

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

Saturday night Carrizozo witnesses the last game of the season to be played on the home court. Alamo comes here tomorrow night and we pleadingly solicit the support of everyone, for unless sufficient funds are procured from this game this town will have no representative in the District Tournament. Receipts of this game will be used to defray traveling expenses. Coach Detloff was quite successful in drawing competitors for the local team and feels confident that it stands a good chance for state honors. But unless the team is financed, they will have no chance to prove their worth. Let's go, everybody!

Last Thursday night the Sophomore class gave a party at Lutz Hall. Guests and all had a good time. Music was furnished by Murel Burnett's re-broadcasting apparatus.

The Home Ec Club held its monthly social Thursday night. Viola, Eva Keane and Dorothy, Lenor Keller were hostesses. Members of the Industrial Art club were guests. Valentine schemes were carried out in decorations and refreshments.

The Science Club entertained the assembly Wednesday. Murel Burnett brought his recording apparatus and made a record for us. John Jackson performed an interesting experiment with electricity.

The Senior Class is publishing a H. S. annual. This is the first effort in that direction but we believe it will be successful.

The regular six week examinations are being given this week. Students are all very busy.

Our boys' basketball team beat Capitan last Friday. We are developing quite a team.

Tonight at 7:30, Feb. 17, at H. S. Auditorium, four high school students will debate the question "Resolved that at least 50 percent of our taxes should be collected from sources other than tangible property." Of interest to all taxpayers. Help your home town debate team. Admission is 5 and 10 cents.

Rider-Brunk

A wedding of interest to friends thruout the state was the wedding of Miss Marie Brunk and Nathan Rider of Las Cruces, Saturday afternoon. Miss Brunk became the bride of Mr. Rider in a quiet but impressive ring ceremony, said at the Methodist parsonage, Rev. Lawson reading the vows.

The bride was becomingly gowned in a brown crepe afternoon dress with harmonizing accessories. She wore a shoulder bouquet of yellow rosebuds sprayed with ostrich.

The bridesmaid, Miss Kora Rider, wore an attractive blue crepe afternoon dress. The flowers were pink rosebuds. Mr. Rider was attended by Mr. Smith of Las Cruces.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Rider left on a short trip.

Mrs. Rider, a native of Ohio, has for the past four years been connected with the Public Health Department of New Mexico, and for the past two years has been County Health Nurse of Lincoln County.

Mr. Rider has resided in Las Cruces for a number of years and is engaged in business at that place. The newlyweds will make their home at Las Cruces.

LOCAL MENTION

Miss Cora Crews was here Monday from her home near Ocuca, where she is arranging for her flower and vegetable garden. Miss Cora has one of the nicest flower gardens in this locality. It is irrigated from a spring in a nearby hillside and the stream furnishes an ample amount of water for all of her gardens.

Mrs. J. Tom White and daughter Thelma were Carrizozo visitors from White Oaks and made a pleasant call at this office before returning home Monday.

Miss Esther Dow is teaching in the school at San Patricio and will continue for the balance of the term, we understand.

Lewis A. Burke is in receipt of word from Marshall Beck, who is now employed by the Westinghouse Corporation at Pittsburgh, Pa. He is now stationed at Williamsburg, Pa., a short distance from Pittsburgh. Marshall is a slide trombone player in the Westinghouse Orchestra and Lewis was his teacher. Marshall has a good position with the radio department of the Westinghouse people, and as we have said, also plays in the band and orchestra. He sends his best regards to his many friends in Carrizozo.

Mrs. Wm. Gallacher and daughter Janie accompanied Bill and Harry to Alamogordo last Saturday and visited friends while the Masons attended the institute.

This office is in receipt of a letter from Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Garven, former residents of this place, but now located in San Antonio, Texas. They send their kindest regards to old Carrizozo friends.

Mrs. F. H. Johnson is a weekend visitor with friends at El Paso.

Mrs. M. U. Finley entertained a few close friends at a two-table bridge party Monday evening.

Masonic Institute

A large delegation of Masons attended the "All Day" Masonic Institute at Alamogordo last Saturday. The Institute was a get-together meeting for the lodges of Alamogordo and Tularosa, called the 10th District.

D. G. M., G. S. Hoover presided over the meeting. The Institute closed with an address by the noted Masonic author and lecturer, H. L. Haywood. E. M. Brickley and F. L. Boughner of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41 presented papers during the session.

School Board Election

Much interest was manifest at the school board election Tuesday and the voting continued until the closing. The vote resulted as follows: Dr. Carl E. Freeman, 212; John E. Hall, 182; Otto Prehm, 148; Mrs. Brack Sloan, 118; Mrs. Nellie Brnum, 27; Juan Martinez, 3. The board as it now stands, will be: Mrs. T. A. Spencer, R. E. Lemon, John E. Hall, Roy Shafer and C. E. Freeman.

The total vote cast was \$57, where they will have the good wishes of their many friends.

If the Truth Were Told



Resolution

Whereas, The State of New Mexico is at this time in need of some additional source of revenue, and

Whereas, Real Property in New Mexico is taxed to the limit, and Whereas, it is not thought best to tax real property to a any greater extent than it is now taxed, and

Whereas, the State of Mississippi has had success with the General Sales Tax Law.

Now, Therefore, be it Resolved: That the Woman's Club of Carrizozo, New Mexico, hereby favors the enactment by the present Legislature of a General Sales Tax Law for New Mexico, and

Be it Further Resolved, that copies of this Resolution be sent to Senators Louise H. Coe and P. B. Hendricks and Representatives Marie Cavanaugh and J. V. Taylor and to the Press of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

Carrizozo Woman's Club.

By Mesdames:
Nellie A. Branum
Oscar Clouse
T. A. Spencer
E. M. Barber
Legislative Committee.

S. P.'s Excursion Offer

A three-day program of Dollar Day roundtrips between all stations on its lines in six western states will be Southern Pacific's excursion offer over the Washington's Birthday weekend, it was announced today.

The low fares, based on a cent-a-mile, will be in effect on February 24, 25 and 26, according to C. P. Huppertz, local agent, who stated that the final return limit will be March 7.

Under the arrangement, it was pointed out, excursionists will be able to utilize the Dollar Day transportation to attend San Francisco's spectacular celebration of ground-breaking for the Golden Gate Bridge on Feb. 26. See the ad on page 4 for sample roundtrip fares.

Lincoln P. T. A.

The February meeting of the P. T. A. of Lincoln was well attended. An interesting program followed the introductory singing. The first part was a group of playlets and songs prepared by the Primary Section.

An enlightening discussion of the problems of the citizens of tomorrow was given by our able speaker, Mr. Freeman, Supt. of the Hondo Schools. Refreshments were served. The meeting was enjoyed by all.

—Sec'y P. T. A. of Lincoln.

Ghost City in Visions of the Past

A strange tale has just reached here, telling of a weird experience of three men who were deer hunting during the last season, and the reason it had not become known before, is that those who saw the strange sight thought the story wouldn't be believed. But it finally leaked out and here it is:

The men had been hunting on Lone Mountain, and finding nothing, dropped down to Baxter Mountain. The sun was just peeping over the old town of White Oaks and the valley was veiled with a light fog.

As the sun struck the lower valley, a strange sight met their gaze. There was a city, much like they had been told White Oaks was in the early mining days. The apparition lasted but a short time—when in a flash, it disappeared.

In that short interval the watchers saw activity, as of yore. The streets were full of people and the business houses were plainly evident.

Of course, this was a mirage, but the interest obtained from the sight will furnish food for thought for the remainder of their natural existence.

The men who told the above story are total abstainers, otherwise the story might be credited to an over amount of "conversation water."

Coming Events

The Jericho Club Dance, given at Lutz Hall, Feb. 18, (George Washington's Birthday dance.) Music by Bill Mendenhall and His Revelers.

"Sleepy Time Pageant," given at the Lyric Theatre on Feb. 24. Directed by Miss Dia Herring and Mrs. Don English. It is a home-talent production. Adm., 20 and 35c; Family tickets, \$1.00.

