

LARGEST COUNTY CIRCULATION

Carrizozo Outlook

"THE HOME PAPER"

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CORONA NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Penix and daughter Mary Catherine are vacationing in Colorado.

Mrs. R. R. Green, daughter Jane McFaddin and sister Mrs. Gillespie have returned to Tulsa, Okla., after a 10 days' stay with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gene Frame and children were in Corona on business Wednesday.

The young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hilburn is seriously ill at the Johnson Hospital in Carrizozo.

Mrs. Anton Hillman entertained the Gallo - Mesa Sewing Club Wednesday.

The Corona baseball boys won both games played at Santa Rosa Sunday and Monday. H. L. Hands is the new manager of the team.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bagley and Miss Edna Atkinson drove to Las Vegas to spend the 4th of July.

Allan Davidson and Wilnot Duplentis spent the week-end in Albuquerque.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Prestridge of Duran spent the week - end with Mrs. Minnie Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Schwab and daughters were week-end guests at the Perkins home.

American Legion Auxiliary ladies have expressed their appreciation for the splendid cooperation received from the entire community in their drive for funds for the establishment of a Dental Clinic at Corona. \$17.75 was realized on the Business Men's dinner Wednesday; the profits on the Benefit Card Party Saturday evening were \$41.85. These ladies are planning a "Womanless Wedding" for Saturday, July 16, with a ten cent admission fee. The program will be followed by a free dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Boling, Librarian and Dental Instructor at Washington University, S. t. Louis, Mo., are the guests of Mrs. Boling's aunt, Mrs. N. A. J. Stone. Mrs. Stone and Mr. and Mrs. Boling made the trip through Carlsbad Caverns earlier in the week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kemper announce the birth of a daughter, Corda, Wednesday morning.

Mrs. W. R. Lovelace left last week for a visit with her sister in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Hillenmeyer of Havana, Ill., are expected this week for a visit with their daughter, Mrs. Walter Pfeiffer and Mr. Pfeiffer, and with Mrs. Hillenmeyer's brother and sister, Miss Dell and Ben Roberts. Numerous trips through the State are planned for the visitors during their stay.

R. E. Boehms was burned Tuesday, when the cab of his truck caught fire at the same time the gasoline tank was being filled. Quick work on the part of Mr. Cole and others nearby saved Mr. Boehms from more serious injury and kept the truck from being demolished.

Several carloads of wool have been shipped this week as the result of the wool sale held here Friday. The top price was 71-8 cents.

The Misses Ethel Johnson, Dia Herringa and Haldane Stover, teachers, were here from Albuquerque to spend the Fourth with Carrizozo friends.

ANCHO NOTES

Those attending the 4th at Fort Stanton were: The Warden, J. E. Frame, Bryan Hightower and R. L. Hale families and Jess Vandevort.

Geo. Henderson and party of three came in from Tulsa by plane last week in the interest of their mining holdings in the Jicarillas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Frame made a business trip to Corona Wednesday.

Good rains in our neighborhood lately has put a smile on the stockmen and bean farmers.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Stimmel, son Roy and family of Hanford, Cal., were here from Carrizozo Tuesday visiting the Eaker and Frame families.

Mrs. Balou of Jicarilla is visiting her mother in Horton, Kans. Grover Pruett of the Highway Department spent the 4th with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Frame were Carrizozo visitors Tuesday. John Brickley made a business trip to El Paso this week.

The M. T. Pruett family of Duran spent the 4th at the S. J. Pruett home.

A large crowd attended the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sweet. Among those from Ancho were: Misses Edwina Peters, Doris Greyson, Messrs. Virgil Peters, Mitchell Ellis and Ferris Greyson.

The barbecue and rodeo given by Red Hobbs was well attended and all had a good time.

The Brack Sloan family visited the Frames last Saturday.

Grace Lee Hale was hostess at a party Thursday afternoon when she celebrated her eighth birthday, at the R. L. Hale home. Games were played and contests enjoyed. Refreshments of ice cream, cake and cookies were served. The birthday cake was white with pink candles. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. Jack Lemaster and Miss Frances Pruett. Those present were: Ralph Pruett, Sam Hale, J. A. Pruett, Harry, Clarence and Bruce Pruett, Silvia Greyson, Amaryllis Frame, May Ellen Hale, Jane and Avis Pruett and Grace Hale. Special guests were Mmes. W. H. Fisher and S. E. Greisen, of Capitan and Carrizozo, respectively.

Nogal Nuggets (Lenora I. Cochran)

Chas. LeBaron, who has been quite ill at Johnson's Hospital, is now home. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Irene Zumwalt has been visiting in Hagerman.

Several Nogalites attended the 4th at Fort Stanton.

Walker G. White came over from Albuquerque to be with Mr. LeBaron during his recent illness.

Jack Graves has been in Roswell for sometime, but is home now.

The first building on Mr. Hust's "El Puerto" townsite is being erected.

L. L. Lemon, father of R. E., who had been visiting his son's family for six weeks, left Tuesday for Copeland, Kans., where after a visit with his daughter, Mrs. P. E. Hesses, he will return to his home in Florence, Kansas.

Mrs. R. D. Bloss of El Paso is the guest of Mrs. R. E. Lemon for a short time.

Bonito Water Suit

The New Mexico State Engineer has completed and filed in the office of the District Court Clerk of Lincoln County a survey of the waters of the Bonito stream system made by him under the order of the District Court in the case of El Paso and Rock Island and Southern Pacific railway companies asking for an adjudication of the water rights of all parties appropriating waters of such streams, all of whom were made defendants in such proceeding, by names, where known, and as "unknown claimants" where such names were not known. With such report the state engineer also filed an account of his expenses in making such surveys. The time required in making the same included about eighteen months of field force and report such investigations also included Santa Fe office work and the services of several engineers and their assistants in addition to his regular office assistants at Santa Fe. The total expense, which is itemized in (the) his account filed with his report, amounts to something more than \$10,000. The report is confined to the Bonito stream as a whole and that part of the Hondo flowing waters lying below the junction of the Bonito and Ruidoso stream. Under the laws of New Mexico the cost of such survey and report will have to be borne by the water appropriators on both the Bonito and Hondo rivers, individually, each being liable under the statute for such proportionate amount of such cost as the acres of irrigated land which he owns bear to the entire amount of such irrigated lands irrigated by such waters. It appears from his maps and report that about half of the irrigated land is on the Bonito and half on the Hondo. The order of the district court of Lincoln county to the state engineer directing such hydrographic survey was made in pursuance of the laws of New Mexico which require the district court of any county in which a suit has been filed for the adjudication of the water rights of any stream to immediately enter an order in such case directing the state engineer to make such survey as a guidance to the court in decreeing to every owner of irrigated lands under the same a proper proportion of the waters of such stream, and also require the ascertainment and determination in such suit of the respective priorities of appropriations of each owner, and that upon the adjudication of such rights being finally determined by such court, that a copy of such decree shall be furnished by the court to the state engineer, who thereupon shall appoint an agent whose duty it is to see to the distribution of such waters to the persons entitled thereto according to their respective priorities, as against each other, of appropriation in the amounts to each thereof found by such decree, which costs, under the laws of New Mexico, are also to be paid by the water owners, and which, together with a proportionate part of each owner of such state engineer's survey, becomes a lien upon the lands of such owners.

It appears from the records of the court that no testimony has yet been taken in such case. The usual procedure in such cases, where the parties are numerous, is for the court to take such testimony through a "Master" or a "Referee" appointed by the court to determine such priorities which generally requires the taking of much testimony and is in itself a costly proceeding, which costs also become a lien under the court decree upon the hands of each owner according to the above rule. The first hearing in settling the pleadings filed up to date by the various claimants is to be heard at Las Cruces before Judge Frenger on July the 9th, being Saturday of this week, upon certain motions in such case filed by the Bloom Land & Cattle Company on the Hondo, and do not concern any of the other claimants. The suit above referred to has nothing to do with the claims which have been advanced by the people of Roswell and its vicinity that the Pecos Valley Artesian reservoir claimants are entitled to any of the waters of the Bonito river. In pressing the claims of Roswell and vicinity to the ownership of any such waters it was determined by those making such claims to file their own suit, which they did in the Chaves County district court. Such a suit having been filed against the railroad companies by a corporation which was organized for such purpose and which in filing the same, claimed to be the representative of the city of Roswell and all Artesian well owners in the Pecos Valley which latter did not appear by name. The laws of New Mexico, however, provide that the court in which such adjudication suit has been first filed shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all claims of every character made to the waters of any such stream but the Roswell people, flying in the face of such statute, filed the Roswell suit. The adjudication proceeding was first filed by the railroad companies in the Lincoln county district court. In the Roswell case Judge Richardson, of the Roswell district court, disqualified himself to hear such case and called in to hear the same, under the provisions of the New Mexico statutes, Judge Kiker of the Colfax district court to hear a demurrer filed by the railroad attorneys to the jurisdiction of the Chaves county district court under the statute above referred to, who heard the arguments of law in the matter as to such court having no jurisdiction and decided the same in favor of Roswell, and adversely to the railroads. Thereupon the latter presented their petition to the Supreme Court of New Mexico, reciting all the facts and prayed for a writ of prohibition directed to Judge Kiker as presiding Judge of the Chaves county district court prohibiting him from further proceeding in such Roswell case. The attorneys of all parties appeared before the Supreme Court and argued such question of jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court after full consideration, handed down a strong decision in which it was held that the Chaves county district court was without jurisdiction in the case filed there, and that the claimants in the Pecos valley could only assert their claim by appearing in the case pending in Lincoln county, and upon a reargument of such question, subsequently, made by the Roswell claimants reaffirmed such

decision, which thereupon became final.

In the Lincoln County case the names of such Roswell claimants of Artesian wells not being known, they were all duly served with notice by publication to all "unknown" claimants, in accordance with the statutes of New Mexico authorizing such notice by publication directed to them as such "unknown" claimants. In the Roswell suit, it was claimed that all of the artesian well owners had an interest in the waters of the Bonito River based, not on the stream flow appropriations out of the Bonito river, but because, it was alleged in such suit that the waters of the Bonito river sank in the bed thereof and in the bed of the Hondo stream after the junction of such two streams, and finally made their way by seepage into the Pecos valley artesian basin and had been appropriated by the wells of such artesian well owners from such basin. That was the claim upon which they based their suit and prayed for an injunction against the railroad companies in the construction of the Bonito reservoir, which had then been commenced by the latter, alleging that it was the intention of the R. R. Co. by constructing such dam to divert an additional amount of the water shed of the Bonito River to that amount which the R.R. had been diverting by means of its pipe line to Carrizozo and along its R. R. track to the vicinity of Santa Rosa, N. M. Whereupon, the R. R. addressed a communication to the Pecos Valley people, and particularly the complaints in the Pecos Valley suit stating that they had no intention of diverting any more water than five second feet which they had been diverting through their pipe line, amounting to 37 1/2 gallons per second, and were constructing such Bonito Reservoir because their Nogal Reservoir was leaking and wasting a large proportion of such 37 1/2 gals. per second, and they had found it impossible after the expenditure of more than \$150,000.00 to prevent such leakage of such waters, and offered in the interest of peace to appear in the District Court and submit without further expense to a decree of the District Court enjoining the R.R. Companies perpetually from diverting, by means of such Bonito Reservoir or Nogal reservoir, more than a total of such 37 1/2 gals. of water out of the Bonito River under any present right now owned by the R. R.

seepage doctrine, to a legal contention, that by the laws of N.M. and by nature, there was a dedication of the Bonito watershed to the valley lands below such watershed, and that under such laws it was illegal, at any time, to divert any of such waters to another watershed, and that they did not have to prove any appropriations on the part of any claimants in their valley, in order to stop the R. R. Companies from diverting water out of such watershed.

After the final determination by the Supreme Court adverse to them, although they had the right to appear and present their case to the Lincoln County Court, they failed to do so for several months after the time required by publication of notice to them, and thereupon the R.R. Co. by motion before the Court were granted an order for default judgment against all such "unknown" claimants which any of the same might have, to any such waters. It now, therefore, appears that the contentions advanced by the Roswell people to the ownership of any such waters has been finally terminated by such judgement of the Court, granting such default judgment, and that the claims of only the owners of Bonito and Hondo by appropriation from the stream flow are to be further adjudicated under the suit filed in the Lincoln District Court.

