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"WE REACH THE HOME" In Defense of Our Free Institutions 8 PAGES

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CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1926

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ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK Dead of Men, University of Illinois

THE PASSING OF ROMANCE

IT WAS a picturesque road which when I was a child, we took from our house to the village. It wound along a pleasant valley between wooded slopes, across stony-bottomed streams where one could hear the pleasant grinding of the wheels upon the rocks and the splashing of the water upon the horses' bodies as one crossed. There were long hills to go down, and at the end the river with its high wooden bridge. It was a road full of surprises, with open glades bordering it at times, followed by thick wooded stretches where the branches of the trees met overhead and where even at noon time the sun never pierced the gloom. In the more open spaces sumac with its bright scarlet fruit flourished and clusters hung in bright orange clusters from the vines that covered the trees. Spring or fall it was a flower-bordered road. Bluebells and hawthorn and wild crab apples in the spring, and asters and mallowflowers and poppies in the fall made a riot of color everywhere, and fairy land stools were everywhere. Sometimes we were late in leaving the village and then it was a road of mystery. It curved so sharply that one could never see far ahead or be sure of what one was going to meet. Whipcrows were calling high in the air, owls were hooting back in the shadows of the trees, and far away one could hear the bark of a timber wolf. Mysterious will-o'-the-wisp at intervals shone through the darkness. I crept closer to father and wondered what was hidden back in the unexplored forest. Now everything is changed. The woods have been cut down and turned into pasture land. Sumac and wild flowers have disappeared. Woven wire has taken the place of the old rail and rider fence. A wide concrete road runs from our place to the village—straight, level, unadorned and dazzling white to the eyes. The little hills have all been leveled. Automobiles race over it in a mad race to get somewhere with no time for the beauty of it there. Beauty has gone and utility. Romance has vanished.

Thought He Didn't Need the Horns

Santa Fe, Dec. 29. — J. P. Akine was recently fined \$30 in Santa Fe on a charge of transporting a deer carcass not accompanied by the horns of the animal. A charge against him of being on a state game refuge with firearms in his possession was dropped after conviction on the first charge.

At the trial, there was more or less discussion as to what constitutes a carcass in the meaning of the game laws, and it is possible that the laws may be amended to provide that horns must accompany the carcass during transportation or shipment of any kind and as long as any portion of the carcass remains in the possession of the person killing the deer.

Change of Heart

The spirit of sportsmanship, which the game department is striving to inculcate in all who hunt game in New Mexico, is well represented by a letter received recently by Tom Delgado, state game warden, from a Colorado man, who hunted in New Mexico. This man obtained a resident license, having a friend bear witness that he was a resident of New Mexico. He killed his deer, and had the head mounted. But his conscience wouldn't let him alone. He sent the warden \$25, the difference in cost between the resident and non-resident license, saying that he could enjoy his deer head better with the knowledge that he was not defrauding New Mexico.

Harris-Reily

Dr. Johnson proved to be not only an admirable host on Christmas, but a decided success as a match-maker as well. On Christmas Eve, he met Will Ed Harris and Miss Jack Reily at the Outlook office and extended to them a cordial invitation to visit his home which they accepted. After their arrival, refreshments of punch and sandwiches were served which was followed by a friendly chat in the course of which, Dr. Johnson suggested that inasmuch as it was but a question of time as to their entry on the sea of matrimony, he would consider it an honor to have the ceremony performed at his home and concluded the proposition by offering to pay for the marriage license and also for the services of a minister. Under pressure of the proposal, the couple consented.

Dr. Johnson hustled them into his car, proceeded to the County Clerk's office, where a license was procured and on to the residence of Rev. John Skinner, located that gentleman into the car, then back to the Johnson home, where they remained until the Doctor went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Alden and insisted on their coming to his home without allowing them to know what was about to occur. Without this knowledge, they declined to go, but after the Doctor picked up Bill and started, father and mother fell in line with the procession. After the surprise was sprung on the Ahrens, Rev. Skinner performed the ceremony. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Dr. Johnson a few permission to kiss the bride, which was granted and the groom was so excited that he offered to kiss the Doctor himself to which that worthy responded that it took a great deal to make him sick and that his wish might be granted.

The ceremony over, all proceeded to the bride's home where the surprised family offered congratulations and received the blessings of father and mother, after which all made merry until the wee hours of the morning.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Red. She is a native Carrizozo product, received her education at home, and her friends are scattered throughout the county. Her friendship enduring, her accomplishments many, her disposition sunny and friendly to all whom she will meet, will make her an ideal life partner for the groom, who is one of our leading stockmen of this community. He is a young man of excellent traits, and like his esteemed wife, enjoys the confidence of a large circle of friends, all of whom offer showers of congratulations.

Crystal Theatre

Friday—"The Law Forbids" with Baby Peggy. "Fast Express," episode No. 10, with William Duncan and Edith Johnson. Admission 20 and 40 cents. Saturday—"Wild Justice" with "Peter the Great" A wonderful story of a dog and the Great out-doors. Comedy. "Just in time." Monday, Tuesday—"Raffles" starring House Peters. Universal comedy. Wednesday Thursday—"Old Home Week." A Paramount picture with an all star cast.

One-Nine-Two-Six



YES, THIS IS ONE, NINE, TWO, SIX. OH THANK YOU-SAME TO YOU, AND MANY OF EM

Fort Stanton News

Messrs Lunn, Hogan, Keenan, Lehasar, F. P. O'Brien and Rev. Stanley, were Carrizozo visitors on Wednesday.

The great eyelet of the season was the Christmas dinner; oyster stew, fruit cocktails, roast turkey, sweet potatoes, olives, celery, nuts, pickles, bananas, cauliflower, pumpkin and mince pie, plum pudding, coffee, milk and tea.

Socially the week is full. Beginning with a Saturday evening supper at Dr. Warner's, and bridge at Mr. Kincheles, a community gathering and bridge at Dr. Warner's Monday evening at which Miss McClure and Mr. Kincheles took the prizes. Thursday evening at Nurses' quarters and at the Seaman's Social Club the Old Year was bidden goodbye and the New Year ushered in.

The leaving of Miss McClure as the Fort teacher, is a great loss both to the educational and social life of the Fort.

Mr. Harvey O'Brien, (nothing extra for the Mr.) assisted by Scotty Gow and others, entertained at the Social Club Thursday night with funny songs, witty sayings and topics of the road.

Stow is on the ground and some of the animals are laying pads for a rabbit.

Masons Elect and Install

At the regular meeting of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, held at Masonic Hall last Saturday night, the election and installation of the following officers for the coming year, was held: J. L. Bogle, W. M.; G. S. Hoover, S. W.; O. V. Smith, J. W.; S. F. Miller, Secretary; F. A. English, Treasurer; W. A. Wunsch, S. D.; A. L. Burke, J. D.; J. A. Brubaker, S. S.; H. E. Keller, J. S.; R. E. Blaney, Tyer.

After the meeting which was well attended, luncheon was had at the Carrizozo Eating House.

The New Year's Carnival Dance was well attended not only by Carrizozo dance fans, but many visitors from out-of-town were present. At the midnight hour, the votes for the most popular young lady were counted and Miss Rose Bingham was found to have won the prize. The prize given to the best young lady waltzer was awarded to Miss Rue Shulda. The Lutz Hall was filled to overflowing and everybody made merry and extended best wishes for a prosperous 1926. Kahler's "Zoziana" furnished the music and gave the dance.

Grazing Fees Waived

On Southwestern Forests

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29. Waiver of grazing fees on national forests in the southwest will not be extended beyond the region, Chief Forester W. J. Greeley said today.

Waiver was taken on a statement by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to ease a serious drought in the southwestern range country in recent years, but Col. Greeley said that in forests where drought conditions had not prevailed, no action will be taken. The secretary's statement says:

"All the grazing fees were waived on these forests during 1925 in compliance with a resolution passed by the Congress. While the drought in the southwest has been a serious range condition, it is generally improved. But the livestock industry of the region is still suffering the effects of a year of dry years which greatly augmented the losses caused by economic depression. Some time must elapse before the southwestern sheep and cattle producers can recover fully from the effects of the drought and I believe that the extension of further relief to grazing permits on the national forests is therefore, fully warranted."

The situation has been stated by the Chief Forester and his assistants and a waiver of grazing fees has been recommended by the secretary.

The waiver applies to national forests in Arizona, Texas and LaSalle forests in the south of Utah and to the Lincoln, Dardil, Gila and grazing district No. 3 of the Manzanito national forest in New Mexico. Stockmen using these areas will be required to make second payments due under their permits for seasons beginning on or after April 1, 1926.

Waivers of these fees will benefit the southwestern stockmen to the extent of approximately \$220,000, according to the statement.

Christmas Eve at the Bogle Home

There was a merry gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bogle on Christmas Eve. A bountiful six o'clock dinner was served as a beginning of the festivities and was followed by a program of music and community singing, during which time, Old Santa Claus, impersonated by Wm. Gallacher, made his appearance and distributed gifts to the children. A radio concert ended a well spent evening.

Nogal Items

By "Bill O'Fare"

Lazy Luke sez: "Suspenders and whittling went out about the same time."

They are talking of chloroforming 'human husks,' that is legalizing the crime; but what is Texas to do for governors.

Now if the reformers want to organize a new move of prevention, they are always trying to prevent something, we are going to suggest they organize a move to prevent that old-time worn, meaningless, abhorrent gag about the fellow telling his interrogator that "that's not a lady, that's my wife." We have heard and read it not less than one thousand times.

The grave diggers in Chicago are gone on a strike; well, this will settle the common opinion that the "gan men" and grave diggers were conspiring together.

The El Dorado Tribune says that about the only things the farmers are not raising is farm lands, they are about for better prices for their products.

If Columbus had been an equal to the Florida real estate men, he could have promoted quite a land scheme.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has started a campaign against cursing; the King evidently never picked up a tack in the afternoon when the weather is at or below zero.

One of our neighbors spent a year out in Santa Cruz, Arizona, to verify a theory that he had heard at the University of California. He said he had found where it was the sun didn't warm a beautiful little burja low and settled down to rest beautiful flowers, and languid in the warm sunshine. Shortly after he had arrived and got settled, the chamber of Commerce came around in a body and begged him to their fair city and presented him with a bright new and very pretty weather thermometer and told him to take it to the veranda, and use it every day. He watched the instrument very carefully during the summer and when autumn approached the nights grew a bit colder, a fellow came around one day and told him he wanted to take the thermometer and have it tested, as he said they did, twice each year. In due time his thermometer returned and he was assured it was in good condition. A few days later he got up shivering and shaking and went out and found his rose bushes all frozen; the car radiator busted and his pet rooster frozen to death. Thinking he would have a look at that thermometer just to see how cold it really was, and he swears, and we are not in a position to dispute his word, that the darned thing registered forty degrees above freezing. This incident caused quite an investigation on the part of our neighbor and the following facts were disclosed, which caused our neighbor to migrate back to our fair and healthy state. The facts were, that the Chamber of Commerce made every new comer a present of a thermometer, and when the young and obliging fellow came to test the instrument he swapped our guileless neighbor, the special winter thermometer for his old summer one. The

FAMOUS POINT IN U. S. HISTORY

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

Outposts of the Old S. W. Frontier

When you are in the Carrizozo area, you are in the heart of the old Southwest. The Carrizozo area is one of the most interesting and beautiful in the Southwest. It is a place where the old and the new meet. It is a place where the past is still very much alive. It is a place where you can see the old adobe buildings, the old mission, and the old fort. It is a place where you can see the old and the new side by side. It is a place where you can see the old and the new in a way that is truly remarkable. It is a place where you can see the old and the new in a way that is truly remarkable.

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1925-1926



By JOHN DICKINSON GHERMAN

RING out the old, ring in the new.
Do you remember the time when no article on the New Year was orthodox unless it contained at least a part of "Ring Out Wild Bells," Alfred Tennyson's melodious verses from "In Memoriam"? And have you noted that nowadays they are no longer in fashion? This is to be regretted. Though they were written 75 years ago, they are still as appropriate and as suggestive as they are melodious. For "In Memoriam" is far more than a splendid memorial to Tennyson's closest friend, Arthur Henry Hallam. It is an utterance of the imperishable hopes and aspirations of the human soul passing through the valley of the shadow of death. It is the English classic on the love of immortality and the immortality of love. It feels the forward movement of the world. It voices the hope for better things that springs eternal in the human breast. It pays due respect to law and order. It breathes sturdy and thoughtful patriotism. There is a profoundly religious spirit in it. It is full of the ultimate spiritual instincts and cravings of humanity.

Ring out wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light,
The year is dying in the night,
Ring out wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow;
The year is going, let him go,
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter rumors, purer life.

Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart the kindlier hand,
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the bright that is to be.

THE foregoing verses, once so popular and now rarely quoted, are in themselves suggestive of the changes time has wrought since they were penned. Ring out the old, ring in the new—sings the poet, writing at the 847 Years Ago Today, anniversary in the daily newspaper, we see that the Daily News of London was editorially denouncing the claims of the United States against Great Britain because of the Confederate cruiser, Alabama's destruction of Union shipping were a sufficient cause for war and 2000 guests were present at a New York reception to General Grant. Great Britain paid the United States \$12,000,000 damages because of the Alabama. The United States saved Great Britain in the World War. Today the peace and stability of the world hangs on the friendship of the two great English-speaking nations. General Grant was made President of the North because he was the leader who won the Civil War. Today we have a reunited country reunited by the common service of the Blue and Gray in the Spanish American and World Wars.

Twenty-five years ago today John Alexander Dowie, the American healer, was being mobbed in London by medical students. Today the music of Dowie's Zion is heard over every American radio. Ten years ago today Germany agreed to pay an indemnity to the United States for the 115 lives lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed, but refused to apologize for the sinking of the liner. Today Germany is working out her redemption under the Dawes plan and the world is discussing the appeal to women to "scrap the submarine" of Lady Astor on an American-born woman in the British Parliament.

AGAIN sings the poet, "Ring out the false, ring in the true," which is to say: New truths for old fallacies; discoveries, inventions, improvements, increased efficiency in all walks of life. Along this line progress is too rapid to be appreciated, a new improvement is announced before the last can be recorded. Our national prosperity is in large measure due to the constant expansion of the application of scientific discoveries to the industry and commerce. Electric power and light, the gas engine and radio have revolutionized and are still improving modern life. Yesterday was announced, the discovery by federal government scientists of the secret of fixed nitrogen, indispensable for the making of munitions and fertilizer. Today a California scientist reports the existence of a new ray, stronger than the X-ray and with one thousand times greater frequency. Tomorrow—what?

And what of the radio in 1926? Guess for yourself! It was in 1897 that the first Marconi station

was erected. His experiments covering a range of about 14 miles, January 24-30 will be International Radio week with its broadcasting among fifteen nations. Radio is now instructing and entertaining the world. It is sending photographs, boiling a kettle on a cake of ice, and stopping railroad trains with emergency brakes. What next?

TENNYSON writes, "Ring out the feud of rich and poor." In the larger sense this feud has been rung out in America. There are no longer any "poor" in the meaning of this word as Tennyson used it. America is the most wealthy, most prosperous and happiest nation of earth. The prosperity of the American people this year has made possible the highest standard of living in all history.