Cabaret and Entertainment—given by the Woman's Club of Carrizozo at the Community Hall on March 4. "The Revelers" will play for dances between numbers. Miss Dia Herring will direct an opening chorus from the Schools. The Music Study Club will give a 15-minute play. J. Verl Groce with a male quartet from the schools, The Kimbrells with a dancing and vocal numbers. Miss Louise Sweet and her Violin. Father Brady will give a number if in town.

Mrs. Lillian Lane and two small daughters were here last Saturday from their home in White Oaks, returning in the afternoon.

FORT STANTON NEWS

Mrs. Gensler, Chief Aide of the Craft Shop, has returned to her duties after a period of illness. The boys are all happy to see her back on the job.

The Community House has been closed for repairs to the chimney which was damaged last Xmas in a very unusual manner. Rev. Smith, acting as Santa Claus, lowered himself by a rope thru the chimney and half way down to the fireplace he got stuck, due to his generously proportioned physique. While everybody was awaiting the arrival of Santa in anxious anticipation, Mr. Smith was laboring hard to get thru the narrow channel. Finally, he took a deep breath with the unfortunate result that the chimney cracked. Expanded in this way, the passage became clear, and together with stones, bricks and debris, Santa landed on the bottom of the fireplace.

In the Darkness of Hell (Continued from last week)

Assembled on the Foc'sle head the party watched in silent wonder the awe-inspiring scenes brot out from the dark by the searchlights. The ship described a zig-zag course to avoid scraping the masts against the overhanging stalagmite formations which looked like monstrous talons projecting from a starless sky, ready to crush them in a tenacious grip. The eternal wind howling weirdly thru the grotesque rock formations sounded like warnings from a thousand invisible demons to keep out of their sacred meeting place.

Soon the scenery changed and they sailed out into regions where the vastness of space seemed without limitations. The dark seas went higher and began to dranch the decks with spray, forcing the party to retire to the pilot house. Rolling and pitching, the "Suomi" bravely bucked the raging elements.

At 8 bells Capt. Hermanson emerged from the chart room with his sextant to take the position, while the mate on watch focused the searchlight on the horizon to make it visible. They were approaching "Rio de Salta las Culebras." Ahead arose in forbidding majesty the northern wall of the giant subterranean space containing lake Inferior. As the ship drew nearer they observed a huge gap in the wall into which they were drawn with incredible speed. Entering the gap, which was the mouth of the river, the engines were turned full speed astern. The quartermaster labored frantically at the wheel in obeying the continuous stream of orders poured forth in staccato fashion by the captain. Lurching and swaying violently in the maelstrom of the rapids the ship plunged into the darkness of the Inferno, until suddenly a deafening crash shook her hull from bow to stern.—To be continued.

Needed—A Leader

The House yesterday passed the two million dollar highway debenture bill in obedience to a command of Gov. Seligman.

That means the House voted to increase the state's interest payments during ten years to \$600,000.00. That will be good news to capitalists and bond buyers who may have feared that the economic situation would slow down the state's debt have been pouring millions into

LYRIC THEATRE

R. A. Walker, Owner

Saturday - Sunday - Monday — "Second Hand Wife," with Sally Eilers, Ralph Bellamy, Victor Jory, Dorothy Christy, Havana Ho' and News Reel.

Tuesday-Wednesday—"Washington; the Man and the Capital." "Crooked Circle," with Zazu Pitts and Ben Lyons. Comedies. Free ticket to matinee Tuesday and Wednesday at 1 p. m. to all teachers and bus drivers. School children, 10 and 20 cents.

TRY BURNETT'S for your next order of groceries. We'll meet or beat any prices in Carrizozo.—Burnett's Cash Grocery and Market.

ANCHO NOTES

S. J. Pruett, Sr., of Pastura is visiting his sons, S. J. and G. F. Pruett.

A dance was given at the schoolhouse Saturday nite, with the usual crowd present. Refreshments were served.

Bill Nunn and family are leaving Thursday for Deming.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Brown were visitors here Tuesday.

The Woman's Club met Saturday, Feb. 11, with Mrs. Henderson. The meeting was opened by repeating the Club Collect. The Roll Call was St. Valentine's Day. After a short business meeting, the study of Gran Quivira took place; this was very interesting. Several members gave personal experiences of their visits to the ruins.

Mrs. Belknap, social leader, gave a series of contests, Mrs. Wilson winning the first prize; Mrs. Hightower the second, Mrs. John Straley, the consolation.

There were also valentines for all the school children. The house was very artistically decorated with hearts and valentines which were the handiwork of the hostess. An elaborate refreshment course was served which carried out the valentine motif. Club flowers were sweet peas; favors being paper flowers.

We were glad to have with us Mrs. Kile, our president, although not able to preside, it's good to have her with us again.

highways. The demand for economy apparently extends to schools, many of which will be closed in New Mexico for lack of funds.

New stories yesterday revealed that schools in at least two counties will be closed this month.

The depression has hit the kids but it hasn't reached the highway department, the convenient political machine of both parties.

We shall be told, of course, that schools cannot be operated on income from gasoline taxes and that the two situations have nothing in common.

But there is something in common about wealth from the highways and the lack of necessities for the schools.

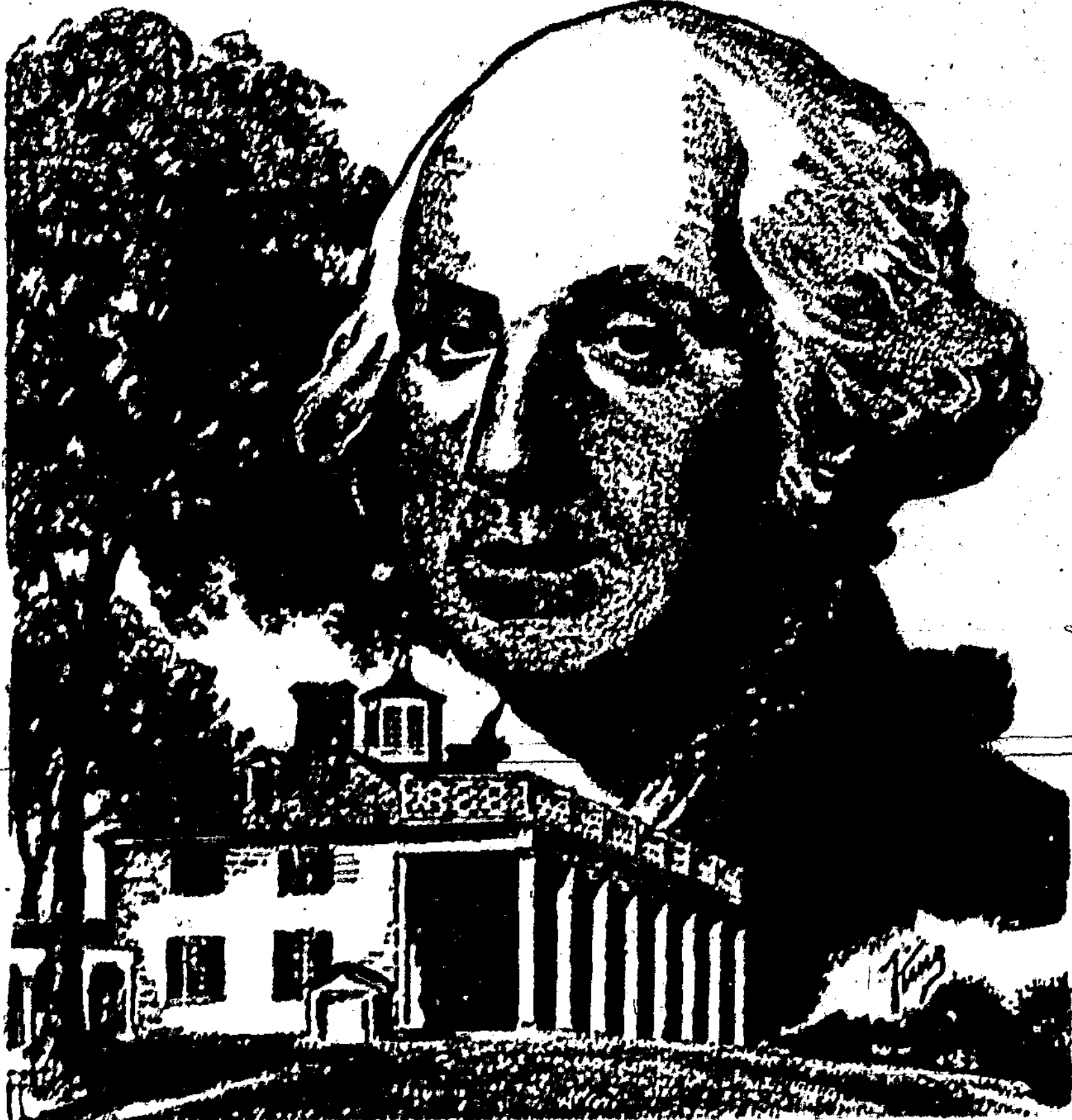
A threat has already been made that if debentures are not authorized the permissible tax levy for highways will be invoked.