In such suit every claimant must establish his own right by testimony, and it is the judgement of the court in this case which the state engineer is to carry out into effect in the future, in which it is required that each claimant shall be given the amount of water he is entitled to in priority over each other claimant. The usual practice is for the state engineer in so distributing the same to require each claimant, allowed water, to put in head gates, and weirs so as to shut out the water from such ditches, and to deliver to each ditch allowed to the owners thereof, when it comes his time. The amount which the court may decree, must not exceed one cubic foot for each seventy acres of irrigated land, and ranging from that maximum to one cubic foot per second for each one hundred and sixty acre tract of land, flowing continuously or if delivered by distribution at different periods, a maximum or minimum of that amount at each of such periods.

Such water must be measured over such weirs. In other words (after the final decree in this case) the owners are not to adopt their usual custom of diverting such water in such amounts and at such times as they see proper. Penalties are provided by the statute for their failure or refusal to abide by the direction of such State Engineer in such matters.

LYRIC THEATRE

R. A. Walker, Owner
Friday-Saturday—"The Big Timer," "Finger Prints" and "Strange As It Seems."
Sunday - Monday - Tuesday—Chas. Murray and Geo. Sidney in "Caught Cheating," "Mechanical Man" and "In the Bag."
Thursday-Friday-Saturday—Tim McCoy in "Daring Danger," "Finger Prints" and "Sea Soldiers' Sweeties."

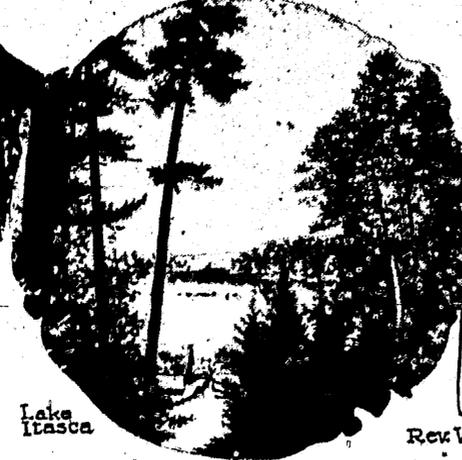
He Found the Source of "The Father of Waters"



Henry Rowe Schoolcraft



Schoolcraft Landing at Lake Itasca in 1832



Lake Itasca



Rev. William T. Boutwell

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON



THE Indians called it "The Father of Waters"—this mighty stream which flows south through the heart of the North American continent. Its mystery, its majesty and its power-captivated the imagination of the first white men to hear of it and sent them upon perilous journeys into the wilderness to gaze upon the broad sweep of its waters. The epic of American history could not be complete without including the story of the Mississippi and it has furnished the theme for what seems destined to become one of the folk songs of the nation—"O! Man River."

To a Spaniard goes the credit for being the first white man to stand upon its banks and that man was Hernando De Soto who "discovered" the Mississippi in 1541, although there is a possibility that Panto Narvaez, following the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, saw the mouth of the Mississippi as early as 1527 or 1529. It was in May, 1541, near Chickasaw Bluffs in what is now the state of Mississippi that De Soto, marching westward in search of gold, reined in his horse on the east bank of the Great River. A year later he was to find a watery grave in that stream and the remnant of his command, under Luis de Moscoso, floated down the river to the gulf and then made their way back to Mexico. So while De Soto has the credit for being the first white man to see the main stream of the Mississippi, it was his lieutenant, Moscoso, who was most likely the first white man to see its southern terminant.

It was the French, however, rather than the Spanish who made the Mississippi one of the main routes of travel in extending their empire in the New World. Did Pierre Esprit Brasseur and Medard Chouart Grosseillers, fur traders of Three Rivers, Quebec, discover the Upper Mississippi in 1659? Some historians say they did not, but Agnes C. Laut in her "Pathfinders of the West" states unequivocally that they did and produces what seems to be abundant proof to back up her assertions. But whether they did or didn't reach the Mississippi, only a few more years were to elapse before Frenchmen were to be navigating the upper waters of the river—Marquette, the Jesuit priest, and Louis Joliet, the fur trader, exploring it from the mouth of the Wisconsin river in 1673 and following it as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas river; Louis Hennepin exploring it north from the Wisconsin river to the Falls of St. Anthony; and Rene Cavalier de la Salle in 1682 floating down the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois to where the Great River empties into the Gulf, the first man to follow it for so long a distance and there at the mouth to raise the banner of France and take possession of the vast empire drained by this river in the name of his king.

For more than a century the white men, British and French, busy with their struggle for domination of North America, did no more to solve the whole mystery of the Mississippi—its course from source to mouth. No doubt there was much speculation as to the origin of this mighty waterway during this time but it was not until 1793 that David Thompson, a British surveyor and trader for the Northwest company, while returning to Grand Portage from a trading visit to the Mandan villages in what is now North Dakota, found the present body of water known as Turtle lake which he believed to be the source of the Mississippi.

But his claims were disproved seven years later by a dashing young American army officer, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike who followed the Mississippi north to its headwaters. Pike left St. Louis on August 8, 1805, in a keel-boat, with 20 men and provisions for four months, under orders, among other things, to "ascend the main branch of the Mississippi to its source." By October Pike had reached the present site of Little Falls, Minn. There winter overtook him and he built a fort for use as his base of operations. Undaunted by the bitter weather Pike started north early in December, traveling by dog sleds over the frozen river. He reached Sandy lake, Leech lake, which he considered the "main source of the Mississippi," and Upper Red Cedar lake, now called Cass lake, which he reported to be the "upper source of the Mississippi."

His "discovery" was verified 14 years later when Gov. Lewis Cass of Michigan territory led an exploring party to the source of Cass lake in 1820. Cass and his party left Detroit on May 24 in three big birch-bark canoes and on July 5 entered the mouth of the St. Louis river,

passed the present site of Duluth, Minn., and landed at the American Fur company's post of Fond du Lac. From there he proceeded by a well known route, part waterways and part portages, up the St. Louis and East Savanna rivers and down the West Savanna to Sandy lake. He then went up the Mississippi to Upper Red Cedar lake which was named Cassina (the present Cass lake) and this lake he confirmed Pike's report as the "true source of the Mississippi." But Pike was not destined to have the honor of becoming the discoverer of "the true source of the Mississippi."

That honor was to be reserved for an American mineralogist named Henry Rowe Schoolcraft and it is his feat which is the occasion for an interesting centennial celebration in Minnesota this summer. On July 13, 1832, Schoolcraft discovered what is now known as Lake Itasca and which has officially been determined the "true head" of the Mississippi and in recognition of that fact twelve communities in the vicinity of Itasca state park, organized into what is known as the Northwestern Minnesota Historical association, will commemorate the event with a pageant which is free to the public, which will be staged on the banks of Lake Itasca and to which the whole nation is invited. The dates for the pageant are July 13, 16 and 21, August 14 and 23 and September 4. In addition to these pageants, the Minnesota Historical society will hold its annual meeting in the park on July 16 and most of its program will be devoted to the history of Schoolcraft's exploration.

Few stories of exploring expeditions and discoveries in American history have so many romantic elements in them as has the story of Schoolcraft's achievement. He was born at Hamilton, N. Y., March 23, 1793, and was educated at Middlebury and Union colleges. Schoolcraft was one of the first Americans to become interested in mineralogy and geology and, because of those interests, made his first trip to the Mississippi valley in 1817.

Schoolcraft accompanied Governor Cass' expedition in 1820 as mineralogist and although he seems to have accepted Cass' belief that Cass lake was the true source of the Mississippi, the mineralogist took careful note of that fact that Cass lake had two inlets, indicating that there must be some body of water which fed Cass lake and which therefore might more properly be regarded as the source. But he had no opportunity at the time to pursue his investigations. In 1822 the semi-diplomatic position of Agent of Indian Affairs in the Northwest was created and Schoolcraft, being best fitted for the post because of his knowledge of the Indians, was given the appointment.

In 1832 Cass, who was then secretary of war, instructed his former mineralogist to conduct an exploration into the country west of the Great Lakes, the principal purpose being one of pacification. For the Chippewas had received a painted war club and pipe from Chief Black Hawk of the Sauks, who was preparing to resist what he considered the unjust aggressions of the whites in the state of Illinois. Schoolcraft was instructed to checkmate the activities of the Sauk leader among the Chippewas, to try to bring about a lasting peace between them and their hereditary enemies, the Sioux, to gather as much information about them as he could, and to see to it that as many as possible were vaccinated. For purposes of "evangelical observation" a missionary, William T. Boutwell, was attached to the party; Dr. Douglass Houghton went to vaccinate the Indians; and a military escort consisting of ten soldiers commanded by Lieut. James Allen was provided.

Schoolcraft's party left Sault Ste. Marie on June 7, 1832, and went by way of Fond du Lac and the Keweenaw portage to Sandy and Cass lakes. While he was still on Lake Superior he met Ojibwa, or the Yellow Head, a Chippewa Indian whose home was at Cass lake. This Indian was hired to guide the party. He led the explorers to Star Island in Cass lake, where his village was located. From this place Schoolcraft planned to push on into the wilderness through one of the inlets that he had observed in 1820, hoping to find the true source of the Mississippi.

The Yellow Head, who knew the region well, was ready to help him. He drew maps, col-

lected five small canoes in which to travel, and engaged additional guides. Early on the morning of July 11 he led a party of 10 persons out of Cass lake by way of a stream that he said was the Mississippi. The travelers ascended this stream to Lake Bemidji and then turned south, following the east fork of the Mississippi now known as the Yellow Head or Schoolcraft river to its beginnings in a swamp. They then began to walk over a hardly noticeable portage path toward the southwest.

This journey across the portage began early on the morning of July 13. The Yellow Head, carrying a canoe, led the way, and the others came after, some loaded with baggage, others bearing canoes. Through woods and underbrush they picked their way in Indian file. "Every step we made . . . seemed to increase the ardor with which we were carried forward," writes Schoolcraft. "The desire of reaching the actual source of a stream so celebrated as the Mississippi—a stream which La Salle had reached the mouth of, a century and a half (lacking a year) before, was perhaps predominant; and we followed our guide down the sides of the last elevation, with the expectation of momentarily reaching the goal of our journey. What had been long sought, at last appeared suddenly. On turning out of a thicket, into a small weedy opening, the cheering sight of a transparent body of water burst upon our view. It was Itasca lake—the source of the Mississippi."

Having found the lake, Schoolcraft was ready with a name for it. The Indians called it "Omushkos," the Chippewa name for elk; and fur-traders, who had knowledge of the lake's existence, used the name Lac La Biche, or Elk lake. According to a story told years later by Boutwell, Schoolcraft coined the name "Itasca" while coasting along the south shore of Superior on his westward journey. He had asked the missionary for some classical words meaning true source, or head of a river. On a piece of paper Boutwell wrote down "veritas" and "caput," the Latin words for truth and head. Schoolcraft then cut off the first syllable of "veritas," did the same with the last syllable of "caput," joined what was left and had "Itasca."

Such is the story commonly told, but Schoolcraft himself offers a somewhat different explanation. In his "History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States," published in 1835, he included in a list of "Names Based on the Indian Vocabularies" the name "Itasca" with the following comment: "From ia, to be, tootah, the female breast, or origin, and ka, a terminal sub, infection."

Schoolcraft and his party remained at Lake Itasca only a few hours. Up the long southeast arm they paddled to the island that has since been known as Schoolcraft Island. Here they put up a pole and raised the American flag. The Yellow Head told the explorers that a tiny creek that could not be called a river was all that flowed into Lake Itasca from the south. Both Schoolcraft and Allen showed their confidence in the Indian by accepting his statement. Leaving to later explorers the task of making a detailed examination of the shores of the lake, they took their departure through its northward flowing outlet, which they were surprised to find about ten feet wide with an average depth of more than a foot. This was the main stream of the Mississippi, and they followed it to Cass lake. There, on Star Island, called by the explorer Colcacip or Grand Island, Schoolcraft gave the Yellow Head a "flag and the president's medal, thus investing him with chieftainship." On July 16, three days after the discovery of Itasca, Schoolcraft and his men were making their way southward to Fort Snelling. From that place the explorers returned to the Sault by way of the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers and Lake Superior.

Though the existence of Elk lake undoubtedly was known to fur-traders long before Schoolcraft's visit on July 13, 1832, historians have not hesitated to honor Schoolcraft as the real discoverer. And so this summer the citizens of Minnesota will celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the source of the Mississippi river, confident that it was the achievement of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft.