Specific illustrations of this prosperity meet the eye at every turn—streets full of automobiles and taxis, sidewalks full of men and women dressed in accordance with fashion's latest whim; homes equipped with radio, millions of spectators at football games at a cash expenditure of untold millions; millions at play in the middle of winter. In warm weather sports in the South and California and in winter sports in New England and the national parks of the West, the Florida land speculation rivaling the "Mississippi Bubble" of two centuries ago, a record breaking building construction of \$7,000,000,000.

Moreover labor is now one of the heaviest investors in the commercial and industrial enterprises of capital. Best of all is the fact that conditions apparently point to a continuance of this prosperity in 1926.

AGAIN there is the line, "Ring in redress to all mankind." "Redress" carries with it the suggestion of wrong inflicted upon the helpless and unfortunate and of acknowledgment, reparation and rehabilitation. Doubtless there is need in many places of earth for redress in the fullest meaning of the word but not in the United States. This is increasingly the land of liberty, equality of rights and opportunity and pursuit of happiness. This nation is the one nation of earth dedicated to these precious things and the passing years but confirm the dedication. All the world knows this, if we were to throw open the gates of America the rush of immigration would be beyond imagining.

The equality of opportunity here is beyond anything history has ever seen. It is literally true that the highest positions in the land are open to all. Even the Presidency is open, the single restriction being that of native birth; President Calvin Coolidge is a farmer's boy who worked as hard during his youth as any young American. The high executive positions in the federal and state governments and the seats of congress are full of self-made men. The great salaries of the "high ups" in business world are in the large majority of cases drawn by men who have worked up from the bottom.

Education is free. Efficiency is well rewarded. The young American of today has only himself to blame if he does not amass a competence, establish a home and found a family. There are no class distinctions to bar his rise. Theoretically there are no oppressors who should have "redress." In practice there are flies in our ointment; when human nature improves these will be removed.

AND again Tennyson sings, "Ring out old shapes of foul disease." Many have been rung out and more are going with every ringing of the bells. Yellow fever and the bubonic plague—world scourges—have been eliminated from the

map. Smallpox is no longer epidemic. The tropics have been made habitable for the white man; the death rate of the Panama Canal zone is less than that of many cities of the temperate zone. The health of massed populations, long one of the world's greatest problems, has been assured; of the death rate of cities of over 1,000,000 people Chicago's is lowest with 11.2 a thousand, Paris is highest with 14.2. The toll of tuberculosis (Chicago 1924 figures) has been reduced to 8.11 a 10,000; of pneumonia to 0.64; of cancer to 10.59. Heart disease is now the worst of the dread list; it kills 18.78. Chicago, like other great American cities, is living too fast—working too hard, playing too hard. Man's avocations are as strenuous as his vocations. Our modern civilization is too fast and furious to be sane or safe.

Herein lies the value of the new National Outdoor Recreation conference, which would make us understand that wholesome outdoor recreation amid scenes of natural beauty is the God given antidote for many of the ills of our Twentieth century civilization.

TENNYSON voices a present-day world cry in the line: "Ring out the thousand wars of old, ring in the thousand years of peace." This is now seven full years since the armistice. It has been seven years of all the passions of war without. Today, for the first time, the horizon is bright with hope. Europe has come to a realization of its desperate plight. It now sees that no European nation won the World War, that on the contrary that war brought disaster to all, victor and vanquished alike. No nation possesses the resources to accomplish its rehabilitation unaided. To regain even an approximation of their pre-war domination of the world the nations of Europe must combine and co-operate to an extent hitherto unthinkable. The situation has resolved itself to a question of self-preservation.

So the Locarno agreement is more than a gesture of willingness to abstain from war. It means the wish for constructive peace, the desire to begin the work of rehabilitation and the hope of restored world pre-eminence.

The New Year will presumably see a Pan-European congress, working independently of the League of Nations. It will endeavor to break down nationalistic divisions, bring about general disarmament and establish an organization somewhat resembling a "United States of Europe." No, Europe has not accomplished a spiritual regeneration. It is a plain case of realization that something of the kind must be done to avoid complete collapse. United Europe against the world—or Europe's day is done.

FINALLY, writes Tennyson, "Ring in the Christ that is to be." Would that the New Year bells could fulfill his wish, for in Christianity lies the only hope of a reformed human nature and a regenerated world. The World War has brought forth the charge that Christianity is a failure. Certainly crime is rampant. The churches and factions within the churches are quarrelling. Nevertheless, Christianity is still the driving force of civilization. The Bible continues to be by far the world's best seller. It has been translated into most of the languages of earth and the press cannot begin to supply the demand. Has the Christianity of the Jesus Christ of that Bible ever been tried by the world? One thing is sure: New Year's day is a day when every good American should take stock of himself and resolve to do his mite toward making the wish of the poet come true.

New Year's Eve

By Susan Marr Spaulding

ANGEL of the parting year,
Winging back to heaven thy flight,
Sad the burden thou must bear,
From the darkness into light;
Burden of my wasted days,
Fragments of my broken hours,
Budding promises that grew
Never into fruit or flowers.

Happiness I might have won,
Worthy deeds I might have wrought,
Wrongs I hate, but did not shun,
Good I crave, but never sought;
All my proud and lofty aims,
Withered now to vain regret—
Feeble, foolish, as the will
To no noble purpose set.

Take them all, my griefs, my joys,
Lay them at the Father's feet;
He will search if yet there be
Mid the chaff some grain of wheat.
He will fan my faint resolves
To a purer flame and clear,
Bear to heaven my heart's desire,
Angel of the parting year!

A NEW YEAR PROMISE

by Frank Herbert Sweet

THEY sat across the table from each other, the father's lined face was impassive, the boy's openly defiant.

"Parting of the ways for us, of course, Dad," said the youth, slyly. "Question is, how much loot do I take along?"

The man across the table did not speak. He was looking toward his son.

"This seance was called for more New Year resolutions, naturally," went on the youth, "but the first of January don't mean a thing to me."

Still the weary, far away gaze.

"Now, see here, Dad," angrily, "split it out! Am I going to be furnished with any ballast or not? Remember, a lot of the money was mother's, and she—"

He stopped abruptly, his lips suddenly trembling. "No, no, father, I don't mean that. Let's not bring

mother into it. But you have so much you can spare some, especially when you shanghaied my best friend, after despoiling him. And I may as well tell you, defiantly, that Sid Kyler writes me of the wonderful chances in Chile, and for me to join him there."

His father seemed to bring his thoughts back with an effort.

"Beg pardon, Robert," he apologized. "I was thinking of your mother. She left us so recently that I can't seem to adjust myself to the loss. And New Year's is as much a day of business accounting and readjusting as of making new resolutions."

Robert's face began to clear.

"You are going to let me have something, then?"

"As you know," his father went on, "much of the money—pension here came from your mother. I had only a little business of my own in California. We had our honeymoon there, and—Robert, I plan to go back and spend the rest of my days where I was happiest. So this New Year's day seems a fitting time for me to make everything over to you."

"And a little warning, son. It may hurt, but is necessary for your safety. No one ever despoiled Sid Kyler of anything. He spent his father's fortune in debauchery, secretly. I gave him a position of trust for your sake, and he abstracted a large sum. I might have saved him, but he had stolen

from others and had to flee. You should know him now, or he will bleed you long as there is a drop of blood left."

"But how—how could I—"

"Think, Robert," significantly.

Five minutes, then suddenly a great light came to the young man. He threw himself upon his knees beside his father.

"I see it. I—I believed everything Sid Kyler and his kind told me, against what you said, and we drifted apart. But listen now, Dad. On this New Year day I promise to carry on the business as you and mother would have me do. But, Dad, won't you stay and help, or advise me?"

Some of the lines left his father's face. His eyes lighted.

"If you wish it, son. I think your best bet would be to do that way."

HILLCREST ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

By Marion R. Reagan

NEW YEAR'S EVE brought with it special problems for Mrs. Thorpe. She had been separated from her husband for over six months. In the meantime,

however, she was in rather an awkward position socially. Hostesses never knew whether to treat her as a married or an unmarried woman. Besides, she was never sure that matters wouldn't be further complicated by meeting Jack Thorpe, her erstwhile husband, at one of the parties.

Helen had received six invitations to New Year's eve parties, but decided to decline them all.

The Thorpes had had a little house on a quiet road in Surrey, and as the holiday season advanced, Helen began to long more and more for the comfortable fireside and the peace of the little red house. Forthwith she packed her things and left word that she would not return to London until after New Year's.

Jack Thorpe opened the last of a pile of letters on his desk. A great many were invitations to holiday parties.

"Dash it," said Thorpe, "I'm sick of all this tiresome business. I'd like to get off a thousand miles from everyone. I have it! Hillcrest. There will be no one there!"

And that night he packed his bag and left word with his valet that he would be alone at his old home in Surrey, if anything important should run up.

He sank back in the comfortable cushions of his coach, happy with the prospects of spending three whole days alone in the little old red house.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed when he opened the door. "This looks like old times! Who the devil's been in here?" Everything was clean and in order. Then he noticed there were flowers on the table—chrysanthemums—Helen's favorites! Could it be—good Lord!—was Helen in the house? He was about to leave when a frightened voice called from the kitchen, "Who's there?" And before anyone could answer, the door opened and Helen, in a large white apron stood, wide-eyed, staring at her husband.

"Jack Thorpe! How dare you come here?" she asked, when her surprise had ebbed sufficiently to allow her to speak.

"Don't trouble," Jack interrupted, "I'm going immediately. You don't suppose I came here to see you, do you? You don't suppose that if I had any idea you were within five miles of this place, I'd have bothered to come?"

"Jack Thorpe, you beast!"

Another of their old-fashioned quarrels followed, which was all the more heated since they were both very much in love, but each felt a tremendous grievance against the other. Soon Helen was in tears. Jack never could stand to see her in tears.

"Here, take these," he said, and handed her the smelling salts. She pushed them aside, and their hands met. Jack looked up at her wistfully. Why in heaven did she have to go and cry? He was altogether disarming in tears.

"I'm a dog, Helen, an out-and-out beast, and I loathe myself for saying such things. I've treated you miserably. Lord, Lord, if I ever could do anything to make it up to you! But it's too late, of course, it's too late." His voice betrayed all the heart-breaking remorse he had stored up in the six months of their separation. Helen put her hand tenderly on Jack's shoulder.

"Don't talk like that, Jack, please don't. I've been such a miserable cat to you!"

That evening, New Year's eve, was the happiest the Thorpes had spent since the days of their courtship.

"Thank goodness for a New Year," said Helen. "I want to put the old one behind me and forget every day of it, and the new one—her face brightened—"the new one, Jack, I'm going to dedicate to happiness and spend every minute of it trying to be the most perfect wife in the world."

(The 1926 Western Newspaper Union.)

(The 1926 Western Newspaper Union.)

(The 1926 Western Newspaper Union.)

Pimples



What can I do?

"O H, why can't I have a skin like other girls? Why do I have to have these ugly pimples, blotches and blackheads?"

"If I could only find something that would clear up my skin and give me back my soft, rosy complexion, I know I would be the happiest girl in the world! What can I do?"

Is that you talking? If it is, you don't have to worry a minute! Just build up the rich, red blood in your body. Then your skin will be as clear and soft as anybody's.

That's what S. S. S. has been doing for generations—helping Nature build rich, red blood! You can build red blood-cells fast that the impurities that cause breaking out on the skin hardly get into the system before the pure blood annihilates them—kills them right out—stops them from breaking out through the skin.

And then this rich, red, pure blood feeds and nourishes the tissues of the skin and keeps it looking healthy.

That's all there is to it. Healthy, vigorous, red blood such as S. S. S. keeps Nature build, makes you healthy all over. It beautifies your skin—drives away pimples, blackheads, blotches, rash, boils and eczema—gives you back your appetite—builds firm, plump flesh and fills you full of new life and energy. All drug stores sell S. S. S. Get the largest bottle. It's more economical.



NEW RIBBONS ARE IN RICH DESIGNS

Decoration Used for Dress Trimming, Motifs, Bows and Girdles.

Not since the days of the normal or the natural waistline have there been so many beautiful designs in the sash with ribbons of every sort and pattern. Large sash bows and girdles in the latest dress models have created a new demand for them, advises a fashion writer in the New York Times.

The vogue of metallic brocades is reflected in the handsomest of the new sash ribbons. Gold and silver with black, white and colors; threads of high luster woven with strands of dull finish and self-toned brocades are among the new things. Gorgeous color combinations, especially in the floral designs, and patterns that are stiff with metal and velvet may be had. Pastel shades, too, are used in the silk and satin brocades. Beautiful ribbons are woven in the delicate Dresden colors with veins of silver or gilt.

These ribbons are used for dress trimming in panels, waistcoats, motifs, bows and girdles. They are happily adapted in the new "gypsy" girdle. Fancy a graceful, simple gown of black crepe de chine as a background for a hip girdle of wide ribbon ornate in design and riotous in color. On one wide ribbon of solid color are appliqued clusters of flowers made of narrow ribbon and floss. One exclusive New York shop is showing a girdle of black taffeta ribbon 15 inches wide on which is appliqued a spray of field flowers, in the natural colors.

and ears of wheat made of pale yellow ribbon and gold thread.

Novelties in ribbon flowers are clever reproductions of natural blossoms. Greatly exaggerated in size, they are fashioned of heavy satin ribbon, with jeweled stamens. At the moment

Velvet Afternoon Gown; Silk Flower Decoration



A prominent actress wears this late model pan velvet afternoon gown. It is embroidered in silk flower designs on sleeves and at bottom of the skirt which is three inches longer than usual.

Silver Fox Collar Adds to Gray Squirrel Wrap



This gray squirrel wrap is luxurious, smart for daytime wear and most decorative and flattering for evening occasions. The shapely sleeves and the fluffy silver fox collar give this coat a modern air.

chrysanthemums that suggest a boudoir lampshade are seen on smart sports coats. Metal flowers are very good, and lovely roses and other single blossoms of silver and gilt tissue are delicate and decorative.

Scarf to Match New Bag With Drawstring Top

A hand-woven bag with a drawstring top and scarf to match is shown for winter sports. The long scarfs with long fringed ends come in all the new colors and combinations. The bags are light and large enough to carry the necessary articles. Because they may be hung on the wrist they are preferred as a sports adjunct. Bags carried in the hand get in the way and make it necessary to expose the hands. To give an added touch of color a bright contrasting motif is woven in silk on one side of the bag.

Sports frocks with tailored neck and sleeves call for special cuff links this season. Fancy enamels and chased gold are discarded for the jeweled set. For sports outfits, in all the new colors, nothing could be more appropriate than links of seed pearls with jewel centers, emeralds, topazes, amethysts or jet. A short, stubby bar pin of seed pearls, set with a matching stone, completes the ensemble effect.

Adorn Shoes

All sorts and kinds of buckles grace the new shoes. Cut steel, bronze and brilliant are among the more usual, while buckles of composition in stripes or small patterns are also popular.

