County Clerk

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Carrizozo Outlook

"WE REACH THE HOME"

In Defense of Our Free Institutions

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THINGS UNUSUAL

By T. T. MAXEY

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THE ASHOKAN RESERVOIR

The Ashokan reservoir is an artificial lake created as a water-storage reservoir for the city of New York, situated in the Catskill mountains more than 100 miles away.

The Esopus watershed, carrying the waters of the streams which flow from the high forest lands in the Catskills, emerged from the mountains through a deep gorge and drained into the Hudson river. The construction of a dam 4,650 feet long, with a maximum height of 252 feet, across this gorge, stopped the flow of water and created a reservoir 12 miles long, from one to three miles wide, with a maximum depth of 190 feet and a capacity of 180,000,000,000 gallons of water.

In the construction of this gigantic project, 15,222 acres of land, on which dwelt a population of 2,000 persons who had to find new homes, were acquired; 2,800 bodies from seven cemeteries were re-interred; 11 miles of railroad were re-located 64 miles of highways were discontinued and 40 miles of new highways were constructed; 2,500,000 wagon loads of earth and rock were moved; embankments containing 7,300,000 wagon loads of material were built and 900,000 cubic yards (or wagon loads) of masonry work in which 1,200,000 barrels of cement were used, were constructed. Three thousand men, 80 miles of railroad, 33 locomotives, 580 cars, derricks, steam rollers, steam shovels, concrete mixing outfits, and miscellaneous equipment without end were employed.

As the lower division of the reservoir is 587 feet above the tide in New York harbor, the water flows to and is delivered within the city by gravity.

Although the water of the Esopus drainage is of unusual softness and the sparse settlement of the country makes for purity, the water is drawn from the reservoir through 1,599 nozzles which break it into a spray and permit the escape of any odors or gases which it may contain.

The water flows, for the most part, through an aqueduct 17½ feet wide and 17 feet high, with an average drop of 1 1-10 feet per mile. Cement-lined tunnels carry it through unavoidable hills and under valleys. It passes under the Hudson river through a tunnel driven in granite rock 1,114 feet below sea level, and reaches the city mains in a tunnel bored through solid rock, lying from 200 to 750 feet below the street level. The maximum capacity of this aqueduct is 20,833,333 gallons per hour.

Education Should be Handmaid of Citizenship

Washington, D. C., July 17 (Scottish Rite News Bureau)—That the President of the United States should state in unequivocal language his belief in the principles of the Educational bill is generally considered to be the outstanding high-light of the National Educational Association Convention which has just closed in the Capital city and before which Mr. Coolidge stated his belief in the need of such a law and the good it would accomplish. He said, in part:

"Ignorance is the most fruitful source of poverty, vice, crime and it is easy to realize the necessity of removing what is a menace not only to our social well-being, but to the very existence of the Republic.

"It is necessary that education should be the handmaid of citizenship. Our institutions are constantly and very properly, the subject of critical inquiry. Unless their nature is comprehended, unless their origin is understood, unless their value be properly assessed, the citizen falls ready prey to those selfish agitators who would exploit his prejudices to promote their own advantage."

Democratic Press Denounces Its Party

Republican Publicity Bureau:

Republican newspapers never said more bitterly denuciatory things about the democratic party than are now being printed in the democratic papers. Individual Republicans never condemned democratic leaders in more vigorous language than in daily use by the democrats throughout the country in expressing their disgust with the manner in which democratic leaders conducted themselves and the affairs of the democratic party at the New York Convention.

The New York Times, the sanest of the Democratic newspapers, said on July 9th that "It is never safe to set a limit to the Democratic Party to make blunders. . . Mistakes are the monopoly of no party, but the democrats unquestionably have the superior genius for them. The incredible thing is not that the inevitable explosions occurred, but that no democratic leaders arose of sufficient weight and determination to clear away the debris. This is the universal opinion and complaint which comes from democratic newspapers North, South, East and West."

That castigation of the party by the leader of the democratic press, recalls the remark of an eminent democratic Senator, John Sharp Williams, who said that the democratic party could not hope to govern the country successfully for it cannot even govern itself.

Disgust with the party management is expressed by a large majority of the delegates who attended the convention, for it is a common remark among them that the party managers packed galleries with hoodlums of the kind one might expect to meet on the Bowery in its palmy days—men with the features and manners of bullies and the jaws of thugs, evidently called in to bulldoze the out-of-town delegations.

Such a maneuver was probably to be expected, in view of the type of men who were in control of the preparations for the convention. While these men did not have absolute control of the voting, they did manage the details of the arrangements.

They are very aptly described by Arthur Brisbane, a well-known writer for a string of Democratic papers. Here is Mr. Brisbane's description: "Imagine how the political bosses laugh when they get together in the convention and make their deals. There they are, densely ignorant, having come up through the front or rear doors of liquor saloons. They began by having enough power to protect the public gambler, or disorderly resorts from policemen on beats. Now they find themselves with enough power to pick out the candidate for President of the United States. If you were a bullet-headed, round-faced, small-eyed, thick-skulled, densely ignorant political boss, understanding nothing but graft, and low politics, and you found yourself able to nominate a man for President of the United States, you would laugh also."

From all accounts given by men and women who attended the convention at Madison Square Garden, the Brisbane description is not overdrawn. Decent, self-respecting Democrats, and there are many of them, cannot be expected to endorse the action of such a convention at least without a feeling of intense nausea.

As Brisbane further said: "Whoever thinks the people of the United States are going to vote for a presidential candidate chosen by the "boys in the back room," otherwise the ex-bartenders, promoted to be political bosses, doesn't know much about the American people."

Fort Stanton News

Captain Fletcher of the New Mexico Military Institute, who thirty-one years ago was connected with the Fort, and Mrs. R. M. Tignor, both of Roswell, were active in the music given by the K. of C. orchestra which played in the wards, the Social Club and at the lowering of the Flag on Sunday last. Many were the words of comment of this service in enlivening the patients, and it is hoped that they will come again.

Major Warner and family, L. R. Byrd, Major and Mrs. Anderson, and family, went up to Cloudcroft Sunday, and in spite of rains and bad roads, had a delightful time. On Saturday, under the auspices of Mrs. Warner, there was a delightful parade - picnic at Spring Ranch which was well attended.

On Tuesday, Major and Mrs. Anderson entertained in honor of her mother, Mrs. Lane, who is visiting here. Among those present besides those at the Fort, were Miss Helen Rice and Mrs. Florence Adams of El Paso.

Mr. Wunsch and family and Jack Shall, who is visiting them started Wednesday morning for their trip through Colorado. Mrs. Bowdish, who has been visiting her daughter Miss Dorothy at the Fort, left Monday. J. C. Mitchelmore left for his Conference to California last Monday, and with him were Joseph MacDonald, enroute for Scotland, John Sweet and John Rainear, all patients, enroute for El Paso. Scott Garcia also left recently.

On Friday next, the Carlsbad baseball team is to measure bats and batsmen with the Fort team, which is still severly crippled by the loss of Mickey and Cavanaugh—both still unable to play because of injuries.

On Thursday the O. T. Dept. is to give a tea under the trees and, as usual, a delightful time is expected.

Miss Charlotte Custer is expecting Miss Charlotte Rice of the O. T. Department at the Fort.

Among the new arrivals at the Fort are: Dr. H. A. Rasmussen, from California, to take Dr. Nesbit's place, and patients F. Martinez and M. Drenkahn from San Francisco; also Joaquin Silva from New York, V. Burns returned patient.

Approves of Merger

Unanimous approval of the proposal to merge the E. P. & S. W. and the Southern Pacific systems was expressed at a public meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, today, upon the call of Governor Hunt to determine public opinion toward the project. A notice was sent to the interstate commerce commission of the endorsement.

Railroad News

On Saturday morning July 5, H. R. Carson, father of Mrs. Mae Bell, wife of engineer Bell, met death on his farm about two miles from La Veta, Colorado. While mowing hay, a young horse he was driving became unmanageable, dragged Mr. Carson several hundred yards and inflicting injuries from which he died an hour later. The remains were interred at La Veta on the following day with ritualistic Masonic honors.

Conductor W. P. Loughrey was on the lay-off list for a few trips this week.

Brakeman I. L. Morris took a short lay-off this week and is in El Paso.

Night foreman L. T. Bacot has resumed duty and F. P. Clarke, who was acting during the absence of Mr. Bacot, has gone to El Paso.

Engineer W. W. McLean, who had been in Lowell, Ariz., for the past year, has returned to service, running between here and El Paso.

Engineer Earl Bell and family are spending the week at the Eagle Creek Club grounds.

Stationary fireman S. O. Sproles has returned to service after a vacation in the mountains with his family, J. V. Hobbie filling his position during his absence.

Yardmaster O. S. Stearns, who has been enjoying a vacation in the mountains with Mrs. Stearns and the children, came down on Monday for supplies and returned to spend the present week after which he will report for duty.

Water superintendent A. B. Zumwalt has a force of men at work in south fork of Eagle Creek, putting in 11,000 feet of new 21 inch water pipe to replace the old which was 16 inch. The installing of the new pipe will increase the water service from three million to seven million gallons every 24 hours.

A new set of stringers was installed in the coal chute this week. The work was done by Shirley Phipps and Chris Greebe, assisted by J. B. Dinwiddie and his force of men.

Fireman Frank Abel, who has been working out of here on freight chain gang service, is now firing passenger between here and Tucumcari.

Conductor R. T. Vaughan and brakemen Bigelow and Hintze have been assigned to the work train now tying up at Ancho.

Conductor Fred Getty is on the sick list this week.

Conductor R. E. Hoffman, who has been ill for the past two weeks, is improving nicely and will soon be ready to report for service.

Brakemen S. J. Whitcomb and C. M. Bailey are on the lay-off list this week.

Engineer Watkins and fireman Barnett have been assigned to the Ancho work train.

Engineer E. J. Shulda and fireman George Strauss motored up to Coyote on Wednesday and returned with Mr. Shulda's daughter, Helen, who had been visiting Miss Mildred Jones.

State Gossip

(Special Correspondence)

The Third Party movement in this state has assumed proportions which threaten the state democratic organization with almost complete destruction, and democratic state leaders are active in trying to reach an agreement with the third party leaders under which there will be no split in the present democratic vote. Another threat to the democratic state organization is the meeting of the Big Four labor unions to be held in Santa Fe on July 22, as it is for the purpose of determining on the future political course of those affiliated organizations. It is no secret that the labor leaders attending the last legislature became aware of the double cross handed them by the democrats in charge of the political affairs of the state, and it is not going to be an easy matter to explain it.

Business men and citizens of Santa Fe desire the extension of the New Mexico Central to Gallinas in Rio Arriba county, and having been led to believe that the only way to get it is through support of the proposed merger of the E. P. & S. W. and Southern Pacific, they have gone to the advocacy of the proposed deal. They have also asked that the New Mexico Central be grouped with the Southern Pacific and not with the Santa Fe, as at present. This opens a new fighting line. There is an overwhelming conviction that the interstate bunch should not interfere, but as it is law and the official report is against the construction of the proposed extension there is probably but one way to get the road. Sidney Weil, who promoted the Santa Fe Northwestern, and built it, is now building the Cuba Extension, and has made two preliminary surveys into the San Juan basin, and has not asked for a certificate of necessity from the Interstate Commerce Commission. He is doing his building without bond issues, whereas, all the regular applications for permits carry proposed bond issues. It is proposed to issue something more than four and a quarter millions of dollars in bonds against the construction of the ninety - five miles of New Mexico Central Extension, and a permit is necessary to give color of value in the eyes of Wall street.

Many democratic county leaders have openly declared themselves against the party and many of them have at once thrown open their lots in with the republicans. It is a case of general dissatisfaction, and many taxpayers are involved. The present administration went into office under the promises of economy and reform and have been extravagant and inefficient. It is charged that the politicians representing the administration have been exceedingly free with the money of the taxpayers, covering it in as many ways possible, but spending it just the same. Special auditors have have been employed, and nothing accomplished by them of benefit to the taxpayers. The so-called audit of the state land office is costing more than a thousand dollars a month and is admitted to be nothing but a complication of the acts of the where it is alleged political favorites secured the advantages but absolutely no return to the taxpayers. It is charged that the work is being done simply for the purpose of compiling campaign literature for the democrats and they are making the public lands and state institutions pay for it from the revenues of their lands. It is reported that a large number of important democratic county leaders have announced an intention of lend-their aid to the republicans this fall.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

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THE CHARGE OF THE NIGHT-SHIRT BRIGADE

ONE September night in 1868 Paddy Boyle and Leander Herron, dispatch bearers of the Third United States Infantry, were speeding along the trail between Fort Hays and Fort Larned, Kan. Suddenly they heard the sound of distant firing and, true to soldier tradition, they rode to the sound of the guns.

Guided by the flash of the weapons, they soon arrived at a place where an Indian war party was attacking a government wagon train. Boyle and Herron paused only long enough to load pistols for each hand. Then they dashed into the thick of the fight, and before the Indians were aware of their presence they had reached the corralled wagon train in safety.

Here they found four soldiers defending themselves against the onslaughts of an overwhelming force of Dog Soldier Cheyennes, the boldest and cruelest warriors of the plains. All of the soldiers horses had been killed and their last chance of escape was gone, unless some one could break through the line of their besiegers and carry the news of their plight to the nearest fort.

Boyle immediately volunteered for the job. Five minutes after he had disappeared in the darkness the besieged heard shots and yells, then silence. They were convinced that Boyle had been killed and that their case was hopeless. After beating off repeated charges of the savages, they found their ammunition running low. Finally there were only 12 rounds left, and by this time Herron was the only uninjured man in the party.

Just as dawn was breaking they saw that the Indians were preparing for another charge, and to add to their despair they noticed what appeared to be a band of warriors clad in white buckskin riding to reinforce the savages. They lined their sights on these new enemies, but before they could fire they heard a voice shouting "Don't shoot!" Then a man threw up his carbine and yelled. To their delight they recognized Paddy Boyle and saw that his companions were cavalrymen. The Indians immediately broke and fled.

As the white-clad horsemen rode up to the corral, Herron said to Boyle, "What kind of uniform do you call this?"

"Well," replied Boyle with a laugh, "the boys were all asleep when I reached the fort, and they didn't take time to dress. So all they've got on is their underclothes."

Railway Conductors Endorse LaFollette

Cedar Rapids, Ia., July 16.—The board of directors of the Order of Railway Conductors, which meets in semi-annual session here Wednesday, is expected to formally endorse the candidacy of senator Robt. M. La Follette of Wisconsin for president, according to L. E. Sheppard, president of the order, who returned from the Cleveland convention today.

Mr. Sheppard declared that all the railroad brotherhoods and farm organizations of the west could "get behind the candidacy of LaFollette."

There will be another one of those rip - snorter ball games on the local diamond Sunday, July 30. It will be a double - header. The famous Carlsbad team will play the Carrizozo boys and the Fort Stanton team will play the first game of the double header with Carrizozo.

DAVIS AND GOV. BRYAN NAMED

CONVENTION ADJOURNS AFTER DECIDING ON NEBRASKAN FOR VICE PRESIDENT

103 BALLOTS ARE CAST

DELEGATES SWING OVER TO NOMINEE AFTER RECESS TO ALLOW CONFERENCE

Madison Square Garden, New York.—The Democratic national convention brought its tempestuous sessions to a close early on the morning of July 10, placing before the country a ticket headed by John W. Davis of West Virginia, with Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska in second place. Nominated on the 103rd ballot in the final dissolution of the deadlock which had gripped the convention for ten days, Mr. Davis began his service as the leader of his party by upsetting precedent and addressing the convention at its evening session and then going into conference with convention managers over choice of a nominee for the vice presidency. Governor Bryan was chosen for second place on the ticket after his friends had placed before Mr. Davis and his conferees an argument for selection of a western man of proven executive capacity, familiar with agriculture and in sympathy with the liberal sentiment of the country.