By Western Newspaper Union.

Southwest News Items

Cimarron, N. M., is again making big plans for its annual rodeo, to be held on July 4.

A pipe line running 3,000 feet from the rim of the Grand Canyon in Arizona to Indian Gardens below, soon will be supplying water to resorts for the first time in history.

A total of \$200,000 annually will be paid by people of Gallup, N. M., and its retail trade district under the new federal taxes law. This is the figure set by Gallup business men who made a checkup of the city's retail, automobile and gasoline and oil businesses.

Most of the farmers in the Estancia valley, New Mexico, are replanting their crops which were destroyed by the hail and rain storm which swept over a large area in the valley several weeks ago.

Homesteading is going on in Las Vegas, N. M., increasingly now, as it did in the years following 1873 and 1893. Instead of on new lands to be pre-empted and possessed, homesteading is now being done on the old lands and in established communities.

On July 2, 3 and 4 Las Vegas will hold a Cowboys' Rodeo. For seventeen years Las Vegas, N. M., has supported the Cowboys' Reunion Association and while the rodeo is under new management this year it is guaranteed the same support as the old Cowboys' Reunion.

The governors of the copper mining states have been asked by Governor Hunt of Arizona to institute campaigns in their own states to urge the governors of other states to start them in theirs to create a wider use of copper so that the surplus stocks may be depleted as rapidly as possible.

Arizona's first state fish hatchery for bass, located in Papago park, will soon be completed. The hatchery, officially named the Hunt Bass Hatchery after Governor George W. P. Hunt, was constructed by workers paid from funds donated by state employees to the governor's unemployment relief fund.

New Mexico State Game Warden Elliott Barker has the pet of a "Chulo" in his office. The animal, rare in New Mexico, has its habitat in Sonora and Barker said it was "something between a raccoon and a monkey." The "chulo" was killed by W. C. Echols of the biological survey in Hidalgo county.

Approximately \$98,000 was chopped off the Colfax county, N. M., budget, including schools, by the Colfax county commissioners on completion of the new budget for the next fiscal year. Big savings were made in virtually every item except the general county fund which was increased to allow for election expenses this coming November.

The Arizona office of the United States Bureau of Public Roads has recommended that a contract for seal coating 54 miles of oil surfaced road within and adjacent to the Grand Canyon National Park be awarded to Jack Casson with a low bid of \$30,258.58. The work is divided into two jobs, one on the Desert View road and the other on the south approach road to the park.

The Apache county, Arizona, board of supervisors has gone on record approving the consolidation of the Painted Desert and Petrified Forest under a combined monument plan. Neal H. Phelps notified Charles J. Smith, custodian of the Petrified Forest national monument. Already the Navajo county supervisors and service clubs in St. Johns and Holbrook have gone on record favoring the plan.

Clinton P. Anderson of Albuquerque, N. M., was the sole nominee at the Rotary International convention for the presidency, to succeed Sydney W. Pascall of London, England. Anderson is an insurance man in Albuquerque and has been prominent in Rotary affairs for many years. He was the keynote at the recent Republican state convention in New Mexico and is a former editor of the Albuquerque Journal.

Three new day schools were announced for the next year on Southern Navajo reservation. The announcement followed a conference with Indian bureau heads in Washington, D. C., by Supt. J. G. Hunter of Fort Defiance. Hunter, who traveled both ways by air, returned recently. Schools set for construction are at Crystal, N. M., Kin-La-Chee, Ariz., and Klak-Tah, Ariz., where chapter organizations have erected buildings.

The Navajo Tribal council will be held at the Burke Navajo Vocational School, in Ft. Wingate, N. M., on July 7-8, according to announcements by Supt. E. B. Dale. Superintendent Dale received word of the council meeting from Commissioner Charles J. Rhoads, head of the Indian bureau. The sessions are to open at 10 a. m. July 7. One thousand Indians, representatives from all chapters throughout New Mexico and Arizona reservations, agency superintendents, and school heads will attend.

The recently completed \$53,000 United States army air corps hangar at Tucson, Ariz., has been dedicated as a part of the inauguration of the first night air mail service into that city.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

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Lesson for July 10

THE CALL OF MOSES

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 3:11-4:20.
GOLDEN TEXT—And he said, Certainly I will be with thee; and this shall be a token unto thee, that I have sent thee: When thou hast brought forth the people out of Egypt, ye shall serve God upon this mountain.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Bush on Fire.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Moses Given a Great Task.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Hearing and Hearing God's Call.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Accepting a Great Task.

I. Moses Trained in Midian (2:11-15).

The occasion of his being in the desert was the effort of Pharaoh to slay him when he heard of Moses' act in slaying the Egyptian who was smiting a Hebrew. Having fled from the face of Pharaoh, he took up his abode in the land of the Midianites. He himself needed further discipline for his great work. This he experienced through forty years in the desert.

II. His Marriage to Zipporah (2:16-22).

Soon after his arrival in the Land of Midian he defended the daughters of Reuel, the priest of Midian, against the shepherds, and watered their flock. Out of gratitude for this act Moses was called into the priest's house to eat bread. While dwelling in this house Zipporah, a daughter of the priest, became his wife.

III. The Lord Speaks to Moses at the Burning Bush (3:1-6).

While keeping the flock of his father-in-law in the desert the Lord appeared to Moses in a vision in a burning bush. Moses stepped aside to behold this strange sight and was taught the lesson of proper approach to God, who revealed himself as the God of his fathers, the covenant God.

IV. Moses Commissioned as the Deliverer of His People (3:7-10).

1. God's active interest in his people (v. 7).
a. "I have seen the affliction of my people." So keenly conscious is God of all that goes on in the world that not one of his chosen ones can be touched without his notice.

b. "I have heard their cries." No cry ever goes up to God from his child unheard.

c. "I know their sorrows." Many indeed are the sorrows of God's children, but he knows all about them and will adapt himself in grace to their need.

2. God's gracious obligation to his people (v. 8, 9).
a. To deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians.

b. "To bring them up out of the land."
c. "To bring them into a good land and large, into a land flowing with milk and honey."

3. God's commission to Moses (v. 10). This call seems to have been a great surprise to Moses.

V. Moses' Objections Patiently Heard and Removed (3:11-4:10).

1. His personal unworthiness (v. 11). He said, "Who am I that I should go unto Pharaoh?" He realized his insufficiency for his task. Moses did not refuse to go, but laid his difficulty before the Lord. God answered this difficulty by assuring him that he would be with him.

2. The difficulty of the people to understand Moses' relationship to God (vv. 13, 14). Moses knew how unwilling they were to acknowledge him as their deliverer forty years before. Since God changes his name as he assumes a new relationship to his people, Moses inquired as to what that new relationship would be and his corresponding name. This new name is "I AM." This name is from the Hebrew verb "to be." It indicates:

a. God's self-existence. It sets forth the idea that God is the self-existent one and the source of all existence.

b. His self-sufficiency. He said, "I AM THAT I AM." God is the unique one. He is not dependent upon any other existence.

c. His unchangeableness. "I AM THAT I AM" may be expanded to mean "I am what I always was. What I always was and am, I always will be."

3. Unbelief on the part of the people (4:1-5). This difficulty the Lord met by supplying him with credentials which could not be gainsaid. He was given the power to perform supernatural wonders.

4. Lack of eloquence (4:10). Moses confessed that he was slow of speech and of a slow tongue. His ability to speak had not been improved since the Lord had spoken to him. This difficulty the Lord in his infinite patience met by providing an assistant in the person of his brother Aaron.

Laughter
Laughter should dimple the cheek, not furrow the brow. A jest should be such that all shall be able to join in the laugh which it occasions; but if it bears hard upon one of the company, like the crack of a string, it makes a step in the music.—Fetham.

Consider This
In all differences consider that both you and your opponent or enemy are mortal, and that are long your very memories will be extinguished.—Aurel.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Offers New Plan for Arms Reduction—Senator Borah's Refusal to Support Hoover—Pre-Convention Doings of Democrats.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT HOOVER called the correspondents to the White House Wednesday and gave out his new plan for reducing the armed forces of the world by one-third, thereby saving between ten and fifteen billion dollars during the next ten years. At the same time his proposals were being laid before the reparations conference in Geneva by Hugh Gibson.

As a basis, the President laid down these five principles:

"1. The Kellogg-Briand pact, to which we are all signatories, can only mean that the nations of the world have agreed that they will use their arms solely for defense.

"2. This reduction should be carried out not only by broad general cuts in armaments, but by increasing the comparative power of defense through decreases in the power of the attack.

"3. The armaments of the world have grown up in general mutual relation to each other. And, speaking generally, such relativity should be preserved in making reductions.

"4. The reductions must be real and positive. They must first effect economic relief.

"5. There are three problems to deal with—land forces, air forces and naval forces. They are all interconnected. No other part of the proposals which I make can be dissociated one from the other."

Upon this foundation he proposed: Abolition of all tanks, chemical warfare and large mobile guns.

Reduction of one third in the strength of all land armies over and above "the so-called police component."

The abolition of all bombing planes and the "total prohibition of all bombardment from the air."

Reduction in the treaty number and tonnage of all battleships by one-third.

Reduction in the treaty tonnage of aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers by one-fourth and of submarines by one-third, with no nation having more than 35,000 tons of submarines.

It was said authoritatively that Mr. Hoover's plan had the full approval of Secretaries Stimson, Hurley and Adams, the chief of staff of the army, the chief of naval operations and the entire American delegation in Geneva.

When Ambassador Gibson read the President's proposals to the Geneva conference the British seemed to give them cautious general approval, but the French were frankly hostile. Premier Herriot said: "This is absolutely unacceptable. France again will raise the question of security." The Germans and Italians both liked the Hoover plan.

Russia and nearly all the smaller nations represented at Geneva let Mr. Gibson know at once that the proposal pleased them.

It was emphatically denied in Washington that the United States has made any suggestions of war debt reduction or cancellation in return for reduction in armaments.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH of Idaho can safely be counted upon to enliven the news at frequent intervals. He again furnished a major topic of conversation when, during a denunciatory speech on the Republican platform, he flatly informed his fellow senators and world that he would not support President Hoover for re-election. The gentleman from Idaho is extremely dry and he cannot stomach even the moderately moist plank which the Republican convention adopted. His conscience, rather than the party leaders, ever has been Borah's guide, and his action in this instance cannot be called inconsistent. The proposed revision of the Eighteenth amendment, he declared, is equivalent to repeal. He denounced all straddling and compromise, laying down the issue as one demanding a clear cut choice between the status quo and outright repeal. He asserted that a great majority in the Republican convention were in favor of repeal but were steamrollered by the administration forces.

Senator George Norris of Nebraska, a dry Republican who often leaves his party lines, was pleased with Borah's statement, saying that now he, Norris, would not be the only renegade this fall. Later he made the surprising statement that he believed the United States must try some modified plan of dealing with the liquor question.

To the press Senator Borah said that if he had written the Republican prohibition plank it would have contained no resubmission proposal for either revision or repeal. It would, instead, have informed the country

that the only constitutional method of change was through the election of members of congress pledged to submit a repeal amendment to the states.

AS THE Democrats gathered in Chicago for their national convention it became apparent that a great number of them, probably a majority, were in favor of a prohibition plank simpler and more explicit than that in the Republican platform. Most of those who had anything to say on the question wanted a resolution proposing that congress submit an amendment repealing the Eighteenth amendment, but not declaring that the party is in favor of repeal. This, it was felt, would be a safe course, and it was the opinion of Jovett Shouse and others that such a plank would be adopted. In Washington it received the endorsement of Senators Carter Glass of Virginia and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas.

Speaker John Garner of Texas, one of the candidates for the Presidential nomination, issued a prepared statement making an unequivocal demand for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, which he said he never had believed sound or workable; and this was declared by other Democratic leaders to clinch the repeal plank. Garner's statement also was taken as a bid for the support of Al Smith and the others who were determined to prevent the nomination of Governor Roosevelt. In any event, it was believed, it hurt the chances of Roosevelt's being nominated in the early ballots.

Al Smith, on his arrival in Chicago, announced that he was for a repeal plank, and for himself as the nominee, first, last and all the time.