Picturesque Bandeau Adorns Milady's Tresses

The bandeau is now, as usual, in the fashionable costume as the necklace or the fan. Novelties are shown almost weekly. Some of the new bandeaux for evening dress are picturesque in the extreme. They have a "fairy princess" look, and are of sufficient significance in design to form an important item of dress. The metallic note is used in bandeaux in a decorative and becoming manner. A slender fillet of tinsel ribbon, lightly wired, is the frame for a row of blossoms, ordinarily single roses, sewn on in graduated order. The flowers are made of metallic cloth, very sheer; gold, silver or tinted, or of metalized ribbon in some flower shade. They are conventionalized, with no attempt at reproducing the lines of the natural blossom, and are applied flat. The fillet ends are tied in a little bow at the back of the coilure.

Other regal bandeaux are formed of pearls, sometimes combined with brilliants, in designs that reproduce the diadems of royalty. They are almost as impressive. Some are wide and rather ponderous, although made of imitation jewels on the slenderest foundation, with exceedingly delicate workmanship, flashy in effect. Very different are those bandeaux of very small silk flowers, sewn on a single narrow silver tinsel ribbon, or the single row of pearls or brilliants. Each of these is fashioned to fit a certain style of head dress and costume. The stars are for the formal culture and the plain band for the various "bobs."

Rosette bandeaux of metalized gauze or ribbon or jewel-sprinkled tulle appear like swathing bandages. For occasional daytime wear pretty silk scarves

are wound about in turban fashion and hands of needlework and passementerie are seen on some chic bobbed heads. Fancy combs are individual and some lovely, enormous ones of Spanish origin are worn with period gowns.

Coat of Crocheted Silk Is Used in Many Ways

A brilliantly colored novelty coat of crocheted silk has many uses. It may be worn over light dresses, and also in the house as a lounging robe. It has no lining, trimming, buttons or bindings, only a short narrow collar of grosgrain ribbon in a neutral shade of beige. Straight lines and a wrap-around effect comprise the silhouette. The color scheme is the important feature of the coat. Modern art is the theme, depicted in vivid floral designs on what appears to be a futuristic background.

Through the Hat

Talking through one's hat presents no difficulties if the latest headgear for dining and dancing is worn. It is also easy to see through, for, though large, it is transparent and so light as to be almost unnoticeable to the wearer. The hat is of horsehair and frequently is trimmed with metallic lace.

New Shade of Green

A new shade which is conspicuously featured is a tone of green with much yellow in its tones. It is called lilien green and is chosen for evening frocks of chiffon or velvet.

How to Kill the Common Barberry

Such Chemicals as Salt and Kerosene Recently Found Effective.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The more recently adopted method of killing the common barberry which spreads, black-stem rust of small grains, is by the use of such chemicals as salt and kerosene. The methods of their application are described in Department Circular 355, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. These methods have several advantages over the digging method formerly used. They are less laborious, cheaper and more certain. This is especially true if bushes are growing in stony ground where digging is difficult.

The circular also gives a good description of the harmful common barberry and of the harmless Japanese barberry, a desirable ornamental shrub.

The salt treatment is effective at any season when the ground is not frozen. It consists, briefly, of placing sufficient salt around the base of the plant so as to surround all shoots. Crushed rock salt, often called ice-cream salt, is preferable as it dissolves slowly, although ordinary flake or packer's salt, commonly used on farms, is satisfactory. For a bush having a group of shoots about 12 inches in diameter at the base, use ten pounds of dry salt; for one 6 inches in diameter, use about five pounds. For large clumps or hedges use proportionately larger quantities of salt. The salted plants may be cut down or left standing. Standing bushes make it easier later to locate and determine the extent of the killing. Bushes near valuable trees or shrubs should be dug or pulled. The use of salt or kerosene will harm the trees or shrubs as well as the barberry bushes.

Kerosene Successful.

The kerosene method is successful if applied at any time during the growing season, but the action of the kerosene is slow, and immediate results should not be expected. Apply kerosene to the base of the plant so that it wets the base of every shoot and also the ground for 8 or 4 inches around every shoot. One gallon of kerosene is necessary to kill a bush 12 inches in diameter at the base, and two quarts should be applied to a bush 6 inches in diameter.

For their own safety, as well as to prevent scattering of the salt, cattle and poultry that are salt hungry should be kept away from the treated bushes. If this is impossible the salt may be covered with dirt or brush.

A copy of the circular may be secured free of charge as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Farmers Use Limestone to Increase Fertility

The use of ground limestone is increasing very rapidly, as hundreds of farmers have demonstrated that it is an investment that yields big returns. Much land that is sour will produce fine clover, and even alfalfa, if properly sweetened with ground limestone—and a good time to apply it is during the fall months. In numerous communities farmers are organizing little companies for the purchase of limestone crushers, for one such machine can easily serve a dozen or fifteen farmers and thus the investment for each farmer is very small. "More clover on every farm" would not only provide millions of extra tons of succulent feed, but it would also greatly increase our soil fertility—and this is one of the big questions in the future of agriculture.

Overcrowding—Great Evil in Winter Poultry Houses

Without doubt the greatest evil in winter poultry management is overcrowding of the poultry house. Under farm conditions at least three square feet of floor space should be provided for each bird. In order to obtain the use of the entire floor space of the house, a board may be placed under the roosts to prevent the droppings from contaminating litter. If the dropping board is placed 80 inches high and is not more than 6 inches in width, it will not be dark underneath the dropping board. To insure equal distribution of light over the floor, a window may be placed under the dropping board. In putting a window on the north side of the house, extreme care must be taken that it is put in tight to prevent possible drafts.

Manure Applied to Land While Fresh Best Plan

The best time to put manure on the land is just as soon after the excrement is voided as is possible and profitable. In some respects, the best method consists in transferring the manure directly from the stall to the spreader and hauling it out daily or as often as a load accumulates. This method requires only one handling; it gets the manure to the fields with the smallest possible loss of fertility constituents; it gets the manure on the soil one crop year earlier in many cases; and it does away with the unsightly, malodorous, and wasteful manure pile.

Attention to Scales to Prevent Mistakes

Devices Often Made Inaccurate by Cold Weather.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Users of farm scales are cautioned by the live stock weight supervisor of the packers and stock yards administration, United States Department of Agriculture, to guard against scale trouble in winter and to take precautions to prevent errors in weighing. Scales are often made inaccurate in cold weather by the presence of snow, slush, and water which alternately freeze and thaw.

Water may find its way to an out-of-the-way but important scale part where it freezes and alters the scale action. Errors due to such a cause are particularly bad for the reason that they are often large and occur at a time when there is no inclination to study the scale carefully. Inaccuracies may not only be serious, but most of them may remain undiscovered. When the ice melts the cause is removed without a trace and the errors remain unsuspected.

When the user of the scale is on his guard errors from ice can be detected in numerous instances by noting changes in the action of the beam. It may become less sensitive. It may swing quicker, or friction may develop to cause its motion to die down rapidly.

Water, snow, and ice should be kept from the scale proper and from the scale pit, in so far as practicable.

Destroy Chinch Bugs by Burning Out Fence Rows

Chinch bugs do not mind freezing, but they dislike thawing out more than once a year, therefore they find a spot which stays cold all winter. Burning fence rows and other places where the bugs live during the winter makes it possible for the bugs to freeze and thaw, freeze and thaw, and finally die, say Kansas State Agricultural college entomologists.

The best time to destroy chinch bugs in hibernation is in early winter. The grass is dry at this time and will burn closer to the ground, thus killing a larger per cent of the bugs by fire and exposing the remainder to severe climatic conditions. Repeated experiments in many localities and over a period of years show that burning at this time results in the destruction of 85 out of every 1,000 bugs.

Whenever possible the grass should be burned with a back fire, against the wind, authorities say. Such a fire burns closer, holds the heat longer and is easier to keep under control. A head fire sweeps over the ground rapidly, does not burn closely and often gets out of bounds.

The method of burning, however, will vary somewhat with the different areas and must be determined by the individual at the time. The principal requisite in burning the infested grass is to handle the fire in such a manner as to burn close to the ground.

Winter Egg Production Depends on Right Feed

Hens that lay eggs in the winter are really producing an out-of-season crop, for it is normal for the hen to lay for a time in the spring and early summer and then rest for the remainder of the year. Profitable hens are really those that have the capacity to force their egg-making machinery, but they must have the right sort of feed with which to do it. That means feeding well-balanced rations designed for the particular class, and sometimes for the particular breed. A balanced ration is a combination of feeds which furnish just the necessary amount of nutrients to produce the highest and most economical egg yields. The amount of feed needed to produce a dozen eggs varies with the kind of birds. According to experiments, general purpose pullets produce a dozen eggs from 6.7 pounds of feed, and Leghorn pullets the same number from 4.8 pounds.

Simple mixtures are usually the most desirable.

Farm Hint

A farm inventory is the corner stone of farm bookkeeping.

Limestone may be applied at any time, but it is better to spread it when it can be disked into the soil.

The best farmer is not the one who has no problems but the one who learns to conquer them.

Seed houses carry cheap seeds, because farmers demand them. The first cost of poor seed may be less, but the last cost is usually more.

Corn in the crib ordinarily shrinks, in a normal year, from November to June, an average of 10 per cent, most of this shrinkage coming during April and May.

Chickens do not require salt when they are fed a balanced ration containing either meat scraps or tankage. These feeds contain the mineral elements necessary for production.

Pullets that have been poorly fed and poorly grown cannot be expected to become good producers. The requirements for good growth are: Plenty of house room and range, good feeding and cleanliness.

DENVER BUSINESS DIRECTORY

SPECIAL RUSH SERVICE secured if you mention this paper when writing firms below.

FOR ROOFING
Reef Ceiling, Asbestos Fibre Cement or Roofing Materials of any kind. When you want something better than the ordinary or the best of the best write The Western Slate Roofing Co., Office Equitable Bldg., Denver, Ask your dealer or write us.

BOHM-ALLEN JEWELRY CO.
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MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING
All orders promptly attended to.
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CLEANING MOST SUCCESSFUL DYEING
Have your dyeing done by "Denver's Most Successful Dyer" you'll be pleased with our skillful and careful work. Special prices on dyeing black. Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed, \$1.00. MEN'S SUITS PRESSED ONLY \$2.00. Three-day service on parcel post.

SAVE \$10 TO \$20
on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—maker to consumer. Justin's Saddle & Harness Co., The Union Building, Denver, Colo.
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DUPLEX SHORTHAND

Mail taught; 5 parts 11 each, if students pleased. World's wonder system. Free service this ad. National Shorthand School, Lakeland, Fla.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

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

THE RURAL TELEPHONE

General

In our previous articles on the rural telephone we made an attempt to cover the proper installation and maintenance of each unit or part separately.

In this article we will attempt to take up one or two ideas which were omitted in the other articles, and also to cover the subject generally in as short a space as possible.

The satisfactory rural line should not exceed ten miles in length and should not have more than ten stations.

It will be wise in making repairs on any part of the telephone system to keep the idea in mind that the repair should be more permanent than the defective part was before. For instance, if you are cloning a loose connection in the line, make that connection so that you will not have the same trouble with it at a future time. If a pole has settled into a slanting position, allowing slack to bother you, do not prop the pole up, but dig out around the pole and retamp it.

The same thing holds good with the instrument. Should you have a broken receiver cord that is causing you trouble, do not tie a knot in it to clear the trouble, as that makes a very temporary repair and it is sure to fail you at a time when you most need your telephone. It is much cheaper to replace the defective cord with a new one.

Watch your carbons and do not allow dust to accumulate between the blocks. Keep the dust brushed off the blocks and the particles of carbon scraped off the edge of the mica. This will do more toward keeping your line quiet than anything else, and will save you and others much trouble in ringing over the line.

Remember this and you will save yourself a great deal of trouble and possible expense later. Last, but not least, if you have trouble with your telephone that you do not understand, take it to the man in charge of your central office. He has already experimented and knows by simple tests what the trouble with the instrument may be, while your experimenting to locate the trouble may cost you a new instrument or at least a new part.

As to the instrument. Since this subject was practically covered in the previous article, we will add but three suggestions. Keep the instrument secure on the wall. Do not listen in on the line unless you are using it. It not only costs you money, but it reduces the efficiency of the entire line. Remember that while you are listening in you are not only consuming the energy of your batteries, but at the same time the current from our batteries is flowing through the transmitter, and in doing this the vibration in the transmitter, however slight, is constantly burning and blistering the carbon granules and carbon discs which go to make up the active parts of the transmitter.

Since you can have repairs made for you, and since you may draw from the knowledge of practical men on the installation and maintenance of your lines, there is no reason why great improvements should not be made in rural telephone service. Why not set aside a little time now and then and devote it to putting your part of the system in such shape that you will get effective use of the greatest convenience inventive genius has ever given to you?

Cattle Industry Shows Gain

Denver.—The industry in Colorado and the Western states is on an upward trend after several years of low prices, it was indicated in a report released here by H. W. French, assistant market specialist in charge of the local live stock bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. Prices paid for cattle at the Denver yards during the present year show a marked increase over 1924 and the local market has taken on a "brighter outlook."

Future Arrangements

Two Shortridge high school girls, on their way home from school, were discussing the play "Topsy and Eva." Betty made the remark that she hoped they would play "Remembering" at her funeral. Dorothy, who was not such a sentimental type, said: "Well, I hope they play 'Linger Awhile' at mine."—Indianapolis News.

Hall for Women's Use

The Dominion government has granted a site in Ottawa for a national woman's memorial hall, which will be used to house the general offices of virtually all the prominent national organizations of women in Canada.

Pays to Stick to It

A rolling stone gathers no moss, runs the adage; neither does a man who drifts from one thing to another accumulate wealth, as a general rule. Success largely lies in sticking to one's opportunity, once a man has found it, for that is his "main chance."—Grit.

Point of View

"Was your new car built to make the hills in high?"

"No it was built to make the girls take notice."—Oklahoma Whirlwind.

School Out

He—I'm a man of the old school.
She—We girls dismissed that class years ago.

Boschee's Syrup
HAS BEEN
Relieving Coughs
for 59 Years

Carry a bottle in your car and always keep it in the house. 30c and 90c at all druggists.

Try the New Cuticura Shaving Stick
Frothy Lathering
Medicinal and Emollient

FOR OVER 200 YEARS

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

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL

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

WOLF, COYOTE, RABBIT AND MICE EXTERMINATOR

Edward's Formula, simple instructions. Sold for \$10. Get 2 soaked and night; first brought \$11.64. Also 2-belt trapping system. Trapped 3 coyotes one night, same place. Bird proof. Formula, instructions and trapping system \$14. Free circular.

GEORGE EDWARDS, LYING FROGS, MOBY.

BATHE YOUR EYES

Dr. Thompson's Eye Remedy

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

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OFFICE PHONE NUMBER 24

Poor Little Rich Children Have Sad Christmas

AMONG THE dispatches following Christmas, was one in which those who are interested themselves in how Christmas was received, found that in many cases, children of some extremely well-to-do people were a deal more than gladdened by the coming of Santa Claus, because of the fact that being provided with everything the heart could wish for beforehand, gifts many and various were cast aside as being worthless, and having no interest whatever, while on the other hand, as much as was done in the way of charity for the little ones whose fortune had never favored, many among the extreme poor looked in vain for the Santa Claus who never came.