Perhaps the senate will call a halt to this pouring of wealth into roads while other departments of government suffer.

The Seligman administration will put the pressure on senators to provide the two million dollar fund. We hope the senate will step into battle for the taxpayer.—State Tribune.

George Washington

First President of the United States



WASHINGTON CROSSES the DELAWARE (December, 1776) by CLINTON SCOLLARD

THAT night upon the Delaware Their horns the wild Valkyries blew As though the legions of despair Swept the impending heavens through.

The ice-pack gnawed the sodden banks, Sundered and rocked the middle stream; There ran a murmuring through the ranks As at some dread, foreboding dream.

Yet valorous their victory That gray and grim December dawn; What quenchless fires of destiny Burned in his breast who led them on!

Nature and Fortune Never Made A Better Man



None of the recent biographers of Washington has given us so just and true a picture of the man as that drawn by Jefferson more than a century ago.



Hearing All Suggestions, He Selected Whatever Was Best.

weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed.

"He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned, but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it.

"His heart was not warm in its affections, but he exactly calculated every man's value and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it.

It may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a great man and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man everlasting remembrance."

After all has been said, it was Washington's character which was supremely great, which was responsible for the greatness of his achievements. In the Revolution it was the trust in Washington which held together a faltering and discouraged people, which lifted the country over the darkest hours, which was responsible for the eventual victory.

After peace had been won it was this trust in Washington which made it possible for a stunted people to attain enduring strength and unity. There have been greater generals than Washington, greater statesmen; there has been no greater character. When the writings of his detractors have passed into obscurity his memory will remain, what it has always been, a sacred legacy to the American people.

WASHINGTON'S FAMILY

George Washington's mother was Mary Ball, said to have been a lineal descendant from John Ball, medieval champion of the rights of man. Her mother was Mary Montague, who, as "the widow Johnson," was married to Colonel Joseph Ball. Her grandfather was Colonel William Ball, who emigrated to Virginia in 1650, and settled in Lancaster county. George Washington's father was Augustine Washington, the grandson of Lawrence Washington and the great-grandson of John Washington, who came from England about 1650 and settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia. The English ancestry has been traced back through Laurence Washington, father of Lawrence, several generations to the Sulgrave branch of the family.

Lord Cornwallis' Army Disorderly on Surrender

At the surrender of Lord Cornwallis his British soldiers presented a brilliant contrast to the Americans. Cornwallis had ordered that a new uniform be issued to each man and that in marching out of the spacious field at Yorktown each company conduct itself in strictest order, even to the humiliating end when the arms were to be grounded. Doctor Thatcher, a surgeon in Washington's army, who gave a complete account of the surrender in his journal, wrote of that October 10, 1781:

"But in their line of march we remarked a disorderly and unsoldierly conduct; their step was irregular and their ranks frequently broken. But it was in the last act of the drama that the spirit and pride of the British soldiers were put to the severest test—here their mortification could not be concealed. Some of the platoon officers appeared to be exceedingly chagrined when giving the word, 'Ground arms,' and I am well wares that they performed that duty in a very unofficer-like manner, and that many of the soldiers manifested a sullen temper, throwing their arms on the pile with violence, as if determined to fender them useless. This irregularity was checked by order of General Lincoln." (The latter had been delegated by Washington as the American in charge of the capitulation.) "The Americans," Doctor Thatcher related, "though not all in uniform, nor their dress so neat, yet exhibited an erect soldierly air and every countenance beamed with satisfaction and joy."

Washington Memorial National Carillon



The photo shows the Star Spangled Banner national peace obelisk, known as the Washington Memorial National Carillon—first large American carillon made in America by American bell-makers. On the extreme right is the latest addition to the obelisk being installed.

Internal Dissension an Annoyance to Washington

On August 23, 1792, President Washington wrote a long letter to Thomas Jefferson, his secretary of state, dealing with certain intrigues between the Spaniards and several southern Indian tribes, and he added this thought:

"How unfortunate and how much to be regretted is it then, that, while we are encompassed on all sides with avowed enemies and insidious friends, internal dissensions should be harrowing and tearing our vitals." He expressed the fear that party politics, which then was rearing its head for the first time in our history, would weaken and wreck the Union.

Three days later he wrote to Alexander Hamilton, his secretary of the treasury, pointing out the destructive character of party feelings:

"Differences in political opinions are as unavoidable as, to a certain extent, they may perhaps be necessary; but it is exceedingly to be regretted that subjects cannot be discussed with temper on the one hand, or decisions submitted to without having the motives which led to them improperly implicated on the other; and this regret borders on chagrin when we find that men of abilities, zealous patriots having the same general object in view and the same upright intentions to prosecute them, will not exercise more charity in deciding on the opinions and actions of one another."

The occasion for this advice was the fact that Hamilton and Jefferson had disagreed.—American Bankers Journal.

Washington Statuette Presented by Austria



The equestrian statuette of George Washington, fashioned of Austrian porcelain, which was presented to President Hoover recently as a gift from the Austrian government to the U. S. government in commemoration of the first President's 200th anniversary.

Washington Was One of Country's Richest Men

George Washington accumulated little of his wealth himself. He was a planter, whose estates came to him chiefly through others. His great-grandfather developed a large area of land. His parents opened a considerable tract on the Rappahannock. By the time of George's birth the Washingtons owned much of the land in the peninsula between the Potomac and the Rappahannock. Mount Vernon and its surroundings became his upon the death of his half-brother, Lawrence, in 1732. Martha Washington, wealthy in her own right, and the widow of a wealthy planter, brought her husband additional lands. Owning 70,000 acres in Virginia (and after the Revolution 40,000 acres in the West, which Congress gave him for his services), General Washington was in his day one of the richest men in the country.

Southwestern Briefs

Eugene Campbell, Ash Fork, was elected chairman of the Arizona state sheep sanitary board at the organization meeting of the new board.

An important development on the extension of the Tom Reed vein system in the Kingman, Ariz., district, will start this next month with the opening up of the Nolan group.

Gross gasoline taxes during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1932, totaled \$1,624,229.99, according to E. M. Whitworth, superintendent of the motor vehicle department.

Survey of the region between San Carlos and Flagstaff, Ariz., is under way by a crew of seventeen engineers of the United States coast and geodetic survey.

The Arizona Legislature has sent to Gov. B. B. Moeur a bill to extend until March 1 the grace period for purchase of automobile license plates without application of the 100 per cent penalty.

The Arizona House of Representatives has sent to the Senate a joint memorial asking the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan the Verde river irrigation and power project \$16,000,000.

A measure introduced in the Arizona Senate by Senators Dougherty, of Gila, Connor of Yavapai and Greer of Apache, would amend the code to cut sharply the mileage allowance and traveling expenses of state officials.

Governor B. B. Moeur has asked Arizona's congressional representation to support a bill to extend R. F. C. funds to aid transient unemployed, and at the same time said he would seek similar aid from the Legislature.

Y. C. White, state superintendent of banks, announces he has "every reason to believe" more than \$1,000,000 in cash will be distributed to depositors of the defunct Arizona bank through sale of its assets, scheduled to be completed soon.

The number of applications during the first two weeks of enrollment for the Phoenix (Ariz.) Citizens' Military Training Camp have broken all records for the first two weeks, according to a statement made by Colonel Charles H. Rutherford, civilian aide to the secretary of war.