INDIANA Democrats in state convention unanimously adopted a plank calling on congress to submit to the states an amendment to the constitution repealing the Eighteenth amendment, and calling for immediate repeal of the Wright "bone dry" state law. It declared for state laws to prevent return of the saloon and for state control of the liquor traffic.

Paul V. McNutt was nominated for governor and Frederick Van Nuys of Indianapolis for United States senator. Van Nuys was introduced as "the man who can beat Jim Watson."

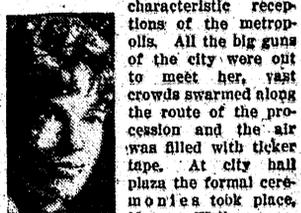
Primaries of the Republican, Democratic and Farmer-Labor parties were held in Minnesota. For the nine seats in congress most of the leaders in the race were classed as wets. In Maine the Democrats nominated Louis J. Brann, wet, for governor, and the Republicans picked Burleigh Martin who is supposed to be a dry.

ROOSEVELT'S managers were seemingly undismayed by any late developments and continued to predict victory on the first ballot or soon after. It was conceded by all that the governor would have enough delegates to organize the committees, and might even go to the length of trying to abrogate the old two-thirds rule. The chief preliminary battle was to be over the selection of a permanent chairman, the Roosevelt John E. Mack felt forces insisting that Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana should be substituted for Jovett Shouse, who had been recommended for the position by the arrangements committee and who was one of the Smith-Raskob group.

To present his name to the convention Governor Roosevelt selected John E. Mack, New York attorney and gentleman farmer, who was Roosevelt's political godfather when he first stood for public office 22 years ago. Mr. Mack is famous at home for oratory that appeals to the "common people." He is not a member of Tammany, and as he was not one of the New York delegates, room had to be made for him in the delegation.

RIGHT in the middle of all the excitement over politics came the prize fight between Max Schmeling of Germany, world's heavyweight champion, and Jack Sharkey of Boston, challenger for the title. The combat took place in a new "bowl" on Long Island and attracted about 70,000 spectators. Many millions heard it described by radio. For 15 rounds the warriors fought warily, with never a knockdown, and then to the surprise of nearly everyone, including Sharkey himself, the Bostonian was declared the winner. Gene Tunney, former champion; Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York, and a majority of the sporting writers present agreed that it was an unfair decision. The general opinion was that Schmeling had won eight rounds, Sharkey four, and one was even. Judge George Kelly and Referee Gunboat Smith voted for Sharkey, Charles Mathison, the other judge, voted for Max. Jack himself thought he had lost and started for the German's corner to congratulate him.

JUST one month from the time she started on her solo flight to Ireland, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam returned to New York and was given one of the characteristic receptions of the metropolises. All the big guns of the city were out to meet her, vast crowds swarmed along the route of the procession and the air was filled with ticker tape. At city hall plaza the formal ceremonies took place, Mayor Walker presenting to the intrepid young woman the gold medal of the city, while others loaded her down with roses. In Bryant park she received the cross of honor of the United States Flag association. Next day Mrs. Putnam flew to Washington, where President Hoover received her and presented to her the medal of the National Geographic society. Toward the close of the week she was in Chicago as a guest at the Washington bicentennial military tournament.



Through it all Mrs. Putnam won increased admiration by her modesty and her futile efforts to belittle her achievement. She blushed deeply when Mr. Hoover said that she deserved to be placed in spirit "with the great pioneering women to whom every generation of Americans has looked up to with admiration."

CONGRESS made some progress with its work, but it was believed it would not be able to adjourn before July 2. The house passed the economy bill after adopting the administration plan for payless furloughs for federal employees and combining with it a cut in salaries of 10 per cent for members of congress and 15 per cent for the Vice President and the speaker of the house. The President and members of the Supreme court are invited to return part of their salaries to the treasury.

Although initiated to raise enough money to balance the budget, the measure still fell between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000 short of the savings needed for the balancing of next year's budget. The size of the gap depended mainly on reductions to be made in the department supply bills that were still before congress.

The senate passed the Wagner federal loan and construction relief bill after adding to the measure the Wagner \$300,000,000 direct relief bill which it had already passed and which was pending in the house. The combined measure carries \$2,300,000,000 for federal relief projects, divided as follows:

For loans to states for the direct relief of the unemployed (the first Wagner bill), \$300,000,000; for federal construction projects, \$500,000,000; for loans to states and their political subdivisions and to private corporations for public, self-liquidating projects, as toll bridges, tunnels, water works, and canals, \$1,400,000,000; for financing agricultural exports, \$400,000,000.

HALF a million people from twenty-five nations gathered in Dublin for the thirty-first international Eucharistic congress, and the Irish capital enjoyed the great religious jubilation to the utmost. The protracted could hold only 2,400, but the throngs massed outside were enabled to hear the speeches and songs through loud speakers.

The procession, forming across the street in a school made temporarily a robbing room, was led by Bishop Heylen of Namur, the president of the permanent congress committee. He followed by Archbishop Byrne of Dublin, sponsor of this congress; by Cardinal Lauri, the papal legate, and then by the ten other cardinals and their suites.

Archbishop Byrne, as sponsor of the congress, was the first speaker on the opening program, followed by Bishop Heylen and the papal legate. On succeeding days there were big masses, sectional meetings and a great mass gathering in Phoenix park.

CARLOS DAVILA, restored to the headship of the Junta ruling Chile, was sick abed, but his associates were taking strong measures to suppress the latest attempt of the Communists to get control of the government. There was considerable rioting in which some men were killed, and the Reds tried to rescue Col. Marmaduke Grove, the extreme radical who for a short time had displaced Davila and was then made prisoner and started on the way to exile on lonely Juan Fernandez Island.

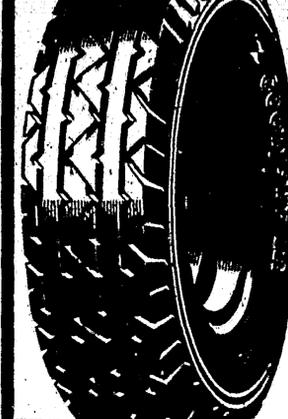
The ruling Socialist Junta outlawed Communist agitation by decree, with exile, imprisonment or fines as the punishment for attempts to foment trouble. The garrison commander in Santiago issued a drastic set of martial law regulations to end the violence and unrest, and ordered that agitators guilty of rebellion, plundering or resisting authorities should be shot.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT transmitted to Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York city a copy of the charges made against the latter by Samuel Seabury and two citizens' organizations, and called on him to reply to them. The mayor answered that he was going to the national convention in Chicago and would take up the matter after his return.

Col. Grove

Who Said VALUES?

You can't beat these!



RIGHT now, Goodyear is building the best tires that ever came from the world's largest rubber factory. Right now, you can get the lowest tire prices ever featured before a July 4th holiday. This statement is true, even though the prices shown here include the new U. S. tax. Read them and be convinced. These prices buy Goodyear Speedways—the tires that have been making such a sensation in this low-price year. They're real Spurtwist Balloons—built to Goodyear standards—marked with the Goodyear name and house flag—with the extra mileage of Goodyear balanced construction. When you look at these big, husky, stout and sturdy Goodyears you'll certainly say to yourself: "Why buy any second-choice tire when FIRST-CHOICE costs no more?"

SPEEDWAY

Full oversize—4.40-21 Ford \$3.88 Each In pairs \$3.98 per single tire	Full Oversize—5.00-19 Chrysler Dodge Nash \$5.24 Each In pairs \$5.38 per single tire
Full Oversize—4.50-21 Ford Chevrolet \$4.25 Each In pairs \$4.38 per single tire	Full Oversize—5.00-20 Essex Nash \$5.33 Each In pairs \$5.49 per single tire
Full Oversize—4.50-20 Chevrolet \$4.21 Each In pairs \$4.32 per single tire	Full Oversize—5.25-21 Buick Dodge Nash \$6.46 Each In pairs \$6.64 per single tire
Full Oversize—4.75-19 Ford Chevrolet Plymouth \$5.00 Each In pairs \$5.14 per single tire	Full Oversize 30 x 3 1/4 Reg. CL Ford—Model T \$3.67 Each In pairs \$3.76 per single tire

PATHFINDER

SIX "PLIES" You can count six layers of cord here, but the first two under the tread in this tire (or in any so-called "six-ply" tire built this way) do not run from head to head. Some tire-makers count these as "plies," but they are really "breaker strips," so we call them that.

4.75-19 \$6.84 Each In pairs \$7.03 Single tire	6.00-20 \$11.47 Each In pairs \$11.82 Single tire
5.00-20 \$8.99 Each In pairs \$9.27 Single tire	6.00-20 \$11.79 Each In pairs \$12.25 Single tire
5.50-19 \$9.14 Each In pairs \$9.41 Single tire	6.50-20 \$13.24 Each In pairs \$13.65 Single tire

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Size \$12.55 Each In pairs \$12.93 Single tire	Size \$16.51 Each In pairs \$17.04 Single tire
Size \$28.64 Each In pairs \$29.36 Single tire	Size \$28.31 Each In pairs \$29.41 Single tire
Size \$40.30 Each In pairs \$41.35 Single tire	Size \$39.19 Each In pairs \$40.46 Single tire

GOODYEAR

SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER FOR THESE VALUES!

Real Test of Morals Is Made in Adversity
Morals consist not alone in doing good, but in enduring hardships and wrong. The severest moral test which most of us meet lies in doing something that at first seems intolerable. The armchair philosophers who theoretically separate the good life from all extraneous relationships might profitably face, as a working minister faces, the outrageous misfortunes which ordinary men and women are called on to endure, and might well study there the good life in terms of fortitude, constancy, patience and heroic courage. Morals, more often than the theorist takes account of, are morale. Some meeting their Armageddon in the experience of disaster, grow rebellious and petulant; some grow stoical and talk about their heads being bloody, but unbowed; some become resigned and try to bend to the wind without breaking; but some lay hold on their calamity as Jesus laid hold on his cross, and use it as the most effective instrument for good which life ever fitted to their hand.

Mammoth Dollar
The biggest dollar bill ever made in this country, 12 feet long and 6 1/2 feet wide, is being finished at the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington, D. C. It is made mostly of macerated pulp from old money and is estimated to include about \$10,000,000 worth of this old destroyed currency. The bill will be used for exhibition purposes.

Always Some Drawback
A—Well, my rheumatism's cured.
B—How will you tell the weather now?
Even the burglar alarm is sometimes stolen.

Cache of Jewelry
A viking cache of pearls, gold ornaments and inlaid jewelry was found under a large stone near Visby, Sweden, by two fishermen. There were 150 pearls, 9 gold pendants and 25 necklaces of bronze with silver inlay. There is no burial place near the spot, indicating that the jewelry was hidden by the owner for safe-keeping. Gothland, the Swedish island in the Baltic sea, of which Visby is the capital, frequently yields similar ancient relics. It used to be an important trading point during the time of the Vikings and later in the days of the Hanseatic league.

Monotony
"Do you enjoy going to social gatherings?"
"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "It's a pleasure to meet old friends. But I must admit that, after a few years, tea cream and chicken salad do seem a trifle monotonous."
A business man rolling in wealth can often buy everything but rest.

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Because it makes dishes sparkle, because it makes 50% more suds, because it cuts grease like a lath, because it leaves no scum, because it softens water, because it is easy on hands, Oxydol is the finest soap in the world for dishwashing. Procter & Gamble

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THE OUTLOOK

Published Weekly in the interest of Carrizozo and Lincoln County, N.M.

A. L. BURKE, Editor and Publisher
Largest Circulation in The County

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One year, in advance - \$2.00

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Office Phone No. 24

EDITORIAL COLUMN

The Bonito Water Suit

Because of the great importance of appropriation of waters of the Bonito and Hondo rivers, we are publishing on our first page, a complete history to date of the legal proceedings so far in Lincoln and Chaves Counties, and the Supreme Court in the water adjudication suit filed by the Railroad Companies, in order to determine the rights of all claimants, together with the result of the suit filed by the Roswell interests in which they sought an injunction to prevent the construction of the Bonito Reservoir.

The Roswell plea for injunction was prohibited by the Supreme Court which held that the Roswell District Court had no jurisdiction to hear the case and that the District Court of Lincoln County had the exclusive jurisdiction to try and adjudicate the rights of all claimants, which judgment compels said claimants to interests in the Bonito, to appear and present claims in the Lincoln County Court in the suit filed by the Railroad Companies. This includes all claimants holding and using water by artesian wells or otherwise in the Pecos Valley.