Regardless of the fact that such have been the conditions for ages past, is it not a deplorable state of affairs when children are dolled and whimmed to the extent that Christmas with its charms and gifts has no pleasure, while others dream of gifts that never come? Is there not something radically wrong with our social system when such conditions exist? This recalls an ancient poem, a part of which reads like this:

"Oh the Children; they are weeping—

They are Weeping Bitterly
 They are Weeping in the play-time
 Of their Brothers
 In the Country of the Free."

In consideration of the overights, which, let us hope, were few, the little ones who looked for the patron saint, were not disappointed. True charity, that which looks for no reward, that which is done with a purpose of heart and done with the right hand not knowing what the left hand doeth, has not many failed in its good intentions. How many little hearts were made happy with gifts by organizations as the Shrine, Elks, Masons, Odd Fellows, Childs' Welfare League and others we will never know. How many lights were cast into dark places where hope was lost and friends were seemingly unknown, we shall never know until the great day of reckoning when all which is now covered will be revealed and even the sea, shall give up its dead.

The radio has proved to be a blessing generally and more particularly at Christmas time, when soldiers languishing on beds of suffering in the hospitals, heard glad yuletide messages from over the land wishing them speedy recoveries and gladdening their hearts with songs of good will and cheer. Gradually, we are becoming more, and more, human; don't you think?

Now is the time to lay in your supply of SLAB WOOD for this cold weather from the Western Lumber Co.

As the year 1925 draws to a close the United States stands as the world's most prosperous nation. Less than 150 years after the founding of our government we have outstripped in spiritual and material progress, every other country on the globe.

Chevrolet Leads all Makes in California

Registration Figures for August and September as furnished by the Motor Registration News:

IN AUGUST

CHEVROLET	3063
Second Car	3060
Third Car	1622
Fourth Car	1450
Fifth Car	1148

IN SEPTEMBER

CHEVROLET	2718
Second Car	1983
Third Car	1298
Fourth Car	1287
Fifth Car	1236

Such Universal Acceptance of the New Chevrolet is Conclusive Proof that Chevrolet Offers the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Value, and **QUALITY AT LOW COST** for Economical Transportation.

Chevrolet Motor Company

CITY GARAGE
 VINCENT REIL, Prop.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW is the TIME!

While the weather is good, get your COAL by the ton, screened and delivered from the best coal vein in the White Oaks District.

Kelt Brothers,
 White Oaks, - New Mexico.

PHOTO FRAMES
 Outlook Art & Gift Shop

Girls' Campfire books; Boy Scout books; Children's Story books; Other books by well known authors.—Outlook Art & Gift Shop.

Now is the time to lay in your supply of SLAB WOOD for WINTER from the Western Lumber Company.

We have the best Pyro Alcohol that will keep your Radiators from freezing this winter.—Rolland Bros.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
 U. S. Land Office, Las Cruces, N. M.
 Dec. 22, 1925

Notice is hereby given that John H. Hoffman of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on December 17, 1920, made Additional Homestead, No. 040189, for N. Section 22, Township 5-S, Range 11-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lois Miller, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Feb. 12, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses: R. E. P. Warden of Ancho, N. M.; J. A. Hoffman, J. B. Graylee, William J. Humphrey, all of Carrizozo, N. M.; K. D. Stoes, Register.

D 25-J 22, 26

NEW YEAR'S GREETING

To those of you Friends and Customers who have contributed to our happiness, by your patronage and good will, we wish to express our appreciation with the hope that the New Year may have nothing but good in store for you.

We are Careful Druggists.

ROLLAND BROTHERS

STAR MARKET & CAFE

- Humanized Sanitary Market -

Better Meats Cleaner Meats
QUICKER SERVICE

Bring the folks and have dinner with us any day. We'll treat you right.

R. A. WALKER, Prop.

Watch This Space for

Future Ads for the Famous

STAR CAR

Chas. F. Grey, Agent, Oscura, New Mexico.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS

NOW!

is the Time to Select Your New Year's Cards. Our Beautiful Line has just been placed on display.

New Year's Cards and Napkins.

Outlook Art & Gift Shop.

To our Patrons and Friends

We desire at this time to wish for you a very Prosperous and Happy New Year.

We recommend that you resolve for the benefit of yourself and especially those who may now or later depend on you, to save at least a part of what you earn in 1926.

Try First National Service

First National Bank

Carrizozo N. Mexico

Hondo High School Notes

Too Late for Last Week

The Alpha Dramatic Club gave the play "Too Much of a Good Thing," on Dec. 12; it was a great success. A dance followed, and a good time was enjoyed by all. There was quite a sum of money made which will go to the High School Library.

Both the Zeta and the Alpha Dramatic Clubs will give a play some time the latter part of January.

The Hondo boys' basketball team went to Lincoln and played that team on Dec. 11. The Hondo boys were defeated by two points. The Hondo boys' and girls' basketball teams are planning on playing Corona some time in January; they are also planning on playing Carrizozo in the near future.

Thieves Have the Nerve To Hold Up Santa Claus

Santa Claus had a rather rude reception on one street here Christmas day—when an automobile of Heinie Kaune, standing in front of his home on De Vargas street, was robbed of gifts for friends. Mr. Kaune put various packages in the motor car, intending to play the popular role of Santa Claus for the benefit of his friends. A thief, or thieves, saw the car standing there and while unob-

served made off with packages of cigarettes, cigars, cigar and cigarette holders and other delights of tobacco users. There is said to be a band of juvenile thieves ever on the alert to rifle cars in this city, and it is likely they work also on holidays.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Counteraction in Eastern Cities

In view of the wholesale arrests that have been made in New York and Chicago of well-to-do people who frequented cafes and restaurants where drinks could be obtained, has caused these people to adopt measures of counteraction. They have employed detectives whose duties are to watch and warn the keepers of the appearance of prohibition agents and we read by the dispatches, that the scheme of counteraction has been successful, so far. Not to be thwarted, the 'prohibs' are now changing about. It is said that the Chicago officers are going to New York, where the Gotham detectives will not recognize them as dry officers and in turn, New York agents are going to the Windy City. We shall see more of how the contending elements will make it on New Year's Eve, when both Chicago and New York have their big parties among the higher-ups—and the god is not yet

PROFESSIONS

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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. Clara A. Huppertz, W. M.
 S. F. Miller, Secretary.

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

Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Mrs. Rachel West, Noble Grand
 Mrs. Vera Cole, Sec'y.
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CARRIZOZO LODGE NO. 41
 Carrizozo, New Mexico.

A. F. & A. M.

Jan. 3, Feb. 7, Mar. 7, April 4, May 2, June 6, July 4, Aug. 1-23, Sept. 26, Oct. 31, Nov. 28, Dec. 29.

S. G. ALLEN, W. M.

S. F. MILLER, Secretary

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

M. J. Barnett, Noble Grand.
 W. J. Langston, Sec'y.

Regular meetings every Tuesday night.

BULLETIN

LINCOLN ABSTRACT & INVESTMENT TRUST

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ABSTRACTS; ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE; Quickest service available in all classes of compensation insurance and Surety Company Bonds.

SLAB WOOD

Cut in stove lengths
\$3.50 per Truck Load

Now that winter is here, come to order your Slab Wood—Order NOW!

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is often caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a ringing sound or imperfect hearing. Unless the inflammation can be removed, your hearing may be permanently injured.

WILLIAM CATARRHOL TREATMENT

is a safe and effective treatment for Catarrh of the Eustachian Tube or Deafness caused by Catarrh.

Sold by all druggists for over 20 years. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office, Las Cruces, N. M.
Dec. 12, 1925
Notice is hereby given that Ignacio Flores, of Corona, New Mex., who, on Dec. 20, 1921, made Stockraising Homestead Entry, Las Cruces 027398, No. 049828, for E1E1, Section 4, Township 3-S, Range 15-E, N.M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final 3 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. F. Davidson, United States Commissioner, at Corona, New Mexico, on Jan. 23, 1926.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office, Las Cruces, N.M.
Dec. 12, 1925
Notice is hereby given that William W. Gallacher, of Carrizozo, New Mexico, who, on Dec. 6, 1920, made Original Homestead Entry, No. 043088, Las Cruces 025902, for All of Section 26, Township 5-S, Range 9-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Frank J. Sager, United States Commissioner, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on Jan. 23, 1926.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U.S. Land Office, Las Cruces, N.M.
Dec. 12, 1925
Notice is hereby given that Arthur J. Hipp, of Corona, N. M., who, on April 11, 1925, made Original Homestead Entry, No. 052574, for all of section 12, Township 1-S, Range 9-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 Louis DeWolf, U. S. Commissioner, at Cedarvale, N. M., on January 22, 1926.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office, Las Cruces, N.M.
December 12, 1925
Notice is hereby given that Charles Franklin Quillen, of Corona, N.M. who, on April 24, 1922, made Orig. Homestead Entry (Las Cruces 027658) No. 050321, for E1 Sec. 28, Township 2-N, Range 14-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. F. Davidson, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, N.M., on Jan. 23, 1926.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U.S. Land Office, Las Cruces, N.M.
Dec. 12, 1925
Notice is hereby given that Sazie Kilgore, of Ancho, N. M. who, on Nov. 19, 1920, made S R H E-orig. Serial No. 047225, Las Cruces 026402, for NE1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4 Sec. 10, N4, Section 11, Township 4-S, Range 11-E, N.M.P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lotah Miller, Probate Clerk, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Jan. 23, 1926.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M.
Dec. 19, 1925.
Notice is hereby given that Paschal Luttrell, one of heirs of James H. Luttrell, deceased, of Amarillo, Tex., who, on Sept. 27, 1920, made Add. Stock Raising Homestead Entry (Las Cruces 025894) No. 041450; for W1/2, Section 22, Township 1-S, Range 13-E, N.M.P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. F. Davidson, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, N. M., on the first day of February 1926.

Notice for Publication
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office, Las Cruces, N. M., Dec. 3, 1925.
Notice is hereby given that Allen Patterson, of Corona, N. M., who, on March 25, 1921, made Stock-Raising Homestead Entry L. C. 027014, No. 048557, for Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and S1 N4, S1 Sec. 1, Township 1-S, Range 15-F, 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, N. M., on the 16 day of Jan., 1926.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M.
Dec. 12, 1925.
Notice is hereby given that Lawrence W. Powers, of Three Rivers, N. M., who, on November 28, 1923, made Orig. Homestead Entry, No. 051830, Las Cruces 028548, for all of Section 10, Township 19-S, Range 10-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Frank J. Sager, U.S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Jan. 23, 1926.

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FOR SALE—Standard Pipe and Pipe fittings—call on Western Lumber Company.

FOR RENT—Good Four-room House, with water. Inquire at the City Garage.

New Year Services
Where? At the Methodist Church. When? Next Sunday morning. Come out and honor God with a large congregation on the First Sunday of the New Year. Let us take stock, recognize our sins, and resolve to do our best this year for our Christ, our Church, our homes and our country. Topic at 11 a. m. will be "Ye have not passed this way before," and at 7 p. m., "How to be a millionaire Christian."

Carrizozo Eating House
Best of Accommodations To All the People, All The Time.
Table Supplied With Best The Market Affords
E. H. SWEET, Proprietor

CHRISTMAS SPECIALS
Candies, Fruits and Nuts
One and two pound Fruit Cakes—From the —1,000 WINDOW BAKERIES—
Chocolate Covered Cherries in 1 lb. Boxes
Hines Bulk Pickles—Sweet and Sour
A Nice Line of Novelty Goods Suitable for Xmas Gifts.
C. D. MAYER

BON TON CAFE
— Open Day and Night —
Meals At All Hours
Quick, Reliable and Courteous Service is our Motto.
— Fourth Street in Rolland Building —
John Reddin, Proprietor.

FOR SALE
Denatured Alcohol and Glycerine for the Radiator.
The Titworth Company, Inc., Capitan, N. M.
All Kinds of Legal Blanks at the Outlook Office.
Fresh Fish and Oysters every Friday at the City Market.
Every Day is Someone's Birthday; see the Cards at the Outlook Art Shop.

A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO ONE and ALL
Save Money by attending our
Jan. 15 Per Cent Discount Sale
Off all Old Prices. This applies to everything in the Store except SHOES, which will be sold at 10 Per Cent Discount off old prices.
FOR GENUINE BARGAINS PATRONIZE
DOERING'S BARGAIN STORE

Barnett FEED Store
Wholesale and Retail
Hay, Grain and Feed
Stock Salt, Oil Cake and Stove Wood
Prices Lowest and Service Best
Carrizozo New Mexico

Episcopal Church
Rev. H. K. Stanley, Pastor
Services at the Wetmore building as follows: Alternate Sundays, 7:30 p. m.
Public cordially invited.

Baptist Church
Sunday School at 10 a. m., Rev. J. H. Skinner, Superintendent.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.
The public is cordially invited.

Catholic Church
(Rev. P. Otten, Pastor)
First Mass, 8 a. m., preaching for English speaking people.
Second mass, 9:30 a. m., for Spanish speaking people.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.
Evening services at 7:30 p. m.

Methodist Church
(J. J. Golden, Pastor)
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.
Preaching, 11 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.
Preaching 7 p. m.

Sandstorm Plays Prank On Balloon Trousers

Roy Spanish American:
What might have resulted in a serious accident happened last Sunday afternoon on the main street of Roy, near the town well, when Buster Plumlee, who was crossing to the postoffice was caught by the strong northern blast and thrown heavily to the ground. Alighting on his shoulders and head, it was thought for a time that young Plumlee's injuries were of a serious nature, but after being examined by a physician it was found that he received only minor bruises.

There being no obstacle over which the young man could have stumbled, the cause of his fall was for a time perplexing to those who were near at hand and not until it was discovered that he was wearing a pair of those wide bottom, balloon trousers was the why and wherefore apparent. The heavy wind whipping around a corner of the windmill tower had struck the victim of this misfortune in such a position that sufficient ozone went up the bell-bottoms to upend the wearer. Bus says that these "latest-outs" were introduced on the mesa at no little expense, an importation from Denver, but there's a pair for sale at his house at reduced cost.

Silvers—Straley
On December 23, in the city of El Paso, Walter L. Silvers of that city and Miss Lucy O. Straley of Ancho, were united in marriage, with the attendants being relatives and a few close friends.

The bride was reared in our neighboring town and enjoys the acquaintance and esteem of many friends in our community. Light-hearted and care-free, her disposition is one which makes friends wherever she goes and her associates in her new home, El Paso, where the newlyweds will reside will have a valuable addition with the annexation of the new Mrs. Silvers.

The groom is a prosperous young business man of the Border City and the future is bright for the contracting parties to whom the best wishes of their many friends are extended. After the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Silvers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McArthur, Archie McArthur, John Reba and Mrs. T. J. Straley motored up from El Paso and spent Christmas on the Straley ranch at Ancho.

The outstanding feature of our government which every American should appreciate is the opportunity which it offers to exercise individual initiative, enterprise and ability to develop ideas along any line of honest endeavor.—The Manufacturer.