The nomination of the Nebraska governor, who is a brother of William Jennings Bryan, took only one ballot, the totals of which are appended:

Owsley, 10; Berry, 20½; Silzer, 10; Mrs. Springs, 18; Davis, 4; Bryan, 759; Hylan, 6; Flynn, 15; Gerard, 10; Farrell, 1; B. Clark, 42; Ritchie, 1; Morton Clark, 1; Enright, 5; Baker, 7; Whitlock, 1; Mrs. Miller, 3; Mrs. Henshaw, 3; Gardner, 1; Upshaw, 1; Pittman, 6; Meredith, 2

Total, 1097½.

The word that the leaders wanted him nominated was passed quickly about the convention hall, and although active campaigns had been made for several other candidates, the result was not long in doubt. Mr. Davis at 2:24 a. m., and the delegates Bryan was declared nominated at 2:22 a. m., Eastern daylight saving time. Then the convention adjourned sine die at 2:24 a. m. and the delegates for the last time filed wearily out of the old garden, where their nerves had been frayed and their patience worn out by the more than two weeks of the most stirring scenes in all political history.

The nomination was not entirely unexpected, as the West Virginian had stood in third place in the balloting throughout a good part of the long succession of roll calls. When it had been made unanimous after the usual custom, the standard of every state was carried around the hall in a great demonstration of party enthusiasm, which appeared to submerge the bitterness of the titanic struggles fought out since the opening fall of the gavel on June 24.

But in some quarters there lingered disappointments and chagrin. Some of the Smith supporters felt deeply the failure of the candidate to land the prize, although Governor Smith himself appeared before the convention to assure it of his whole-hearted support for the ticket; and among those who had led the fight for McAdoo the result was taken much to heart.

Mr. McAdoo himself after the convention, sent from his hotel to Mr. Davis a telegram saying merely: "Please accept congratulations on your nomination." His principal floor leaders disappeared completely from the convention hall as the balloting approached its final stage, and the central group of McAdoo crusaders among the delegates sat glum and withdrawn faces while the convention was making its final choice.

McAdoo's headquarters, which for three weeks had been one of the busiest places in the convention picture, was a picture of almost complete desolation, and it was said that the former treasury secretary and members of his family would sail within a few days for a trip abroad.

JOHN W. DAVIS

William Jennings Bryan, who had worked among the delegates to prevent a swing to Davis, expressed openly his disappointment, but issued a statement later saying tersely that he would "support the ticket." The move to place his brother in nomination for the vice presidency later appeared to greatly revive his spirits, and he told friends that the prospect of having a westerner of the Bryan type on the ticket had led him to the conviction that a real campaign for progressive principles was in prospect. As the balloting for the vice presidency began he returned to his place in the Florida delegation and sat smiling broadly as state after state once more shouted the family name across the convention hall in response to the roll call.

Still later the Commoner issued a statement saying he was much pleased with the whole outcome.

"I announced as soon as the news of the nomination of Mr. Davis reached me that I would support the ticket," he said. "I would have called on Mr. Davis during the evening, but inasmuch as I was working to obtain the vice presidential nomination for my brother I feared my visit would be misinterpreted. However, I shall see Mr. Davis before I leave New York."

In his address to the convention, Mr. Davis declared the platform adopted by the party was broad enough for all progressives and liberals to stand upon, and it was indicated that his later conference with convention officials over the vice presidency was with a view to making certain that an appeal was made in the personnel of the ticket to the vote in the West as well as the East.

Throughout the voting for the second man on the ticket was anti-climax to the strenuous and colorful days that had preceded it. The only appearance of a fight was made by the supporters of George L. Berry of Tennessee, head of the Pressmen's union, in whose behalf an active campaign had been waged. His partisans kept up their fight to the last, objecting to a proposal made when Governor Bryan had a bare majority that the two-thirds rule be dispensed with and the nomination be made by acclamation.

Alvin Owsley of Texas, former commander of the American Legion, also rolled up a considerable vote until he withdrew his name on learning of the decision of the party leaders. Then state after state which had voted for him changed its vote to Bryan, and when the result of the single ballot was announced, it showed 789 for the Nebraskan—a handful more than was needed to nominate.

Madison Square Garden, N. Y.—Colorado's final vote on the presidential nomination showed 7 for Davis and 2½ for Walsh. Governor Sweet, Young and Moynahan refused to make the delegation unanimous for the West Virginian.

The vote was never officially recorded, however, because pandemonium broke loose before the 103d ballot was finished and the nomination was made by acclamation.

On the 103d ballot Young changed from Berry to Walsh. Other votes were the same. Swinging of a majority of the Colorado delegation was due to efforts of Dr. B. L. Jefferson of Steamboat Springs, who voted for Underwood from the first ballot.

Again changing his vote before official announcement of the 103d ballot, Watkins went from Underwood to Davis, making the Colorado vote Meredith, ½; Underwood, 5; Davis, 8; Walsh, 1, and 2½ absent.

Before the 103d ballot was finished it appeared certain that Davis would be nominated. Dr. Jefferson announced that Colorado changed its vote to Davis, 7; Walsh, 2½. Governor Sweet, Young and Moynahan refused to make the vote for Davis unanimous.

Dr. Jefferson's announcement was lost in the shouts for recognition. Colorado's banner was seized by Charles A. Ginsberg of Denver, an alternate, who had supported Smith, and carried it in the parade. The other delegates crowded to congratulate Bryant Smith of Boulder and Peter Seerie of Denver, each of whom had voted for Davis on every ballot. The Colorado delegation then joined in the demonstration which ended with Davis being nominated without opposition.

New York.—John W. Davis received the news of his nomination at the home of Frank L. Polk, where he has been during much of the time of the convention. He listened to the proceedings by radio. His first comment was: "Apparently I'm nominated; so that's all there is to it."

Mr. Davis asserted that he would issue a formal statement later. His wife was with him when he received the radio announcement that he had been chosen as the Democratic presidential candidate.

Mr. Davis was posing for the photographers beside his radio outfit when the final word came. He had spent most of the day at the Polk residence, where several friends joined him to listen to the returns as the tide of the convention gradually turned in his favor.

John William Davis came into national prominence during President Wilson's administration, as solicitor general of the United States and as the American ambassador to Great Britain. Appointed to the chief diplomatic post upon the resignation of the wartime ambassador, Walter Hines Page, two months before the armistice, Mr. Davis represented the United States at the court of St. James for three years.

Born and reared in Clarksburg, W. Va., he was graduated from Washington and Lee University at the age of 19, receiving his law degree three years later. He was admitted to the bar of his state the same year, 1895.

Mr. Davis was elected to the West Virginia house of delegates, the lower house of the Legislature, in 1899. He served as a delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1904 in St. Louis. In 1906 he was president of the West Virginia Bar Association. In 1911 he was elected to the House of Representatives at Washington, but resigned in 1913 to accept the appointment of President Wilson to the office of solicitor general.

When chosen to succeed Mr. Page at the American embassy in London, Mr. Davis was in Berne, Switzerland, as a member of the American delegation assigned to negotiate with Germany, regarding the exchange and treatment of prisoners of war. He went back to Washington for a conference with the President before taking up his work in London in November, 1918, just as the war came to an end.

Since his retirement as ambassador in 1921 he has practiced law in New York city. Mr. Davis married Miss Julia T. McDonald in 1899. After her death he married Miss Ellen G. Bassel in 1912. He is 51 years old.

GOVERNOR CHARLES W. BRYAN

Two Refuse Independent Nomination

Kansas City, Mo.—James C. Fuller, president of a concern manufacturing proprietary medicines here, declared he was not a candidate for office with any political party when told that his name had been mentioned as a possible nominee for President by the National Independent party, in session in Indianapolis.

New York.—J. A. H. Hopkins, who was mentioned as a possible nominee of the National Independent party notified the party's convention that he would not under any condition accept the nomination.

Premiers Decide Upon Arbitration.

Paris.—The premiers of France and Great Britain decided upon American arbitration as a way out of their differences respecting the application of the Dawes plan. Prime Minister MacDonald conceded to Premier Herriot that the reparation commission should not be robbed of its right to say when Germany is in default on that plan, and M. Herriot, in exchange, agreed to give up France's preponderance of votes in the commission.

Rail Officials Donate Day's Pay

Montreal, Que.—In consequence of a decrease in revenue, officers of the Canadian National railways offered to contribute one day's salary every month to help reduce the deficit. The directors are said to be considering also a general wage reduction.

Receiver Refused for Oil Company

New York.—Federal Judge Knox denied the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Middle States Oil Corporation made in a suit brought by William Shivers, a stockholder.

Huron—A group of fifty men under the call of the South Dakota conference for progressive independent political action met at Huron and formally launched the movement in that state for Senator Robert M. La Follette for President.

Baton Rouge.—Resolutions voicing the "merited indignation" of the rank and file of the Democratic party against the conduct of the national Democratic convention were introduced in the lower house of the Louisiana legislature.

Ardmore, Pa.—Fourteen men were under arrest, charged with inciting to riot, assault and battery, unlawful assembly and attempted murder, in connection with two alleged Ku Klux Klan demonstrations here and in upper Darby county in which two policemen were shot. Five of those held were members of suburban police forces. The affair at Ardmore was started by the burning of a cross which caused an alarm to be turned in by persons who saw the blaze.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Two pioneer banks of Cheyenne have closed. The First National bank and Citizens National bank have been placed in the hands of examiners. The First National bank, established in the early '70s, is one of the best known and highest rated institutions in Wyoming. Francis E. Warren, vice president of the bank, is United States senator from Wyoming, and is well known throughout the entire country. He is the father-in-law of Gen. John J. Pershing.

Manila.—About 100 men of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth ambulance companies of the Twelfth medical regiment of the Philippine Scouts will be discharged for refusing to perform their duties, in addition to the ninety men of the Fifty-seventh regiment who are to be discharged for insubordination and refusal to drill. The men struck for an equality of pay with white soldiers. A board of nine officers is investigating individual cases in both regiments.

Washington.—Brigadier General Hines, director of the veterans' bureau, was involved in a fistic encounter with a former service man in his office at the bureau a few days ago, suffering a gash over the left eye and bruises which required medical attention. According to witnesses, the veteran who engaged in the affair was Thomas R. Denver of Houston, Texas, who had called to protest that a medical examination made at San Antonio had injured his claim before the bureau.

New Mexico State Items

Frank C. Folz of Kansas, has purchased the electric plant at Springer and will take charge of the work of operating it at once. A 100 H. P. engine has been purchased by Mr. Folz.

Max Martinez, who was seriously injured when he jumped from train No. 9 near Raton, passed away at the Miners' hospital. It is said that Martinez was attempting to beat his way to Gallup.

Manuel Garcia, a native of Old Mexico, was instantly killed in mine No. 6 at Dawson, when he was caught in a rock fall. He was repairing a broken cross bar when tons of rock came down on him.

Stephen E. Whitemore, treasurer of the city of Las Vegas, died in Las Vegas at his home after three weeks of suffering from a fall from an elevator shaft from the third story of a furniture store, where he was employed.

Claude B. Archer, Luther Foster and Mrs. Katherine Halsey were sentenced to death for the murder of Fred Halsey, near Hope, last April. The date set for the execution is Friday, Aug. 1, 1924. The defendants showed no outward signs of emotion when the sentence was passed.

Livestock ranges in Lincoln county are in wonderful condition and stock are in excellent shape, according to a recent survey made by J. M. Hawkins of the public relations department of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company, 41,000 cattle are valued at $750,000; 81,192 sheep and goats at $373,630; 4,880 horses, $9,045, and 563 hogs, $2,042. The total property valuation was assessed in 1923 at $7,039,225.

A. S. Harwell of the Duke City Cleaners, was badly burned when he threw a match into the boiler. The man's clothing burst into flames and had it not been for a tub of water nearby, he might have lost his life in the flames. It is believed that gasoline fumes from Harwell's clothing ignited, causing the blaze. He was rushed to the hospital where his wounds were treated, and while his injuries are painful he will soon recover.

A big meeting of the wheat growers of the eastern part of the state was held the last of the week to agree on a uniform scale of prices for the handling of the wheat harvest. There is now every indication that the crop will be a bumper and many of the growers feel that the yield will be the largest per acre in the history of the district. Laborers will be paid from three to four dollars per day during the harvest and it is possible that many men will be brought in from outside the state in order to take care of the work when the crop is ripe. In spite of the dry weather of the past month the wheat is developing nicely and only a small part of it has been affected by the dry weather.

Artesia, now known as the oil city, put on a big celebration recently when the big oil well of the Illinois Producers' Company was shot. Following the firing of the shot in the hole the oil shot over the top of the derrick for about five minutes and then settled down to a steady flow, during which time the excitement rivaled that of any Texas oil city. It is believed that from one to two thousand barrels of oil came out of the well and most of the soil over an area of ten acres was well saturated. The flow has now been turned into the storage tanks, and while no accurate record has been kept it is claimed that this is the best commercial well in the state. New storage tanks will soon be installed and the capacity will be increased to several thousand barrels.

Two persons narrowly escaped death when hemmed in by flames, and the store owned by the Wilson company at Abbott was burned to the ground with a loss of $15,000 by a fire recently. Curt Fish, the store manager, and his wife, who lived in the second story of the building over the store, were hemmed in by the flames and jumped from a porch. Fish aroused only when the fire had spread through the entire basement and first floor of the building. The blaze is believed to have started in the basement from an unknown cause. Mrs. Fish received slight injuries as the result of her fall. The store was owned by the Wilson Company of Mills, N. M., and was near the oil properties of the California company, which are located on the Jarillas ranch. It is probable a new building for the store will be constructed immediately. The oil development in the section is very promising, the first well named the Floersheim State No. 1 will be spudded in on July 6.

The last of the new casing has been set in the Eureka oil well, south of Raton, and the work of baling out the water has been started.

Several fires have occurred in the Lincoln National forest in the past ten days, according to reports coming to headquarters at Alamogordo. The largest was at Church mountain in the Capitan district and covered 150 acres. Three in the Weed district and three near Cloudcroft were lightning fires but were discovered early and kept within a small area. Twenty-two fires have been reported this season, of which fourteen were man-caused, and eight were caused by lightning. The man-caused fires, it is estimated, have burned a total of at least 1,300 acres.

SUFFERED PAIN FOR YEARS

Mrs. Jahr Finally Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Howard Lake, Minnesota.—"I write to let you know that I have taken several bottles of your medicine in the last three months, and found it to be very good. I had pains and other troubles women have and was not able to do my work. Seeing your 'Ad.' in the paper, I thought of giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. I got good results from it and feel able to do my housework now. I used to have lots of pains, but after taking the medicine I am relieved from pains that I had suffered from for years. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends, and hope this letter will be satisfactory for you to publish."—Mrs. JENNIE JAHR, R. R. No. 2, Box 81, Howard Lake, Minn.

Free upon Request

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free, upon request. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts. This book contains valuable information that every woman should have.

Patient Old Bird

The green heron, which is sometimes called the fly-up-the-creek, is about one and one-half feet long and is common throughout the United States and Canada. It feeds mostly on fish, frogs and other aquatic animals and may be seen, particularly in the morning and in the evening, standing patiently motionless in some shallow water, waiting till prey comes within reach.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

GIVES REST AND COMFORT TO TIRED, ACHING FEET

After you have walked all day in shoes that pinch or with corns and bunions that make you cringe with pain, or in shoes that make your feet nervous, hot and swollen, you will get instant, soothing relief from using some ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE in your foot-bath and gently rubbing the sore spots.