After the Supreme Court so determined, no claimant from Roswell having filed claims before the Lincoln County District Court, judgment by default against each and all, including Roswell, was rendered on motion of the railroad attorneys, by Judge Frenger of the District Court of Lincoln County, recently.

The Roswell claim being disallowed, the railroad companies are now proceeding against the appropriation of the stream flow in Lincoln County on the Bonito and Hondo Rivers.

The alleged shortage in the Roswell artesian basin, has been investigated and been found due to the fact that out of 700 Artesian wells, there are, at present according to investigation by the state engineer, but 33 wells discharging water on the surface, the remainder which was considered dry, having the pipes rusted into and broken far below the surface and this water has been lost which has been depriving the reservoir of half of the supply. Further investigations, it is said, will disclose more water losses which could have been saved and which wells are still discharging but going to waste.

Longest Indian Trail
The war trail of the Six Nations from Chautauque, N. Y., to Georgia, is the longest Indian trail known.

Viola Not Oldest
The viola is not the oldest stringed instrument. The lute and the harp as well as other stringed instruments antedate it.

Hops and Experience
"Hops" said El Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "is the irrefragable advance agent of many a poor performance given by Experience."—Washington Star.

Co-Operation as Needed
Malden wasn't so bold in the old days, perhaps, but a lad who could drop the reins on the dashboard side needs as much co-operation.—Los Angeles Times.

PROFESSIONS

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Lutz Building
Carrizozo - New Mexico

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—FOR—
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With good paint, at mail order prices.
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Per Quart .75
Carrizozo Hardware Co.

Political Announcements

I wish to announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of County Clerk, subject to decision of the coming Republican County Convention.
Ernest Key.

I wish to announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the decision of the coming Republican County Convention.
Peter E. Johnson.

I hereby wish to announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
R. E. Freese.

Pentecostal Revival
Beginning Sunday, July 10, in the Spanish Methodist Church on the east side, Mrs. Clarence A. Jack speaker, and her helpers. All cordially invited.

First Shown to World
The Edison incandescent lamp was first exhibited in 1879, at Edison's laboratory, West Point, N. Y.

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Carrizozo, New Mexico



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LARKWOOD QUALITY Silk Hosiery
Full-Fashioned Chiffon and Service Weight
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Carrizozo - New Mexico

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Ladies' Silk Cats Pajamas—
\$1.95 at the Outlook Art & Gift Shop.

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His Honor Mayor L.A. Whitaker of Oscura says about the recent Schmeling-Sharkey prize fight— "Well, boys, that was a pretty good match; the only thing I regret was the total absence of a knockout punch."

LODGES

CARRIZOZO LODGE NO. 41—
Carrizozo, New Mexico.
A. F. & A. M.
Regular Meetings 1932
Jan. 25, Feb. 20, Mar. 19, Apr. 18, May 14, June 18, July 16, Aug. 13, Sept. 10, Oct. 8, Nov. 12, Dec. 10-27.
F. L. Boughner, W. M.
R. E. Lemon, Secy.

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

REGULAR MEETINGS
First Thursday of each month.

All Visiting Stars Cordially Invited.
Anna Stimme, W. M.
Ula Mayer, Secretary.

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

Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
Pearl Bostian, Noble Grand
Stephen Bostian, Secretary
Carrizozo - New Mexico

CARRIZOZO LODGE NO. 30, I. O. O. F.
Carrizozo, New Mexico.
C. E. Jordan, Noble Grand
W. J. Langston, Sec'y-Treas.
Regular meetings every Tuesday night.

St. Rita Catholic Church

Rev. Fr. J. Francis Mitchell, pastor

Masses on Sunday
First Mass at 7:15 a. m.
Second Mass at 8:30 a. m.
Until October. Mass at Bui-
doso every Sunday at 11:15 a. m.

Baptist Church

Rev. L. D. Jordan, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 a. m. A hearty welcome for you at this Friendly Church.
Regular preaching services at:—Carrizozo 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. on third Sunday of each month, and at 8 p. m. every Sunday.
At Oscura: 11 a. m. every First Sunday.
At Ancho: 11 a. m. every Second Sunday.
At Captain: 11 a. m. every Fourth Sunday.

Methodist Church

Rev. J. L. Lawson, pastor
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.
Preaching, 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., except first and third Sunday mornings of each month, when pastor will preach at Captain at the 11 o'clock services.
Epworth League, 8:45 p. m.

Bridegroom Unable to Recognize Bride

Heytesbury, England.—If the prospective bridegroom ever becomes able again to recognize his bride-to-be, the Emma White-Joseph Monnington wedding will go ahead as planned.

The clergyman, choir, relatives of the bride and the bride herself, daughter of the village blacksmith, all were waiting at the church when a messenger arrived with the news that Monnington suddenly had lost his memory.

The worried parents of Miss White hastened with their daughter to her fiance's home. Monnington was unable to recognize her. The bride's father said the wedding would be held when Monnington regained his health.

SAYS WAR CHAPLAIN TALKS FROM GRAVE

Asks Burial in National Cemetery, Woman Avers.

Concord, N. H.—The body of the late beloved Chaplain Lyman Rollins, "Fighting Parson" of the Twenty-sixth division of the American Expeditionary Forces, will not be removed from its present grave in Blossom Hill cemetery, which has now become one of the hallowed shrines of this little Yankee city.

Notwithstanding that Miss Esther Moe Barr, former war worker and executrix of the Rollins estate, in a she relates, in spiritual communication with the late chaplain of the Yankee division, who has sent her a message from beyond the grave to have his body moved to the National cemetery at Arlington, Va., the plea will fall on deaf, though not unfeeling ears.

The late chaplain, who died a year ago last July, indirectly from wounds received while serving in France, has repeatedly conveyed messages to her since his death, in a code prepared shortly before he died, and shown only to her, declares Miss Barr. On several occasions he has talked to her, she says, in the presence of a number of close friends, including a well-known Presbyterian clergyman of Bradford, N. H.

Shortly before his death, and while he was still perfectly rational, Miss Barr further asserts, Chaplain Rollins disclosed to her that he had been in spiritual communication on a number of occasions with various veterans of the World War who had been killed in action overseas or had died of wounds.

It was these latter communications, according to Miss Barr, that led Chaplain Rollins to devise the secret code shortly before he died and promise to make every effort to contact with her from the spiritual world if that were possible.

Kills Teacher; Jumps to Death From Window

New York.—Miss Yvonne Bouche, thirty-two, who taught French in the Fluch school, was shot and killed in her apartment in Claremont avenue by her sweetheart, Mauro Fallis, who then ended his own life by jumping from a window.

Miss Bouche, who came to this country about five years ago, shared her apartment with the Misses Lena and Elsie Gilbert, sisters. They were awakened shortly before midnight by the sound of loud voices in Miss Bouche's bedroom, followed by a burst of shots.

The Misses Gilbert were unable to advance any explanation other than that obviously there had been a lovers' quarrel. Two notes, both written in Italian, were found in Fallis's pocket, but the police declined to reveal their contents.

Adds Insult to Injury When He Breaks Prison

Berlin.—Berlin's underworld is chuckling over the news that has recently come from Meiningen, in Thuringia, that August Weber, known as Slippery Gust, not only broke out of the jail here but also took the prison cash box, cigars that belonged to the warden, all the prison keys, and other objects of less value.

Gust was known to be especially dangerous, so the jail authorities in the little town of Meiningen took what they thought to be tremendous precautions, but, for the sake of economy, there was nobody appointed to watch Gust at night.

He broke up his bed, used the iron leg to smash down a wall, made himself a key out of the handles of his waste bucket, opened the door to the warden's room and escaped. He has not been seen since.

Fishermen Battle With Whales for Twelve Hours

Copenhagen.—An enormous whale, 81 feet long, drifted through the Little Belt and attracted the attention of fishermen, who immediately started chasing it.

They managed to drive the giant to the coast, where they tried by all possible means to kill it, including thrusts with iron bars and rifle shots.

The creature lived more than 12 hours despite these efforts.

"REMEMBER We Give a CHANCE on the CHEVROLET CAR or FORD CAR with each \$1.00 Cash Sale. Our Prices are Low."

The Car will be given away Saturday, Sept. 3, 1932, at 2:30 p. m.

Very truly yours, The Titsworth Co. Inc. Capitan, N. M.

Carrizozo Eating House
We Specialize in Dinner Parties
Best of Accommodations To All the People, All The Time.
Mrs. E. H. SWEET, Proprietor

"KWITCHERKIKIN"
It takes money to run a town; what town are you for?
1½-lb. Loaf of Bread 10c
1-lb. Loaf 8c; 2 for 15c
Special Prices on Party Orders
CARRIZOZO BAKERY
Phone 60 Carrizozo, N. M.

UNITED STATES
Department of the Interior
General Land Office
District Land Office
Las Cruces, N. M., May 26, 1932

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico has filed in this office its Indemnity School Land Selection list No. 9653, Serial No. 046188, for the following land:
NE¼SW¼ Sec 25, T. 11 S., R. 19 E.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file their protests against the approval of the selection.

V. B. May, Register.
J17 July 15

FOR SALE—A few head of choice dairy cows— one Jersey male; five shoats, one brood sow (will farrow soon), one full blood Poland-China boar.—Mrs. Edwards, Three Rivers, N. M. June 24-July 15

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General Land Office
District Land Office
Las Cruces, N. M.
May 26, 1932

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico has filed in this office its Indemnity School Land Selection list 9669, Serial 046200, for the following land:
NE1-4 NE1-4, S1-2 NE1-4, NW1-4 NW1-4, SE1-4 NW1-4, E1-2 SW1-4, NW1-4 SE1-4 Sec. 22, and N1-2 SW1-4, Sec. 25, T. 7 S., R. 16 E.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file their protests against the approval of the selection.

V. B. May, Register.
J17 July 15

Narrow "Highways"
The great Roman roads were from 11 to 15 feet wide.

The Business Men's Club of Carrizozo respectfully invite the out-of-town people to a FREE Picture Show at the Lyric Theatre, Wednesday night, July 13.

UNITED STATES
Department of the Interior
General Land Office
District Land Office
Las Cruces, N. M.
May 27, 1932

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico has filed in this office its Indemnity School Land Selection list 9667, serial No. 046221, for the following land:
NE¼SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼ Sec. 18, T. 12 S., R. 18 E. E¼NW¼, S¼NE¼, N¼SE¼, SE¼SE¼, & NE¼SW¼ Sec. 38, T. 12 S., R. 17 E.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file their protests against the approval of the selection.

V. B. May, Register.
J17 July 15

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
General Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico
May 20, 1932

Notice is hereby given that Sallie Davis, formerly Sallie Ellis, of Corona, N. M., who on July 16, 1927, made homestead entry No. 056171 for All of Section 15, Township 2 South, Range 16 East, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, N. M., on July 14, 1932.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ocie D. Holcomb, Roach A. Wilson, James Graham, R. L. Willingham, all of Corona, N. M.

A. M. Bergero, Register
J10-July 8

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M.
June 2, 1932

Notice is hereby given that Elwood Stearns of Tinnie, New Mexico, who, on January 5, 1928 and on June 17, 1929 made original homestead entry 036673 and additional homestead entry 040320 for Lot 1, NE¼NW¼, N¼NE¼ Sec. 20, Lot 2, SE¼NW¼, S¼NE¼, SE¼ Sec. 21, SW¼SW¼ Sec. 20, Township 10 S, Range 18 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3 year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Eunice P. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. Mex., on July 16, 1932.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Calvin Robinson, Robert Casey, Robert Gutierrez, Frank Purcella, all of Tinnie, N. Mex.

V. B. May, Register
J10-July 8

United States
Department of the Interior
General Land Office
District Land Office
Las Cruces, N. M.
June 18, 1932

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico has filed in this office its selection list No. 212, act of March 31, 1932, serial No. 046352, for the following land:
Lots 5, 6, NW¼SE¼ Sec. 18, T. 9 S., R. 11 E.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file their protests against the approval of the selection.

V. B. May, Register.
J1-29

Repossessed Piano Bargain

We have one Piano in the vicinity of Carrizozo that is being repossessed on account of owner moving away; almost half paid for; will turn over to a responsible party who will agree to continue the payments, rather than return to factory. Piano almost new; splendid tone; unusual bargain. Write A. A. Jones, Representative Kimball Pianos, 108 S. El Paso St.