Revelation Too Much for German Modesty
Plunket Greene, the famous singer, claims that he and his brother were the first persons to introduce lawn tennis into Germany. He writes:

"It became a regular society craze, and I can remember the untimely fate of a certain charming officer who became so light-headed with enthusiasm that he turned up one afternoon in flannels and a black and white blazer, and was promptly court-martialed. Nothing daunted, he returned to the fray and played in the full-dress uniform of the Blue Uhlans, frock coat, helmet, and all, until one day, in a paroxysm of acrobatics, he caught his spur in his watch chain and dislocated his knee, and that was the end of him. I can guarantee the truth of this statement, for I saw him do it. The cult did not long survive him, and its decease was equally amusing. A boat with amateur oarsmen who were watching the game close to the bank suddenly upset, and my brother waded out into the water to drag them ashore. The matrons promptly gathered up their skirts and departed in a body. The Herr Gesandtschaftssekretar Greene had gone into the ever and got his clothes so wet that one could see his legs through his trousers, and lawn tennis from that moment was 'off.'"

Home of Francis Key Now Hardware Store

The famous old colonial mansion in which Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," lived for forty years in Georgetown, a suburb of the city of Washington, is now a retail hardware store.

Key and his family occupied the old mansion from 1803 until the author's death in 1813. During the war of 1812, while a prisoner on a British ship that was part of a fleet bombarding Fort M'Henry, Baltimore, Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," thereby achieving fame.

Seven years ago, according to Good Hardware, the mansion was converted into a business building and since then it has been occupied by the hardware store of John R. Hopkins.

Caring for War's Victims

On December 1, 1924, there were 299,927 employees in the various departments of the British government. Of these employees 236,729 were men, 73,191 were women, according to figures received by the Bankers' Trust company of New York from its British information service.

Of the employees 141,750, or 66.53 per cent, were ex-service men, 43,639, or 14.55 per cent, of the total number of employees, were disabled men. These figures do not include 3,605 employees of the war office, nor do they include the 1,500 persons on the staff of the units and command offices of the air ministry. Branch managers of the labor ministry, amounting to 729, who are paid by fees, are not included.

Embassies at Vatican

According to the Pontifical Annuaire, the following countries maintain representatives at the Vatican: Embassies—France, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Chile, Peru; Legations—Austria, Bavaria, Bohemia, Colombia, Costa Rica, England, Haiti, Holland, Hungary, Morocco, Nicaragua, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg. Semi-official—Japan, Turkey and Lithuania. The French government has voted practically to discontinue the office of representative to the Vatican. This is now under discussion.

Great Singers at Play

Melba, like other singers associated with Caruso, was sometimes a victim of the great tenor's inclination to indulge in pranks. "I remember," she says, "that at a concert in Covent Garden Tosti was sitting in a front row, wearing a huge false mustache, and every time I looked his way, he waggled it in the most grotesque fashion. Caruso, seeing this, tried to imitate him, and you can understand how I felt when, as Mimi in 'La Boheme,' I was supposed to be dying to Puccini's heart-rending strains."

Motor-Cycle Fire Engine

An engine for fire fighting, especially in forests, has been constructed as a sidecar of a motor cycle.

The Valley of Voices

By GEORGE MARSH

Author of "Tollers of the Trail," "The Whelps of the Wolf"

(W. N. U. Service.)

(Copyright by the Ross Publishing Co.)

LASCELLES

SYNOPSIS.—With David, half-breed guide, Brent Steele, of the American Museum of Natural History, is traveling in northern Canada. By a stream he hears Denise, daughter of Col. Hillaire St. Onge, factor at Walling River, play the violin superbly. He introduces himself and accepts an invitation to make the post his home during his stay. He finds the factor worried and mystified. The "log chateau" is a real home. From St. Onge he learns of the mysterious creature of evil, the Windigo, and the disappearance of a canoe and its crew, with the season's take of furs. Then at night the Windigo gives a weird performance. Even Steele is mystified. David, Steele's Indian, and Michel, St. Onge's head-man, leave for the scene of the canoe's disappearance in an attempt to solve the mystery. St. Onge tells Steele that Lascelles, the company's manager at Fort Albany, seeks his ruin in order to compel Denise to marry him to save her father. Steele and Denise fall in love. Steele finds the track of the Windigo—huge and much like a bear. David finds the same thing. Tete-Bouto, Indian in St. Onge's employ, is caught listening to Steele's talk with David and Michel, and roughly handled. Louis Laflamme, factor at Ogoke, makes application for the hand of Denise. Pierre, Indian from Ogoke, visits the Walling River post.

CHAPTER V—Continued

"But why should he come so far to make trouble here, as you say? What is behind it all?"

For an instant, Michel seemed on the point of making a revelation. Then, evidently changing his mind, with a shrug of his bony shoulders, he answered: "We see some day."

Steele and David exchanged puzzled looks. What could Michel have in the back of his head?

With the coming of the canoe with news from Feather Inks, Walling River was again thrown into a panic of fear of the night prowler. After a hurried talk with St. Onge, Steele started up the river, bound for Big Feather lake. He had little hope of discovering anything which would throw light on the mystery. But one thing piqued the curiosity of the three men. They were keenly interested in finding tracks similar to those near the post for they carried the exact measurements of the latter, and in camp they talked with those at the Feather Inks, forty miles away, they would have discovered a new and most peculiar trait in animal habits, namely, a beast with feet strangely like a bear's, which had ranged forty miles within a few days.

On the morning of the second day the canoe was traveling in the easier river inshore, when Michel, pulling in "a bow, suddenly exclaimed:

"Requy! Look!"

On the shore, ahead, were the remains of a fire and near it what resembled the body of a man. With a few strong thrusts of the poles, the canoe was driven to the beach. The men leaped ashore. Before them stretched beside the dead fire, lay an Indian, hideously mutilated.

"He has been literally torn to pieces," muttered Steele. "A bear alone could have done this, and yet I never heard of such a thing."

David was on his knees searching for tracks in the dry leaves, when a cry from Michel drew the attention of the others.

"Look! Track on do shore!" and the Inquois pointed to a patch of mud clearly marked by the prints of huge feet.

"They're ringer for the tracks near the post," said Steele, and he took from his pocket strips of rawhide of the dimensions of the footprints which had frightened Charlotte. In breadth, length and character, the tracks in the mud were identical with those near Walling River. The three friends looked blankly at each other.

"It's the same bird," said Steele. David removed his felt hat and scratched his broad forehead. "No bear travel forty miles and back twenty unless something drive hem," he insisted.

"But bears don't mutilate bodies like this," added Steele.

"Wal," muttered the Ojibway, "does one make de mess or does poor toller all do same. Wat you goin' do?"

As the features were obliterated, Michel was busy examining the kit of the dead man in an attempt to identify him as an Indian trading at the post.

"Do gun ces French company gun, but do kettle and knife I never see before. I think ces ces not Walling River hunter."

"Who could he be, then, traveling on this river so late in the year?"

"Est ces ves' strange," muttered the headman.

"Def dat bear ces do Windigo," David's wife face contracted in a network of wrinkles, as he grinned at Steele. "W'ar we do den?"

"Windigo or no Windigo, David, he's our worst if he steps in front of my Maankher—or yours. Why, what's the matter, Michel?"

The grave face of the Indian had suddenly assumed an expression so sinister as to arouse the white man's curiosity.

"By gar! We are de fool!"

"What d'you mean?"

For answer, Michel leaped into the canoe and poled rapidly upstream for a few hundred yards, while the puzzled Steele looked on. Then the Indian swung the nose of the boat down river and paddled past them in mid-stream.

"What in thunder is he driving at, David?"

"We are de fool for sure," was the laconic answer as Michel swept by with his eyes on his friends, then threw the bow of the canoe to the shore and landed.

"He nevaire pass here widout seel' dis camp."

Michel's maneuver was explained.

"Dat Pierre pass here two sleeps back," said Michel, joining Steele. "Does man bin dead, tree, four day an' de tracks on do shore are old one. De riviere rise after do rain two sleeps back. De Windigo mak' dem tracks here before do rain," and Michel pointed to some footprints which were barely covered by water.

"Suppose he did not notice this camp, what then?"

"He was hongroo an' hunt for game; he sees dees camp for sure."

David nodded in agreement.

"Then why did he not tell us?"

"Dat ces w'at I ask heem tonight at Wallin' Riviere."

CHAPTER VI

The twenty miles of hard running river down to the fort was covered by the three skilled canoe men in a few hours. On arriving, they hastened to the trade house. Steele opened the ponderous slab door and entered, followed by the two half-breeds, to learn that Walling River had a visitor.



With a Smile Steele Extended His Hand.

Seated with St. Onge behind the trade counter was a short, thick-set stranger, wearing a cap with an insignia in gold braid.

"Alates Lascelles," whispered Michel over the shoulder of the American.

St. Onge and Lascelles were evidently in the midst of a heated conversation in French, for they ignored Steele's entrance.

"You are an superstitious as you claim the Indians to be. I am not interested in this Windigo story," Lascelles said irritably, when St. Onge, glancing toward the door, saw Steele.

"You are back so soon, monsieur? And you have news?" The factor appeared relieved at the appearance of the man he thought far upriver.

Brent Steele's back stiffened as he advanced to meet the man who had the power in his hands to crush the girl over in the factor's quarters, whose rare quality he would never sense, whose soul he would never know. As he walked around behind the trade-counter, there was a set to his heavy shoulders, a glint in the gray eyes, which did not pass unnoticed by the men he approached.

"Monsieur Steele, this is Inspector Lascelles of the Revillon Freres."

With a smile Steele extended a hand, hard as a spruce knot, and grasped the fingers of the puzzled and curious Lascelles.

"I missed meeting you at Albany, Inspector, in August. You were over at Moose when I called."

The black eyebrows of Lascelles rose as he now identified the stranger whose presence at Walling River he found most annoying for his plans.

"Oh, yes, Monsieur Steele, the American scientist; I thought you left Albany weeks ago bound for the Nepligon," he suggested pointedly.

"I did, monsieur, but I stumbled on a most interesting situation here—right in my own back yard. I found what I have been searching for, for years." Steele was looking so time rub-

bing, it into the skeptical Lascelles. "You have a bona-fide Windigo in this valley, monsieur—a most interesting situation to a scientist, I assure you. The Indians are in a panic and you will have difficulty in keeping them on their trap-lines this winter."

"You, a scientist, believe in Indian sorcery and superstition?" demanded the Frenchman, sarcastically.

"Well, now, that is somewhat difficult to answer, monsieur," badgered Steele, to the delight of the two swart-faced men with whom he had entered.

"I have heard the Windigo wail in the night; I have seen his tracks; and I have just returned to report to Monsieur St. Onge that we have found up near the mouth of Stopping river the remains of an Indian torn to pieces, evidently by this same Windigo."

"What do you say?" St. Onge was on his feet.

"This morning we found the camp and body of a strange Indian—the tracks were identical with those you saw near here on the trail." Then Steele suddenly changed the subject.

"Where is that Pierre who came here from the Feather Inks, the day we left? Michel wishes to ask him some questions."

"He left this morning. Didn't you pass him on the river?"

A muttered curse from Michel met Steele's backward glance.

"Too bad!" exclaimed the American.

"I suppose, monsieur, you attribute the loss of our furs to this same Windigo?" broke in Lascelles.

"Oh, undoubtedly, Inspector," replied Steele, with a suspicious curl of the lip, his blood slowly rising at the tone used by the man from Albany. However, above all things, he had to consider St. Onge and Denise, he told himself, and not to allow this fellow to lure him into a hostile attitude.

"I see you are joking," rejoined the Frenchman, flushing.

"On the contrary, I am very far from joking when I tell you that there are mysterious things afoot in this valley—which neither my experience nor scientific knowledge are able to fathom. You had better go upriver tomorrow and see for yourself. You seem skeptical regarding the whole matter."

"Have you never seen a dead man before, monsieur?" derided Lascelles. "I fear it has gone to your head—this Windigo matter."

St. Onge excitedly half rose from his chair, as the cool gray eyes of his guest slowly surveyed the man from Albany, from moccasins to hair; and then fell back relaxed, when the American, flushed, but in control of himself, drawled:

"Monsieur, you were formerly a man of war, a soldier, while I am only a peaceful man of science. To you it is but natural that violent death should be a familiar sight, while to me it is most terrifying. Why, I find it most repulsive even to clean a fish. So innocuous was Steele's smile, and so guileless his manner, that Lascelles, conscious of being played with by the rugged American, found no words to reply, but sat in impatient rage. Then the retreating backs of Michel and David, whose shaking shoulders betrayed their suppressed mirth, spurred the Revillon man to answer:

"If you are so afraid of blood," he spluttered, "why are you hunting this man-eating Windigo?"

Steele smiled down good naturedly at the man he would have blithely battered with his fists, and leaving the two men at the trade-house, sought out Denise St. Onge.

"Oh, welcome back! Monsieur Steele," she said, forcing a smile. "I have just heard that you have made a terrible discovery."

"Please, we will not talk of that," he insisted. "I have something to say to you before I go, tomorrow. Tonight there will be no opportunity." He wondered if Lascelles had seen her privately since his arrival that afternoon, but it did not matter. "We are to make a wide circle of the country," he went on, "and will be away until I leave for Nepligon."

Her sensitive face quickened with emotion as she listened.

"Mademoiselle St. Onge," he began, "I have no right to ask this from you, but in justice to yourself I must."

She started to speak, as if in protest, then her troubled eyes squarely met his.

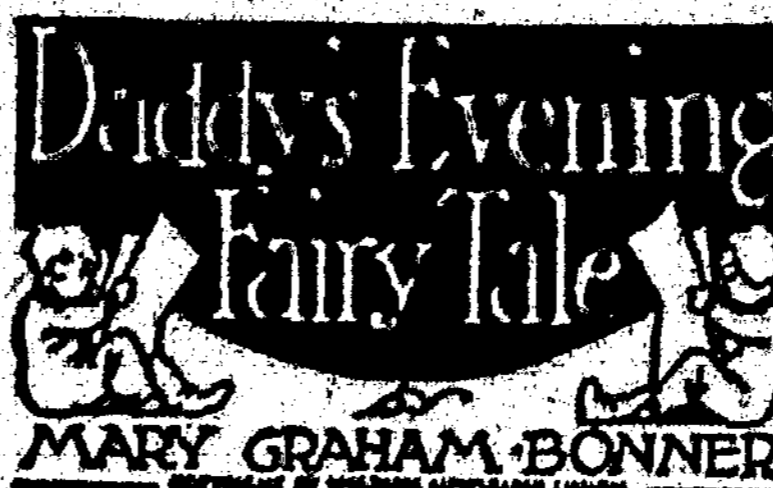
"Is Lascelles in the plot, too? Or are these suitors pressing their suit each in his own way?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Combines Fun and Fountains

One of the most remarkable palm trees in the world is to be found in West Africa. Its branches grow in the shape of a fan, and always east to west, and are filled with a cool, pleasant-tasting liquid, which often saves the lives of travelers whose water supply has run short.—Los Angeles Times.

The eternal stars shine out as soon as it is dark enough.—Caryle.



THE KANGAROOS

"I've always been thankful that my mother and my father chose a red suit for me," said Master Red Kangaroo.

"And I've been mighty glad, all my life," said Master Gray Kangaroo, "that my mamma and my papa chose for me a gray suit."

"Then we're both satisfied," said the Red Kangaroo. Now these two kangaroos were especially large and fine.

They had come from Australia and had only been in the zoo a short time.

"I see here many of my Gray relations," said Master Gray Kangaroo.