Endangering the lives of ninety-one students and five instructors, fire razed the school at Fredonia, Ariz., isolated community near the Arizona-Utah border. Damage was estimated at \$12,000. All equipment was destroyed. Origin of the blaze was not known.

Divorces increased and marriages decreased in McKinley county, N. M., during 1932, the annual report of the county clerk shows. There were 191 marriages last year compared with 221 in 1931 and twenty-three divorces and one annulment compared with eighteen divorces the year before.

William E. Conley of Los Angeles, national commander of the disabled American War Veterans, is chief E-Schu-Du-Ba. He was given the title in a colorful Indian ceremony at Albuquerque, N. M. Indians explained that the name means "Four Eyes," and was given Conley because he wears glasses.

Samuel C. Fowler, 39 years old, one of Arizona's few Confederate veterans, was buried at Tucson with military honors. When the Civil war spread over the south, Fowler organized the first company of troops at Gainesboro, Tenn., and later led them in the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Murfreesboro Missionary Ridge and Shiloh.

The report of the Winslow, Ariz., unemployment relief organization, issued by the director, H. C. Kabbell, reveals in striking figures the wide amount of relief and aid given to needy, aged and unemployed, and at the same time indicates an urgent need for additional funds to carry on the work now well launched.

Tales of Indian witchery in which skeletons are used to drive devils away, were recalled at Maricopac, N. M., after theft of a body was discovered at Mountain View cemetery. Many residents of Maricopac, a native village near Albuquerque, were convinced Indian "witch doctors" were responsible for the theft.

That Prescott is in better financial condition than other cities of the West and East, is seen in a statement made by E. A. McSwiggan, city tax collector, centering on tax payments made on the first half of 1932 tax assessments. McSwiggan said 99 per cent of these taxes have been collected thus far, amounting in money to \$40,500.

The third quarterly apportionment to the counties of the Arizona state school fund for the year 1932-33 has been announced by Supt. H. E. Hendrix through W. H. Harless, statistician. The apportionment is based upon funds from both tax and non-tax sources to the amount of \$522,917.64. Mohave county's share of this fund is the sum of \$5,986.21.

Mardocheus Sego, a patient at the Arizona state hospital for insane, ran amuck with a knife in the institution, stabbing two attendants and wounding himself severely.

Officers at Silver City, N. M., paced the dim trail of Mexican legend and sought to find in a tale of buried treasure an explanation of the apparent murder of W. W. Brooks, 65, of Hollywood, Calif. It is said the elderly man had come, with a map, to seek a treasure buried near the spot where the body was found. The map was not on the body when found.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. R. FITZWATER, D. D., Moderator, Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) © 1933, Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for February 19

JESUS TEACHING BY PARABLES—THE GROWTH OF THE KINGDOM

LESSON TEXT—Mark 4:31-34. GOLDEN TEXT—They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. Isaiah 11:9.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Sharing Our Stories for Jesus. JUNIOR TOPIC—Into All the World. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Great Growth From Small Beginnings. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Spread of Christianity.

I. The Parable of the Candle (vv. 21-25). The Word which is sown in the parable of the Sower (vv. 1-20) is not only to bear fruit, but to shine forth in testimony. This obligation is enforced by a solemn command and warning. "Take heed what ye hear" (v. 24) means that there should not only be attention to what is taught, but whole hearted reception of it.

II. The Parable of the Growing Grain (vv. 26-29). This parable is peculiar to Mark. In the light of the purpose of Mark, it is clear why it should appear here. It is the parable for the servant. In the previous parables (vv. 21-25, cf. vv. 1-21), the responsibility of the hearer is set forth. The responsibility here is that which devolves upon the servant who proclaims the message.

1. The attitude of mind of the gospel preacher (vv. 26, 27). He should with the utmost fidelity "cast seed into the ground," preach the Word, and leave the results with God. The spiritual processes of God's Word in the soul of man are shrouded in the deepest mystery. The seed should "spring and grow up, he knoweth not how" (v. 27). When the sowing has been intelligently and faithfully done, the sower should not be burdened with anxiety. He can "sleep and rise night and day," confident that the Almighty will take care of the processes and results.

2. The processes of the spiritual life are gradual (v. 28). "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." We should not expect maturity of Christian character at once any more than the farmer should expect the crops to mature at once. The farmer has a time of sowing, of growing, and of harvest.

3. The consummation of the spiritual processes (v. 29). Though the sowing of the seed be done under difficulties and the processes of development long drawn out, the harvest will surely come.

III. The Parable of the Mustard Seed (vv. 30-34). In this parable the plant with its great branches, called a tree in Matthew 13:32, which springs out of the small seed, exhibits the Kingdom in its mystery form, Matthew 13:11. It shows the condition of things in the world in the interval between Christ's going away and his coming again. In this parable three things claim our attention.

1. The unimportant beginning (v. 31). It begins as the least of all seeds but grows to be the greatest among herbs. The parentage and humble circumstances of Jesus greatly perplexed the people. That twelve unlettered men, most of them fishermen, should be selected as his royal advisors was still more amazing. The prophet had said of him that he would be despised, rejected, forsaken, cut off, having nothing.

2. The vigorous growth (v. 32). From the very beginning of the movement inaugurated by Christ his influence has gone forth so that there is no power or influence today in the earth so great as that which calls itself Christian.

3. The lodging capacity. The birds which find lodgment in the branches do not represent, as is commonly interpreted, the children of men who find safety and salvation in the church, because church truth is not now under consideration. It is the mystery of the Kingdom which was proclaimed as at hand by John the Baptist. This Kingdom passed into abeyance when Jesus was crucified and it shall come into realization when Jesus comes back to earth again. The believer in Christ becomes a vital part of his body and even is necessary to its strength and fruitfulness. The bird in the branches is something foreign to and independent of the tree. The branches increase the growth of the tree but birds are injurious and burdensome to it. They are predatory—waiting to pluck off the tender buds or to prey upon the ripened fruit. The effect of such lodging is evil and blighting to the tree.

Love Love is known by its gifts, not by its receipts. "God so loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son." God loved; he gave. If we love, we will give. Christ said, "If ye love me, keep my commandments." Then if we love him, we will demonstrate our love primarily by obeying him. And when we obey him, we will fully realize the meaning of giving because we will be anxious to tell others of Christ. Only by obedience and self-sacrifice can we walk in his steps.

City of Philadelphia in Biblical Records

Although there is no evidence that Penn had any knowledge of the vanished Egyptian city of Philadelphia, it is nevertheless possible that the name of his settlement derived from the same gay and dissolute Ptolemy Philadelphia who gave the Egyptian city its title, for there was another Philadelphia, also named after him. This city was in eastern Palestine. It has fallen into ruins, but remains, both of pagan temples and Christian churches survive.

There is no definite record as to just how Penn came to choose the name "Philadelphia" for his settlement, but Philadelphia is mentioned in the Apocalypse, or Book of Revelations, as one of the "seven churches of Asia," and it is possible the founder of Pennsylvania, finding the name there, was struck by its connotation of "Brotherly Love."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong. No alcohol. Sold by druggists in tablets or liquid.—Adv.

That's the Trouble A man can live to be one hundred, but the trouble is, he looks it.

TO MOTHERS whose children won't EAT

Nature knows best. Never coax a child to eat! Remove the cause of a youngster's poor appetite. When appetite fails, tongue is coated white, eyes are a billous yellow, don't give small children a constipating cathartic that drains the system. California syrup of figs is all the "medicine" they require. Specialists will tell you that a sluggish appetite almost always means the child has a sluggish colon. Correct this condition called stasis, and see how quickly a listless, drooping boy or girl begins to eat—and gain! The only "medicine" such children seem to need is pure, unadulterated fig syrup.

Children who get syrup of figs, now and then, soon have the appetite and energy of young animals! They keep well and avoid colds and sluggish spells.

Nature never made a finer laxative for children; and they all love the wholesome, fruity flavor of the real CALIFORNIA syrup of figs. It's purely vegetable, but every druggist has it all bottled, with directions. Begin with it at once. The very next day, your child will be eating better and feeling better. Keep on with the syrup of figs a few days and see amazing improvements in appetite, color, weight, and spirits.

