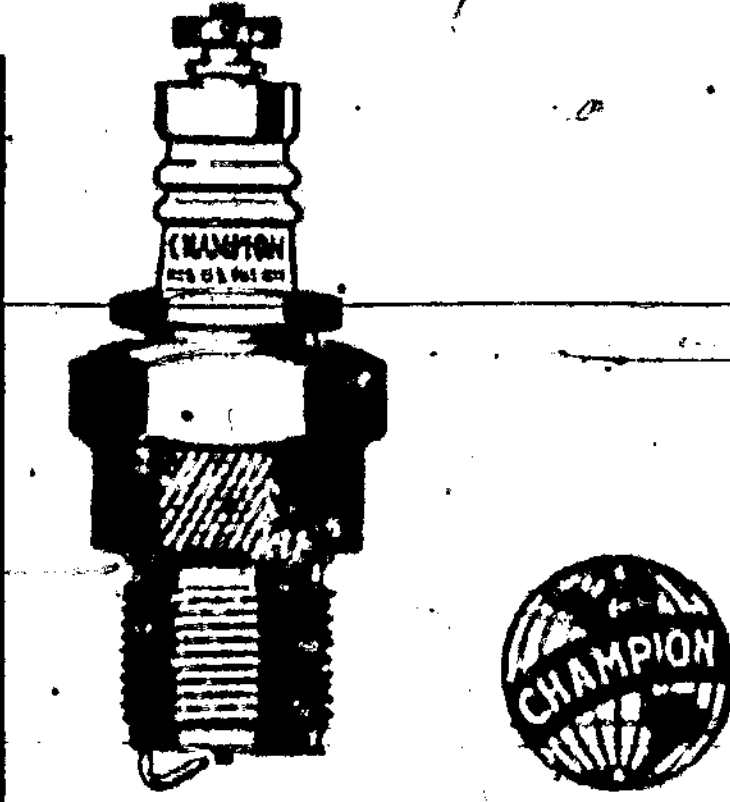
OVER 40 MILLION BOTTLES SOLD

For Sale By All Good Druggists

Paris After Dinner

Establishment of an after-dinner express at 100 miles an hour between London and Paris is now being planned by the Imperial Airways, Ltd. This will enable business men to dine after a week's work in London and get to Paris at bedtime. A service of big planes with comfortable sleeping berths, traveling at night between London and distant European capitals, also is planned by the company.

Are Guaranteed



Every Champion spark plug is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction. They always make good because Champion has proved in countless tests that it is the better spark plug. Champion X is 60 cents. Blue Box 75 cents.

Champion Spark Plug Co. Toledo, Ohio

CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

For babies, surely reliable, instant relief for Children's Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other troubles of the throat and lungs. Give it at bedtime. Safe, pleasant, always brings remarkable and gratifying results. At All Druggists.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

For babies, surely reliable, instant relief for Children's Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other troubles of the throat and lungs. Give it at bedtime. Safe, pleasant, always brings remarkable and gratifying results. At All Druggists.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 34-1924.

Value of Companionship

What an argument in favor of social connections is the observation that by communicating our grief we have less, and by communicating our pleasure we have more.—Greville.

He Knew It

Mrs. Benham—I often have to eat my words.

Benham—That's no restricted diet.

HUNTING POSTED PROPERTY

Send for your free copy of this book today!

The book tells you how you can hunt on posted property—how farmer and sportsman can get together to their mutual advantage.

Three-quarters of the hunting grounds is already posted. Where will you hunt this fall? Read the book, "Hunting Posted Property"—it's free.

E. L. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc. Sporting Powder Division WILMINGTON, DEL.

DU PONT

SPORTSMAN'S SERVICE



Little Teddy Roosevelt, son of the assistant navy secretary, insisted on a ride on one of the elephants when he attended the Ringling circus in Washington.

Teddy III Gets Ride at Circus

Don't forget the Methodist Basket Picnic, Sunday, Aug. 31, at White Oaks—on the Ancho road just above White Oaks. We want every Methodist in this end of the county to be there with well-filled baskets and prepared to do your bit. Sunday School in the morning—then leave for White Oaks to be there not later than 1 p. m.

Miss Audrey Miller will leave to spend the week-end with Miss Ruth Dale at Tularosa, where she will be joined by her sister, Juell Miller, next Sunday, after which Miss Audrey will go to the Arizona State Normal School at Tempe, Arizona, for the fall term.

Watch for the essays by Thos. A. Clark in this paper shortly.

KATHLEEN NORRIS



Not so many years ago, in San Francisco, a young woman had achieved considerable local success as a writer. She decided to attempt the literary citadels of the East. It wasn't so much an assault as a surprise; for after one or two novels had appeared around Boston and New York, the established writers woke up one morning to find that a new member had joined the club. The acclima of such an authority as William Dean Howells and of several other well-known novelists and literary editors made under the success of Kathleen Norris. It was not long until her short stories were sought by the Atlantic Monthly and various other important magazines.