"Why, hello, Wally," he said as he saw Mr. Agile Wallaby hopping and jumping about.

Mr. Agile Wallaby was called by that name because he was so quick and active, for that is what agile means.

There were many kangaroos and their cousins in the zoo.

The Brush-tailed Wallaby family were there. They looked like the kangaroos except that they were smaller. Their tails were very long and were of gray and brown and auburn and they thought the coloring was exquisite.

Mr. Brush-tailed Wallaby sat on his tail so that it reached way out in front of him.

He said he didn't see why he couldn't make his tail do what he wanted it to do.

He objected to having his tail always behind him.

So he sat as he did, with his tail under him, coming out in front.

"When I walk, hop, skip or jump, my tail must be behind me," he said, "where tails, of course, do belong."

"But when I am sitting I can tell my own tail what it should do."

"It's quite enough to give it its own way the rest of the time."

Mr. Wallaroo, bigger than Mr. Agile Wallaby, had a talk with him about the different ways in Australia from those in the zoo.

They decided, after a while, that they liked the zoo immensely.

"People think we're strange looking," said Master Gray Kangaroo, sometimes known as the Great Gray Kangaroo.

"Why?" asked Master Red Kangaroo.

"Because our two front legs are so short and our back ones so long."

"They think we look very queer when we're half-sitting up, or when we're hurrying along."

"They wonder how we can go so quickly and they don't understand that we like being as we are," ended Master Gray Kangaroo, otherwise known as the Great Gray Kangaroo.

"I don't see why they should think we were queer," answered Master Red Kangaroo.

"It's the way kangaroos are made."

"We wouldn't be kangaroos if we were different. Besides, it's rude of them to think we're queer."

"We don't think they're queer and yet they have only two legs and no tail at all."

"Two legs and no tail at all! And they don't jump, and they don't leap. We're very kind, I think," he ended.

"Very kind," agreed the other. "We don't make the remarks about them that they do about us—or, rather, we don't make similar remarks."

"Yet from our way of thinking they are quite as strange to us as we are to them."

"Quite as strange—from the kangaroo point of view."

Omitted Those Next Door

Charles, aged six, had some difficulty with the children of a neighbor. That night after he was in bed his mother asked if he had said his prayers.

"Yes, mamma," he replied.

"And did you pray for the heathens, too?" she asked.

"I yes," he answered slowly, "all but those next door."

What Hurt Mary

Mother had spanked little Mary. The minister called and found Mary sobbing in the hall. "Well, well," asked the minister in his best consolatory vein, "what's the matter?"

"It hurts," sobbed Mary.

"What, my dear?"

"The back of my lap."

NEW MEXICO STATE NEWS

W. J. McAllister, proprietor of the Hotel Deming, was held up and robbed while seated in his office.

Announcement has been received at Las Vegas from Wichita, Kan., capitalists that the comptroller of currency has approved and issued a charter to the incorporators of the Las Vegas National Bank.

Rural schools of the state are to have traveling libraries, at least some of them, thanks to Miss Mary H. Eckles, rural school assistant of the State Department of Education. It is Miss Eckles' hope to put them in all small county schools, but her ability to do this depends upon whether she can get enough books. Enough to fill four cases, or "libraries," have been donated already.

Although he has asked early trial, Carl C. Magee, Albuquerque editor, charged with manslaughter for the slaying of John B. Lassetter last August, probably will not be tried before next June. The second day of the next court session, which will be June 8, was set for the trial by District Judge L. E. Armijo of East Las Vegas, after Magee pleaded not guilty upon arraignment. Magee's attorneys asked that the trial be expedited by a special term of court in January or February.

A standard sanitary code for railroads, already in force in forty-three other states, has been adopted by public welfare board. The code was worked out by the conference of state and territorial health authorities and has been approved by the United States Public Health Service and railroad surgeons. The idea is to secure a uniform set of rules in all states. In New Mexico, the adoption of the code means no drastic changes, according to Dr. George S. Luckett, state health director.

Carl C. Magee, Albuquerque, N. M., editor, stands acquitted of the last of the criminal contempt charges against him arising from his utterances and publications during the litigation which has been in progress in the courts of San Miguel county for the past several years. His freedom came in the decision handed down by the State Supreme Court at Santa Fe, which upheld the power of a New Mexico governor, under the state constitution, to pardon persons convicted of direct contempt of court.

No visible effect on the liquor situation in New Mexico is apparent as the result of the Supreme Court's action in knocking out the state prohibition law, passed in 1923. An earlier prohibition law, forbidding the transportation, manufacture or sale of liquor, is still in effect and the federal enforcement authorities have exhibited a stiffening up of the dry barriers in the past month. The state law, held unconstitutional, attempted to incorporate the imprisonment provisions of the Volstead act. Its nullification leaves no state statute against possession or providing for search or seizure.

A decrease in deer and wild turkey in the Santa Fe National forest is indicated by the game census just completed by the supervisor's office at Santa Fe, with a falling off of the former from 1,300 to 900, while there are 1,650 turkeys against 1,500 last year. The rangers report seventy elk, 231 white tail deer, 650 mule deer, 144 black and brown bear, one silver tip, 1,075 coyotes, 810 bob cats, forty-nine mountain lions, six wolves, fifty-two beaver, eighty mink and 807 badgers. A total of 545 hunters this year killed thirty-five mule deer and forty-eight turkeys. Predator animal hunters killed twenty-three lions this year in the forest as against nine last year.

At the annual meeting of the Springer Kiwanis Club the following officers were elected for the year of 1926: Dr. L. A. Thompson, president; Frank G. Fox, vice president; C. H. Fisher, secretary and treasurer; and George D. Parrish, district trustee. Building, bettering and boosting is the slogan for the new year.

The Artesia oil field of Eddy county has opened a deeper oil reservoir than that from which production has been coming heretofore, and when the Ohio Oil Company drilled into this new pay for the first time the biggest well of the Artesia region was brought in. The discovery was made by Ohio Oil's No. 5 well on the Toombs Allen lease, in the southeast quarter of section 25-13-28. Drilled to a total depth of 2,802 feet, with the top of the new pay found at 2,710 feet, the well surprised the drilling crew and officials of the company by running wild, while an attempt was made to install an eight and a quarter inch control head. Flowing for a period of twenty minutes 100 feet over the crown block, it was the first well in the field to flow natural with such force.

G. T. Hixon of Astec designed and has perfected a lens for automobiles that gives promise of having a wide sale. This new lighting device throws a glareless light for hundreds of feet ahead of the car, also a side light for long distances. No diameters are required—a feature that drivers will appreciate.

Fire of an unknown origin destroyed the Herkey cotton gin at Malaga, the blaze having gained such headway at the time it was discovered that little could be done to check it. The loss is estimated at \$39,000.

Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION
25¢ and 75¢ Pkgs. Sold Everywhere



BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

BABIES LOVE MRS. WIDOW'S STIMP

The infant and children's favorite. Pleasant to give—pleasant to take. Guaranteed purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. Its quick action cures colic, diarrhoea, flatulency and other like disorders. The eyes published in various papers on every label.

CLEAR YOUR SKIN

of disfiguring blotches and irritations. Use

Resinol For Stiff Joints

Pharmacists say that when all other so-called remedies fail, Joint-Ease is sure to speedily succeed.

It's for joint ailments only—that is why you are advised to use it for sore, creaky, painful, inflamed rheumatic joints.

Joint-Ease limbers up the joints—makes you feel younger—is clean and penetrating and quick results are assured—Sixty cents a tube at druggists everywhere.

Always remember when Joint-Ease gets in joint misery gets out—quick.

Reporting by Film

Mr. Sugimura, the Japanese accredited representative, made an innovation at the season of the mandates commission by giving a film display to show the progress and moral and material development of the populations of the South sea islands, which are under a Japanese mandate.

Our Swift Age

"By this time," says the Clearwater Herald, "last spring's sweet-girl graduate has been the debutante, fiancée, June bride, honeymooner, young housewife, pretty complainant, divorcée at Reno, attractive divorcee and 'that dangerous woman.'"—Boston Transcript.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin

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

Paying Their Way

Earnings of more than a half-million dollars were made by 1,422 students of Boston university last year. This was made possible through the activities of placement bureaus of the university.

His Reason

Wife—I notice that you cut an article on "How to Live to Be a Hundred" out of the magazine. Why did you do that?

Hub—I was afraid your mother might read it.—Boston Transcript.

Disproportionate Ruler

The world's smallest state has the world's tallest ruler. Dr. Heinrich Salm, president of the Free City of Danzig, being six feet eight inches in height.

Hint to Start for Home

She (bored)—Don't you want to start the radio?

He—Why?

She—It's about time you started something.—Boston Transcript.

All for Naught

"My dentist can't think much of his own work."

"Why do you say that?"

"Flugs and tinkers my teeth for twenty years. Now he tells me they must all come out."

Cause Enough

"What made you say your sister didn't flirt?"

"My sister."

When you break silence the least said is the soonest mended.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Feel Young

Take care of your stomach and preserve your health.

HOSTETTER'S Celebrated Stomach Bitters tone up the digestive organs, stimulate the appetite and promote a feeling of freshness and vigor.

W. N. U. DENVER, NO. 24-1926.

EVENTS OF 1925 SEEN IN REVIEW

Noteworthy Happenings of the Past Year in the United States and Elsewhere.

LOCARNO PACT SIGNED

Peace of Western Europe Made—Treaties That Promise Security and Peace—Revolt of Islam in Growing—Prosperity and Tax Reduction for Americans—Storm Over Air Service.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Standing far above all other events of the year 1925 is the signing of the Locarno treaties. Though they do not mean the immediate coming of the millennium, they do mean that the European powers have decided that war does not pay, and they give to western Europe at least a measurable assurance of security and peace. This holds good so long as the signatory powers keep the promises made in the pacts, and should any of them fail to do so, the League of Nations is ready to step in. Germany has resumed her place in the family of nations, and as the year drew to a close there was great hope that soviet Russia would abandon her voluntary isolation and consent to closer association with the "capitalistic powers" that she has so long contemned. Locarno was a magnificent triumph for Austro-Chamberlain, Aristide Briand, Dr. Hans Luther and Herr Stresemann, the statesmen mainly responsible for the treaties, and for the legislators and people in their respective countries who gave them hearty support.

Another important development of the year was the growing revolt of Islam against the rule of Christian powers. This manifested itself especially in the war in the Rif maintained against France and Spain throughout the year by Abd-el-Krim, and in the rebellion against the French regime in Syria. The latter was primarily carried on by the Druzes, nomad tribesmen, but the Mohammedan Arabs took at times an active part in it. Turkey took warlike measures because she was convinced the League of Nations would decide the Mosul dispute in favor of Great Britain; and in Egypt there was unrest that occasionally broke out into violence.

Twelve more months of almost incessant civil warfare, complicated by Bolshevik plotting and threatened uprisings against foreigners, was the record of China. Nevertheless the central government was maintained and the international conference at Peking held out some promise of settling the affairs of the distracted country.

The United States was blessed with general prosperity and progress during the year, and this was reflected in the bill introduced in the Sixty-ninth congress providing for reduction of taxes which would reduce the national revenue by \$325,736,000. Enforcement of the prohibition law continued to be a serious problem, but toward the end of the year the government adopted a new policy that promised to go far toward keeping illicit liquor out of the country. During many months a storm raged around the air services of the army and navy, due largely to the sensational charges made by Col. William Mitchell, for which he was tried by court-martial, and suspended for five years. His plan of an independent department of aviation was turned down by a board of inquiry appointed by the President. The controversy was accentuated by the tragic destruction of the dirigible Shenandoah in a storm and by the failure of an attempted sunset airplane flight to Hawaii.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prompted by Great Britain, the German government suggested the international conference that finally resulted in the Locarno treaties, but there were months of "conversations," exchanges of notes and secret talks before the great fact was accomplished. Briand was forced to move cautiously because of political complications, and Luther and Stresemann always had the irreconcilable German Nationalists to contend with. It was on October 5 that the foreign ministers of France, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Poland and Czechoslovakia came together in the little Swiss town of Locarno. Eleven days later they had completed their task, and on December 1 the momentous treaties were formally signed in London. The main treaty, known as the security pact, binds France and Germany and Belgium to respect the boundaries between those countries as fixed by the Treaty of Versailles; each promises not to attack either of the others; and Great Britain and Italy guarantee the inviolability of the frontiers. Provision is made for referring disputes to a conciliation commission, the permanent court of international justice or the council of the league. Arbitration treaties were signed between Germany and Poland and Germany and Czechoslovakia, and in subsidiary pacts France guaranteed the carrying out of these. The allies made immediate plans for speeding up the evacuation of the Cologne area

and the reduction of their forces in the Rhineland. As soon as the security pact became a certainty, President Coolidge let it be known that he would like to call an international conference on land disarmament in Washington. The reaction to this in Europe, especially in France, was not favorable because the League of Nations was planning the same thing. Early in December the league's disarmament council announced that a special commission would be created to prepare for such a conference, and the United States and Soviet Russia were invited to appoint representatives on that commission.

The League of Nations, which held its annual meeting in Geneva in September with Senator Raoul Dandurand of Canada as president, received Great Britain's protest against violation of the Mosul frontier by Turkey and referred the dispute over that rich oil region to the World court. The court ruled that the league's council was competent to decide the matter, and in December the council awarded all of the vilayet except a worthless strip to Iraq, at the same time extending the British mandate over Iraq to twenty-five years. Turkey protested angrily, but was somewhat mollified by Britain's offer to negotiate a permanent peace on the Iraq frontier, with hints of compensation for the oil lands. The council of the league was called on to prevent one war, and did so. Greece and Bulgaria were ready to fight over some trouble on the Macedonian frontier, and the Greeks went so far as to invade Bulgarian territory and occupy several towns. The league council ordered that hostilities cease at once, saw to it that the order was obeyed, and sent a mission to settle the dispute. Greece was found at fault and was ordered to pay damages to Bulgaria.

Abd-el-Krim's attempt to drive the French from the Rif and establish an independent government in that part of Morocco was not successful, but caused the two European powers much trouble and expense. They joined forces against the Rif leader, and after the Spanish effected a landing in Alhucemas bay in September Krim was virtually surrounded and was driven into the mountains. A group of American aviators formed an escadrille and helped in the fight against the Moroccan chieftain.

Strikes in the Shanghai cotton mills, fostered by Russian Bolshevik agents who sought to stir up civil war in China, resulted in fatal rioting in May and the anti-foreign threats made necessary the landing of American and European bluejackets and the arming of a force of foreign volunteers. This only enraged the Chinese the more and the government at Peking was utterly unable to straighten out the tangle. On August 5 the Washington treaties relating to Chinese customs and the open door went into effect, and in October the international conference to carry them out began its sessions in Peking. China demanded autonomy in the matter of the tariff, and the conferees agreed to give it this not later than January 1, 1927, provided that in the meantime China should abolish the likin.

Great progress was made in the settlement of international debts. In August Great Britain granted exceedingly liberal terms to France, but with the provision that if France obtained less favorable terms from the United States the British would insist on the same terms that the United States exacted. The French mission spent some time in Washington but was unable to satisfy the demands of the American debt commission and went home with a temporary plan which was rejected by the French parliament. In December, when Briand became premier again M. Berger was appointed ambassador to Washington for the purpose of reopening negotiations. The American debts of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Rumania were arranged satisfactorily to those countries.