Lode and Placer Mining Location Blanks and Proofs of Labor on Mining Claims on sale at this office.

Horse Measurement
A "hand" in actual measurement is four inches, the common unit of measurement of the height of horses.

Sign of Window
The most manifest sign of windows in continued cheerfulness.—Montague.

Notice of Final Account and Report of Administratrix

State of New Mexico) In The Pro-
County of Lincoln) bate Court
In the Matter of the Estate) No. 304,
of Tildia Zamora, Deceased.)

To Emilliana Zamora Otero, Manuel Zamora, Leandro Zamora, Emilio Zamora, Cruzita Zamora Baca, and Dolfin Zamora and to all unknown heirs of said decedent and all unknown persons claiming any lien upon, or right, title, or interest, in or to, the estate of said decedent, and to whom it may concern:

You and each of you are hereby notified, and notice is given that Quirina Zamora y Chavez, administratrix of the estate of Tildia Zamora, deceased, has filed in the above entitled Court her final report and account as such administratrix, and the Court has appointed July 14th, 1932, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., as the hour and day for hearing of objections, if any there be, to the approval and settlement of said final report and account and the discharge of said Quirina Zamora y Chavez as such administratrix; and at the hour on the date named, the probate court will proceed to determine the heirship of said decedent, the ownership of her said estate, and the interest of each respective claimant thereto and therein, and the persons entitled to the distribution thereof. The name and postoffice address of the attorney for administratrix is John E. Hall, Carrizozo, N. M. Witness the Honorable Elerdo Chavez, Judge of the said Court, and the seal of the said Court thereof, this 17th day of June, 1932.

(SEAL) S. E. Grelson, Clerk.
June 17-July 8

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, New Mexico
June 2, 1932

Notice is hereby given that Fillmon Cordova of Tinnie, New Mexico, who, on May 15, 1926, made Additional Homestead Entry No. 031152, for NW¼ Sec. 34, T. 9 S., R. 17 E., Lot 4, SW¼NW¼, NW¼SW¼ Sec. 4; NE¼NW¼ Sec. 10, Township 10 S, Range 17 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, New Mexico, on July 11, 1932.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Francisco Analla, Jose Analla, Daniel Lucero, Trinidad Meez, all of Tinnie, New Mexico.

V. B. May, Register
J10-July 8

TYPEWRITER PAPER AT BARGAIN PRICES
600 Sheets Bond - \$1.00
—at the—
Outlook Office.

CARRIZOZO to Roswell, N.M.
by TELEPHONE
.60
After 8:30 P. M. Only
.35
Station-to-Station rate.
Plus Federal Tax on amounts over 50c

Telephone

FOR SALE—One Battery Radio, just the thing for ranches and homes where there is no electricity, fully equipped with tubes and batteries. Bargain on a quick sale.—Inquire at this office.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, New Mexico
June 29, 1932

Notice is hereby given that Frank E. Norton, heir of Arnold H. Norton of 6407 Richmond Ave., Dallas, Tex., who on February 17, 1927, made Addl. Homestead Entry No. 032094 for S¼ Sec. 10, NW¼ Section 11, Township 4 S, Range 18 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3 year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Frank J. Sager, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. Mex., on August 12, 1932.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John E. Wilson, Elbert Strawberry, L. P. Hall, Alix Fambrough, of Ancho, N. Mex.
J8A5 V. B. May, Register.

COFFEE CONSUMPTION IN U. S. DOUBLES SINCE '13

Coffee, which has been used throughout the ages for widely diversified purposes, such as food, wine and medicine before it found its real place as a world beverage, has shown marked increase in popularity during the last twenty years.

This is particularly true in the United States, in which consumption of coffee has almost doubled since 1913. Much of this extraordinary increase is attributed by authorities to the greater use of the world's finest full-flavored coffees, which are produced in Colombia, in American blends and brands.

DANCE
Extraordinary
Lutz Hall
CARRIZOZO
Saturday
July 16
Given by the
Jericho Club
Music by
"The Revelers"
Refreshments will be FREE!

The House of the Three Ganders

By IRVING BACHELLER

Copyright by Irving Bacheller

SYNOPSIS

Ragged and starving, a boy of about sixteen is found in the woods by a sampling party. He has fled from his brutal father, Bat Morryson, and, in plain clothes, the boy, Shad (Shadrach), is sent to Canton, with a letter to Colonel Blake. The colonel, his wife, and young daughter Ruth, are impressed by the boy's manner. He goes to work in the village of Amity Dam, and becomes friendly with a youth of his age, "Bumpy," and Bumpy Brown, tinker and village character. Bat Morryson tries to take his son back to his own dissolute life but is overruled by Colonel Blake, the district attorney, and his father passes out of Shad's life. Shad applies himself diligently to his neglected education. Love for Ruth Blake takes a strong hold on his heart. In an attack made on the Perry family, Oscar Perry, the father, is fatally shot, and his daughter, Mrs. Doolittle, wife of Cyrus Doolittle, prominent citizen, is shot and seriously wounded. Circumstantial evidence points to Bumpy Brown as the assassin, and he is arrested. Shad leaves his job, and goes to live with Bumpy. The two boys seek and find a murderer. Colonel Blake is almost convinced Bumpy Brown is not the murderer.

CHAPTER VI—Continued

New clothes, shirts, collars, neckties, underclothing, a derby hat and a leather suitcase were carefully selected. When they left the store the colonel surveyed the boy with admiration.

"It is a perfect job," he said. "Send the bill to me."

They got new shoes at another store and went to a barber shop. There the colonel insisted that Shad have a trimming and a bath and fresh underclothing. When they entered the colonel's house about seven-thirty that evening Shad was stepping proudly. Mrs. Blake embraced him and said that he was handsomer than ever. The girl Ruth shook his hand.

"I am to be kind but dignified to you," she said with a smile.

"When I come again I think that I will wear green glasses," the boy answered.

"Why?"

"They will give you a kind of a sickly look and make it easy for me to behave."

The colonel and Mrs. Blake laughed, betraying a note of awareness.

The girl sat down and began to survey the boy. She was impressed by his grandeur. He thought that she was more beautiful than ever, and he was right.

"This boy has done important work in the case of the People against Brown," the colonel said to his wife. "He and a young friend have found the hat and handkerchief that covered the head and face of the murderer. He has discovered other convincing evidence. I am to try to make a lawyer of him. It ought to be easy. This young chap has almost convinced me that his friend Bumpy Brown is not the man we want."

He told his wife of Shad's finds and adventures.

Mrs. Blake embraced the boy and congratulated him.

"You really are getting along," she said.

The colonel was weary. He arose presently and suggested to his young friend that they go to bed. Shad arose and said good night. The girl gave him a pleasant smile as she answered. He thought that he saw a note of disappointment in her eyes. The girl went with him to the root of the stairs and whispered with sweet encouragement in her eyes:

"How grand you look!"

He went upstairs with the colonel who showed him to his room.

He came downstairs at eight o'clock in the morning and Ruth met him in the hall and looked into his eyes with a sweet smile as she said:

"How lazy you are! I've been up an hour waiting for you."

He was happy as he stammered, rather awkwardly: "If—if I had known that I would have been up at daylight."

Ruth blushed, saying: "I have got to hurry away to school now."

It was not quite true but it was a part of the old strategy. She knew that it would pain him to see her go and there was a kind of joy in the thought of his bitter and devastating disappointment. So she left him. Before she had gone a block she pretended to have forgotten something and came back and shook hands again.

Shad went with the colonel to his office. That day the boy was comfortably settled in a furnished room. His wages were to be twenty-five dollars a month. He was to get his meals at a small restaurant. It was a speculation on the part of the generous lawyer—like that of putting a colt in a training stable. The boy was quick to learn. Moreover, he had a mind of his own, and agreeable manners.

The country was now at war with Spain. A messenger came one day from the War department to consult the colonel. It was then that Shad learned that Colonel Blake was an acknowledged authority in devising and reading cipher messages used in war.

R. Petty of New York, an expert on revolvers and ammunition, who examined the weapon. He weighed its bullets and counted their grooves.

He said: "This revolver was called in its time the American Bulldog Thirty-eight. It was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms company. They ceased to make and sell it in 1890. The weapon has this peculiarity. When it is fired the trigger must be released—the trigger finger must cease to press it—before it is cocked for another discharge."

While the sergeant examined the bullets, Colonel Blake made a note of this illuminating fact.

"These cartridges were undoubtedly made for the Winchester-Colt revolver," the sergeant resumed. "They are thirty-eight caliber, long, central-fire cartridges, with a square base. The weight, the shape of the point, the form and faces of the cannelures leave no room for doubt."

Colonel Blake learned that the trade in northern New York bought their supplies of Winchester arms and ammunition from a store of the company in Utica.

On his return the colonel stopped at this store. Its record of sales for some years prior to 1890 were still on file. A bookkeeper was paid to make an immediate survey of those records and ascertain to what tradesmen in St. Lawrence county the American Bulldog revolver had been sold. His

report was that only one revolver of that type had been sold in St. Lawrence county. It had been shipped in September, 1890, with three boxes of thirty-eight caliber, long, central-fire cartridges to fit it, to B. J. Bonfield, a hardware dealer of the village of Massena.

A little later Shad went with Colonel Blake to Massena. They learned that Mr. Bonfield had sold his stock and gone out of business in 1890. His goods had gone to some merchant in Norwalk. Shad and the district attorney drove to that small town, which was five miles from Ashfield. In the general store run by Cobb and Maxwell they found the long resting-place of the antiquated weapon which had killed Oscar Perry. Mr. Cobb had bought the revolver and its boxes of cartridges from Bonfield in 1890.

"To whom and when did you sell it?" the colonel asked.

Mr. Cobb answered: "We sold it cheap to old Bumpy Brown, the tinker. He said that he was getting it for another man who wanted to shoot some cats."

"This is important evidence. Why didn't you report it to me?" was the query of the district attorney.

"Well, I was in California when Bumpy was arrested. I didn't get back until a week ago. I thought that I'd wait and see what happened."

"Have you any idea or suspicion as to the last owner of this weapon?"

"No, sir, but I think that Brown told me the truth."

As Colonel Blake and his young clerk went to the hotel for supper the former said:

"This is a curious case. Again it comes up to Bumpy Brown. We'll know more of this matter before we sleep."

They returned to Canton by the evening train and drove directly to the

jail. Bumpy was brought out to the sheriff's office to talk with them. He put his hands on Shad's shoulders and looked in his eyes and exclaimed:

"My boy! Don't you lose faith in me."

"Never," Shad answered.

The colonel spoke: "This boy had almost convinced me of your innocence until I learned today that a part of your testimony is false. You once owned a revolver."

Bumpy answered:

"No, I didn't. I bought a revolver one day at Cobb and Maxwell's in Norwalk, but I bought it for another man. I never owned it a minute. I took it to Robert Royce that day. He said that in traveling around I might see a chance to buy a good revolver cheap. If I did, I was to get it for him. The island was overrun with cats. He wanted to shoot some of 'em. He gave me exactly what the revolver an' cartridges cost. It was a five-dollar bill he gave me. It had been torn in the middle an' pasted together. He said he had got it from Henry Lockwood that day an' that he'd guarantee it was good."

"Was anyone present when you delivered the revolver?"

"Not as I remember of, no, sir. He was alone in the shop. He went upstairs an' got a present for me. It was a knit muffler with his initials wove into it. He said that he never used it."

"What did you do with that five-dollar bill that was torn in the middle?" Colonel Blake asked.

Bumpy Brown thought a moment.

"Well, sir, I might as well tell you—I give it to my wife to keep for me."

"Your wife!" the colonel exclaimed. "I thought that your wife had been dead for years."

"I don't blame ye for thinkin' so," the old man went on. "I put her in her grave years ago, but she ain't dead, no, sir. She's up there in that little shack o' mine an' lookin' at me an' talkin' to me, just as she used to, every day. I'm to home. I miss her awful when I'm away."

The old man paused and wiped his eyes with his handkerchief and continued:

"Ye see, I always used to give her the money to keep. We lived comfortable. I never got drunk them days—never. I done well. There on the wall she's argued with me 'bout my foolishness an' I promised her that I wouldn't do it no more an' I agreed that I'd give her the money to save just as I used to. Now, what I say is private. I took down her picture off the wall an' put a slide over the mortice so neat ye couldn't see it. Every week I slipped some money into that hole in the frame. It was like givin' it to her to keep for me."