Such novels as "Sisters," "Harriet and the Piper," "Marie, the Unconquered," and "Jocelyn's Wife" have given her a front-rank position. Read "Jocelyn's Wife" as a serial in this paper and you will agree with the popular verdict as to her ability.

Father Girma left last Saturday for La Joya, N. M., to take charge of his new parish and Father Otten, the new pastor, preached his first sermon Sunday morning.

Miss Helen Rolland will leave the first of the coming week for Santa Fe to resume her studies at the Loretto Academy.

Bankers Will Meet

The New Mexico Bankers Association will hold its annual meeting at Albuquerque September 12 and 13. Several prominent bankers and a representative of the American Institute of Banking will be on the program.

Lincoln Forest Notes

J. F. Mullen, District Forest Inspector of the District Forester's Office at Albuquerque, has been on the Lincoln Forest for the past week going over proposed road and trail construction and maintenance which is required to adequately protect the blow-down areas from fire during the next few years.

Asst. Supervisor Strickland left Monday for Corona where he will spend the week on valuation survey in connection with land exchange.

G. A. Pearson, Silviculturist, in charge of the Ft. Valley Experiment Station at Flagstaff spent a few days of this week on some sample plots in the Sacramento which are under observation. Asst. Forest Supervisor Salton accompanied him.

Word has been received from Ranger W. H. Woods, Jr., at McCloud, Cal., where he has been temporarily assigned on account of the serious fire danger in that state. Mr. Woods stated that there have been no bad fires in his section since his arrival.

Nurses, the Misses Weick and Hamilton, were over from Fort Stanton yesterday morning. Miss Hamilton leaving on No. 3 for San Antonio, Texas, to meet her sister after which they will return to their home in Buffalo, N. Y.

"The Path Across the Hill"

On the evening of September 15, the members of the Epworth League of the M. E. Church, will present a home talent play entitled, "The Path Across the Hill," at the Crystal Theatre. The cast of characters will appear in the next issue of this paper.

Mrs. J. W. Jeffreys and children have returned from a trip to different places in California. They visited Mrs. Jeffreys' mother, Mrs. M. R. and brother, Roy Grumbles, at Riverside and met many former Carrizozo people who have located in the Golden State.

Dr. T. H. Williams, Dentist, of Chickasha, Oklahoma, will be in Carrizozo on Tuesday, September 2nd, for five days.

Mrs. Rebecca Tinnon came up from her home in El Paso this week and is visiting at the home of her brother, Fred Lalone.

Forest Supervisor O. Fred Arthur and J. P. Mullen were up from Alamogordo yesterday to attend the funeral of Ranger Ed Pfingsten.

Miss Lorena Sager will leave tomorrow evening for Denver so as to be present at the fall opening of the Blanche Dingley Matthews school of music in which institution Miss Lorena is one of the principal instructors.

Mrs. Emma Green, daughter of Thos. McDonald of the Mocking Bird Gap, is the mother of a fine daughter born Aug. 27. Mother and daughter are doing nicely.

The Call of School Days

WASH DRESSES for the SCHOOL GIRL

2-Part: Girls & Boys



Thoughts of the coming school term will prompt many mothers and children to visit Ziegler Bros. Store



THERE THEY WILL find many requirements that the care-free vacation days have made necessary. Our New Fall Stocks were never more complete—so come and make your selection in time.

New Fall Merchandise

WE ARE NOW SHOWING our New Fall Line of Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Silk Dresses, Coats and many New Piece Goods, that will meet with your approval.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Made-to-measure Service for Men.

Call and See the New Fall and Winter 1924-25 sample line

"UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS" **ZIEGLER BROS.** ESTABLISHED IN 1886

Camping Outfits



Summer Hardware Economically Priced

YOU WILL FIND a number of articles in this store that will add to the enjoyment of both work and play during the summer months. It will be well worth your while to drop in and look them over. The prices are within your means, permitting buying everything you need.

Summer Clothes for Men

COOL, COMFORTABLE SUITS of light weight materials that will add much to your vacation pleasure. And a very important feature is the high-grade tailoring, which insures them holding their shape and appearance. Let us slip on one now.

New Congoleum Rugs

All Sizes and Patterns which will make your floor one of beauty and everlasting wear. Needs no vacuum cleaning, no beating, no hard sweeping, easily cleaned with a damp cloth. It is moth-proof, spot-proof, long-lasting and lies flat without fastening.

Come in and look them over

Carrizozo Trading Co.

—the Store of Choice ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES —more for Your Money

CAMP LIFE is wonderful if you are properly equipped with everything necessary to enjoy it.

YOU CAN come here and find a liberal selection of modern Camp Equipment reasonably priced.

Bags and Trunks

There is nothing that will add more to the enjoyment of your Vacation Trip than to know that your wearables and sports equipment are packed safely and conveniently in a substantially built Bag or Trunk.