President Coolidge, to whom the long standing dispute between Peru and Chile over Tacna and Arica provinces had been referred, sent General Pershing down there to arrange and conduct a plebiscite of the inhabitants of the region. The Chileans protested when he deferred the date of the plebiscite until April 15, 1926, and appealed to President Coolidge.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Politics in Great Britain were not especially eventful. The Liberal party recovered somewhat from its crushing defeat in the elections of 1924, and Herbert Asquith, who was raised to the peerage as the earl of Oxford, was continued as its leader. Lloyd George pledged to him his unqualified loyalty. The Labor party did all in its power to combat the Baldwin government but was itself badly split between radicals and conservatives. All these parties and elements except the radical Laborites were kept busy fighting the schemes of the Communists. The government refused to admit foreign Communists to the country to attend the conference of the British Communist party in Glasgow, and later canceled the permits of many Communists in Great Britain.

What was called one of the most important events in the post-war history of the British empire occurred on April 28, when Great Britain returned to the gold standard. Australia and New Zealand took this step at the same time and the Union of South Africa followed suit on July 1. Canada was already back on a gold basis, so that at the mid-year the currency of the entire empire was virtually on a pre-war footing. France's troubles, aside from the

warfare in Morocco and Syria, were mainly financial. Premier Herriot held on until April 10, when the government's finance bill was defeated in parliament. Paul Painleve thereupon became premier and he gave the finance portfolio to Joseph Callaux, who was convicted during the war of treason. Aristide Briand took the post of foreign minister. Callaux was no more successful than his predecessors and the cabinet resigned October 27. Painleve formed a new ministry; but this went on the rocks in November. Briand was made premier again and Louis Loucheur, one of the wealthiest of Frenchmen, became minister of finance. His plans were rejected and he gave place to Paul Doumer.

The revolt of the Druzes in Syria, held by France under a mandate, became serious in July and the tribesmen defeated the French forces several times. They altered into Damascus and started an uprising there in the suppression of which the French shelled the Moslem quarters of the ancient city and battered it to pieces. Reinforcements were poured into Syria but the tribesmen kept up a harassing guerrilla warfare which was extended into Lebanon.

Germany's new reichstag convened January 5 and Dr. Hans Luther became chancellor, pledging himself to maintain the republic and the Dawes plan. The Monarchists and Nationalists were strong in his cabinet. March 29 the first popular elections for President were held and resulted in no candidate receiving a majority. The Nationalists and several other groups then made Field Marshal von Hindenburg their nominee, and at the second elections, held April 26, he was elected. It was freely predicted that this meant the early restoration of the German empire, but the old soldier took the pledge of loyalty to the republic and thereafter gave not the slightest indication that he desired a return to monarchism.

In December the cabinet resigned so that a new ministry fully in favor of the Locarno treaties might be formed. Benito Mussolini continued to rule Italy with a firm hand, and the position of the Fascist was strengthened in the autumn by a split in the opposition, the Maximalist Socialists severing their connection with the other groups forming the Aventine bloc. The dictator began the year by taking steps to suppress the opposition organizations and newspapers, and before the twelfth month was ended the parliament had at his behest passed a number of laws, electoral and otherwise, that made Fascism supreme and Mussolini's dictatorship complete. In November the police uncovered a plot to assassinate the premier and overthrow the government, and one result of this was a renewal of measures to suppress the Freemasons.

Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain, caused some surprise in December by announcing that the time to end the military dictatorship had come. He formed a civilian cabinet, retaining the position of premier. On the whole the rule of the directory seemed to have been beneficial to the country. In Portugal cabinet crises, small military revolts and Communist uprisings were rather frequent. Belgium experienced several changes of ministries, and so did Poland, where Sikyrski came into power in November.

General Pangalos led a successful military and naval coup d'etat in Greece in June and the government was upset without bloodshed. Pangalos thereupon became premier. In September he dissolved the national assembly and ordered new elections. Soviet Russia did not gain the confidence of the other powers to any great extent, for the diplomatic efforts of her rulers in that line were offset by the continuance of bolshevik propaganda abroad. Having failed to entice the proletariat of western Europe, they turned their attention especially to Japan and China. At home their chief concern was the state of mind of the Russian peasantry, which was so dissatisfied that revolt was in the air. As usual, there were crop failures in various districts and famine conditions were predicted, despite which the government exported wheat for political purposes.

To foster industries and attract foreign capital the Soviet government took steps during the year which led it farther and farther away from its Communist ideals. Industrial plants were returned to their former owners under lease and private capitalists were permitted to enter trade. Graft in government circles was sternly suppressed, on one occasion 12 officials being sentenced to death for this crime.

Egypt got into trouble with Great Britain when a group of radicals murdered Sir Lee Stack, the sirdar. The British exacted the death penalty for the assassins and compelled the Egyptian government to yield certain concessions that tightened the British grip on the disputed Sudan territory. Ahmad Mirza, the young shah of Persia, enjoyed life so much in Paris that he refused to return to his country, so on October 31 the parliament deposed him and put an end to his dynasty. Nizam Khan, the premier who once was a common soldier, assumed the throne as King Bahavi. A. C. Millepaugh, American, is still administrator general of the finances of Persia, having made an excellent record for the year.

Conditions in Arabia were unsettled during the year, owing to the intermittent warfare between Ali, king of the Hedjaz, and Ibn Saud, king of

Nejd and leader of the Wahabls. Ibn captured Mecca, but was defeated by Ali at Jeddah. Captain Amundsen made a spectacular attempt to fly over the North pole, hopping off from Spitzbergen with two planes on May 21. The expedition succeeded in getting within 150 miles of the pole but was forced to descend and lost one of the planes. After great hardships the intrepid explorers returned to Spitzbergen on June 18.

Latin America had a comparatively uneventful year, which means there were fewer revolutions than usual. On January 23 the navy junta government of Chile was overthrown by army officers and a few days later the army and navy reached a peaceful agreement and recalled President Alessandri from his voluntary exile in Europe. In October Alessandri resigned and was succeeded by Emiliano Figueroa. Solarzango was inaugurated President of Nicaragua in January, and Barahona of Honduras. On August 8 the American marines were withdrawn from Nicaragua after keeping the peace there for 12 years. In Bolivia Jose Villanueva was elected President but would not promise subservience to the party of President Saavedra, so at the instance of the latter the congress declared the election void. On September 3 Saavedra turned over the office of chief executive to the president of the senate and new elections were ordered.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Presidential electors of the states met January 12 and went through the formality of voting for President and vice president of the United States. Calvin Coolidge and Charles Gates Dawes were declared elected, and on March 4 they were duly inaugurated. Before that event congress had put through the usual grist of appropriation bills and had passed a measure increasing postal rates and the pay of postal employees. It also raised the salaries of its own members to \$10,000 and of the cabinet members to \$15,000.

Associate Justice McKenna of the Supreme court resigned January 4 and the President appointed Attorney General Harlan F. Stone to the vacancy. A few days later he nominated Charles B. Warren of Michigan to be attorney general. When the senate met in special session after the inauguration one of its first acts was to reject the Warren nomination because of his former business connections. The President sent in the name again, and again it was rejected. Mr. Coolidge thereupon nominated John G. Sargent for the place and he was accepted. Secretary of State Hughes retired from the cabinet on March 4, and was succeeded by Frank B. Kellogg, then ambassador to Great Britain. Secretary of War Weeks, who had been ill for many months, resigned on October 13, and Dwight F. Davis, assistant secretary, was given the portfolio. Mr. Davis' position was filled by the appointment of Col. Hanford MacNider, former national commander of the American Legion. William M. Jardine of Kansas was made secretary of agriculture on February 14. A change in the White House itself that was of especial interest to politicians was the resignation of C. Bascom Sloop as secretary to the President and the appointment of Everett Sanders of Indiana.

President Coolidge spent the summer vacation at Swampscott, Mass., and during the year he made several trips for the purpose of delivering addresses. The most important of these were to St. Paul, Minn., for the Norse-American centennial celebration; to Omaha for the meeting of the American Legion, and to Chicago for the convention of the American Farm Bureau federation. Vice President Dawes was exceedingly active in carrying on his campaign for revision of the rules of the senate, making speeches on that topic in many parts of the country. When the Sixty-ninth congress opened its sessions on December 7 he was ready to go on with his fight, but without glittering prospects of success.

The Republicans were in full control of the new congress, but the old insurgent bloc in the party was there again undaunted by disciplinary measures by which its members were deprived of most of their important committee assignments. In the lower house they refused to support the Republican candidate for speaker, Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, who nevertheless was elected. The Republicans also amended the rule concerning discharge of committees so that a majority of the house must sign a petition to take legislation out of a committee's hands and place it before the house. In the lower house sat three women members—Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts and Mrs. Kahn of California on the Republican side and Mrs. Norton of New Jersey on the Democratic side. With a vast number of bills introduced at the beginning of the session, the house put at the top of the list the tax reduction measure that had been prepared by the ways and means committee during the fall, and at once went to work on it. This bill proposed a cut in income and other taxes that would reduce the national revenues by more than \$325,000,000. It was virtually a nonpartisan measure and seemed assured of passage.

Aside from Vice President Dawes' effort to reform the senate procedure, interest in the upper house at first centered on the attitude of Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin, who had been elected to succeed his late father, the leader of the insurgents. The young man gave every indication that he would follow closely in the footsteps of his sire. Another of the radical senators had passed away—Senator Ladd of North Dakota—and Governor Borah had appointed Gerald P. Nye, an avowed follower of LaFollette, to succeed him. Some of

the senators opposed the seating of Mr. Nye on the ground that the governor had no right, under the state constitution, to fill a senatorial vacancy. Senator Ralston of Indiana, a Democratic wheelhorse, died October 14 and A. R. Wheeler, Republican, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Senator Spencer of Missouri also passed away and his place was filled by George H. Williams.

One of the most spectacular political battles of recent times was that waged for the mayoralty of New York. It began with a hot contest for the Democratic nomination between Gov. Al Smith and Tammany, whose choice was State Senator "Jimmy" Walker and the Hearst following, which urged the re-nomination of Mayor Hylan. Tammany won out, and in the election Walker was easily the victor over F. D. Waterman, the Republican nominee.

Col. William Mitchell, by his determined fight to improve the air service of the army and navy, made his name a household word. Early in the year his outspoken criticisms of his superiors resulted in his removal from the office of assistant chief of the army air service, but he kept on talking and writing until the War department had to order his trial by court-martial. Meanwhile the President had appointed a special board to inquire into the condition of the air service, and this board, after lengthy hearings, made a report upholding Mitchell in many of his criticisms. It condemned, however, his pet scheme for making the air service an independent department.

Having no warfare, no really serious business or economic troubles, and not much in the way of politics, the people of the United States devoted a great deal of attention to prohibition, its enforcement and its violation. It could not be denied that the dry law was not being thoroughly enforced, so in June General Andrews, assistant secretary of the treasury, was put in full charge of the job. He made a sweeping reorganization of the federal enforcement machinery, depriving Prohibition Commissioner Haynes of most of his powers and dividing the country into 24 districts with administrators responsible to him.

There is little need to remind readers of the Scopes trial in Dayton, Tenn., in which the school teacher was convicted of violating the state law forbidding the teaching of any theory of the origin of mankind contrary to that found in the Bible. With William Jennings Bryan leading the prosecution and Clarence Darrow, Chicago atheist, as chief counsel for the defense, the contest was between fundamentalism and liberalism, and the people of the country learned more about Charles Darwin and the theory of evolution than they would otherwise in a lifetime. However, there could be no "decision" in this contest. Mr. Scopes was found guilty on his own admission that he had violated the law. Only a few days after the close of the trial, on July 20, Mr. Bryan was found dead in bed.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR

Only one great strike marred the year's record in the United States. The anthracite miners had been demanding an increase in wages and the adoption of the check-off system by the operators, and after long and futile negotiations the men were called out of the mines on September 1. Because the stock of coal was large and owing to the use of oil and other substitutes, the consumer did not suffer greatly, but the effects of the strike on the miners and operators and the business men of the mining towns were serious. President Coolidge refused to interfere but asked congress to give the Chief Executive and the secretaries of commerce and labor the authority to intervene in such crises.

The American Federation of Labor held its annual meeting in Atlantic City in October, turned down all propositions for co-operation with the Russian trade unions and recognition of the Soviet government, and re-elected President Green and all other officers. The Supreme Court of the United States on April 13 held unconstitutional that part of the Kansas industrial court act providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. In October it ruled against the Arizona minimum wage law for women. A special federal court of equity exonerated the International Harvester company of trust charges, and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine dismissed the federal charges against the merger of the Armour and Morris packing concerns. Violent fluctuations of prices on the Chicago Board of Trade aroused the ire of farmers and of Secretary Jardine, and at his insistence the board in October adopted stringent rules to prevent price manipulation.

DISASTERS

Nature was not kind to the human race during the year, for earthquakes, tornadoes and floods took heavy toll of lives and property. In the United States the spectacular disaster was the destruction of the great navy dirigible Shenandoah in a storm over Ohio on September 3 as the aliph was on her way to some state fairs in the Middle West. Commander Zachary Lansdowne and 13 men of his crew were killed. Another misfortune befell the navy on September 24 when the submarine B-51 was rammed by a steamer off the Rhode Island coast and went down with 35 men. Among other disasters were these: In February: Mine explosion in Dortmund, Germany, killed 133; Kansas City live stock pavilion and motor show burned, the loss being \$2,500,000; mine explosion at Sullivan, Ind., killed 51. In March: Thousands died in earthquake in central China;

tornadoes in southern Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Alabama killed about 500. In May: Mississippi river steamer capsized, 22 drowning; destructive earthquake on Japan's west coast; explosion in North Carolina coal mine killed 52. In June: Seventeen killed by mine explosion at Sturgis, Ky., 45 killed in train wreck in New Jersey; earthquake, wrecked Santa Barbara, Cal., killing 11 and destroying \$25,000,000 in property. In July: Fifty killed by collapse of dance hall in Boston. In August: Fifty killed by boiler explosion on excursion steamer near Newport, R. I.; Italian submarine lost with crew of 49. In September: Mine explosion in Corsica killed 150. In October: Eighteen killed in train wreck near Memphis, Tenn. In November: British submarine lost with crew of 8; three million dollar fire on New Orleans docks; west coast of Florida ravaged by storms. In December: Fifty-three miners killed by gas explosion near Birmingham, Ala.

NECROLOGY

Outstanding among the names of those claimed by death during the year are these: In January: Archbishop Henry Moeller of Cincinnati; Guernsey Moore and George Bellows, American artists; Dr. Norman Bridge, Chicago physician and philanthropist; Harry Furness, English cartoonist and author; D. G. Reid, "tin plate king"; John C. Eastman, publisher of Chicago Journal; Field Marshal Baron Grenfell, British soldier; George W. Cable, American author.

In February: John Lane, English publisher; Julius Fleischmann, Cincinnati millionaire; Thomas W. Lawson, Boston financier; Mrs. Clio Bracken, American sculptress; Fred W. Upham, Republican leader of Chicago; M. H. DeYoung, publisher of San Francisco Chronicle; President Marlon Burton of University of Michigan; James Lane Allen, American author; Hjalmar Branting, former premier of Sweden; Modell McCormick, U. S. senator from Illinois; Friedrich Ebert, President of Germany.