The promises made by the bottlers of California Syrup of Figs are true, and it will do the same for you, if it's genuine CALIFORNIA. Don't accept substitutes.

Trouble With Ideas "New ideas can be good or bad, just the same as old ones."

My birthday party was spoiled

when my cough got so bad that I had to go to bed. After a day after this I always keep a bottle of French-Lyxus for coughs and colds.

At your druggist's. For FREE sample write to 728 Carey Ave., Los Angeles.

Opportunity Neglected You never profit at all from a great many of your mistakes.

A WOMAN'S TROUBLE

WOMEN who suffer from miserable pains every month or the drains or irregularities which drag them down, should take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Read what Mrs. Leon K. McCall of Metcete, Wyo., says:

"Eight months ago I was in very poor health. It was almost impossible for me to be on my feet long. I was a sufferer of woman's trouble. I started taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and used Dr. Pierce's Lunatic Tablets and now I am able to do my work without pain, can take long walks without injury to me, and can truthfully say I feel like a new woman." All druggists.

MAKES WOMEN LOSE FAT

Miss Mae M. Malone of Dayton, Ohio writes: "I weighed 120 so decided to take Kruschen. I never was so surprised as when I weighed myself the first week after I bought it. I lost twenty pounds. I lost ten more the second week. I lost ten more the third week. I lost ten more the fourth week. I lost ten more the fifth week. I lost ten more the sixth week. I lost ten more the seventh week. I lost ten more the eighth week. I lost ten more the ninth week. I lost ten more the tenth week. I lost ten more the eleventh week. I lost ten more the twelfth week. I lost ten more the thirteenth week. I lost ten more the fourteenth week. I lost ten more the fifteenth week. I lost ten more the sixteenth week. I lost ten more the seventeenth week. I lost ten more the eighteenth week. I lost ten more the nineteenth week. I lost ten more the twentieth week. I lost ten more the twenty-first week. I lost ten more the twenty-second week. I lost ten more the twenty-third week. 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The Black Box of Silence

By Francis Lynde

Illustrations by O. Irwin Myers

(WVU Service)
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SYNOPSIS

Owen Landis, young inventor, in the little town of Carthage, has developed an extraordinary "silence" which is stolen from a safe in his laboratory. Landis tells Wally Markham, his chum, the only person besides himself, knowing the combination of the safe, is Betty Lawson, daughter of a college professor, with whom the inventor is in love. Markham takes a plaster cast of a woman's footprint, found beneath the window of the laboratory, and takes an opportunity to fit it to one of Betty's shoes. They are identical. Betty tells Markham Herbert Canby, a stranger, posing as a "promoter," had driven her home the previous night, and that she had dozed in the car. Markham does not tell Landis of his discovery. Vaguely suspicious of Canby's honesty, he searches his hotel room in his absence, finding two loaded automatic-revolvers and a complete set of burglar's tools.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

"The devil you say! Bert Canby a burglar?" Ormsbury ejaculated. "That's ridiculous, Wally. I grant you anything you care to charge him with in the blue-sky field; he is burglarizing the community pocketbook to the queen's taste in the promotion schemes. But he doesn't need a crackman's kit to do that. What did you do with it?"

"I put it back where I had found it. It is up to you to rediscover it, if you want to. I don't know how it got there, or what use, if any, he means to make of it; but it's there."

"What see here, Wally, perhaps?" "The manager was about to say was left unsaid, for at that moment the office door opened to admit the promoter himself; and the leather case he laid upon Ormsbury's desk was the one Markham had so lately restored to his hiding place."

"Hello, Markham!" Canby exclaimed cheerfully. "Glad to find you here. Two witnesses are better than one, any day in the week." Then to Ormsbury: "A few minutes ago, as I was putting my grip away upstairs, I found that thing hidden in the bottom of my wardrobe. Isn't any of mine, am I turning it in?"

"What is it?" Ormsbury asked. "Search me; I haven't opened it. Wouldn't you, now, not without witnesses. It may be an infernal machine, for all I know."

"Suppose you open it, John, and let us see what it is," Markham suggested. Ormsbury unbuckled the straps and spread the contents of the bag on his desk. Canby's astonishment was either real or faultlessly simulated.

"Well—I'll be d—d!" he burst out. "Wouldn't that set your back teeth on edge? Who do you suppose planted that outfit on me?"

"Where did you say it was?" queried Ormsbury, sparring for time. "Under the bottom of my wardrobe. The bottom board is loose, and when I opened the door to put my grip away, I saw that one leg of the trousers had got caught under the loose board, and when I picked the clothes up, the board came with 'em. And there in one corner, was this thing. What is it—a plant, or a joke?"

Markham was watching Canby narrowly as he talked, but his open-eyed frankness was as convincing as it was disarming.

"If it is a joke, somebody must have a badly distorted sense of humor," Markham put in. "It strikes me that the point of a joke like that would be rather hard to discover."

"Oh, I don't know," Canby returned, with an easy laugh. "There are still a few standpatters in Carthage who are calling me off the hard names they can dig out of the dictionary. I don't doubt some of them would be ready to shout, 'I told you so!' if I should be caught with a burglar's kit in my possession. It's up to you, now, Ormsbury. What will you do with the stuff?"

"I suppose I ought to turn it over to the police," he said, half doubtfully. "That would be the part of a good law-abiding citizen," Canby agreed. "On the other hand, though, it would earn a good bit of unpleasant publicity for the hotel, wouldn't it?"

"It would," Ormsbury admitted with a wry smile. "I guess I'll lock the bag up in the hotel vault for the time being, and wait to see what, if anything, develops."

"That is sensible. Meanwhile, I'll keep an eye out for the joker—if it is a joke."

"Well, what do you make of it, John?" Markham asked, after Canby had gone. "Just what you did, I imagine. The fact that he brought the stuff here to me clears him. But that isn't all. You remember the series of burglaries we had last winter, don't you. At the time they were going on, we had a man and a woman who was registered as his wife in Suite Three-Sixteen—Canby's room. About the time when the town got desperate and called in a well-known detective agency to work with the local police, the couple vanished—disappeared between two days."

"And you think the man was the burglar?"

"I've always had a sneaking idea that he might have been—and had nothing to do with it. This hidden tool kit knocks out the doubt, doesn't it?"

"Gee, holding a mental reservation or two on his own part, Markham said,

"Well, I suppose that clears up the mystery," and got up to go. "Not quite," Ormsbury smiled. "It doesn't tell me why you wanted to break into Canby's room in his absence."

"I had a notion which now seems so foolish that I'd like to keep it to myself," Markham pleaded; and he had climbed into his car and was driving home, before he recalled an incident, the significance of which he had entirely missed at the moment, namely Canby's mention of the fact that a trousers' leg of the fallen suit of clothes had been caught under the loose board, and had so been the means of disclosing the hiding place of the burglar's kit. "By George!" thought Markham, "I wonder if that was his way of telling us, or me, that he knew somebody had been prying around in his diggings. I wonder!"

But the wonder became unimportant when, as he was passing the Landis house he saw Owen waving a newspaper as a signal for him to stop.

"It's come at last, just as I said it would!" Owen said, passing the newspaper to Markham. "Read that!"

Markham read the news item to which Landis was pointing. "At an early hour this morning the inhabitants of the quiet village of Perthdale were electrified by the discovery that their one and only bank, the Perthdale Security, had been wrecked, actually torn to pieces as to its interior, by an explosion which



"The Devil You Say! Bert Canby a Burglar!"

should have rocked the town to its foundations. A charge of explosives heavy enough entirely to demolish the bank vault, to make junk of the fittings and furnishings and to shatter every window in the building had been fired some time during the night, the perpetrators of the robbery getting away with cash and negotiable securities amounting to over \$50,000.

"The singular thing about the bold robbery is the fact that the crash of the terrific explosion was not heard, even by persons sleeping directly across the street from the bank, nor by either of the town's two night watchmen. The theory is that some new explosive, noiseless in its operation, was used by the robbers, and every effort is being made to ascertain if such an explosive is known to science."

"Here's where we get action!" Markham snipped. "Jam a few things into a grip and tell your family they needn't look for you back until they see you. I'll do the same and come around for you in a jiffy. If we spin the wheels we can be in Perthdale before dark. The 'noiseless explosion' settles it, doesn't it?"