When shaken into the shoes, ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE takes the friction from the shoes, makes walking or dancing a delight and takes the sting out of corns and bunions, hot, tired, aching, swollen, tender feet. Sold everywhere. For FREE Trial Package and a Foot-Ease Walking Doll, address

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Cuticura Soap

Pure and Wholesome

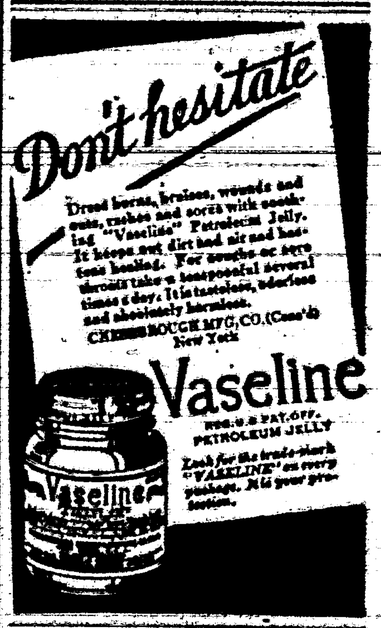
Keeps The Skin Clear

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.

Believed Birds Talked

Legend and folklore are responsible for the saying, "A little bird told me." The Biloxi Indians used to believe the humming bird could impart messages intelligible to humans and the Breton peasants undoubtedly believed birds were endowed with a power to use human language.

The English have increased their yield of wheat during the last 300 years at the rate of about eight bush-



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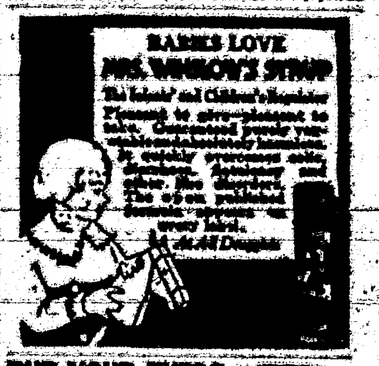

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ZEN of the Y. D.

A Novel of the Foothills

By ROBERT STEAD

Author of *"The Cow Puncher"—"The Homesteaders"—"Neighbors," etc.*

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CHAPTER XI—Continued.

—14—

Linder looked for an avenue of retreat, but Grant barred his way, and together they went up the path. A strange woman, with a baby on her arm, met them at the door. Grant inquired for Mrs. Bruce and her daughter.

"Oh, you haven't heard?" said the woman. "I suppose you are just back. Well, it was a sad thing, but these have been sad times. It was when Hubert was killed I came here first. Poor dear, she took that to heart awful, and couldn't be left alone, and Phyllis was working in an office, so I came here part time to help out. Then she was just beginning to brace up again when we got the word about Grace. Grace, you know, was lost on a hospital ship. That was too much for her."

Grant received this information with a strange catching about the heart.

"What became of Phyllis?" He tried to ask the question in an even voice.

"I moved into the house after Mrs. Bruce died," the woman continued, "as my man came back discharged about that time. Phyllis tried to get on as a nurse, but couldn't manage it. Then her office was moved to another part of the city and she took rooms somewhere. At first she came to see us often, but not lately. I suppose she's trying to forget."

"Trying to forget," Grant muttered to himself. "How much of life is made up of trying to forget!"

Further questions brought no further information. The woman didn't know the firm for which Phyllis worked; she thought it had to do with munitions. Suddenly Grant found himself impelled by a tremendous desire to locate this girl. He would set about it at once; possibly Jones or Murdoch could give him information. Strangely enough, he now felt that he would prefer to be rid of Linder's company. This was a matter of himself alone. He took Linder to a hotel, where they arranged for lodgings, and then started on his search.

He located Murdoch without difficulty. It was now late, and the old clerk came down the stairs with inoffensive imprecations upon the head of his untimely caller, but his mutterings soon gave way to a cry of delight.

"My dear boy!" he exclaimed, embracing him. "My dear boy—excuse me, sir, I'm a blithering old man, but oh! sir—my boy, you're home again!" There was no doubting the depth of old Murdoch's welcome. He ran before Grant into the living-room and switched on the lights. In a moment he was back with his arm about the young man's shoulder; he was with difficulty restraining caresses.

"Sit you down, Mr. Grant; here—this chair—it's easier. I must get the women up. This is no night for sleeping. Why didn't you send us word?"

"There is a tradition that official word is sent in advance," Grant tried to explain.

"Aye, a tradition. There's a tradition that a Scotsman is a dour body without any sentiment. Well—I must call the women."

He hurried up the stairs, and, returning, led in his wife, a motherly woman who almost kissed the young soldier. In the welcome of her greeting it was a moment before Grant became aware of the presence of a fourth person in the room.

"I am very glad to see you safely back," said Phyllis Bruce. "We have all been thinking about you a great deal."

"Why, Miss—Phyllis! It was you I was looking for!" The frank confession came before he had time to suppress it, and, having said so much, it seemed better to finish the job.

"Yes, Phyllis is making her home with us now," Mrs. Murdoch explained. "It is more convenient to her work."

Grant wondered how much of this arrangement was due to Mrs. Murdoch's sympathy for the bereaved girl, and how much to the addition which it made to the family income. No doubt both considerations had contributed to it.

"I called at your old home," he continued. "I needn't say how distressed I was to hear— The woman could tell me nothing of you, so I came to Murdoch, hoping—"

"Yes," she said simply, as though there were nothing more to explain. Grant noticed that her eyes were larger and her cheeks paler than they had been, but the delight of her presence leapt about him. Her hurried costume seemed to accentuate her beauty despite of all that war had done to destroy it. There was a silence which lengthened out. They were all groping for a footing.

Mrs. Murdoch met the situation by insisting that she would put on the kettle, and Mr. Murdoch, in a burst of almost divine inspiration, insisted that his wife was quite incompetent to light the gas alone at that hour of the night. When the old folks had shuffled into the kitchen Grant found himself standing close to Phyllis Bruce.

"Why didn't you answer my letters?" he demanded, plunging to the issue with the directness of his nature.

"Because I had promised to let you forget," she replied. There was a softness in her voice which he had not noted in those bygone days; she seemed more resigned and yet more poised; the strange wizardry of suffering had worked new wonders in her soul. Suddenly, as he looked upon her, he became aware of a new quality in Phyllis Bruce—the quality of gentleness. She had added this to her unique self-confidence, and it had toned down the angularities of her character. To Grant, straight from his long exile from fine womanly domesticity, she suddenly seemed altogether captivating.

"But I didn't want to forget!" he insisted. "I wanted not to forget—you."

She could not misunderstand the emphasis he placed on that last word, but she continued as though he had not interrupted.

"I knew you would write once or twice out of courtesy. I knew you would do that. I made up my mind that if you wrote three times, then I would know you really wanted to remember me. . . . I did not get any third letter."

"But how could I know that you had placed such a test—such an arbitrary measurement—upon my friendship?"

"It wasn't necessary for you to know. If you had cared—enough—you would have kept on writing."

He had to admit to himself that there was just enough truth in what she said to make her logic unanswerable. His delight in her presence now did not alter the fact that he had found it quite possible to live for four years without her, and it was true that upon one or two great vital moments his mind had leapt, not to Phyllis Bruce, but to Zen Transley! He blushed at the recollection; it was an impossible situation, but it was true!

He was framing some plausible argument about honorable men not persisting in a correspondence when Murdoch bustled in again.

"Mother is going to set the dining-room table," he announced, "and the coffee will be ready presently. Well, sir, you do look well in uniform. You will be wondering how the business has gone?"

"Not half as much as I am wondering some others things," he said, with a significance intended for the ear of Phyllis.

"Come, Mr. Grant; come, everybody!" a cheerful voice called from behind the sliding doors which shut off the dining-room. The fragrant smell of coffee was already in the air, and as Grant took his seat Mrs. Murdoch declared that for once she had decided to defy all the laws of digestion.

At the table their talk dribbled out into thin channels. It was as though there were at hand a great reservoir of thought, of experience, of deep gropings into the very well-springs of life, which none of them dared to tap lest it should rush out and overwhelm them. They seemed in some strange awe of its presence, and spoke, when they spoke at all, of trivial things. Grant proved uncommunicative, and perhaps, in a sense, disappointing. He preferred to forget both the glories and the horrors of war; when he drew on his experience at all it was to relate some humorous incident. That, it seemed, was all he cared to remember. He was conscious of a restraint which hedged him about and hampered every mental deployment.

Phyllis, too, must have been conscious of that restraint, for before they parted she said something about human minds being like pianos, which get out of tune for lack of the master-touch. . . .

When Grant found himself in the street air again he was almost swallowed up in the rush of things which he might have said. He paused at a bridge to lean against the railing and watch the trembling reflection of city lights in the river.

"I have it!" he suddenly exclaimed to the steel railing. "I have it!"

He paused for a moment to turn over his thought, as though to make sure it should not escape. Then, at a pace which aroused the wondering glance of one or two placid policemen, he hurried to the hotel.

Linder and Grant had been assigned to the same room, and the sergeant's dreams, if he dreamt at all, were of the sweet hay meadows of the West. Grant turned on the light and looked down into the face of his friend. A smile, born of fields afar from war's alarms, was playing about his lips. Even in his excitement Grant could not help reflecting what a wonderful thing it is to sleep in peace. Then—

"I have it!" he shouted. "Linder, I have it!"

The sergeant sat up with a start, blinking.

"I have it!" Grant repeated.

"Them, you mean," said Linder, suddenly awake. "Why, man, what's wrong with you? You're more excited than if we were just going over the top."

"I've got my great idea. I know what I'm going to do with my money."

"Well, don't do it tonight," Linder protested. "Someone has to settle for this dugout in the morning."

"We're leaving for the West tomorrow, Linder, old scout—"

But Linder was again sleeping the sleep of a man four years in France.

CHAPTER XII

The window was gray with the light of dawn before Grant's mind had calmed down enough for sleep. When Linder awoke him it was noon.

"You sleep well on your Big Idea," was his comment.

"No better than you did last night," retorted Grant, springing out of bed. "Let me see . . . yes, I still have it clearly. I'll tell you about it sometime, if you can stay awake. When do we eat?"

"Now, or as soon as you are presentable. I've a notion to give you three days' C.B. for appearing on parade in your pajamas."

"Make it a cash fine, sergeant, old dear, and pay it out of what you owe me. Now that that is settled order up a decent meal. I'll be shaved and dressed long before it arrives. You know this is a first-class hotel, where prompt service would not be tolerated."

As they ate together Grant showed no disposition to discuss what Linder called his Big Idea, nor yet to give any satisfaction in response to his companion's somewhat pointed references as to his doings of the night before.

"There are times, Linder," he said, "when my soul craves solitude. You, being a sergeant, and therefore having no soul, will not be able to understand that longing for contemplation—"

"It's all right," said Linder. "I don't want her."

"Furthermore," Grant continued, "tonight I mean to resume my soliloquies, and your absence will be much in demand."

"The supply will be equal to the demand."

"Good! Here are some morsels of money. If you will buy our railway

Grant Plunged into an Explanation of What Linder Had Called His "Big Idea."

tickets and settle with the chief extortionist downstairs, I will join you at the night train going west."

Linder sprang to attention, gave a salute in which mock deference could not entirely obscure the respect beneath, and set about on his commissions, while Grant devoted the afternoon to a session with Murdoch and Jones, but it was noted that Grant's interest centered more in a certain telephone call than in the very gratifying financial statement which Murdoch was able to place before him. And it was probably as a result of that telephone call that a taxi drew up in front of Murdoch's home at exactly six-thirty that evening and bore Miss Phyllis Bruce and an officer wearing a captain's uniform in the direction of the best hotel in the city.

The dining room was sweet with the perfume of flowers, and soft strains of music stole vagrantly about its high arching pillars, mingling with the clatter of lovely women and of men to whom expense was no consideration. Grant was conscious of a delicious sense of intimacy as he helped Phyllis remove her wraps and seated himself by her at a secluded corner table.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed. "I don't make compliments for exercise, but you do look stunning tonight!"

A warmth of color lit up her cheek—he had noticed at Murdoch's how pale she was—and her eyes laughed back at him with some of their old-time vivacity.

"I am so glad," she said. "It seems almost like old times—"

They gave their orders, and sat in silence through an overture. Grant was delighting himself simply in her presence, and guessed that for her part she could not retract the confession her love had wrung from her so long ago.

"There are some things which don't change, Phyllis," he said, when the orchestra had ceased.

She looked back at him with eyes moist and dreamy. "I know," she murmured.

There seemed no reason why Grant should not there and then have laid himself, figuratively, at her feet. And there was not any reason—only one. He wanted first to go West. He almost hoped that out there some light of disillusionment would fall about him; that some sudden experience would readjust his personality in accordance with the inevitable.

"I asked you to dine with me tonight," he heard himself saying, "for two reasons: first, for the delight of your exquisite companionship; and second, because I want to talk over with you some plans I have for the future. The fact is, I have been in a dilemma. I find that Murdoch, like the canny old Scot he is, has doubled my fortune during my little engagement overseas, and now I have to take up the reins again. But I am filled with the West. Do you know what I mean?"

"I have never lived in the West," said Phyllis, "but I think I can guess. You're homesick for it."

"That's it—homesick for it; for the smell of a thousand miles of grass, and sunny hillsides dotted with cattle, and fellows who take you for what you are—or don't take you at all. A broker's life, no matter how successful, has nothing to offer which compares with that. It wasn't until last night that I saw it clearly, and then, all of a sudden, I knew what I was going to do."

Grant plunged into an explanation of what Linder had called his "Big Idea." He was going back to the ranching country to buy land and start a farm on a large scale. He believed he could make money out of it, but more attractive was the prospect of outdoor life and an opportunity to offer employment to many of the boys of his battalion who, upon their return home, had not found their fortunes doubled—if they had any fortunes to double. Besides, it would give him a chance to take care of Linder.

"You know, I've got to take care of Linder," he explained, "and it's a business that has to be done tactfully. In some respects Linder is as approachable as a porcupine. I can buy him a meal or so and get away with it, but if he thought I were supporting him out of charity he would start an insurrection. Now, I'm going to make him manager of the farm; the stars in their courses shaped him for just that job. As for me, I'll stay in the background. I want time to loaf and invite my soul."

They talked over many angles of the "Big Idea," and, even after he had talked himself out, Grant continued to sit at the little table, reveling in the happiness of a man who feels that he has been called to some purpose worth while. His companion hesitated to interrupt his thoughts; her somewhat dreary business experience made her pessimistic toward all idealism, and yet she felt that here, surely, was a man who could carry almost any project through to success. The unique quality in him, which distinguished him from any other man she had ever known, was his complete unselfishness. In all his undertakings he coveted no reward for himself; he was seeking only the common good.

"If all men were like you there would be no problems," she murmured, and while he could not accept the words quite at par they rang very pleasantly in his ears.

A movement among the diners reminded him of the night of time, and with a glance at his watch he sprang up in surprise. "I had no idea the evening had gone!" he exclaimed. "I have just time to see you home and get back to catch my train."

He called a taxi and accompanied her into it. They seated themselves together, and the fragrance of her presence was very sweet about him. It would have been so easy to forget—all that he had been trying to forget—in the intoxication of such environment. Surely it was not necessary that he should go West—that he should see her again—in order to be sure.

"Phyllis," he breathed, "do you imagine I could undertake these things if I cared only for myself—if it were not that I longed for someone's approval—for someone to be proud of me? The strongest man is weak enough for that, and the strongest man is stronger when he knows that the woman he loves—"

He would have taken her in his arms, but she resisted, gently, firmly.

"You have made me think too much of you, Dennison," she whispered. . . .

On the way West Grant gradually unfolded his plan to Linder, who accepted it with his customary stoicism.