In March: William A. Clark, copper magnate; Bishop W. A. Quayle of Kansas; Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, first President of Chinese republic; Marquis Curzon of Kedleston; Lord Rollo, commander of British forces in India.

In April: Jean de Rosko, famous tenor; Archbishop Christie of Oregon; Elwood Haynes, inventor of first automobile; John S. Sargent, American painter; Ralph D. Palne, American author; G. S. Sanderson, secretary of United States senate.

In May: Viscount Leverhulme, English "soap king"; Maj. Gen. H. A. Handholtz, U. S. A.; Herbert Quick, American author; W. F. Massey, premier of New Zealand; Miss Amy Lowell, poet and critic; Gen. Charles Mangin, defender of Verdun; Viscount Milner, English statesman; Sir Henry Rider Haggard, English author; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles; S. P. Spencer, U. S. senator from Missouri; Field Marshal French, earl of Ypres; Dr. Ernest D. W. Burton, president of University of Chicago; Louis Falk, noted organist.

In June: Former Vice President Thomas R. Marshall; Camille Flammarion, French astronomer; Pierre Louys, French author; Vance Thompson, American author; Warren B. Stone, president of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Julius Kruttschnitt, railway magnate; Edmund J. James, American educator; R. M. LaFollette, United States senator from Wisconsin; E. F. Ladd, United States senator from North Dakota.

In July: D. W. Tryon, American painter; Rear Admiral G. W. Williams; Cardinal Begin, archbishop of Quebec; Dr. A. J. Ochsner, famous American surgeon; William Jennings Bryan; Mrs. Helen H. Gardner, author and educator; Edgar A. Rancourt, American ambassador to Japan.

In August: George Gray, former senator from Delaware; John Temple Graves of Georgia; Victor F. Luvann, publisher of Chicago News; Sir George Goldie, founder of Nigeria.

In September: E. R. Steinitz, New York banker; Reginald C. Vanderbilt; Rene Viviani, French statesman; Paul Bartlett, American sculptor; A. C. Bedford, Standard Oil magnate; James Deering, Chicago capitalist; Ada Lewis, American actress; Leon Bourgeois, French statesman. In October: Christy Mathewson, famous baseball pitcher; James R. Duke, tobacco magnate and philanthropist; S. M. Ralston, United States senator from Indiana; Eugene Sandow, famous strong man; Gen. Isaac Sherman of Ohio; Bishop Frederic Burgess of Long Island; Bishop E. M. Parker of New Hampshire; Dr. H. J. Waters, agricultural expert and editor; Job Harriman, Socialist leader; M. E. Allen, Washington banker; Gen. Felix Agass, publisher of Baltimore American. In November: E. A. Lannon of Salt Lake City; Khal Dinah, emperor of Annam; Eldridge G. Snow, New York financier; Domício Da Gama, Brazilian statesman; A. J. Earling, former president of C. M. & St. P. railway; Alexandra, queen dowager of England; Clara Morris, actress; Iliana VI, king of Siam; Andrew Fletcher, president American Locomotive company. In December: Dr. A. F. Nightingale and Dr. E. A. Parker, veteran educators; Ladislav Reymont, Polish author; Ed. H. Moore, Democratic leader of Ohio; P. S. Hill, president of American Tobacco company; Rev. William Wilkinson, "bishop of Wall Street"; John R. Booth, Canadian lumber magnate; Maj. Gen. Harry L. Rogers, retired; F. C. Elcks, alien property custodian.

PERSONALS

The younger set gave a dance at the Wetmore Building Christmas Eve which was well attended.

Walter LaFleur, Jr., is here from El Paso, spending the vacation with the home folks.

Dressed Chickens every Saturday at the City Market.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Chancey and Allen Davidson from Corona attended the Christmas Night Dance given by Kahler's "Zozians."

Mr. and Mrs. Mayo Hamilton of Santa Fe spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hamilton, but on account of pressing legal business which demanded his attention, they left on the 26th for Santa Fe.

Sell your Hides and Pelts to Ziegler Brothers who will always pay you more money than peddlers.

The Christmas entertainment was held at the Methodist Church last Thursday night with a special program of music, recitations, songs, etc., from the pupils of the Sunday School. G. T. McQuillen acted as Santa Claus and distributed gifts to the children. The seating capacity of the church was taken up and the program was well given and much appreciated.

'JOY' Brand Tomatoes, by the case—No. 2 cans, \$3.25; No. 24 cans, \$1.50—C. D. Mayer.

The Christmas Night dance given by Kahler's "Zozians" was one of, if not the biggest, events known to dance fans for a long time. 130 paid admissions were handed in to the collector, and dancers were compelled to caper carefully in order to avoid collisions, so crowded was the Lutz Hall. The big, jolly crowd enjoyed itself until the closing with the best of good nature and the intention to attend the next one which will be given New Year's Eve.

Beginning with January 1, deliveries will only be made on large orders—C. D. Mayer.

Mrs. I. D. Baker and children left yesterday on No. 12 for Tucumcari to join Mr. Baker, who has accepted a position with the S. P. in the machine shops at that place. The position is only a temporary one, as he has another and a better opportunity in Oklahoma which will be open for his acceptance by January 15.

The Girls of the Carrizozo Basketball team left this morning for El Paso, where they will play the team of that place tomorrow. Prof. Helm, Prof. Burkett and most of the teachers, it is said, will be present. If we beat El Paso this time, it will not be the first time, as we have performed that stunt before.—Let's hope that we win this time.

Large loaf of Butternut Bread, now 16 cents at C. D. Mayer's.

Amos Gaylord was down from Nogal Wednesday, the first time he has visited us for the past eight months. Mr. Gaylord has been on his ranch which is near the Nogal Peak, where he busies himself with prospecting and looking after his cattle. He will soon go on a general prospecting tour in company with Joe Cochran and when these two mining men get together, something is always "doin'!"

Mrs. Matt Smith, mother of Manager Smith of the S. P. Club House, Wm. Bandy, nephew, of Axtel, and son, Lee E. Smith, of Las Cruces, visited the Smith family over the yule-tide, and left for their respective homes on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. E. Farley will leave Sunday for Dallas, Texas, for a visit of several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Frazer Charles and family.

Mrs. O. W. Hamberger and son, Billy, are here from their home in Amarillo, to spend the week with the Henry Lutz family. Mr. Hamberger could not be present this week on account of having to attend a meeting of the directors of the clothing establishment in Kansas City with which he is connected, but will arrive next week to accompany his family home.

Ike Wingfield and Clare Bradley came down from Ruidoso Tuesday, Mr. Wingfield attending a meeting of Carrizozo lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F. These men are Ruidoso boosters and are preparing to do some great things for that place next summer. I. N. is the postmaster at Ruidoso and Clare is erecting a string of cabins for the habitation of summer visitors to that resort.

Mrs. R. E. Lemon and son Morris left yesterday morning for El Paso, where they will attend a party at the D. A. Saunders home given by David. On New Year's Day, they will hear Sousa's Band, and on Jan. 2 they will be present at the "killin'" the El Paso basketball team will have at the hands of Carrizozo.

The high winds of last Sunday were a forerunner of the present cold spell which is causing us to don our overcoats and prepare for the worst of it. No reports, so far, have been received of stock suffering, but if the present coldness continues, the situation will become alarming. Cattle on ranches near to the mountains can seek shelter in the canyons, but those on the open range may suffer unless the cold snap subsides shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Reily arrived here from their home in El Paso in time to spend Christmas with relatives, and are remaining over for the holiday week as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hedrick of the Winchester Store.

Helen Shulda is here from El Paso to spend the holiday week with her father, Engineer E. J. and sister, Rue Shulda. She will return home next Sunday.

The high winds last Sunday blew in two windows in the upper story of the court house and plastic glass window at the Star Cafe, but the damage was repaired Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Isham of Peru, Ind., arrived here the first of the week for a holiday visit with Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Miller. As things sometimes happen, so did the birthday of Mr. Miller happen the early part of the week, it being his 77th birthday, and in honor of that event, Mrs. Miller entertained Mr. and Mrs. Isham and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Green and children at a six o'clock dinner. The Millers and Ishams left yesterday for El Paso, where they will spend the week-end, and after their return, Mr. and Mrs. Isham will leave for their Indiana home. Mrs. Isham is a niece of Mrs. Miller.

Christmas Breakfast

Dr. Johnson was host at a breakfast Christmas morning, which was greatly enjoyed by the guests whose names appear below. The Johnson home was beautifully decorated in Christmas attire and the breakfast consisted of ham and eggs, bacon, fried chicken, grape fruit, oranges, toast and coffee. Each guest was the recipient of a present suitable to his, or her, particular occupation or station in life. After breakfast, dancing was indulged in until 11 o'clock, when most of the guests departed reluctantly, on account of having engagements for dinner at different places. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. French, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Gallacher, Mr. and Mrs. Will Ed Harris, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Paden and Mrs. Erva Claunch.

Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Blaney are spending the week in El Paso, registered at the Sheldon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hedrick of the Winchester Store left this morning to spend the week-end in El Paso. They will hear Sousa's Band tonight and see the basketball game tomorrow. A. M. Reily will be in charge of the store until their return.

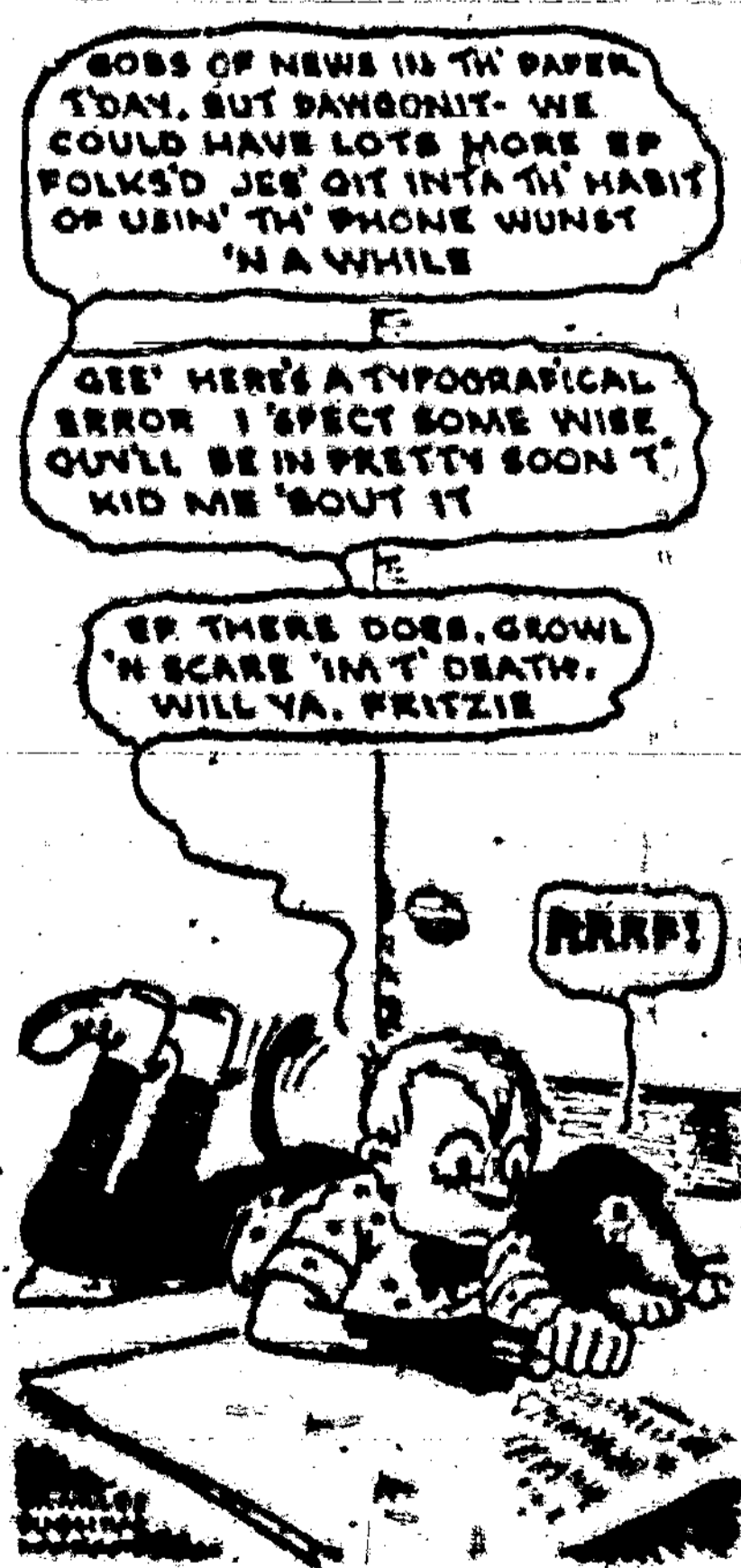
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Climer arrived home yesterday from Los Angeles where they had been spending Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. Clyde Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hale left on No. 2 this morning for Yule, Arizona, to spend a week or ten days with their son, Max.

The T. E. Kelley family, Mrs. W. W. Stadman and son, Earl, who left here Dec. 10, for Riverside, Calif., are expected home today. They made the round-trip by motor, visited relatives and have had a splendid time.—A Fast World, this.

A. S. Roberts, Dep. Revenue collector, was here for several days this week on official business.

MICKIE SAYS



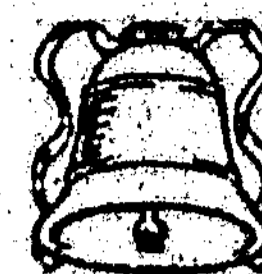
NEW YEAR'S GREETING

We extend our heartiest greeting and best wishes for twelve months of increasing Happiness and Prosperity to Everybody.

We thank our patrons for past favors of Patronage and request a continuance of those Court-tesies for the Coming Year.

CITY MARKET

Walter Barnett, Proprietor.

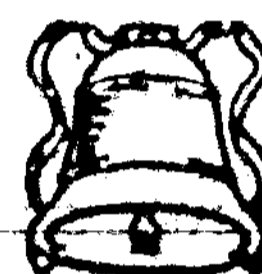


TO OUR Patrons Whom it has been Our Pleasure to Serve
WE EXTEND HEARTY

Greetings and Best Wishes for the Year 1926

In this Holiday Message we are joined by all the members of our organization. We only hope your dealings with us have been as pleasant to you as they have been to us, and that during 1926 it may be our good fortune to continue to claim you as a patron.

Accept our hearty thanks for your patronage and for any kind words spoken in our behalf in 1925.



ZIEGLER BROTHERS

Phone 29

Carrizozo, N. M.

We extend to our friends and customers our hearty good wishes for the Holiday Season and may the New Year bring an abundance of Happiness and Prosperity.

Outlook Art & Gift Shop
Carrizozo, New Mexico

- GREETINGS -

To the Spirit of the Season we Commend you-- and Convey to you, our best wishes for a Happy New Year. We thank you for your past patronage and solicit like favors in the future.

May the coming year favor you with a full measure of **HEALTH and HAPPINESS.**

Prehm's Bargain House

E. O. Prehm, Manager.