"No question about that. These jiggs had my box and used it."

"Right! Hustle your make-ready or I'll beat you to it. Time is the essence of the thing. We want to hit the trail while it's warm. I'm gone!"

And with a roar of its powerful motor the roadster shot away.

CHAPTER V

An Obstacle Race

Markham spun the wheels on the run to Perthdale to such good purpose that it was only a little after dark when the blue roadster turned in at the yard of the country-town tavern.

Delaying only long enough to wash off the dust of the long drive, Markham and Landis went to the dining room. There was little to be gathered from the excited discussion of the mysterious bank robbery. The majority opinion gravitated toward the belief that some new and noiseless explosive must have been used.

"Everybody's up in the air, naturally," Markham commented as they were leaving the dining room. "We'll find somebody who isn't too excited to talk sensibly; somebody who can give us a little real information. I'll ask in the office." And when he came out, "Stockwell, president of the bank, is our man; lives just around the corner. We'll go and hear what he has to say."

They found the banker easily approachable—the more easily after Markham had introduced himself as the son of a banker.

"We saw the account in an Indianapolis paper, so Mr. Landis and I drove over to get the facts at first-hand," Markham explained. "If these bandits have got hold of something new, there ought to be a concerted

effort made to run them down before they wreck us all."

"Glad to give you the facts, but they are meager, thus far," was the ready reply. "At about three o'clock, Biggers, one of our two town night watchmen, saw an auto come in from the east, and he supposed it was merely a belated tourist's car passing through, as quite possibly it was. A little later he saw the car standing in the street opposite the bank, and a man had the hood open and appeared to be doing something to the motor. The next time he walked his beat, which was about an hour later, the auto was gone and the bank was a wreck."

"And he had heard nothing in the meantime?" Markham queried.

"Not a sound; and neither did anyone else, so far as we can learn. An explosion that ought to have aroused everybody within the town limits didn't arouse anybody."

"It was the watchman who discovered the robbery?"

"Yes. Passing the bank on his later rounds he found broken glass all over the sidewalk; the front windows had been blown out. He gave the alarm and came and called me. I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw what had been done. The interior of the building is a complete wreck, showing that an enormous charge of explosive must have been used. Even the concrete walls are shattered."

"This auto that the watchman saw," Markham went on, "has there been any effort made to trace it?"

"We have done what we could. Nothing definite has come of it. The roads are full of cars coming and going at all hours of the day and night. We couldn't very well authorize indiscriminate arrests on a mere suspicion. All we could do was to try to trace a car which had, presumably, passed through Perthdale at a certain hour of the night. Such a car has been found and traced, but the occupants, three business men of Louisville, on their way to look at a western mine, were able to give a perfectly clean bill of health."

"You say this car fitted the watchman's description?" Landis put in. "Where was it seen last?"

"At Terre Haute—passing through at about seven this morning. The three men had breakfast there, and that is where they were questioned. As I say, they produced a clean bill of health and had the documents to show for it."

"You got this by wire?"

"Over long distance, from the sheriff. He said the men laughed and invited him to search them and their car. Said they hadn't robbed a bank, yet, but they might need to before they got through with their mining venture."

As they left the banker's house, Markham said, "Well, what do you think, Owen? Are we on the trail of your black box?"

"There isn't the slightest doubt, in my mind. Wally, I've simply invented a new horror, and these scoundrels, whoever they are, are using it. God only knows what they'll do next!"

"What about this Terre Haute clew—which seems to be no clew at all?"

"I've been thinking about that. While Mr. Stockwell was talking it struck me all at once that those three men might have been running a bold bluff. It would be the cleverest way of throwing everybody off the track."

"That's so," Markham acquiesced; and then, abruptly, "Are you good for an all-night drive, Owen?"

"Anything to get action."

"All right; we'll go. It's a long chance, but it seems to be about the only one. We can take turns driving and manage a bit of sleep that way. It will probably prove a wild-goose chase, but we'll make it."

Accordingly, half an hour later, the blue car took the road again, following the trail to the westward. Driving and sleeping by turns they reached Terre Haute early in the morning and Markham ordered all the morning papers. When they came, they both went through them painstakingly, and found nothing. If the Perthdale exploit had been repeated elsewhere, the news had not reached the press wires.

"Rather leaves us up in the air, doesn't it?" Markham remarked. "Assuming that the three men we have traced this far are the Perthdale bank wreckers—and that's stretching the probabilities a good bit—we don't know which way they went from here. I suppose there is nothing for it but to wait until the lightning strikes again somewhere."

"With the weapon they've got, the bandits who are using it won't stop with the looting of a single country-town bank."

"You still think they have your black box?"

"There can't be a doubt, in the light of what we learned in Perthdale."

"We'll hunt up the sheriff who telephoned Mr. Stockwell. Maybe he can tell us which way the men in the black touring car went from here."

As it turned out, the sheriff couldn't tell them the thing they needed to know, though he could, and did, give them a fairly good description of the three, coupling it with advice of a discouraging nature.

"You fellows are barking up the wrong tree," was the form the advice took. "I put those men through the mill yesterday morning and they came clean—clean as a hound's tooth. Why, they gave me the addresses of a dozen prominent people in Louisville, and offered to stop over while I wired about 'em."

"You didn't wire, did you?" Landis put in.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

Clearing Up This Inflation Thing; What It Is and What It Will Do.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART

Washington.—It appears from the inquiries I have had that there is a good deal of confusion as to what this inflation thing is all about. It is equally confusing, on this same basis, that inflation talk is going on everywhere, and its widespread character would indicate that some sort of inflation is going to come out of the extra session of congress that now appears to be scheduled for April.

The unbiased truth is that a very great part of this talk is wholly meaningless, because there are millions of persons who have had no opportunity to inform themselves about it. It is a further truth that many men are talking for or against inflation without a background of knowledge that warrants their discussions. Their views, in some instances, are worthless but they express them and people who have been denied authoritative information are thus being misled.

But what is inflation? What will it do? Why do so many persons think it is advisable or necessary?

The answer to the first requires a detailed statement. The other two questions can be traced directly to the depression; so that "hard times" constitutes the answer.

Records fail to disclose any more precipitous decline in commodity prices than this country, and the world as well, have known in the last three years. By commodity prices, one necessarily must refer to that extensive list of things which constitute the base of commerce and industry. Typical of them are wheat, cotton, corn, steel, chemicals, rubber, coffee or foodstuffs. Everyone of them has suffered a price decline to points as low, or lower, than ever before in modern times. The obvious, and natural, result is reduction of income for everyone having any part in their production and distribution. And the effect carries through to those who work with their hands in the factories of the country, in the shape of wage cuts or part time-work or no work at all.

Those factors partially explain why there is so much talk about inflation. But about inflation, itself? In common discussion, it refers to inflation of the currency, some of which you and I have had the privilege of touching in days gone by. But there is also inflation of credit, which is another and more intricate matter. The two are inseparably linked, however. Inflation of credit is bound to occur when there has been inflation of the currency, although inflation of credit can be accomplished without inflation of the currency. From present indications, the thing which congress probably will do will be to inflate credit more.

Our present money unit is the dollar. It represents 23.3 grains of gold. Then, there is our currency. That is paper money. It has been described as "representing" the gold coin. The treasury officials tell me that most folks mean all of the various kinds of money when they speak of currency. That is not quite true. Currency, nevertheless, represents the gold that lies in the treasury and the possessor of paper money can get gold for it, except in respect of the limited amount of paper money known as silver certificates.

So, actually, when people talk about inflation of the currency, they are talking about increasing the volume of this currency.

Three Methods of Inflation. So we come to the point. How can this inflation be arranged and what is its effect?

There are three commonly accepted ways of accomplishing inflation. One way is to increase the volume of the money units, or dollars actually available, which means there must be an increase in the gold stock held by the treasury. A second method is to increase the quantity of the paper that represents the gold, without, at the same time, increasing that gold stock. The third plan is by creating a new dollar, a different dollar from that which we have been using. All three methods have their partisans. Each has arguments in its favor, if you assume, believe or know positively, that inflation is the proper thing to do. It may be said just here that experts everywhere know the first method is next to impossible, because there is not enough gold in the world to permit it.