"You are to go on with the physical work at once," he told him. "Buy the horses, tractors, machinery; break up the land, fence it, build the houses and barns; in short, you are to superintend everything that is done with muscle or its substitute. I will bring Murdoch out shortly to take charge of the clerical details and the general organization. As for myself, after I have bought the land and made the necessary funds available, I propose to keep out of the limelight. I will be the heart of the undertaking; Murdoch will be the head, and you are to be the hands, and I hope you two conspirators won't give me palpitation."

Linder assented, laconically. "What are you going to do?" he inquired.

"I'm going to buy a half section of my own and farm it I feel like it."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Fable of the Unusual Cop

Once there was a traffic cop who was kind and considerate and who never failed, when the engine died on the street, to come over and say, "That's too bad. But don't get excited. Take your time getting her out. The people behind don't mind."

The copper died from being kissed so much by motorists.—Motor Age.

Chairman Failed to "Sell" the Lecturer

The torture is especially acute when you are lecturing on a program supported not by season tickets, but by voluntary subscriptions. Then you actually have to see yourself bought (and paid for, if the audience is more generous than most audiences are). I remember a men's church club which was run this way.

"Gentlemen," said the chairman, looking first at the audience and then at me, "I know you are going to have a rare treat this evening, for our guest is a speaker of the highest caliber. Now, gentlemen, you can't expect to get something for nothing. Our attraction this evening costs us—costs—us—(business of fumbling in his pocket for a page of memoranda while I prayed God to strike me dead) costs us $390.00. There must be one thousand men here tonight. Now, if they'll give 40 cents apiece it will cover everything and leave $10 in the treasury for next time."

Ushers passed the hat. The chairman counted the receipts with a growing expression of disgust. He stepped forward and flung up his hand.

"Gentlemen," he exclaimed in a tone which would have wrung remorse from a tiger, "the returns are all in and they amounted to just $28.75! Less than three cents apiece!"

Though I knew I was worth less than half that sum, this knowledge did not diminish the pain of the situation. I looked vainly about for means of escape. Guests of honor were sitting between me and the only exit. I became aware that the chairman was speaking again or still. He was asking the audience if they seriously thought such a speaker as myself was worth $28.75. He was making the most of the rhetorical question, he was gloating over it.

I was about to yield to the impulse to rise and fell him with my chair when he paused. He was offering the audience the alternative of having the hat passed again immediately or giving more the following Sunday. Vociferously the audience chose the latter alternative. Probably most of them would not be there next Sunday. Neither, thank heaven, should I.

The chairman turned to me. At last he was finished. He was expecting a lecturer, whom he had tortured, to entertain a thousand men whom he had been chided, berated, insulted.—Gregory Mason in Scribner's Magazine.

Etiquette May Again Be a College Course

Half a century or more ago a "finishing school for young ladies" always emphasized its course in "etiquette and deportment," a course which was quite as important in the parental and the pedagogical mind as the parlor French and piano lessons which were also taught. If the recommendations of a committee of the American Association of University Women, indorsed by seventy-two of seventy-five deans of women's colleges, are adopted, "etiquette and deportment" will make its appearance in the curricula of the higher institutions of learning, says the Philadelphia Bulletin.

It seems that the committee has been distressed by the social conduct of some college girls and recent graduates. The committee believes college women should be taught that "accepted conventions of society" cannot be flaunted without something painful happening to the social order, and therefore they would introduce not a "mere course of etiquette but a course on the behavior of well-bred women."

Rat Disappeared

Mrs. D. L. Lasch, in the office of G. T. Leake, chief of the railway mail service, "has a good reputation for truth and veracity," as character witnesses say of the defendant. But other inhabitants of the third floor of the Federal building have been wondering, since she related this little domestic happening Monday morning.

This is the story, as told:

The Lasch family has a large—a very large—St. Bernard dog. A rat—also well grown—was discovered in the Lasch garage the other day. Alarmed, he fled for the door, the Lasch family in pursuit.

The dog, loping up with open mouth to join in the excitement, confronted him.

"And the rat jumped right down the dog's throat—and the dog couldn't imagine where he'd disappeared to, and rushed madly around trying to find him," was her triumphant conclusion.—Houston Post.

Sweet Potato Sirup

A method for the commercial manufacture of sweet potato sirup, based on laboratory and plant experimental work, has been developed by the bureau of chemistry, according to a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. From the standpoint of quality this sirup has possibilities for use as a table sirup, for cooking purposes and in the manufacture of colored and short grain candies. For baking purposes it might find a use in dark products, such as ginger snaps. It also has properties which make it suitable for use in blending with other sirup to prevent crystallization. The commercial possibilities of sweet potato sirup are limited by the high cost of manufacture under the present method.

Which Proved His Point

No. 1—Seeing is believing.

No. 2—Oh, I don't know.

"Well, it most certainly is."

"I see you, but—I don't believe you."—London Answers.

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COLORADO

By Warren E. Boyer
Publicity Director Denver Tourist Bureau

Skyland of the nation, where majestic snow-veiled Rockies beckon the wanderer to trout-filled streams in balsam-scented forests; Aladdin's dreamland come true, in the magic of cosmopolitan cities that rear their lofty towers where Utes and Arapahoes once pitched their tepees; memories of the lure of gold, and the winding trails of prospectors since fashioned into scenic wonder ways or matched by rails of steel; hub of the West's supply and demand; mid-continental area of a thousand delights and as many opportunities; haven of recreation, rest, health; romance-land of superb sunsets mellowing a nation's playground; sand dunes, glaciers, boiling springs, curative waters, bottomless lakes; unequaled journeys to canyon cliff-dweller ruins of prehistoric peoples, and to charming resorts in cloudland's domain; vast expanses of plainsland where buffaloes roamed, yielding bountiful crops through diverted waters that come rushing from rainbow-tinted canyons; unexcelled climate, with sunshine-tempered days for ideal ski frolics in winter and snow-cooled mountain breezes for refreshing vacations in summer—this is Colorado, land of enchantment, known throughout the world for its distinctive invitation of western welcome: "Come Up!"

4,500,000 ILLITERATES WILL VOTE IN NOVEMBER ELECTION

Washington.—More than 4,500,000 illiterates will be entitled to vote in November for President of the United States and members of Congress, the illiteracy commission of the National Education Association stated in a report submitted at the association's convention here.

Another report disclosed that a poll of 8,000 teachers throughout the country indicated the majority of them were in favor of lengthening the school day.

The illiteracy report presented by Mrs. Cora W. Stewart of Frankfort, Ky., stated that although there are 4,031,905 acknowledged illiterates in the United States, the commission is convinced there are more than double this number who either were overlooked in census taking or have concealed their illiteracy. The report emphasized that more than 3,000,000 of the acknowledged illiterates were native born.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Colorado state superintendent of public instruction, in presenting a report dealing with problems of classroom teachers, said a majority of 8,000 teachers who responded to a questionnaire held the present schoolday to be too short for the amount of work to be done.

Those who favored a longer schoolday believed more time should be devoted to supervised study.

"The ideal number of pupils to a teacher in grade work is quite generally accepted as between twenty and thirty," Mrs. Bradford said, "although a respectable-sized minority insist that a teacher can do justice to no more than twenty students."

Jury Returns 22 Indictments

Prescott, Ariz.—Twenty-two indictments were returned by a federal grand jury here, including three for violations of the prohibition law and nine for traffic in narcotics. Fourteen of the indictments were based on information entered from Tucson, three from Phoenix, one from Globe and the remaindr from north Arizona.

Huge Surplus in U. S. Treasury

Washington.—Official figures made public by the Treasury show the government ended the fiscal year, June 30, with a surplus of $305,366,966.81, the greatest ever piled up. At the same time, the national debt was cut $1,098,894,375.87, to $21,250,812,969.

Sudan Question Bothers Britain

London.—The Anglo-Egyptian crisis on the question of Sudan as a British possession is taking a prominent place in both the British and Egyptian parliaments. Lord Parmoor's recent emphatic announcement in the House of Lords that the government under no circumstances would abandon the Sudan, has resulted in the Egyptian prime minister, Zaghoul, tendering his resignation, which, however, King Fuad has refused to accept. The premier has agreed to continue in office.

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

CONVENTION ECHOES; BRYAN'S HYPOCRISY

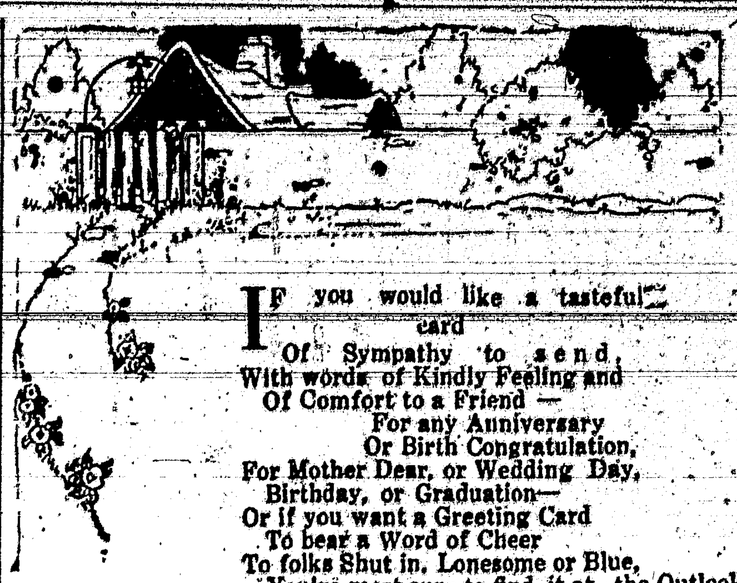
After the smoke of battle has cleared away from Madison Square Garden, tables and chairs repaired, hair, teeth and porous plasters swept up, we may have a clearer vision of the battle-ground and also sum up what was accomplished from the long siege which cost two leading candidates the nomination and landed the plum right where the great majority at the beginning, swore it should never go.

Wm. J. Bryan, thrice defeated candidate for Presidential honors, yet his prophetic vision is still a lamp in the pathway of a large percentage of the faithful, consumed nearly two hours of valuable time in warning the convention against nominating Mr. Davis on the grounds that as corporation attorney for the gigantic Pierpont Morgan interests, it would be suicidal to the party. Further, he was not progressive, and had thrown his influence against Bryan and like Parker, who assumed the same attitude, would go down to defeat.

In spite of Bryan's pleadings, the convention took the opposite course and as "salve" with which to heal the wounds inflicted on the commoner, Mr. Davis, knowing where to cast the hook, caught him "sitting" by securing his brother, Charles, as his running mate.

There was wherein Bryan showed his hypocrisy. If sincere in his denunciations of Mr. Davis, his next step should have been to insist on Gov. Bryan declining the honor as did Senator Walsh of Montana. But the "salve" worked and now he says he likes the ticket, fine!

If the Democrats had even a fighting chance in the beginning, they have lost it by reckless disregard for popular candidates. Mr. McAdoo, who claims he will support the ticket, will sail soon on an extended trip to foreign ports and will return in time for the holidays, which will, of course, be after the election. Mr. Smith, after being closeted with Mr. Davis for a short time, said, he had been engaged in conversation with the next President and with crossed fingers, made for the seashore, while Tom Taggart and Brennan are quiet as clams which is a forerunner of fixed disapproval.



IF you would like a tasteful card
Of Sympathy to send,
With words of Kindly Feeling and
Of Comfort to a Friend —
For any Anniversary
Or Birth Congratulation,
For Mother Dear, or Wedding Day,
Birthday, or Graduation—
Or if you want a Greeting Card
To bear a Word of Cheer
To folks Shut in, Lonesome or Blue,
You're most sure to find it at the Outlook Art & Gift Shop.

Moral - SMILE!

THE MAN WITH A BANK ACCOUNT wears a Satisfied Smile.

DON'T LET SOME ONE ELSE deposit your money. Do it yourself.

GET THE FIRST $100.00—the rest will come easier.

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Carrizozo . . N. Mexico

Carrizozo Eating House

Best of Accommodations To All the People, All The Time.

Table Supplied With Best The Market Affords

E. H. SWEET,
Proprietor

Attention, OddFellows!

A well attended and enthusiastic meeting of Oddfellows was held Tuesday night and plans laid for an active campaign the coming fall. At the next regular meeting Tuesday night (next) July 22, work will be performed in the second and third degrees on three candidates after which refreshments, a musical program and a smoker will be given. Candidates for second are third degrees are hereby notified to be present and all Oddfellows are urged to attend.

Officers for the ensuing term were installed at the above mentioned meeting as follows:

R. G. Skinner, N. G.
R. M. Treat, V. G.
W. J. Langston, Sec'y.
S. F. Miller, Treas.
A. Lewis Burke, R. S. V. G.
Samuel Kelsey, L. S. V. G.
A. L. Burke, Chaplain.
M. Barnett, R. S. N. G.
John Harkey, L. S. N. G.
R. H. Taylor, Conductor.

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.

Spectacle of the Democratic Convention

Persons whose reading and observation led them to suspect some time since that America had ceased to produce men of the mental and moral stature comparable to our stalwart politicans of a century ago, find further confirmation of their views in the collapse of morale, dignity and resource, so conspicuous in the National Democratic Convention. Aside from Mr. Bryan, who is too tiresome, too greatly involved and convoluted mentally to be longer interesting or impressive, and owes it to his own sense of dignity to retire from public life, not a person proposed for the high office of president was, or is, entitled to leader in the science of government. In short, all were second or third-rate men. The biggest mountebank of the lot is McAdoo. Just how long we can survive the blundering incompetence such as one of these in the Presidential office, is a problem which we may continue to hope may never be placed squarely up to the American people.—Saturday Evening Post. (Burlington, Ia.)

LOW RATES AND LIBERAL USE IS AIM ON THE ELECTRIC FARM

Minnesota Experimenters Suggest Consumption of 300 KWH Per Month, and Set Up Rate of Five Cents Per KWH After Fixed Charges.

To induce farmers who electrify their farms to use as much as 300 kilowatt hours of energy a month, by reason of attractive rate schedules, is one of the basic objects of the experimental farm transmission line now in operation outside the city of Red Wing, Minn. On most farms where electric energy is supplied by a power company, the farmer seldom uses over 20 or 25 kilowatt hours of energy per month—a rather startling difference between present practice and hoped-for accomplishment.

In that gap between 20 kilowatt hours and 300 kilowatt hours lies the hidden reason why electric energy for farm use, when provided by a power company, has heretofore been an economic failure, according to the promoters of the Red Wing experiment.

Speaking for the joint committee which is in charge of the farm line extending five miles out of Red Wing and serving eighteen typical farms, Charles F. Stuart, assistant to the vice-president and general manager of the Northern States Power Company, which built the line, told of an investigation just made of more than thirty existing farm lines, in various localities, which serve 1,452 customers.

COMMITTEE BACKING MINNESOTA LINE

Left to Right: Isaac Emerson, farmer; W. J. Bryan, farmer; Charles F. Stuart, Northern States Power Co.; W. C. Coffey, dean of the Minnesota College of Agriculture; State Senator Herman Schmechel, farmer; C. S. Kennedy, Ottertail Power Co.; James F. Reed, president of Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation and chairman of committee.

Why Farm Lines Haven't Paid

"It was found," he said, "that every one of these farm lines was losing money. The reason why was soon made all-apparent, for the average consumption for these 1,452 farmers was only 28.7 kilowatt hours per month, which is less than the average city resident customer uses. It seems probable that this low consumption is due to two factors, one being rate structures not inviting to liberal use of current and the second being that the farmer never has been shown how to use electricity liberally to his own advantage.

"Farmers have financed the building of rural lines and deeded them over to the power companies, which usually charge at least 12 cents per kilowatt hour for the first hundred kilowatt hours, with a minimum bill of $5 a month for the next hundred kilowatt hours, at a step 1 cent lower, and the excess perhaps at a further 1 cent reduction.

"These rates are not exorbitant, but do not invite the progressive farmer to a liberal consumption, in that the farmer never gets down to cheap electricity, no matter how much he uses.