"I'll take you to Brown's cove tomorrow and we'll see if we can find that five-dollar bill."

"Well, sir, you'll find out that I ain't no liar," said Bumpy. "If I do any murderin' it must be that I do it in my sleep. I ain't never ketchad myself in the act—not yet."

As Shad and Colonel Blake were leaving the jail the latter said: "It is almost clear to me that the old man has been the victim of a plot. I think that we shall soon be done with him save as a witness."

The sheriff drove out to Brown's cove next day with the district attorney and the tinker. They found the mended bill with other money in the hiding place Bumpy had described. Henry Lockwood was at his farm near the cove. He identified the five-dollar bill in question. He gave it to Royce in paying a bill and guaranteed its validity. In doing so he had made a note in his memorandum book of its number. The identification was perfect.

As they left Lockwood's house the district attorney said to the old man: "It does look as if your wife was still alive. I think that she is going to get you out of this scrape."

"Oh, she—she's a wonderful woman!" said the tinker. "I could always count on her in the day o' need."

Colonel Blake's mind was bearing its decision. The tan suit, the motive, the possession of the revolver and the rubbers seemed clearly to indicate the guilt of Royce.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Monument Records Deed of Cross-Eyed Heroine

A cross-eyed woman has been honored by a monument at Hartwell, Ga. Nancy Hart, whose memory is thus preserved, and her husband built a cabin in the hills, and were rearing a family when the Revolutionary war broke out.

While the men were away five redcoats surprised Nancy and a little girl in the cabin and ordered the woman to prepare a meal for them. Nancy, watching for an opportunity, grabbed one of the muskets and killed one of the soldiers. She then seized another gun and threatened to shoot any of the four that made resistance.

Because of her crossed eyes, none of King George's men could tell which one Nancy was looking at, so they

all stood still until the men came back to see what all the shooting was for, and hanged the four soldiers. Subsequently the town of Hartwell and Hart county, of which it is the county seat, were named for the cross-eyed heroine.

Congress voted a fund for the erection of a monument to Nancy Hart.

Land Damaged by Fire
On much of the range land in the West there is serious erosion of the soil where overgrazing and fires have thinned out plant growth.

Peasas Popular
People of the United States consume 45,000,000 pounds of peas a year.

POULTRY LOUISIANA

PROVED WORTH OF LIGHT FOR CHICKS

Illumination That Brought Results.

Within the past two years, several experiment stations have reported that more rapid growth and lower death loss may be had with chicks kept in brooder houses where a dim light is used throughout the night.

Personally, we are sold on this method, though our use of all-night lights was followed in our first experience (two years ago) through necessity and not because of choice. We bought some started chicks, two weeks of age, that had been kept in a lighted room during their two weeks' living at the hatchery.

As dusk approached at the end of their first day in our poultry house, they became panicky. They ran about cheeping or piling up in the corner. We brought in an ordinary farm lantern and hung it from the ceiling. The chicks then bedded down very quietly and quickly. Later we ran electric wires to the brooder house and used a 10-watt light. We used lights until the chicks were six or eight weeks old.

Without question, this lot of chickens grew faster than any lot we had raised previously. Our experience tallies with that of many others with whom I have talked. Even if the chicks become frightened, they do not pile up. We found that they ate considerable feed during that night, even though the light was dim and so arranged that its rays did not fall directly on the chicks when sleeping.—J. W. Wallace's Farmer.

Show Results in Fight on Avian Tuberculosis

A summary of progress in eradicating tuberculosis from poultry is now being issued monthly by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The summary includes the results of inspection of poultry flocks in the eleven states doing systematic work in detecting and eradicating tuberculosis of poultry. These states are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. In addition there are reports for ten other states in which veterinarians engaged in testing cattle for the disease also inspected poultry. The report includes the tabulated results of post-mortem examinations of flocks and fowls affected with tuberculosis, as shown by clinical examination or the tuberculin test. The summary for February shows 8,635 flocks under supervision for the eradication of avian tuberculosis.

Helps Feathers to Grow

According to certain English observers, it is reported, when there is any difficulty in getting feathers to grow lined and sulphur help the growth considerably. At the same time, do not overlook the fact that a good supply of flint grit is also a big factor, and if those who rear chicks would only see that the young have plenty of small grit there would not be the common complaint about the feathers not growing well; it will also keep a lot of other troubles away. There is a lot of silica in a feather, and the best way to help the growth of the feathers is to supply flint grit.

Poultry Notes

Overheating as well as chilling must be avoided in raising baby chicks.

A pullet usually gains in weight until the end of her first winter.

A chick starting mash should not contain more than 13 per cent protein.

Unless your chicks have some time in the sunshine each day, they should have cod liver oil in their feed.

Farmers in the United States raise more than twice as many chickens as any other country in the world.

The standard weight for an adult Bronze turkey is 30 pounds. It is the heavyweight of the poultry yard.

Low roosts when the chicks are about three weeks old will help to keep them from crowding.

Never let chicks go thirsty. That is the way of extinction. A 10-inch diameter drinking fountain is the most easily handled type.

The Pekin duck originated in China, and was introduced into this country about 1873. It soon became the most popular breed on commercial duck farms.

In a cold house hens must use a greater portion of the food for keeping warm and can have less left for egg production.

Eggs have been very low in price, but quality eggs continue to demand a substantial premium—in the larger towns and cities, at least.



Pickaninny Jazz Orchestra in New Orleans.

(Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)—WNU Service. LOUISIANA has dedicated her new domeless capitol building, a gigantic pile of limestone which rises 33 stories above the streets of Baton Rouge.

Louisiana boasts many modern buildings in her bustling cities, but the fame of the state is not confined to architecture. It is more widely known for its equitable climate, its tranquil scenic beauty, and a hospitality which makes the manifold claims of her citizens as to the state's point of excellence seem a bare recital of obvious facts.

It is one of America's leading fur-producing regions, and the source of staggering quantities of shrimps and strawberries, oysters and oranges, sugar and salt, terrapins and fiery tobacco, rice and red snappers, figs and frog's legs, waterfowl and muskrats, timber and turpentine, cucumbers and cattle, sulphur and Spanish moss. Oil and gas flow from its seemingly inexhaustible subterranean chambers.

It boasts the second largest port in the United States—New Orleans—through which pass vast cargoes of foreign commodities, including 23,000,000 bunches of bananas each year, coffee for every third cup consumed in the United States, and mahogany and sisal, to our markets; while all the varied products of farm and factory originating in the lower Mississippi valley begin their sea journey from the city's docks.

Romance of New Orleans. Many writers agree that New Orleans is one of only three great "story cities" of America. And New Orleans is part and parcel of Louisiana. One needs only to go back to the adventurous times of those daring French pioneers, La Salle, Bienville and Iberville; to the days of those picturesque and honored pirates, the Lafitte Brothers and Dominique You; to quadrone balls, voodoo rites, suicide and dueling oaks, or even to the fantastic revels of this year's Mardi Gras, to find romance here.

Today in Louisiana the visitor encounters romance as readily in any one of the half score 15-to-20-story office buildings of New Orleans as he did formerly in the city's "haunted houses," abstinence bars, or charming parlors rich in association with the names of Lafayette, Louis Philippe, Adeline Patti, Jenny Lind, Audubon, Paul Morphy and Lafcadio Hearn.

For decades Louisiana's great sugar mills, set down in the midst of billows of green cane extending to the horizon, had unfurling ground out wealth to the state's sugar barons. Three hundred thousand tons of sugar was not an unusual year's yield from the second black soil. But the major romance of Louisiana is to be found not in its cane fields. The progenitor of those fields, and of the entire state, is the Father of Waters.

With its long, tenuous fingers of silt thrust far out into the Gulf of Mexico, the "bird's-foot" delta of the Mississippi is unlike that of any other major river on the globe. Between its fingers or claws are shallow, open bays, and the banks confining the great streams into which the river divides at Head of Passes, 93 miles below New Orleans, are in some places only a few feet in width.

In colonial times, when 10- or 12 feet of water provided ample depth for all caravels of commerce, navigation of the main passes of the Mississippi presented no difficulties, but with the increase in the tonnage and draft of vessels the shallow finger channels were a bar to progress and prosperity.

Making the Delta Navigable. Ninety years ago the federal government made the first appropriation for deepening these natural channels, and in the course of the next 40 years it succeeded, by means of crude dredging processes, in increasing the depth to from 12 to 20 feet. But when it is recalled that in time of flood the Mississippi brings down for deposit at its mouth more than 2,000,000 tons of sand a day, one can realize that this was a costly and disheartening battle.

By 1870 vessels had so increased in size and draft that a deeper channel became a crying necessity. A board of eminent engineers, appointed to find a solution of the problem, made exhaustive studies of many important harbor entrances, including the mouths of the Danube, which had been successfully improved by means of contracting jetties similar to those now in use on the Mississippi river.

The board finally reported that the use of jetties would be too costly for the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi and recommended the construction of a ship canal from Fort St. Philip, (opposite Fort Jackson) to the Gulf.

At this juncture there appeared before congress an engineering genius who persuaded that body to defer for the time being the digging of the ship canal and permit him, on a basis of "no cure, no pay," to attempt to provide and maintain a deep-water channel in his own way.

But when congress finally accepted this "can't loose" proposition of James B. Eads, who had just completed the world-famous steel-arch bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, the engineer was not permitted to use the Southwest Pass for his experiment, as he had specified. This was the best of the three main passes, and the government was taking no chances with Mr. Eads and his chimerical proposition! If he wanted to lose his own money, he could sink it in South Pass without endangering the then best channel.

The Eads contract called not only for a channel 20 feet deep and 200 feet wide at the bottom, but for maintaining that depth for 20 years.

With tremendous energy and rare organizing ability, the engineer set to work, and in less than five years his jetties and his dredges had done the work. And, furthermore, he maintained the depth for 20 years, that period expiring in 1901. The main responsibility of the engineers today, so far as the mouths of the Mississippi are concerned, is to prevent the river from creating new passes.

Furs From the Marshlands. It is not only the Mississippi which makes Louisiana "water-landed." The state is threaded and meshed with bayous, lakes and streams, giving it more than 4,700 miles of navigable waters—a total which exceeds by two for one its nearest competitor in the Union, Arkansas.

Naturally, much of the bordering land in the vast delta region is marsh area; but let no casual observer be deceived into imagining that "marsh" in Louisiana means waste or unproductive land. It is these tens of thousands of grass-covered acres which have given the state the unique distinction of being the largest fur-producing commonwealth in the Union. As a matter of fact, not only does Louisiana lead all other states both in the value of its fur crop and in the number of pelts marketed, but last year, and for several years past, it has produced more pelts than the entire Dominion of Canada, generally recognized as one of the world's most important fur-producing countries.

The muskrat is the fur citizen mainstay of the state's pelt wealth. More than 5,000,000 of him were taken during the open season from November 20 to February 5, 1923-24. What with muskrats, opossums, raccoons, minks, skunks, otters, wild cats and foxes, the trappers' sales last year aggregated \$5,500,000—exceeding by a third the total value of Alaska's production of gold and silver for the same period.

The Evangeline Country. Journeying by a series of autobus stages from New Orleans to Lake Charles, in the southwest corner of the state, one passes through a section of Louisiana which is redolent of romance. Here lies the Evangeline country, with its many pleasing, if seldom substantiated, stories identifying particular spots with various episodes in the Longfellow epic. St. Martinville, one of the oldest towns in Louisiana, is the center of the Evangeline cult, with its Evangeline oak and its grave of the woman from whom the poet is supposed to have drawn his picture of the Acadian heroine.

At New Iberia are Louisiana's famous salt mines. On an open-platform elevator one descends for 540 feet in Stygian darkness to the present floor of this salt mine. Its vast galleries are sixty feet in height, half again as wide in some places, and their winding length exceeds two miles. With electric drills, miners bore into the salt rock, set off their charges of dynamite, and blow out great blocks of pure crystal salt, which is scooped up in mechanical shovels and loaded on cars similar to those used in coal mines.