As to the second plan: Some of its sponsors call it a "managed currency," because by increasing the number of paper dollars, the total is supposed to be maintained at a level consonant with prices of commodities. That implies decreasing the volume, as well as increasing it, when the conditions warrant the former course. Yet it causes the question to be asked, "Will the paper dollar then represent the gold which it now represents, or will it be something of a rather uncertain character when people are asked to accept it?"

Insofar as I have been able to obtain accurate statements concerning this second plan, it contemplates at least partially disregarding gold. Those who have spent their lives in handling the federal currency insist that to increase the volume of the paper, without increasing the gold stock, can mean only that the representative

unit of that gold is worth less to the people.

On the other hand, a fair representation of the case requires statements to the effect that money of any kind is worth only what it will buy in commodities.

There is yet the third plan. It proposes a new dollar; it would start from scratch, so to speak, and we would be provided with a dollar which we could recognize, if we would, just as we recognize that unit now accepted.

Obviously, this plan is susceptible of as many variations as the weather. This is true for the reason that it would be possible to fix the gold content of the dollar (of which the paper currency would be the representative) on a basis reached. It could be made to have half as much gold as now, or three-fourths, or one-fourth, or any other variation.

Congress could enact a law to set the gold content at any one of those various figures. The result would be a gradual increase in the amount of paper currency outstanding. I say the increase would be gradual because the existence of fifty billions of it would not immediately send that much forth from the treasury. The movement out of the treasury would have to be in response to increased prices of commodities. In other words, money won't just leap the barriers and dash out of the treasury on a dead run. It has to go out of there naturally, which means in the course of business transactions of the nation, or else we do not have a sound currency. Germany has had her experience with rushing money out.

Bringing Up Silver.

In addition to these methods of inflation, there are a considerable number of men in congress, and outside as well, who have been insisting on the greater use of silver. They are proposing bi-metalism. It means making silver just as valuable as gold as the basis of money stocks in the treasury. Senator Wheeler, of Montana, has resurrected the 16-to-1 ratio of Bryan days. Senator Long, of Louisiana, proposes that the treasury shall buy all of the silver that is offered and that this silver shall be paid for by issuing new silver certificates (or representatives of the silver bullion).

There is no doubt that the silver advocates have strong support. They can, and do, refer to the success of silver as a basis of money in India through the centuries, and to Chinese experiences with that metal.

Silver adherents call attention to the limitation on gold supplies of the world, and, in the same breath, to the apparently limitless supply of silver. It is their contention that this type of inflation can be "managed" and controlled to serve the country's purposes. Senator Wheeler said in the senate there was always danger in paper inflation, a danger that it would get out of hand and go too far. Such, he contended, is not the case with his proposal.

Would Raise Prices.

One must look beyond the act of inflation, however, in considering the question which it presents. There is no doubt of the effect, namely, that it will raise prices. It will do that by virtue of its effect on available supplies of every commodity. While opponents of inflation claim this result will be only temporary, advocates of inflationary measures insist the increase in prices will be permanent to the extent that, after the stress and strain of such conditions as now exist have worn off, there will be an easy readjustment to a normal base. That normal base, of course, can be no other than ordinary buying and selling in what we refer to as "good times."

There will be an increase in the prices, also, of such things as securities like stock in corporations. Inflation might possibly develop another boom market, not so bad probably as the 1929 debacle, but higher levels for virtually all of the quotations. The effect on bonds and possibly on preferred stock in corporations seems likely to be the reverse from that on common stock. The reason is obvious. Bonds and preferred stock have a fixed amount to be paid to their holders. Interest is paid on the bonds and dividends on the stocks. Their holders, therefore, get that amount whether the dollar which they are paid is worth 23.3 grains of gold, or only half as much.

Similarly, wages will be affected. The wage earner who is paid \$20 a month will continue to get \$20, but that sum will not purchase as much of the higher priced commodities as it now does, or as it does in normal times.

Advocates of inflation point to the benefit which farmers will receive from the increased volume of currency in whatever way it is obtained. Higher prices, say the inflation supporters, when they have been received by the farmer for his wheat, his cotton, his corn, or his live stock, will enable him to buy more from the industrial plants who need the farmer's trade.

Opponents of inflation admit, as true, that the farmer will receive higher prices for his products, but they argue he will be at a disadvantage rather than an advantage. For, say the opponents, prices are not going to be stable when the currency is inflated. They add the further argument that, while the farmer is receiving more for his products, he will be called upon to pay higher prices for everything he buys. It must be remembered, too, that labor costs enter into the manufacture and labor, paid in the inflated dollar, may not constitute anything like a normal market, according to the opposition views.

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EDDIE, THE AD MAN

MAKE HICKELBERRY, ONE OF OUR BEST WANTED CUSTOMERS, WRITES: "TAKE OUT MY 'HONEY FOR SALE' AD, AS MY BEES ARE WORKING NIGHTS, AND ARE ON THE VERGE OF A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN, TRYING TO FILL THE DEMAND!"



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METHOD IN REMARK? Jud Tunkins says a racketeer always says crime doesn't pay, but maybe that's because he wants to discourage competition.

Doctors Give Creosote For Dangerous Coughs

For many years our best doctors have prescribed creosote in some form for coughs, colds and bronchitis, knowing how dangerous it is to let them hang on. Creosolium with creosote and six other highly important medicinal elements, quickly and effectively stops all coughs and colds that otherwise might lead to serious trouble. Creosolium is powerful in the treatment of all colds and coughs no matter how long standing, yet it is absolutely harmless and pleasant and easy to take. Your own druggist guarantees Creosolium by refunding your money if you are not relieved after taking Creosolium as directed. Beware the cough or cold that hangs on. Always keep Creosolium on hand for instant use. (adv.)

Quality Counts. If one can have the right kind of a friend, he doesn't care for many.



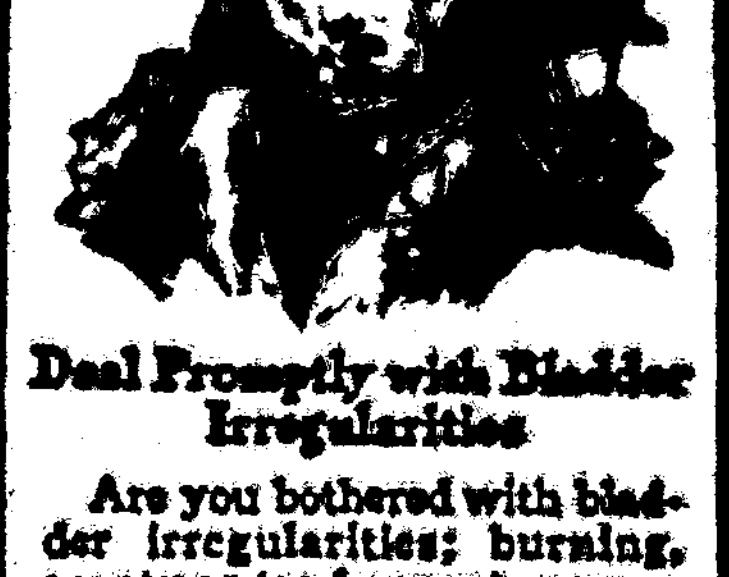
STOPPED-UP NOSTRILS. To open the nostrils and promote clear breathing use Mentholum night and morning. MENTHOLATUM.

That to Be Considered. If you don't know a great deal, you have fewer problems.



Constipation Drove Her Wild. Made her feel cross, headache, backache, loss of appetite, nervousness, irritability, and a host of other troubles. TUMS—THE MILD, ALL-Vegetable Laxative—safely stimulates the entire alimentary tract—strengthens, cleanses the bowels for normal, natural function. Get a 25c box today at your druggist. TUMS TO-NIGHT.

Have to Get Up at Night?



Deal Promptly with Bladder Irregularities. Are you bothered with bladder irregularities; burning, scanty or too frequent passages and getting up at night? Head promptly these symptoms. They may warn of some disordered kidney or bladder condition. Users everywhere rely on Doan's Pills. Recommended for 50 years. Sold everywhere.

Doan's Pills. A Diuretic for the Kidneys.