"Take a rate of 100 kilowatt hours per month at 12 cents net, with a minimum charge of $5 per month. A study of lines with this rate reveals that the farmer makes very sure never to exceed his minimum bill. His $5 entitles him to approximately 41 kilowatt hours, but his average consumption is about 35, showing that he is determined never to go over his minimum.

"Where the minimum bill is $3 per month, his consumption is held under 25 kilowatt hours, showing that he is still fighting to keep under this minimum."

Low Rates for Large Usage

Mr. Stuart then showed how the carefully studied rate tentatively established for the Red Wing experimental line is expected to operate by contrast with rates just alluded to. Having determined an equitable fixed charge for each customer of $6.90 a month, covering insurance, depreciation, maintenance of the line, taxes and overhead expenses, the energy rate was made low. It is 5 cents per kilowatt hour for the first 30 kilowatt hours, and 3 cents per kilowatt hour for the excess.

Under these rates it develops that the farmer who seeks to secure electric energy solely for electric lights and nothing else has necessarily and unavoidably taken on an expensive proposition. But, if he uses electric energy for various other purposes, so that his total consumption increases, and thereby the benefit resulting from the electric energy on his farm also presumably increases, it becomes worth while. The reason for this was shown by an imaginary case, worked out by Mr. Stuart.

Cost Per Kilowatt Hour Decreases

It assumed that a farmer used 20 kilowatt hours per month, at the energy rate established for the Red Wing line. This would cost him the fixed charge of $6.90 plus $1 for the energy, a total of $7.90, or 39.5 cents per kilowatt hour. But if he used 50 kilowatt hours per month, his total bill would amount to only $9, or 18 cents per kilowatt hour. If he used 100 kilowatt hours, his bill would be only $10.50, which is 10.5 cents per kilowatt hour; and if he used 300 kilowatt hours, his bill would amount to $16.50 or 5.5 cents per kilowatt hour.

"This," said Mr. Stuart, "is what we call a rate schedule which would invite, rather than prohibit, the liberal use of electric energy."

As to Effective Usages

The practical tryout of such a rate is one of the two big objectives of the Red Wing experiment. The second is a serious study of the application of electricity to agriculture.

This dove-tails into the other objective in a very practical manner. "We realized," said Mr. Stuart, "that there would be no common sense in getting the farmer to consume a large amount of electric energy just to earn a low kilowatt-hour rate, and that the job was ours to show him how to use, to his own advantage, some ten times as much energy as he now consumes. We have got to find that out, and we must not do it at the expense of the farmer."

This part of the Red Wing investigation is now being followed through with every indication of some interesting results, although it is still too early, the joint committee declares, to try to indicate these results.

Arabela Notes

By Elerdo Chavez:

Father Girma, our Catholic priest, gave us an agreeable and not less interesting visit yesterday. Father Girma seems to be satisfied with the Catholics of our community.

Herenio Ortega and Mrs. Ortega were in town yesterday from their ranch at Blue Water.

Daniel Chavez and Sotero Chavez went to Tinnie where both young men expect to be employed by the Titsworth Co.

Some of the boys of this place report a good time at Hondo, where they attended a dance recently. They informed me that there was plenty of ice cream, sandwiches, etc.

In the right to vote and the right to nominate we must, as citizens of a great nation, bear in mind this great truth: That in conducting ourselves in our private affairs, we represent no one else, therefore, our only guide should be our own conscience. While the right of a delegate is in its nature a representative right, or in a clearer sense, it is an agency by which the agent acts instead of his principal, the people. We, at this stage of reasoning, must reach the important part of this matter which is not only our responsibility to our party but to the people as a whole.

In the writer's opinion our common duty is to give the people the best we have, placing before them a Republican ticket worthy of their consideration and avoiding precinct agreements, and tradings in placing candidates in nomination. Because when acting as delegates we are there to serve the best interests of the people and there must be no place for personal profit. In conclusion I will say that the efficiency and popularity of the candidate must be the highest attributes to entitle him or her to the different offices to which he or she may aspire.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wobley of El Paso came through here by motor this week from Mountainair, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Lee Prude who are conducting the Mountainair Hotel. They found that region in good condition from recent rainfalls. Stock is looking well and range is fine. Mrs. Wobley is the mother of Mrs. Lee Prude and Mrs. Kate Bopp Finley.

—CLASSIFIED—

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

FOR RENT—Four-room adobe house. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Second hand furniture, better than new. To prove this, see Ben Stimmel.

A Want Ad in the OUTLOOK will sell it for you.

FOR RENT—One five-room Adobe House and Garage, $10 per month; one four-room Adobe House, good cistern and Garage, $15 per month — see B. L. Stimmel. tf

Home-made bread, cakes, pies, rolls and doughnuts, fresh every day.—Mrs. Taylor's Home Bakery. Phone 37.

FOR SALE

At low prices, some 2½ Studebaker wagons.
The Titsworth Co., Inc.,
Capitan, New Mex.

Get your
GASOLINE
and OIL at the NOGAL
SERVICE STATION
Ford Parts and Accessories
FREE AIR—FREE WATER

FOR SALE—3 dozen Full Blooded White Leghorn Hens — reasonable—Inquire C. A. Snow.

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

A Strong Bank's Friendship

—has been the saving factor in many a man's successful business career.

Such friendships are not formed in a day, however, they require the ripening influence of time.

May this bank be your friend and ally now, then when the crucial point arrives in your business, it will know you and your history well enough to give assistance.

The truth is an important and useful to the individual as to the business man.

Step in and we will be glad to explain at any time the advantages in a banking connection.

Stockmens State Bank

E. M. BRICKLEY, Pres.
OTHO LOWE, Cashier
Member Federal Reserve System

Corona, - N. Mex.

Crystal Theatre

Friday, July 18-19, Strongheart in "Love Master."

July 29-30, Mary Pickford in "Pollyanna."

Aug. 18-19-20, 'Covered Wagon.'

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
U.S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
July 1, 1924

Notice is hereby given that Refugio Lucero y Luna of Cedarvale, N. M., who, on March 18, 1919, made homestead entry No. 040104, for E½, Section 3, Township 2-N, Range 13-E, N.M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Roswell, N. M., on August 9, 1924.

Claimant names as witnesses: Antonio B. Baca, Mateo Lucero, Juan G. Garcia, Alberto Chavez, all of Cedarvale, N. M.

Jaffa Miller,
July 11-Aug. 8 Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N.M.
July 2, 1924

Notice is hereby given that Minnie G. Ayers of Carrizozo, N. M., who on August 2, 1920, made S. R. H. E. Add. No. 040134, for SE¼ Sec. 11 and SW¼ Sec. 12, Township 9-S, Range 9-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, at Carrizozo, N. M., on the 8th day of August, 1924.

Claimant names as witnesses:

D. L. Byron, Anna Adams, Claude Branum, these of Carrizozo, N. M., O. W. Hedges, of Nogal, N. M.

Jaffa Miller, Register.
July 11-Aug. 8

NOTICE

The undersigned authority certifies that it canvassed the returns of a special school district election held on the 30th day of June, 1924, in School District No. 7, County of Lincoln, New Mexico, and finds the result of said election to be as follows:

Ballots legally cast for the issuance of school bonds in the total sum of $6,000, for the purpose of installing a heating plant, and also of installing sanitary drinking fountains and toilets as are required by law were twenty two(22) Ballots legally cast against last specified proposition were four (4).

Dated this eighth day of July, 1924.

Board of Trustees of the
Village of Carrizozo, N.M.
(Seal) D. A. Saunders,
Mayor

Attest:
W. W. Stadtman,
Clerk

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
July 2, 1924

Notice is hereby given that William J. Ayers, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on Aug. 2, 1920, made S. R. H. E. Add., No. 038765, for N½ NE¼ and NW¼ and N½ SW¼, Section 1, Township 9-S, Range 9-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, at Carrizozo, N. M., on August 7, 1924.

Claimant names as witnesses: D. L. Byron, Anna Adams, Claude Branum, all of Carrizozo, N. M., O. W. Hedges of Nogal, N.M.

Jaffa Miller,
July 11 Aug. 8 Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.
July 9, 1924.

Notice is hereby given that John P. Wooten, of Carrizozo, N. M., who on Aug. 27, 1919 and July 6, 1920, made SR HE Original and Add. Nos. 043433 and 047732, for N½ Sec. 17 Tp. 5-S Range 10-E. N. M. P. Meridian Original Section and W½ Sec. 20, Tp. 5-S Range 10-E. N. M. P. Meridian Add. Entry has filed notice of intention to make 3-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before R. M. Treat, County Clerk, at Carrizozo, N. M., on the 26th day of August, 1924. Claimant names as witnesses: Tom Stewart and W. A. Lee of Bogle, N. M., John Burch and Ed Lee of Carrizozo, N. M.

Jaffa Miller,
July 11 Aug. 15 Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.
July 16, 1924

Notice is hereby given that Mattie N. Hudson, Bledsoe of Corona, New Mex. who, on April 29, 1920, made Original Stockraising Homestead Entry, No. 047171, for All of Sec. 24, Township 1-N, Range 15-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 August 25 1924.

Claimant names as witnesses: Robert Hudson, Jim Davis, Briscoe Hudson, James R. Hudson, all these of Corona, New Mexico.

Jaffa Miller,
July 11 Aug. 15 Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, N. M.
June 16, 1924

Notice is hereby given that William B. Hodge of Corona, New Mex., who, on Dec. 20, 1919, made Orig. Homestead Entry No. 046411, for NW¼, NW¼NE¼, NW¼ SW¼, Sec. 28, E½ NE¼ Sec. 29, and who on Sept. 12, 1920, made Add. S. R. H.E. No. 046412 for SW¼SE¼, N½ SE¼, SW¼NE¼, Sec. 29; NW¼NW¼, Sec. 29 N½ NE¼ and NE¼NW¼ Sec. 30. Tp. 1-S. R. 14-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. F. Davidson, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, New Mex., on July 29, 1924.

Claimant names as witnesses: Harvey Armstrong, Roy Owen, Benjamin C. Ellis, Frank Hodge, all of Corona, N. M.

June 20-July 18 Jaffa Miller, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, N. M.
June 24, 1924

Notice is hereby given that Emelia Carabajal of Jicarilla, N. M., who, on August 2, 1920, made S. R. H. E. Orig., No. 045129, for all of Section 21 Town-5-S, Range 13-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, Clerk of Probate Court, at Carrizozo, N. M., on the 6th day of August, 1924. Claimant names as witnesses: Tomas Maes of Tecolote, N. M., Delores Lucras of Rabenton, N. M., Jose Montoya of Jicarilla, N. M., Juan Aragon of Pinos Wells, N. M.

Jaffa Miller, Register.
June 27-July 25

NOTICE OF SUIT

State of New Mexico,)
County of Lincoln.)

Essie Cummings,
Plaintiff,
Vs No. 3161
Voilant Melvin Cummings,
Defendant.

In the District Court for Lincoln County, State of New Mexico.

The said defendant, Voilant Melvin Cummings, is hereby notified that a complaint has been filed against him in the District Court for the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, aforesaid, that being the Court in which said case is pending, by said plaintiff, Essie Cummings; the general object of said action being to obtain a decree of absolute divorce on the grounds of desertion and failure on the part of defendant to furnish the means of support of plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint filed in this suit. And unless you the said defendant enter your appearance in said suit and plead in same on or before the 12th day of August, A. D. 1924, judgment will be rendered against you in said suit by default.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and Seal of said Court at Carrizozo, New Mexico, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1924.

R. M. Treat,
(Seal) Clerk.

Name and address of plaintiff's attorney: G. B. Barber, Carrizozo, New Mexico.

June 27-July 18

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.
July 8, 1924

Notice is hereby given that William W. Taylor of Corona, New Mex., who, on Nov. 27, 1920, made Original Homestead Entry, No. 048434, for NE¼NE¼ Sec. 21. N½N½, SE¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼ Sec, 22. T. 1-S. R. 14-E. N.M.P.M. and who on Feb. 8, 1922, made Add. Sft. HE. No, 049950, for N½N½, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, N½SE¼ Sec. 5, Township 3-S, Range 14-E, N. M P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. F. Davidson, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, New Mex., on August 19, 1924.

Claimant names as witnesses: James T. Davidson, William M. Hayes, Roy Owen, Dave P. Barry, all of Corona, New Mexico.

Jaffa Miller,
July 11-Aug. 8 Register

LECTURES BY WIRE

When a professor in an Iowa college was quarantined recently with smallpox, some fifty miles away from his classes, his students did not receive the holiday that they had been expecting. The professor, with the aid of the long distance telephone, held classes daily so that his students were able to continue the course without any interruption.

Dallas, Texas, has more telephones than any city of its size in the United States.

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

(J. H. Girma, Pastor)

First mass, 8 a. m., preaching in English.
Second mass, 9 a. m., preaching in Spanish.
Devotions at 7:30 p. m.

Liberty Garage

(Brubaker & Rohde, Proprietors)

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Gasoline, Oils And
Automobile
Accessories

Agents For
Buick, Cadillac And
Chevrolet Cars

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done. Best of Service Guaranteed

CAPITAN, NEW MEX.

B. Y. P. U. Program for Next Sunday

Song—Prayer—Song
Leader, Mary C. Chandler
Topic—'Why is Unbelief a Sin?'
Introduction - Leader
"Old Testament Stories" and "At Kadish, the Borderland of Canaan." Elizabeth Green
"Lessons We May Learn" - Josephine Lalone
"The Siege of Samaria" - Mrs. Kelley
"The Lepers Tell the King" - Margarite Lalone
"The Tragedy of Unbelief" Johnny Green
"The Climax of God and His Slanderers," - Fred Lalone
'The Sin Against the Holy Spirit' Mrs. Myers
Conclusion - Leader
Song— B. Y. P. U. Benediction.

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

THE HOLTON

Every Instrument Tested by Arthur H. Rackett, former Sousa and Pryor soloist.

LEWIS BURKE
Representative
CARRIZOZO :-: N M.

BULLETIN

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VERA COLE, Secretary

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Office Rooms in the Lewis Building, next to Rolland's Drug Store
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CARRIZOZO - NEW MEX.

GEORGE SPENCE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office at Private Residence
Carrizozo - New Mex.

A. H. HUDSPETH
Attorney-at-Law
Exchange Bank Building
Carrizozo - New Mexico

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. Jessie Farris, N. G.,
Mrs. Zoe Glassmire, Sec'y.
Carrizozo - New Mexico

CARRIZOZO LODGE No. 41
Carrizozo, New Mexico.
A. F. & A. M.
For 1924
Jan. 19, Feb. 16, Mar. 15, Apr. 19, May 17, June 14, July 12, Aug. 9, Sept. 13, Oct. 14, Nov. 10, 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"
In an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh.
Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous surfaces of the System, thus reducing the inflammation and assisting Nature in restoring normal conditions.
All Druggists. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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Lafayette National Park

Only One in the East, Given to Nation by Property-Owners

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

LAFAYETTE NATIONAL PARK, on Mount Desert Island, Maine, is unique among the nineteen parks of the national park system in these respects:

It is the only scenic national park east of the Mississippi.

It exhibits eastern landscape, forest and flowers.

It combines mountain, forest, lake, sea and estuary.

Its historical associations, many and romantic, are with the French.

Its creation is an achievement and object lesson in conservation.

Its small size demonstrates that extensive area is not an essential factor in national park worth.

Much might be said about these several items. These facts may be briefly set forth. There is one other national park east of the Mississippi—but it is medicinal rather than scenic. This is Hot Springs National park in Arkansas, the oldest of the system. It was set apart by congress in 1832—forty years before the national park movement began with the creation of the Yellowstone—because of its curative hot springs. Until within two years its legal title was Hot Springs reservation.