Corset Grace

Bon Ton Round U Fashioned from firm, elastic and pink brocade, these corsets are supporting and confining, yet impart to the figure the much desired corsetless appearance.

Undermuslins

A New Line of Princess Slips Just Received

A varied collection of the finer articles of Underthings for Women's Wear.

New Linoleum Patterns

Latest Designs—sold by the Yard at attractive prices; dependable, sanitary and has exceptional durability.

Professor J. E. Koopce came over Monday morning from Capitan where he had been for the past six weeks and left on No. 4 for El Rito to take up his duties at the Spanish-American Normal, where he has taught for the past four years. It is no wonder the people of El Rito hold to him, as any community in which he has lived and taught has been better off.

M. Dearing, daughter and granddaughter are visiting the different places of interest in the state of California. They spent last week in San Diego and are in Los Angeles for the present week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gallacher, Mrs. L. T. Bacot and daughters, Louise and Jeanne, returned on Monday from a motor trip to Hot Springs, Elephant Butte Dam, Deming and Silver City.

Isaac and Robert Adams came over by motor from Las Cruces last Saturday and left on Sunday, accompanied by Roy Skinner, who will visit for a week with the Adams family and will return with Mrs. Skinner and the children who have been visiting Mrs. Skinner's parents for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wood and daughter, Betty Carroll, of La Mesa, Texas, came in by motor last Friday and after a visit of four days with Mrs. W. C. Merchant and daughter, Lillian, left Wednesday on their return trip.

Joe Stratton returned last Friday from Kansas City, Mo., where he delivered two car loads of cattle. He said he found the market dull.

Mrs. C. B. Wells, and son, Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tarrell and Miss Lucille Greenshaw, were Roswell visitors last Sunday.

Mrs. R. E. Blaney spent a few days in El Paso last week.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Tom W. Jones, Plaintiff, vs. Martina Garcia, All the Unknown heirs of Martina Mares de Garcia, Deceased, the Said Martina Mares de Garcia, Deceased, being the First Wife of Gregorio Garcia, Deceased, all the Unknown heirs of Elias Garcia, Deceased, all Unknown persons or Claimants who claim any interest in or title adverse to Plaintiff in and to the herein after described premises. Defendants.

No. 2472

In the District Court of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

The above named defendants, and each of them, are hereby notified that there has been filed against them the above styled and numbered cause by said above named plaintiff in the above mentioned court, the nature of which action is for the purpose of quieting the title in the above named plaintiff and debarring, stopping and enjoining said above named defendants, and each of them, from asserting any claim whatever in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in Lincoln County, New Mexico, as follows:

All of the South one-half of the southeast 1/4 of Section Six (6) and the South half of the southwest quarter of Section (6) all in Township 11 (11) South of Range Fifteen (15) East New Mexico Principal Meridian not heretofore conveyed to Roberts Chavez (26) acres and to Raymond (28) acres and one certain tract of 150 yards in circumference, surrounding the chapel which is granted to the church (See deed of same.) The tract granted by this deed comprising only 110 acres more or less all water rights in the Rio del Norte comprising two ditches, known as the "Old Granger Garcia ditch," one on the North side of the river and on the south side. The ditch on the North side owned equally interest by Robert Chavez. The road to

the church to remain where now established and to be not more than 10 ft. wide.

The description of the dividing line between this land and Roberts Chavez land.

Beginning at a white Oak Tree 12 inches diameter situated on the south side of the main road 76 (Seventy-Six) feet east of dam in Rio del Norte; thence South to a point on the south bank of river about 60 feet, thence following west bank of river to a group of three white oak trees about 6' in diameter; thence along line of fence to a stone marked R C at point

J P V of intersection with fence running east and west, thence due south to the south line of section 5 T. 10 S. R. 15 E.

And said defendants, and each of them, are hereby notified that unless they enter their appearance and plead in said cause on or before the 8th day of October, 1924, judgment as prayed for in said complaint will be granted. The name of the attorney for plaintiff is H. B. Hamilton, and his post office and business address is Carrizozo, New Mexico. Dated this 21st day of August, A. D. 1924.

R. M. TRACY, County Clerk.

Camping on the Ruidoso

Alamogordo News:

Although rains have fallen in a general manner, an occasional fire occurs, caused by lightning or camp fires. Supervisor Arthur spent last Sunday on the Ruidoso and enroute, encountered a fire which had been caused by careless campers. Mr. Arthur and his small daughter dug a trench around the fire and prevented it from spreading to a larger area. At Ruidoso, Mr. Arthur met in conference with a committee from the I. O. O. F. and Woodmen lodges of El Paso, investigating sites for a summer recreational area. They practically agreed on a location in Cedar Canyon. Mr. Arthur says that during the summer months, a standing average of 1,000 people have been camped on the Ruidoso.