With a production of some 10,000,000 bushels of rice a year, Louisiana not only produces more of the cereal than any other state in the Union, but it has one-half of the entire United States rice acreage.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN

We gladly acknowledge the receipt of a letter this week from our old friend and former neighbor Roy Bogle, whom we mentioned several weeks ago, after he had met with a misfortune in which he received injuries that caused him to be sent to the S. P. Hospital at San Francisco. He is now back at his old position at Lordsburg, being in the S. P. water service. Roy sends his regards to his many Carrizozo, Coyote and Ancho friends.

Paul Garcia, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Garcia, arrived Saturday night from New York. Paul enlisted in the army in the year 1919 and this is the first time he has been home during that time.

"OUR CITY" Stationery
Printed Letterheads and Envelopes
10 and 25c per Package
With Cellophane wrappers
Outlook Art & Gift Shop.

FOR SALE—Furniture. Bed Springs, Mattress, Oil Range, Gas Lamp, Oil Lamps, Two Rockers and Ice Box. — Inquire of Mrs. R. E. Lenton.

A. P. Jones, ranchman from beyond the Malpais, is visiting relatives and friends in Texas.

Joe Sanchez, his son and Julian Leal arrived Tuesday from California with intentions of locating in the Jicarillas. These gentlemen are old-timers of Lincoln county, having spent their early manhood at Lincoln and White Oaks, where they engaged in the mining game until several years ago when they left for California. Mrs. Leal is a sister to Mrs. Rebecca Tinnon, formerly of this place but who now resides in El Paso.

Save Money on Your Kodak Finishing

Trial Offer: Send 30c in coin and any size 6 or 8 exposure roll of film. We will develop the film, make six or eight good prints and mail your order back to you postpaid. With the order we will send our latest price list.
Ridenour Studio
Belen, New Mexico

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Armstrong and Mr. and Mrs. Boyer White visited Mrs. Armstrong's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Crenshaw at their home near White Oaks Sunday and Monday. They returned to El Paso Monday afternoon.

Father Mitchell received word that his sister died at Brooklyn yesterday. Father was unable to attend the funeral and will hold Requiem Mass Saturday at 8:30 a. m.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gumm spent the National holiday at El Paso with her sisters, Mesdames Laws and Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. Doyle Rentfrow spent the 4th at the Bonito Dam and the Ruidoso.

W. J. Ayers and daughter Gertrude were here from Three Rivers on the Fourth.

Uncle Fred and Mrs. Neighbauer were visitors the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brubaker were here from Capitan Tuesday attending to some business matters and returning home in the afternoon. They spoke of the dance given at the Gym on the night of July 4th and said the crowd was large—also that the music by "The Revelers" gave the best of satisfaction to the patrons.

FORT STANTON NEWS

The church people of the Fort were honored Sunday by the presence of the Rt. Rev. Frederick B. Howden, Bishop of New Mexico, who preached the sermon and administered the Rite of Confirmation at the special service in the Chapel of the Redeemer. Mr. Florian Cuki acted as soloist, accompanied by Mr. Walker on the church organ.

Again the Stanton ball team was defeated by the Tularosa nine in a game held at Tularosa last Sunday. This time the Fort boys succeeded in getting 10 runs on their opponents—but the 11 runs of the Tularosa team still left them as losers.

Dr. and Mrs. Roberts returned last Saturday from a vacation trip in the South, having motored all the way to Louisiana and back.

Mrs. Gensler narrowly escaped injury when falling down the steep stairway in the nurses' home a few days ago.

Mr. H. Decker made a brief business trip to El Paso last week.

The 4th of July celebration came off with a great success, some 1000 people being present. Races, rodeo, baseball and fireworks display were enjoyed by all.

H. Decker escorted Baron Gedish to El Paso where his highness commenced his world tour.

Many of the Fort folks took in the Indian dances at Mesalero on the 4th.

The Stanton ball team defeated Carrizozo 11 to 10 on the 4th. Our famous comedian and soloist, Mr. Montglove, entertained patients in No. 6 with some expert crooning.

Carrizozo Wins Twin Bill

The double-header played at the local park last Sunday between the Carrizozo Ball Team and Lincoln and the Spanish-Americans and Alamogordo, resulted in victories for both teams, the east-siders beating Alamo 8 to 7 in the first tilt and Carrizozo trimming Lincoln 18 to 5 in the nightcap. Antonio Perea of the east-siders took Walter LaFleur's place at short, as Walter was unable to play due to the injuries he sustained the day before in a car wreck. The midget Perea won the acclaim of many fans as being one of the best little players seen around here for a long time, being alert as a rabbit at all times. Mack Shaver hurt his ankle in sliding to third in the fifth inning and Joe Chavez finished the game for him in rightfield.

The games were full of thrills, the outstanding one taking place when County Clerk S. E. Greason donned the mask and accessories behind the catcher as umpire-in-chief. All went well until a foul tip lit the matches in Ben's pocket. Play had to be suspended in order to give the arbiter time to turn his pocket inside out. Ben will either buy fire insurance or a mechanical lighter for the next game. One thing that bothered Ben was, that with a mask on, a fellow has to give up smoking, more especially a pipe.

We must not pass up the best rooster Carrizozo has had since anti-saloon days. He is known in the game as 'Sandy' Benable; that boy can 'sho nuff' tell 'em. Come out next Sunday and help us beat Tularosa.

The J. M. Beak, Gallachers, McClintock families, Mrs. Zoe Glasemire, son Haven and L. A. Jolly spent the 4th as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Abel at their cabin on the Ruidoso.

Mrs. W. O. Garrison came in Sunday from Tucson, Ariz., and joined her husband who has been here several months. They will remain here for the summer and perhaps become permanent residents, at least, we hope so.

Miraculous Escape

Last Saturday while on the way from Capitan to Carrizozo, Walter LaFleur, Jr., met with an accident in which he narrowly escaped with his life. Walter's car was in the lead and was followed by (Buster) Anderson. They passed Nogal, but in attempting to cross the first bridge this side of town, his car swerved to one side on the slick, muddy road and he struck one end of the bridge which turned the car over and it plunged to the bottom of the arroyo in a shattered mass.

Anderson who was close behind, followed the wreck and found Walter unconscious and carried him to safety, after which he also collapsed and fell into the arroyo, so great was the strain in seeing his chum's misfortune. Walter was brought to Carrizozo where he remained unconscious for six hours, but by morning, he was able to be about with but one slight cut on the forehead and badly shaken up. We congratulate you, Walter, on your close call.

Oscura Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gibson and son Tommy are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dan Loudon for the summer months.

The local people spent a very enjoyable 4th of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Werd and family, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Calvo, celebrated the 4th at Fort Stanton.

Several of the neighbors held a picnic at Three Rivers.

Mrs. Tom McDonald received a surprise visit from her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Riggs and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. George Donoho and daughter Betty Ruth spent the afternoon of the 4th at Fort Stanton.

Oscura is enjoying a visit from the Mayor, Mr. Whitaker, who is spending the summer at his cottage at Eagle Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Moore have taken a cottage at Ruidoso for the summer. Mr. Moore is employed by the Ruidoso Garage.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Loudon entertained with a dinner and swimming party on the 4th. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gibson, son Tommy, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Wettstein and Milford McFarlane.

Mrs. Willie Scroggins, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Vance Smith, returned to her home in Tucumcari.

Mrs. Roy Frazier and daughter are visiting her mother, Mrs. Sam Dillard. Mr. Frazier was here, but returned home on account of limited time.

Mack Brazel and Dewey Wooten were home for the 4th.

Marion Hust and family spent the 4th at their old home in Nogal.

Morris Edmiston came in Friday evening and spent a short time with his mother and relatives, after which, he took his mother on a visit with the T. J. Pittman family at Cloudercroft. They returned Sunday night and Morris left on his trip over the S. P. lines Monday morning.

Hijino Warner came in from Albuquerque Saturday for a short visit with his mother, Mrs. Juan Herrera, sisters Pauline and Rosa and brother Ray and family. Hijino pitched for the east-siders against Alamo Sunday and showed a good calibre of ball.

County Commissioner Sid Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mary Frances, Lucille and son Fenner were here Monday. Mr. Jones attending a meeting of the Commissioners. They returned to their ranch home near Corona late in the afternoon.

The Sunbeam Band went on a hike Friday afternoon to Spencer's Canyon. All took lunches and had a nice time. They will not meet Sunday due to Mrs. Jordan being away, but the regular meeting is at 2 p. m. Sunday. All girls and boys, ages up to 18, are entitled to attend the Sunbeam Band and all girls who belong to it are invited to our Sewing Club which meets every Thursday at 2 p. m. at Mrs. Jordan's. — Earlena Berry, Secretary.

There was a big get-together meeting at Eagle Creek on the 4th, there being 60 people seated at the table. Fried spring chicken 'n' everything to go with it was served in the open air in front of the club house.

Miss Rosalind Burke, who sailed from New York June 29, on the steamer Paris for England, arrived in London this morning with a party of teachers. They will stay in England for a short time; then will proceed on their trip to France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, terminating the trip in six weeks. When in Kansas City, our postmistress, Mrs. Elizabeth Gumm was a guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. R. T. Lucas, at the time of Miss Burke's departure.

Miss Thelma White of White Oaks, was a Carrizozo visitor from the White & Murphy ranch this morning.

Ziegler Bros.

The \$5 Stetson

Stetson Standard Quality to retail at— \$5.00

Lined or Unlined

Full range of Styles and Colors

This is undoubtedly the greatest Hat value for \$5.00 ever offered to the world. It is Genuine Stetson Quality through and through, made of fine materials and superbly finished—it is entirely worthy of the Stetson trade-mark which it bears in crown and sweatband.

What a Value at \$5.00!

Ziegler Bros.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO, AS MADE TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1932.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$89,137.15	Capital Stock	\$ 25,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	1,500.00	Surplus	15,000.00
Bank Bldg., and Lot	1.00	Undivided Profits	1,241.50
Quick Assets		Deposits	278,340.12
U. S. Bonds	77,200.00		
Other Bonds	3,000.00		
Purchased Paper	30,373.77		
Cash and Sight			
Exc.	62,359.70		
Total	\$319,571.62	Total	\$319,571.62

I certify that the above statement is correct.
E. M. BRICKLEY, Cashier.

We pay interest on Savings Accounts

TRY FIRST NATIONAL SERVICE

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ed Harris spent the 4th at the A. D. Brownfield ranch near Deming, where a family re-union was held, all members of the family being present except two of Will Ed's sisters in California, who found it impossible to attend, but will be here later on when another gathering of relatives will be had at the Harris ranch near here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Price of Alamogordo were here on the 4th and went on to the mountain resorts. Mr. Price conducts the branch store at Alamo for Mr. Burnett of the Meat Market & Cash Grocery here.

Roy Stimmel and family came in last week from Los Angeles and will visit with Roy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Stimmel and sister, Mrs. Tennis Bigelow, for another week.

The dance given last Saturday night at White Oaks by "The Revelers" was a decided success. A large crowd of fans from Carrizozo attended. This Dance Band will play for the dance given by the Jericho Club on Saturday night, July 16.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Pursey of Los Angeles are visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. Prior of the Malpais Service Station. Mr. Pursey is the son of Mrs. Prior and they will be here for the summer months. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. O'Neil of El Paso were here for the Fourth; the Priors, Purseys and O'Neils spent the holiday on the Bonito.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Franks and daughter Jean were here from Corona Monday, Melvin attending a meeting of the Board of Education of which body he is Vice-President.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Mosier and small son Marvin arrived home from El Paso, where they had been for about two weeks, during which time Mr. Mosier was confined in a hospital. He is feeling fine now and has returned to his duties as book-keeper at the progressive Carrizozo Auto Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barnett and little son spent the 4th with the E. W. McMillan family at the ranch home near Ancho.

The Misses Laboma and Anita Bigelow and Johnny Jordan made a trip to Albuquerque on the 4th of July and witnessed the baseball game between Albuquerque and Mountainair. Mountainair won to the tune of 12 to 1. They returned by the way of Estancia and attended a dance before coming home.

The Board of New Mexico Veterinary Examiners met at the courthouse Sunday, June 26, where the credentials of five to practice, were examined. Three were licensed to practice within the state, one rejected and one instructed to appear before the board for examination. One was tabled for further investigation as to fitness of applicant. The next meeting will be held at Santa Fe.

Dr. F. W. Cook, Veterinarian of Carlsbad, who was found shot to death in his car near Roswell, was on his way here to meet Dr. Carl E. Freeman, and other members of the State Board of Veterinary Examiners, when the murder was committed.