Lafayette is the only national park in the East for the reason that congress to date has refused to purchase land for national parks and has created the various units of the system out of public lands in the West. All eastern lands are in private ownership except certain Appalachian forests recently purchased under the Weeks act for the protection of stream sources and the conservation of growing timber. Lafayette was given to the nation by the owners of the land.

Lafayette will always be a monument to the energy and persistence of George B. Dorr, of the second generation of island resorters, who has now taken the position of superintendent in order to carry on the work of adding lands to the park. The first recorded coming of summer visitors to Mount Desert Island was in 1855. By 1870 Bar Harbor was in full swing. In the Nineties it was probably the most famous summer resort in the United States. Then cottage life replaced hotel life and Bar Harbor became noted for its exclusiveness and for the number and magnificence of its summer homes. Nowadays the shore for miles is lined by summer places whose owners are nationally known.

It was in 1909 that Mr. Dorr took steps for the formation of a forestry association to conserve the wildest part of the island from commercial invasion. The next summer Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard called a meeting to form a corporation for the purpose of holding gifts of lands. This was the origin of the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations, which fifteen years later presented the park to the nation.

The movement grew slowly but steadily. Summer residents gave lands and money to buy lands from local owners. In 1913 Mr. Dorr went to Washington and broached to Secretary Lane of the Interior department the idea of giving the lands to the nation. Secretary Lane warmly approved. Mr. Dorr returned to the island to extend and consolidate the tract and to perfect the titles. It was 1916 before this work was completed. Then Mr. Dorr returned to Washington and was advised to offer the lands as a national monument under the Antiquities act of 1906, a precedent for acceptance having been established by the creation of the Muir Woods National monument in California, given by William Kent. The result was that a proclamation establishing the Sieur de Monts National monument was signed by President Wilson July 8, 1916. It was found that the monument measured up to national park dignity and worth and congress passed an act establishing the Lafayette National park in 1919. Originally Lafayette contained but eight square miles. Now it contains twenty-seven and is still growing by gifts. Ultimately its boundaries may include half of the island, which contains one hundred five square miles.

Lafayette National park is therefore an object lesson of what can be done by public-spirited citizens who have the will to preserve scenes of natural beauty.

The national park system is far from complete. It should be a comprehensive exhibit of American natural scenery. Obviously it should contain, for one thing, a Great Lakes area. A great swamp—like the Everglades or Okefinokee—should be included. But until congress broadens its policy to acquire national park areas by purchase there will be no more national parks east of the Mississippi unless public-spirited citizens emulate the labors of men like Mr. Dorr and President Eliot.

This writer has often wondered why some rich American does not furnish the money to buy a great tract of land in the East to be presented to the federal government for a national park. It would be something new in benefactions. The way has been made easy by the act of June 5, 1920, which authorizes the secretary of the interior in his administration of the national park service "to accept patented lands, rights of way over patented lands or other lands, buildings, or other property within the various national parks and monuments, and moneys which may be donated for the purposes of the national park and monument system." Congress will not buy land for national parks, but it will take anything that anybody offers—provided always that the gift is worth while according to accepted standards.

Donations, as suggested by this act, are becoming numerous. Archer M. Huntington, for example, gave the Aztec Ruin in New Mexico to the government and it was established as the Aztec Ruin National monument, in 1923. The Estes Park Woman's club gave to the government the lot on which has been erected the new administration building of Rocky Mountain National park. The latest gift of Director Stephen T. Mather of the national park service is a tract of 400 acres in Kern canyon, which he has purchased and will turn over upon the creation of the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National park.

Lafayette National park, though small, measures up to the requirement of national importance. Mount Desert Island is the most celebrated beauty spot on a coast famous for its beauty. It is the largest of a group of many islands. Generally round in shape, it is cut into nearly east and west halves by Somes sound, the only glacial fiord south of Newfoundland. It is indented on all shores by bays and inlets of many sizes and shapes. Its ocean front is picturesquely rocky. East and west across the island for twelve miles stretches a range of twenty or more mountains. North, west and south of these lie rolling hills, forested levels, meadows and lakes. Bar Harbor on Frenchman's bay, Seal Harbor on the south shore and Northeast and Southwest Harbors on either side of the entrance of Somes sound are the principal resort centers. The national park consists of all but one of the mountains, also their enclosed lakes and certain low lands and outlying properties, including an area of ocean shore.

The mountains of Lafayette are the only ones fronting the Atlantic coast of the United States. They are very old—they were old before the Rockies, Sierras and other mountains of the Scenic West came up from the waters. They are the remnants of what was once a great granite range stretching southward through Maine to a point at sea now deeply submerged. All this edge of the continent has subsided and has thus let in the sea to the valleys and gorges cut in previous ages by glacial and stream erosion. At the mouth of the Penobscot and for many miles to the east the sinking of the shore has deeply indented the coast line with a series of bays, which enclose many islands. The largest and finest of these islands is Mount Desert.

Champlain gave this island its name a long while ago. Henry IV of France had sent the Sieur de Monts to develop the Province of Arcadia. This Huguenot soldier and gentleman founded a colony which he called Port Royal. He then sent Champlain, his pilot, to explore the coast to the south. September 5, 1604, Champlain arrived at the island and wrote in his log:

> It is very high and notched in places so that there is the appearance to one at sea of seven or eight mountains extending along near each other. The summit of them is destitute of trees, as there are only rocks upon them.

So Champlain named it "Isle des Monts Deserts." These "Lonely Mountains" have largely been renamed since the creation of the park. Here are new names and old names:

Champlain, Newport mountain; Cadillac, Green mountain; Penobscot, Jordan mountain; Parkman, Little Brown's mountain; Norumbega, Brown mountain; Acadia, Robinson mountain; St. Sauveur, Dog mountain; Mansell, East Peak, Western mountain; Bernard, West Peak, Western mountain.

Champlain, 1,060 feet high, is appropriately named. Cadillac (1,532) is named for Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, who served in Acadia and afterward became successively the founder of Detroit and governor of Louisiana. He was once the owner of the island, under grant from Louis XIV, grandson of Henry IV. Penobscot is the name of the Indian tribe which occupied this region and Norumbega perpetuates the Indian name for the land. Parkman is named for the famous historian. Acadia is self-explanatory. St. Sauveur is named after a mission established in 1613 on the island by the Jesuits. Sir Robert Mansell was once vice admiral of the British fleet and a member of the council for New England. Bernard is named for Sir Francis Bernard, "Captain General and Governor in Chief of our Province of Massachusett's Bay in America," to whom the Province of Massachusetts granted the island in 1762. And as the park was established just before the Armistice it was named Lafayette in commemoration of the ties of friendship that had so long existed between America and France.

Lafayette contains a wonderful variety of scenery. Four mountain-girdled and forest-bordered lakes—Jordan pond, Bubble pond and Eagle and Echo lakes—in their surroundings have no suggestion of the sea. They might be in the Adirondacks. Yet one may fish in this mountain wilderness for brook trout and within the hour for haddock in the sea.

Somes sound, which divides Lafayette, is entered through a deep channel called the Narrows. Once a glacial channel, it stretches northward seven miles. Norumbega and Parkman mountains slope back on the east and St. Sauveur and Acadia mountains rise abruptly on the west. Low elevations enclose the broad northern end. The sound is of great beauty, whether seen from the water or from any point on the mountains.

Lafayette's forest is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. While conifers predominate, an exceptional beauty is imparted by a varied exhibit of deciduous trees. "The beauty of the woodlands is beyond description," writes Robert Sterling Yard, executive secretary of the National Parks association. "While red spruce occurs in large stands, much of the forest is made up of many kinds of trees, deciduous and conifer, in picturesque association. Everywhere, spruce and birch, pine and oak, maple, ash, beech, hemlock, cedar, and all the rest group together in delightful unexpectedness.

"Because of the long period of this country's human occupation, much of the forest is of recent growth, but in places there are fine examples of the uncut forest of the prehistoric Indian. There are few places in our east where any primitive forest remains, and all of these should be guarded with jealous care.

"But we shall give a poor idea of the Lafayette forest if we fail to proclaim the beauty of its floor. Within the denser stands of spruce nothing lesser grows for lack of light; the traveler walks on springy rugs of brown needles.

"The undergrowth is similarly brilliant. Black alder with its bright autumnal berries, viburnums in four splendid species, hazel nut, witch hazel, the red-berried and purple-berried elders, the shad bush, earliest in the spring to bloom, sweet fern and bayberry, and a score of others choose each its own special habitat and favorite company. The northern dogwood abounds. Fireweed paints broadly the fire-made barrens.

"Lafayette's entire surface is a garden of beauty."

Lafayette had 64,000 visitors last summer. Congress appropriated $20,000 for its maintenance and improvement and Secretary Work is consulting with those most interested as to plans of development. There is to be an automobile road to the summit of Cadillac mountain and on to Bubble and Jordan ponds.

Einkorn, Spelt and Emmer Crops

Of Interest to Field Workers Who Seek Information as to Adaptation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Conclusions drawn from experiments with emmer, spelt, and einkorn, three distinct kinds of crops related to wheat, are presented in a new bulletin just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Department Bulletin 1107 should be of interest to farmers and more especially to field crop workers who want information as to the adaptation of these crops to the conditions in various sections of the United States. The bulletin seeks also to prevent, so far as possible, the exploitation of these rather minor crops in sections where they are not adapted.

Emmer Not Hardy.

Winter emmer, say the investigators, is not hardy enough to be grown on the great plains north of Kansas, and even in Kansas it may be winterkilled. It is less productive than winter wheat. Because of its low yields it should not be grown in any part of the United States or Canada.

Spring emmer should not be grown except possibly to some extent in North Dakota, eastern South Dakota, and southern Minnesota for the purpose of increasing crop diversification. In all sections of these states it is outyielded, on the average, by the leading varieties of barley or oats, or both, although in some years at some experiment stations it will outyield these crops. Even under conditions where rust and drought are common, emmer does not compare favorably with barley and oats.

Spelt Is Productive.

Winter spelt is more productive than barley and oats in a limited portion of Maryland and Virginia where experiments have been conducted, and apparently also in Utah. The limits of its adaptation have not been determined, but it is probable that it will be found to give best results in comparison with other small-grain feed crops in the area between the spring and winter oats and barley areas. It does not produce as high net yields of threshed kernels as does winter wheat, even in those districts where it appears promising.

Many Realize Rotation of Crops Is Important

Most farmers nowadays realize the value of rotating crops according to some systematic scheme that may best suit the purpose of the farmer, yet on very many farms corn is grown year after year on the same land. The Ohio experiment station has been conducting rotation experiments and growing crops on the same land continuously for the last 30 years and the results they have obtained are, therefore, quite reliable. On one field, where corn has been grown continuously without manure for 17 years, the average yield has been 23.1 bushels per acre. On an adjoining field corn has been rotated with oats for 17 years. On this field eight crops of corn and nine crops of oats have grown during that period. Corn has averaged 41.7 bushels per acre and oats 39.8 bushels. This field also was not fertilized. This two-year rotation of corn and oats teaches a most valuable lesson, for the field has almost produced as many bushels of corn as the field that was in corn every year, and at the same time has produced an average of nearly 40 bushels of oats per acre during the years that this crop was grown.

Turnips and Rutabagas Are Valuable for Feed

Both turnips and rutabagas can be grown for summer, autumn and winter crops, and are valuable throughout the season as food for all kinds of live stock. The housewife is learning to appreciate both the turnip and rutabaga more each year.

While we need more or less sweets in our daily supply of food, we are being cautioned against the use of sugar, and it is natural to be looking about for other sources of sweets.

The rutabaga is a sweet turnip. Those fine yellow and white varieties used as food contain a certain percentage of sugar, and their use as food will supply a need of the body and assist greatly in the reduction of the cost of living.

It will pay to grow both turnips and rutabagas. They will do well on most any soil, but prefer a rich, sandy loam.

Favor Nitrate of Soda to Fertilize Corn Crop

The yield of corn is determined very largely by the amount of ammonia used in the fertilizer, according to Prof. C. F. Blackwell, agronomist at Clemson college, who thinks that nitrate of soda pays much better on corn than other forms of fertilizers, and that 150 to 200 pounds of soda per acre is not too much to apply to the average land.

Side dressing of soda should be applied to corn when the plants are three to four feet high. Much of the nitrogen is wasted when farmers wait until the corn begins to silk and tassel before applying soda. Much better results are secured when the soda is applied at the proper time. The rate of application of soda will have much to do with the crop secured.

Cleanliness Is Big Factor With Chicks

Many Ailments of Youngsters Can Be Prevented.

"The biggest factor in growing good pullets is cleanliness," says W. H. Allen, specialist in poultry husbandry at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick. "Such troubles as intestinal worms, coccidiosis, and paralysis are some of the troubles in pullet raising which can be prevented by cleanliness. At the time of hatching the chick is free from all diseases except bacillary white diarrhoea, and is free from this disease as well, unless the breeding stock is infected. Deaths alone are not caused by disease; digestive organs of surviving chicks may be injured, thus resulting in inefficient food assimilation.

"Cleanliness starts with the coop. This should be thoroughly cleaned each week, the litter and droppings removed and new litter put in. The ground is the next source of trouble to be watched. The soil next to the house should be turned under from time to time, and especially during wet weather. The house should be wired so that the chicks cannot get under it, as this ground will get moldy and become infected with disease. All poultry manure on the farm should be kept dry during the summer months and the manure shed should be screened to prevent flies from breeding in it. Flies are the source of much of the tapeworm troubles. Just because one flock is laying 50 per cent during November, is no reason why all will. Whether a flock lays well next winter or not depends upon how well they have been grown.

"Last, all old birds should be quarantined from the young stock. Old stock often carry disease, though they may not show it; hence, they are a menace to the growing stock."

Imported Parasites to Control Alfalfa Weevil

Destructiveness of the alfalfa weevil in the West has led entomologists to give attention for some years to the possibility of using parasites to assist in controlling this pest and to search in Europe, where the alfalfa weevil is native, for suitable species. Of the 12 species which have been brought from Europe into the United States five have shown promise of practical usefulness in Utah. One in particular, Bathyplectes curculionis, has become well established, so that it actually swarms in infested fields in this state and, in some instances, destroys over 60 per cent of the weevil larvae. Several promising species of parasites which might aid in controlling other stages of the weevil have thus far failed to become established.

A new department circular, No. 301, entitled "Introduction of Parasites of the Alfalfa Weevil Into the United States," by Thomas R. Chamberlin, entomologist, gives a brief account of the more important imported parasites and discusses the effectiveness of Bathyplectes curculionis. It may be obtained, while the supply lasts, by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Weeds Harm Soy Beans

One thing the successful soy bean grower learns is that they must be given the right care at the right time. Nothing is so disastrous to them as a crop of weeds growing with them. It is more profitable to grow five acres right than twenty acres full of weeds. Weeds reduce the yield and quality of the beans severely, make cutting very difficult and at threshing time there is a mass of stuff to handle.

Farm Hints

Owning a farm home makes for ambition, industry and thrift.

* * *

Buy or prepare bluestone paste for treating watermelon stems.

* * *

Plan to get some resistant crop into the rotation on soil infested with root knot.

* * *

All varieties of soy beans are soil-builders and are worth the labor and expense of planting for that purpose alone.

* * *

Time invested in helping to build up a better community will pay big dividends in happier and more prosperous people.

* * *

All farmers should not go into the raising of hogs in large numbers, but every farmer can have some hogs and make swine raising fit into his other farm operations.

* * *

Farmers who grew soy beans last year and saved the seed have made from $20 to $100 per acre from the sale of seed, and the crop can be grown after grain.

* * *

Any common tin can filled half full of axle grease in which is placed an old, worn-out paint brush, will be found very handy on the farm for greasing plow shares and cultivator shovels.

* * *

Legumes mean more and better live stock, a more productive soil, better quality and better yields of grain, less expense and larger profits; in brief, more prosperity for the farmers, the business men and the community.

NEWS TO DATE IN PARAGRAPHS

CAUGHT FROM THE NETWORK OF WIRES ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

DURING THE PAST WEEK

RECORD OF IMPORTANT EVENTS CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

WESTERN

John Shauer, 72, thought to be the last survivor of General George Custer's famous unit, the Seventh regiment, which figured heriocally in "Custer's last stand," died at Seattle.

C. H. and Scott K. Cassill, former bankers of Cvanno, entered the Montana state prison to begin serving sentences imposed almost three years ago in connection with the failure of the State Bank of Cvanno.

Indictments against nineteen physicians involving allegations that they operated diploma mills or were beneficiaries of such operations, were voted by the San Francisco grand jury. Among them was Dr. Robert Adcox, now under sentence for bribery in Missouri.

Damage estimated at $175,000 was done at Culver City, Calif., by fire which destroyed the largest of several stages owned by the Hal Roach Studios, Inc. The blaze, according to studio officials, was started by a smoke pot which had been used during the afternoon in filming a scene.

A crew of fifty men was sent to Noxon to fight a serious forest fire on the Montana-Idaho line in the Cabinet forest. Thirty-five men were fighting the blaze and reinforcements were sent in an effort to check the fire, which is said to be burning valuable timber and advancing rapidly.

Arthur Popham, who with Charles Michel escaped from the convict road camp near Deer Lodge, was recaptured at a ranch near Hamilton. He was asleep when the officers arrived. He refused to tell in what direction his companion had gone. Popham was sent up from Havalli county last year on a forgery charge.

Chocolate tablets containing ten milligrams of iodine each are to be given Utah school children every week as a means of counteracting goitre, according to announcement by state health officials. A recent survey showed approximately 41 per cent of the school boys and school girls to be afflicted. A deficiency of iodine in the drinking water consumed by the children is the reason for the great number of goitre cases, according to Dr. I. Wallace, state epidemiologist.

A special report to the Butte Miner from Ennis, Mont., stated that Mrs. Julia Wehrsbaum, aged 74 years, residing at 1000 Utah avenue, Butte, and Paul Jutzi of Evansville, Ind., were drowned in Meadow lake, near there, a few days ago. Charles Reiner, son-in-law of Mrs. Wehrsbaum, and brother-in-law of Jutzi, and two other men were rescued through the bravery of Elwood Wilson, Butte druggist, who, alone of a score of spectators, ventured out on the stormy waters to save the occupants of three rowboats that had capsized a half mile from shore. A sudden windstorm, swooping down upon the Montana Power Company's artificial lake, near Ennis, caused the tragedy.

WASHINGTON

Vast tracts of land suitable for the establishment of rubber plantations have been found in the Philippine islands by a party of investigators sent to the Orient by the department of commerce at Washington, according to Mark Baldwin of the United States department of agriculture, who has just returned with the expedition, which he acompanied as soil expert. These lands are on the island of Mindanao and adjacent smaller islands. Mindanao has an area equal to that of Indiana. "Nearly 80 per cent of the rubber produced in the world is consumed in the United States, and, so far as is known, practically all is grown within fifteen degrees latitude of the equator," says a bulletin of the department of agriculture telling of the expedition's work. "The possession of the territory within the climatic range of possible rubber production offers an opportunity for United States capital to engage in one of the most important industries in territory within the restrictions of our own government."

President Coolidge called upon the administrative heads of the government tonight to measure up to the "full test of our national character" by giving efficient administration so that further reduction in taxes for all of the people may be accomplished.

Proposed new schedules revising the rates on lumber and other forest products from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to interior destinations in trunk line territory, resulting both in increases and reductions, were ordered suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission from July 17 to Nov. 14.

FOREIGN

Two hundred and fifty persons were killed and 200 injured during the insurrection which broke out at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The national assembly of the Republic of Santo Domingo proclaimed the election of Gen. Horacio Vasquez as president of the republic, and Federico Velasquez as vice president.

News of a "cruel and sangunary battle raging in Morocco," is contained in an official statement. The Spanish casualties exceed 400. The seriousness of the situation is becoming more evident.

Heat so intense that it has been described as "a wave of fire" has been sweeping the widespread vineyard districts near Algiers during the last few days and has been badly burning the heavy wineg rape crop. The thermometer registered as high as 149 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Philippines government now has a total of twenty-eight radio stations in the archipelago, reaching from Basco, Batanes islands, on the north, to Jolo on the south. In a number of instances the government has abandoned cable lines connecting various islands on account of the expense of maintenance, and has substituted radio stations.

Signor Giordana, editor of the Tribuna, Rome, fought a duel with the Sardinian professor, Francesco Marras, whom he wounded. Professor Marras had challenged the editor because of an anonymous article published by the Tribuna which ridiculed the conferment of a decoration upon an unmentioned person. The professor declared he was the one the article ridiculed.

With a view toward curtailing the importation of luxuries, encouraging thrift and balancing foreign trade, the government of Japan introduced in the diet a bill providing for an ad valorem duty of 100 per cent on 250 articles listed as luxuries. Among the articles are cameras, films, phonographs and records, precious stones, liquors, wool, woolen textiles, gold, platinum, watches, other jewelry and leather goods. The effect of the proposed heavy duty on American trade with Japan would be comparatively slight, inasmuch as Japan purchases from the United States principally staple articles, such as cotton, machinery and iron, it was pointed out.

Among the numerous plans for reestablishing superpower systems outlined before the world power conference was the announcement by Prof. Duido Semenza that Italy intends to send electric power into Sicily by means of a four-mile long span across the Straits of Messina. Professor Semenza explained the sea currents in the strait are so strong that submarine cables are impracticable, while earthquakes make tunneling useless. The overhead span, he said, was the only practical method of delivering the power. W. S. Murray of New York told the conference that the superpower system is gradually taking shape in the northeastern section of the United States.

GENERAL

Thomas P. Henry of Detroit was reelected president of the American Automobile Association at the annual convention. Kansas City and San Francisco are being considered for the next annual convention.

A profit of more than 10 per cent was realized by the government in the first trip eastward from San Francisco of the air mail service planes, Postmaster James Power of San Francisco reported to Second Assistant Postmaster General Paul Henderson, in charge of the air mail service. An attache at Mr. Henderson's office here stated that the report showed $2,303.48 paid in revenue for the more than 8,000 pieces of mail carried on the initial trip east.

"In more than 100 disaster-stricken communities in which I have worked throughout the United States, I have never seen a more complete devastation made by a tornado than here in Lorain," Henry M. Baker, Red Cross national director of disaster relief, stated. "It will be impossible to send in too much money for the relief of this stricken city," he continued. Red Cross officials have started to make reimbursements to Lorain's homeless. Approximately $315,000 is in hand for that purpose and purchase of material and employment of labor to repair damaged buildings will begin at once. Replies to a nation-wide appeal sent to 1,400 cities by Mayor George Hoffman are being received, practically all of which promise co-operation in the mayor's appeal for assistance.

Fire at the shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway at Shawnee, Okla., caused damage estimated at $600,000.

The Pennsylvania State Supreme Court unanimously declared unconstitutional a proposed $35,000,000 soldier bonus amendment to the state constitution.

Charles N. Filcoxen, 68, former president of the Chicago, Lake & Southbend Railway Company between Southbend and Chicago, killed his wife, 70 years old, with an ax, a razor and a potato masher, and then hanged himself at their home at Long Beach.

George C. Jewett, general manager of the American Wheat Growers' association since its organization in 1920, tendered his resignation to the board of directors at Minneapolis effective as of July 1, inst. He has accepted a position with the federal land bank of Spokane.

Latest Market Quotations

FURNISHED BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Distributed from Kansas City, Mo.

Fruits and Vegetables

North Carolina Irish Cobbler potatoes declined in most markets closing at $3 to $4 per barrel. East Shore Virginia stock 25c to 50c lower at $3.50 to $4.25 in leading cities; 50c to 90c lower at shipping point at $3 to $3.15. Mississippi tomatoes continued firm to stronger at $1.15 to $1.75 per four basket carrier in city markets. Georgia peaches, Carmans, medium to large sizes slightly stronger at $3.50 to $4.25 per six basket carrier in a few markets; best $1.50 f. o. b. Hileys $4 to $4.50 in New York and Philadelphia. North Carolina greenbores $3.25 to $4. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons 24 to 30 pound average, generally weaker at $310 to $525 bulk per car in leading markets; $80 to $200 f. o. b. Valdo sta. Ga. California cantaloupes, salmon tints, standards 45's $1 higher in New York at $3.50 to $4; weaker at $2.25 to $2.50 in midwestern markets; $1 to $1.15 f. o. b.

Hay

No. 1 timothy: Boston $32, New York $30, Pittsburgh $25.50, Cincinnati $23, St. Louis $25.50, Memphis $27, Chicago $26.50, Atlanta $23. No. 1 alfalfa: Kansas City $18.50, Memphis $25; Omaha $18.50. No. 1 prairie: Kansas City $12, Omaha $13.50, St. Louis $17.50, Chicago $17.

Feed

Somewhat easier tendency in millfeed market. Flour mills operating actively causing some pressure. Spot offerings both in southwestern and northwestern markets more plentiful. Oil meal quiet and prices unchanged to slightly lower. Cotton crop report tended to freer offerings of cottonseed meal and cake by mills. Corn feeds in fairly good demand, prices firm in sympathy with corn.

Live Stock and Meats

Chicago hog prices ranged from 5c to 15c higher closing at $7.30 for the top and $6.60 to $7.15 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers 25c to 50c higher at $7.75 to $10.75; butcher cows and heifers 25c to 50c up at $3.65 to $9.85; feeder steers 25c lower at $5 to $9; veal calves $1 to $1.25 higher at $8.75 to $10.75; fat lambs $1.25 up at $13.75 to $15.25; feeding lambs steady at $10.25 to $13; yearlings $1 higher at $9.75 to $12.75 and fat ewes 25c higher at $2.75 to $6.25.

In eastern wholesale fresh meat markets beef was 50c higher; veal 50c lower to $1 higher; lamb $3 to $4 up; mutton $2 higher with pork loins $1 to $3 higher. Prices good grade meats: Beef $13 to $16.50; veal $13 to $16; lamb $23 to $28; mutton $11 to $16; light pork loins $11 to $19; heavy loins $11 to $15.

Cotton

Average price of middling spot cotton in ten designated spot markets declined 140 points during the week, closing at 28.25c per lb.

New York July future contracts declined 75 points, closing at 28.72c.

Dairy Products

Butter markets featured by quiet trading and a nervous unsettled feeling throughout the week, although the tone at the close was firm. Production very heavy and an active into storage movement continued.

Closing wholesale prices on 92 score butter: New York 41½c; Philadelphia 42c; Chicago 39c; Boston 41½c.

Cheese markets firm under fairly active trading. Storage situation holds center of attention. Production running heavy and bids fair to exceed previous records. Wholesale prices at Wisconsin primary markets: Flats 18¾c; Single Daisies 19c; Twins 18½c; Double Daisies 18¾c; Longhorns 18¾c; Square Prints 19c.

Grain

Grain market lower. Wheat and corn futures lose large part of week's gains. Wheat finished fractionally higher; corn almost two cents higher. Oats in sharp decline closing 2¾c below last week. Cash grain market less active.

No. 1 dark northern spring: Minneapolis $1.27⅞ to $1.51⅛. No. 2 hard winter wheat: Chicago $1.16⅝ to $1.22; St. Louis $1.13, Kansas City $1.07 to $1.24. No. 2 red winter wheat: Chicago $1.17⅞, St. Louis $1.18 to $1.20½, Kansas City $1.13. No. 3 yellow corn: Chicago 88c to $1; Minneapolis 93¾c. No. 3 yellow corn: St. Louis $1 to $1.01. Kansas City 98½c to 99c. No. 3 white corn: St. Louis $1.04, Kansas City 96c to 97c. No. 3 white oats: Chicago 53c to 56⅝c, Minneapolis 50⅛c to 50⅝c. St. Louis 56c to 56½c, Kansas City 55c to 56c.

DENVER MARKETS

Cattle

One load of good 1,250-pound steers scored $9. A lighter load reached $8.60 and two carloads made $8.50. A few other loads went at $8.40 and five cars ranged from $8.15 to $8.25. One very plain but fat 1,205-pound average load sold down to $7.60. Small bunches of common to good steers sold at $7 to $8.35. One load of mixed yearlings sold down to $7.75, but two good loads made $8.25 and a load each made $8.40 and $8.50.

Two loads of heifers in one bunch sold at $8.25, the same price being paid for another short load. Two loads of heifers, mixed with a few young cows, scored $8. Other heifers went downward from $7.50, very common ones going in small bunches at $4.50 to $5. Several loads of grass cows of fairly good quality sold at $5.50, while fed lots were most numerous around $6, although some scored $6.10 in load lots. Plain and common kinds went mostly at $4 and $5. Canners and cutters were usually obtained at $2 to $3.25. Plain to best bologna bulls went at $3.50 to $4.25 and a few fat heavy beef kind made $4.50 in the absence of choice handyweight offerings. Best vealers sold at $8.50 to $9, the top price being to city butchers. Some calves under 100 pounds reached $6.50, but most culls sold below $4.00. Common stock calves went at $4.50. There were no stockers or feeders on sale of any consequence.

Hogs

Several loads of medium to good 190 to 240 averages found buyers at $6.45 to $6.65, the latter price being the practical top, although an extreme top of $6.70 was registered for a few strings in less than carlots. A load of mixed offerings carrying a number of pigs brought $6.35. Plainer arrivals went at $6.40 down to $6.25. Other classes showed no change with the bulk of packing sows going over the scales at $5.35. A few light lights averaging 150 pounds down cleared at $5.75. Fat pigs generally brought $5.50. Stock pigs of desirable quality reached $5 while plainer ones sold at $4.50 to $4.75.

Sheep

Sales were considered 25 cents lower. Two loads of good Idaho lambs found a market at $13 and two other loads cleared at $12.75. A load of feeder lambs went to the scales at $10.75, or steady with the close of trading. Most of the arrivals were reshipped to summer mountain ranges for feeding.

HAY AND GRAIN

Following are prices paid by Denver wholesale dealers to producers in carload lots:

Timothy, No. 1, ton	$26.00
Timothy, No. 2, ton	23.50
South Park, No. 1, ton	19.00
South Park, No. 2, ton	17.50

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By Mary Graham Bonner

COWBIRDS

"My friend and I," said Mr. Cowbird, "thought we would like to have a wedding feast."

He said this to Mrs. Cow as she sat in the meadow. Mrs. Cow stood up and said:

"Then if you would like to have a wedding feast why do you not have one?"

"Just dropping the hint, Mrs. Cow, just dropping the hint."

Mrs. Cow smiled a little. She did not smile much for she was a cow and a cow couldn't be expected to show great joy.

Nor could a cow be expected to laugh and joke and make merry as some others might do.

It was enough that she gave good milk and enjoyed the meadow.

"My friend and I," said Mr. Cowbird, "have just been wedded.

"We did not go to any fuss. I wore just what I have on—this simple suit of black with a black hat and collar and waistcoat.

"It is a handsome suit and shines most magnificently. But it is not gay. Simple and quiet and handsome.

"To be sure, there are greenish touches to my suit—my feathered jewels I call these touches for they gleam in the sunlight.

"My friend, Mrs. Cowbird, just wore a plain little suit of gray.

"'Don't fuss for me, my dear,' I told her. 'You are a charming cowbird as it is.'"

Mrs. Cowbird looked at her mate now. He was certainly handsome and it was good of him not to be ashamed of her. She had been quite delighted to have heard herself spoken of as Mrs. Cowbird.

It was the first time she had been called that.

"You know how we are, Mrs. Cow? We aren't great for extravagance.

"Why build a home nest, is what we say, when we can lay the egg somewhere else?

"Oh, yes, Mrs. Cowbird is of the same opinion. She has even picked out the very nest where she expects to lay an egg.

"She saw a warbler's nest which she thought would do all right.

"Some day when Mrs. Warbler isn't looking, or is out, she will lay the egg there.

"We don't care about a little home

"You Are a Charming Cowbird."

of our own. We don't bother to build a nest.

"Nor do we bother to bring up the young.

"Let them bring themselves up we say. We brought ourselves up.

"Of course maybe that is why we never improve. We never have a good example set for us.

"But, Mrs. Cow, we thought we'd begin the wedding feast soon."

Mrs. Cow did not seem to mind. And there arrived, quite suddenly it seemed, a number of other cowbirds.

They all began their feast.

It was not what any one in the world would have called a feast except the cowbirds.

But Mrs. Cow was pleased.

For the little insects which came upon Mrs. Cow's back were very annoying. They tickled her and it was hard to brush them off as her tail would not reach this far.

But the Cowbirds thought this was a feast. And they all enjoyed this meal.

Later they walked about the meadow, waiting until later on when they might feel hungry again. Then they would perch themselves upon the backs of Mrs. Cow and her sisters and would have another feast.

Bills Boost Boy Scouts

Electric light and power bills in Eveleth, Minn., are more than monthly statements. They are boosters for scouting, and recently effectively carried scouting's message to every home in the city, states a local report. When Eveleth citizens opened a recent month's bill, they found tucked away in the envelope a letter explaining the work of the movement, and the endorsement of 16 prominent citizens representing the church, school, business and professional worlds.

Not Much to Baby

Anita is proud of her baby brother. Recently father was away on a business trip. During the night the child heard a noise and, frightened, went to her mother's room.

Mother tried to calm her fears, and said, "Remember, we aren't all alone. We have little brother."

"Yes," Anita said, "but, mamma, there isn't much of him."

BAPTIST MINISTER GIVES TANLAC FULL CREDIT

No greater praise can be accorded a medicine than the voluntary testimony of a minister of the gospel. The preacher's high calling puts a grave responsibility on his every word, and he will not jeopardize his reputation by commending a thing without first assuring himself it is all right.

Tanlac has been endorsed by numbers of prominent ministers. They have put Tanlac to the test of personal service and their words carry conviction because they say what they know to be the truth.

One of the latest to speak out in behalf of Tanlac is Rev. B. E. Bell, a retired Baptist minister, 207 Elm St., San Antonio, Texas, who says:

"Before taking Tanlac I had suffered from stomach and nerve troubles for over 30 years and there were times when my condition was such that it required almost superhuman effort for me to prepare my sermons and go through with my Sunday services. Indeed, my work seemed like some great obstacle across my pathway—a burden too big to carry in my weak physical condition.

"But in six weeks' time Tanlac transformed my entire outlook, giving me what seemed like a new set of nerves and a brand-new digestive system. My appetite became ravenous, my nerves steady, my liver action regular and I could sleep sound for the first time in years. Whenever I have the slightest symptoms of trouble now I always resort to Tanlac. am taking some at present, and it never fails to smooth things out for me. I certainly have the best of reasons for feeling grateful to Tanlac."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 million bottles sold.

Tanlac Vegetable Pills for constipation; made and recommended by the manufacturers of Tanlac.

Did Away With Sound

Substitutes for the housing of transformers necessary to the extension of the Los Angeles street car system had recently to be built but there was great objection to their location in residential districts because of the noise usually connected with such places. So according to the Railway Journal, noiseless substations have been devised and constructed, five of them now being in operation. The soundproofing feature is used in the machine room only, which is so inclosed by sound deadening walls of brick and prepared materials that not enough noise to be noticeable as compared with ordinary street noises may be heard outside. One station had been in operation three days before persons living in the neighborhood knew that it had started.

Cuticura Comforts Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching, by hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. Also make use, now and then of that exquisitely scented dusting powder, Cuticura Talcum, one of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advertisement.

Their Occupation

A wild yelling caused a motorist in the Rumpus Ridge region to hasten around the next bend in the road. He beheld a pack of children, composed of parts of the Johnson, Giggery and Yawkey families, jumping up and down and beating their bosoms with their clenched fists, while they howled with great vigor.

"What's the matter?" asked the traveler. "Are you in trouble?"

"No!" they shouted in unison. "We're looking for it!"—Kansas City Star.

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription.

Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

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

"Caesar" Once Family Name

The name "Caesar" was the family name of the first five Roman emperors, originating in Sextus Julius Caesar, who was a praetor, 203 B. C. The family became extinct with Nero in 68 A. D., and the title "Caesar" became simply a title of dignity. Both Augustus Caesar, born September, 63 B. C., who died in August of the year 14 A. D., and Tiberius ruled during the life of Christ. Augustus was reigning at the time of the birth of Christ.

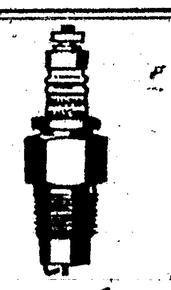
Shipping Fresh Figs

Last season the experiment was tried, with success, of shipping fresh figs in papier-mache containers instead of ice. The boxes were in layer form, indented so that each fig had its own little compartment. The fruit, which was shipped from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, came in such good condition by this method of packing that it may open up unlimited markets because of elimination of refrigeration costs.

It's better to accept some statements than to bother hunting up the truth.

Choose Friendships Well

As the shadow in the early morning is friendship with the wicked: it dwindles hour by hour. But friendship with the good increases, like the evening shadows, till the sun of life sets. —Herder.



for Fords 60¢

Champions have been standard equipment on Ford cars for 12 years. They are also equipment on Ford trucks and Fordson tractors. Champion X is sold by 90,000 dealers at 60 cents.

Champion Spark Plug Co. Toledo, Ohio

CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

Both Right and Wrong

Men too frequently believe they deserve all the good that comes to them, and very little of the bad. They may be as wrong regarding the one as the other. As a rule they are right only when by honest introspection they have consciousness of deserving.—Grit.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL-ANS

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

FOR OVER 200 YEARS

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

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

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

Ruler Believed in "Luck"

Frederick the Great of Prussia was governed in his military operations by astrologers and always waited until they had indicated the "lucky day" for a start.

Some novelists bank on a reading public being so fond of scandal that they make up a lot.

Children Cry for "Castoria"

A Harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups — No Narcotics!

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years to relieve babies and children of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep without opiates. The genuine bears signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

Mrs. E. N. Lemmon will leave about August 1, for the east to visit relatives in the good old state of Illinois. She will be accompanied by her little niece, Betty, who has been with her auntie since their arrival here about six months ago. Mrs. Lemmon is a prominent member of the White Shrine of that state and has been identified with much Masonic work in that order.

A. R. Thompson of Alvarado, Texas, father of Mrs. T. E. Kelley and Mrs. W. A. Clayton Mrs. Kelley's sister and daughter, Zilpha of Temple, Texas, who have been visiting the T. E Kelley family for the past three weeks, left yesterday for their homes.

Mrs. J. H. Fulmer and son, J. H. Jr., of Parsons, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Relly today.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McCammon and daughters left today by motor for the Ruidoso country where after visiting the different resorts in that region, they will go to Cloudcroft and from there to Hot Springs and the Elephant Butte Dam their trip will consume about two weeks.

The Methodist Sunday School is giving a picnic this afternoon in the Nogal canyon.

Attorney Geo. Spence now has his office at his residence one block west of the Carrizozo School, where he will be glad to meet those who wish to interview him.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lemon and son, Maurice, have returned home, Mrs. Lemon and Maurice from Douglas, Arizona, where they visited Mrs. Lemon's mother and Mr. Lemon from Duran where he assisted in the railroad office during the canteloupe rush. They will remain at home until the middle of August at which time they will take a trip to Kansas by motor to pay a visit to Mr. Lemon's mother.

San Patricio Locals

By Clement Hightower:

One arrival; two depart. The stork and the dread reaper crossed each other's path during the past week. A son and heir was the strok's reward at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mauldin at 8 o'clock a. m., Friday, July 12. Mother and son are doing nicely and daddy is recovering his normal condition in view of the fact that the other two are girls, 14 and 16 years old respetively.

Don Rafael Sanchez, for many years an influential citizen of the county, living for more than forty years on the Rio Ruidoso, died last Friday morning at 2 o'clock at his home adjacent to the little Catholic chapel here. He was of the old school of native New Mexicans of Spanish ancestry. He never changed but remained the same courteous old gentleman of the pre-railway period, quite patriarchal in appearance and mode of living, wearing long hair and beard and exacting obeisance and submission to his will, from all his children and the younger set of near kin. He leaves a multitude of relatives.

Mrs. Refugio Chavez de Analla, relict of Pedro Analla, one of the original settlers of the Tinnie locality died at the home of a married daughter at Tinnie last Saturday and was buried on Monday. She was nearly 80 years old and had been ill and decrepit for many months.

A bounteous, saving rain fell over the Ruidoso water-shed on Thursday night. It came just in time to save the country from disaster, as the excessive heat of the past three weeks had just about dried the locality to dust.

Elizabeth and Johnnie Green will leave Saturday morning on No. 8 for El Paso to spend several days with friends.

William Johnson has returned from old Mexico and after a short stay at home, will go to Three Rivers to work on the Hatchett ranch.

Mrs. Joe West, who has been ill for the past week, is reported to be improving nicely.

Mrs. Jennie Swain, mother of Mrs. J. P. Nash, left Sunday for her home in El Paso accompanied by Mrs. Nash and daughter, Jacqueline, who will visit with Mrs. Swain for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Braem of El Paso came up by motor on the 4th and spent a week with the George Rustin family, after which they visited the different pleasure resorts in the mountains before returning home. Mrs. Braem is a sister of Mrs. Rustin.

Mrs. Ben West and son, Ben West, Jr., left for their home in Tucson, Arizona, last Thursday after a pleasant visit with Mrs. West's parents, Attorney and Mrs. Geo. B. Barber.

Dayton Herron arrived home from Bisbee, Arizona, the first of the week, leaving on Thursday accompanied by his mother, Mrs. A. V. Adams, who will visit at Bisbee for several weeks.

Cliff Zumwalt, son of A. B. Zumwalt, is here from Los Angeles this week visiting relatives here and on the Nogal-Mesa. Cliff is in the garage business in Los Angeles and doing well.

At the Episcopal Church service Sunday evening two children were christened: Master A. N. Spencer, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Spencer and Robert W. Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Allen. A large group of friends were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Rolland of Alamogordo, were guests of the A. J. Rolland family last Sunday, returning in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Jones arrived here Thursday from El Paso and accompanied by R. R. Sale, left for Eagle Creek to spend a week's vacation.

Who Remembers when ham and eggs constituted a workingman's breakfast?

BUSTER BROWN SHOES

FOR BOYS and GIRLS

YOU ARE GOING to be thoroughly satisfied when you buy a BUSTER BROWN SHOE for your BOY or GIRL. They will stand more hard knocks — neat in appearance—easy on the feet. These Shoes Guaranteed to be 100% REAL LEATHER.

Talk about Comfort---'Why it is almost like going barefooted'

A Few More "Clean-Ups"

We are offering some wonderful bargains in Ladies' and Children's White Slippers, at 89c, $1.48 AND $1.98

"UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS" ZIEGLER BROS. ESTABLISHED IN 1886

The New Parasols

Summery shades and shapes that add a much desired touch of color to the summer costume as well as affording protection from the sun.

Many shapes and colors from which to choose

Come on Men—

Get Under A Straw

Those we are showing with the cushion sweatband are the last word in head comfort for the hot weather.

One of the many styles we are showing will please you.

We have the finest display of everything you will need, that you ever saw, and they are priced so reasonable that you will be able to get just what you want without having to spend a great lot of money.

Carrizozo Trading Co.

—the Store of Class —more for Your Money

Strong Endorsement

Washington, July 16.—A very strong endorsement of Senator H. O. Bursum, and especially of his unfailing aid in measures to benefit the veterans, hasbeen made by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of the District of Columbia. At the annual encampment of the department, held in Washington, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the Hon. H. O. Bursum, U. S. Senator from New Mexico, has, throughout his entire legislative career, at all times evidenced the greatest friendliness for the veterans of all wars, and particularly through his position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, has uniformly sponsored bills of benefit to the members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; and

Whereas, he took an active and effective part in the passage of the Veterans' Adjusted Compensation Act; now therefore be it

Resolved, by the 5th annual convention of the Department of the District of Columbia, Veterans of Foreign Wars, that it is the sincere hope of this organization that Senator Bursum will be returned to the U. S. Senate this fall to which he is so justly entitled, and be it further

Resolved, that in order that our appreciative sentiments herein expressed in behalf of our great friend, Senator Bursum, may be generally known to the public at large and the ex-service men, copies of this resolution be forwarded to the "Foreign Service" "American Legion Weekly" and to the press at Santa Fe, with a request that it be published in full; also a copy to to Senator Bursum, and be it

"Resolved, that the thanks and appreciation of the Department of the District of Columbia, Veterans of Foreign Wars, are hereby extended to the members of Congress who sincerely supported the measures.

Wool Revenue Helps

New Mexico's wool crop for this year is estimated by buyers at 22,000,000 pounds. It is sell- for 32c a pound. This makes the clip worth $7,040,000 at present prices. A rise to 34c is expected in the near future.

Wool that has been held in storage has been ordered released. This has resulted in sharp bidding for the new clip. Traveling freight agents are going through the state, lining up shipments to go to mills the in the United States so as to keep the factories busy. New Mexico is furnishing the raw material. New England is supplying the finished product. Both are necessary that the industry may thrive and people be clothed.

Meanwhile the revenue from the wool clip will help greatly to increase the prosperity in New Mexico.—El Paso Herald.

What About Oil Now?

Arthur Brisbane says, that the Democrats say, they will elect Davis on the "oil issue." Here is a speech now being expanded into a longer speech that will go to all Republican spellbinders. Concerning oil, the Republicans will say:

"John W. Davis, Democratic candidate, was solicitor-general mildly and gently; 'prosecuting' Standard Oil, while the prices of Standard Oil rose steadily.

When he left that job, Mr. Davis became general attorney for Standard Oil. While attorney for Standard Oil, that concern "acquired" with great accuracy, that marks great corporations, the naval oil leases in California. Republican speakers will refer you to Mr. Davis, yesterday Standard Oil lawyer, today, Democratic candidate for President of the United States."

CABLE SPLICER'S JOB NOT AN EASY CALLING

Long Training Required to Fit Telephone Company Recruits for Their Work

One of the interesting jobs in the work of constructing and maintaining telephone lines is that of the cable splicer.

It is the capable splicer who, working in a telephone subway or on a platform swung from an aerial cable, suspended on a pole line, splices together the conductors in the cables, thus providing the arteries of talk. He must be able to

Cable Splicer at Work in Manhole, Splicing Underground Cable

identify, by means of electrical tests, each conductor in a cable, regardless of whether the cable contains only ten conductors or over 2,000. This is necessary to insure that the wires are properly connected throughout the consecutive lengths of cable. It is an intricate job and considerable skill and experience are necessary to do the work proficiently and at a reasonable rate of speed.

After the poles have been set and the aerial cable put up, or after the underground conduits have been constructed and the cables pulled in, the cable splicer is called upon to connect the wires and cables together by means of a splice, which he then encases with a short length of lead pipe. The ends of the pipe must be sealed to the lead cable sheath with molten solder.

It sounds simple, but a period of careful training, alternating between school and field work, is required before a recruit entering the Bell System receives his kit of tools and is acknowledged to be a trained splicer.

Attorney Geo. Spence will leave Saturday for Santa Fe to spend several days attending to business matters.