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
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 Six months, in advance \$1.00
 One year, in advance \$2.00

Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1911, at the post office at Carrizozo, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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

Office Phone No. 24
EDITORIAL COLUMN

Better Save K O B

A part of our legislators have spent considerable time trying to regulate fraternities in our state institutions. Much time has been lost on equally frivolous matters.

Now Mexico has one radio station and only one. It is true we have a few squeak boxes scattered over the state, but they don't cut much ice. K O B is a modern, super-station located at Albuquerque, near the center of the state. It is owned by the State College. It has recently been leased and rebuilt. It is the pride of New Mexico.

Station WOAI located at San Antonio, has 50,000 watts power, while KOB has only 10,000. There are only 10 kilocycles separating them. WOAI being more powerful and much inclined to wander around over the dial, at times completely blankets KOB. There is plenty of room on the dial for both stations if separated enough.

Now if the legislature will pause long enough between regulating fraternities and defining the color of lipstick to be used by co-eds, and take up this matter with the radio commission, something can be done. When the representatives of the whole state go after something, it is bound to get favorable action. Unless something is done the big chain station will kill KOB at Albuquerque just like it did at Las Cruces. The station is worthless from an advertising standpoint if other stations have the power to render it inaudible to New Mexico, let alone the whole United States, which it can cover if given a cleared channel.

Now is the time for our statesmen to act. Will they? — Eddy County News.

Cheer Up, Old Maids— There Are Still Chances

Last week in Tacoma, Wash., George Thompson married Mable Cooper, and his brother Charles married Mable's mother.

This will make the brothers step-sons and step-father to one another. Then, the mother will be her daughter's sister-in-law. If there are any children, the step-grandfather will be their uncle, the grandmother, an aunt by marriage, the uncle, a cousin and the half-sister, an aunt. But why go any further—enough's enuff.

We observe that some placer mining has been going on for some time in Carrizozo on the old postoffice and saloon sites on El Paso avenue. During one of the excavations, the prospectors unearthed seventy-one cents in pennies, nickels and dimes. Money was so plentiful in those days, that when a customer dropped a coin of such small denomination, he would kick it into a crevice in the floor, it says.

RENT—Four-room apartment. — Carrizozo Hardware Company.

Birthday Cards

—FOR—
 Father, Mother, Sister, Brother, Son, Daughter, Husband, Wife and Sweetheart.
 Outlook Art & Gift Shop

Baptist Church

Rev. L. D. Jordan, Pastor
 Miss Edith Dudley, Sunday School Superintendent.
 Sunday School, 10 a. m. every Sunday. A place for everybody in this Bible School and a welcome for all.
 Preaching Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. on the First and Third Sunday in each month.
 Sunbeams meet every Sunday afternoon at 2:30; Mrs. R. M. Jordan, Leader.

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 Capitan at the 11 o'clock services.
 Epworth League, 6:45 p. m.

St. Rita Catholic Church

Rev. James Brady, pastor
 Masses on Sunday
 Low Mass at 8:00 A. M.
 High Mass with Benediction of the Bl. Sacrament at 10 a. m.

THE JERICHO CLUB
 Promoters of Wholesome Entertainment.
 Harry Gallacher, Chairman.
 R. A. Walker, Sec'y.

S-P DOLLAR DAYS!

Tickets Good on all Trains Leaving
FEBRUARY
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 Be Back by Midnight March 7

Again, "Cent-a-Mile" round-trips to almost everywhere in the West. Try our new "Meals Select," now being served on all dining cars. Complete luncheons and dinners for as little as 80¢. Breakfasts beginning at 50¢.

SAMPLE ROUNDTRIPS

San Francisco	\$30.95
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FOR SALE—FRUIT TREES, ROSE BUSHES, SHRUBS and GRAPE VINES.
 At Reasonable Prices.
 —C. H. THORNTON, Oscura, N. M.

WANTED—To Trade. A 1930 Model 1 1/2 ton Chevrolet truck, good tires and in first-class condition. Will trade for cattle. — W. B. Payne, Capitan, N. M. MS

Program by the Carrizozo Schools Lyric Theatre, Feb. 24, 1933

No.	Act	Time
1	Sleepy Time Pageant—75 School Children	20 min.
2	Spanish Vocal Number—by the Kimbrell Sisters	15 min.
3	Vocal Solo—by C. Hale	5 min.
4	Violin Solo—by Prof. D. U. Groce	10 min.
5	Cow Bells—by Miss Dia Herringa	7 min.
6	Operetta, The Nifty Shop—Hi School Glee Club	40 min.

Admission, 20 and 35¢; Family Tickets, \$1.00.
 Don't fail to see this program as it will be one of the most varied and enjoyable that has yet been given.
 Miss Dia Herringa will have charge of The Sleepy Time Pageant. Mrs. Don English will have charge of the Operetta.

THE BLACK BOX OF SILENCE



By Francis Lynde
 Copyright by William Conrad Chapman
 W.N.U. SERVICE

Now running in The Outlook

PINEAPPLE TAKES NEW ROLE



Canned pineapple, familiar food delicacy on the American table for so many years, is seen today in a new role. New food research has found that canned pineapple is a valuable source of five necessary minerals and vitamins A, B, and C. Authorities recommend two slices or an equivalent amount in crushed pineapple or tidbits in the daily menu as an aid in maintaining health. In addition to its mineral and vitamin content pineapple has been found to be a valuable aid to digestion of proteins such as meat and eggs and to the prevention and relief of acidosis. A beneficial dietetic change wrought by temperatures during the canning process is said to make these findings true of the canned rather than the raw fruit. Smart hostesses following the new dietetic advice, are serving the new pineapple cup made from the canned crushed fruit or tidbits as the first course for dinner or two slices for the breakfast fruit, luncheon salad or for the dinner dessert. And their guests proclaim it delicious.

STRANGE PARADOX OF THE COFFEE TREE

Contradictory though it seems, the coffee tree, while distinctly tropical, furnishes the best-flavored coffee beans when grown in maturity upon the cooler, more temperate mountain slopes, 4,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level.
 This paradox is one of the most interesting and startling discoveries which tourists find in South America's thriving republic of Colombia. Travelers from the United States go to Colombia realizing its coffee-growing prestige, and expecting to see the coffee plantations located upon the torrid equatorial lowlands of the republic. To their surprise, it is in the mountainous section that coffee plantations are found in such abundance. Coffee thrives only in countries bordering the Equator, and located in the Tropical Zone. Fifty or more such countries produce the coffee bean which makes the beverage that Americans drink to the extent of nearly 300,000,000 cups each day, or 27,076,000,000 cups per year. Columbia, however, is second largest among the world's principal coffee-growing countries exporting coffee to the United States, and, by a wide margin, occupies premier place as the world's largest producer of the finer grades of smooth, rich flavored grades of coffee necessary for the perfect blending of coffee.
 The Equator traverses Colombia, so that this northernmost of South American nations is truly equatorial and therefore ideal for coffee culture. But Colombians have developed coffee-growing to a high art, and generations of experience have taught them that, while the coffee tree itself thrives luxuriantly in the warmth of the tropical sun, it produces the finest quality of coffee "cherries" as the fruit within which are the coffee beans is called—when nurtured upon the higher slopes of the Andes mountains, where the climate is cooler and more temperate in character.

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Lime	Boots, Shoes
Sheet Rock	Men's Work
Bldg. Paper	Clothing
Composition	Drugs
Roofing	Patent
Plaster	Medicines
Dynamite	Toilet
Fuse & Caps	Articles
Dry Cells	Poultry feed
Auto	Cotton Seed
Batteries	Cake
Search Light	Fresh Meats
Batteries	Lubricating Oils
	Greases, Etc.

Our Prices are Reasonable

The Titsworth Co.
 Inc. Capitan, N. M.

We're Telling You!

But if you'll come in we can show you better than we can tell you about our many Specials in the Grocery Line.

Best Cuts of Baby Beef, in Pork, in Hams and other Choice Portions. Our Home-made CHILI will be welcome at your table. Come in and let us tell you about our Many Bargains!

Our Prices will surprise you from a saving standpoint.

Burnett's Cash Grocery & Market
 Carrizozo — New Mexico

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

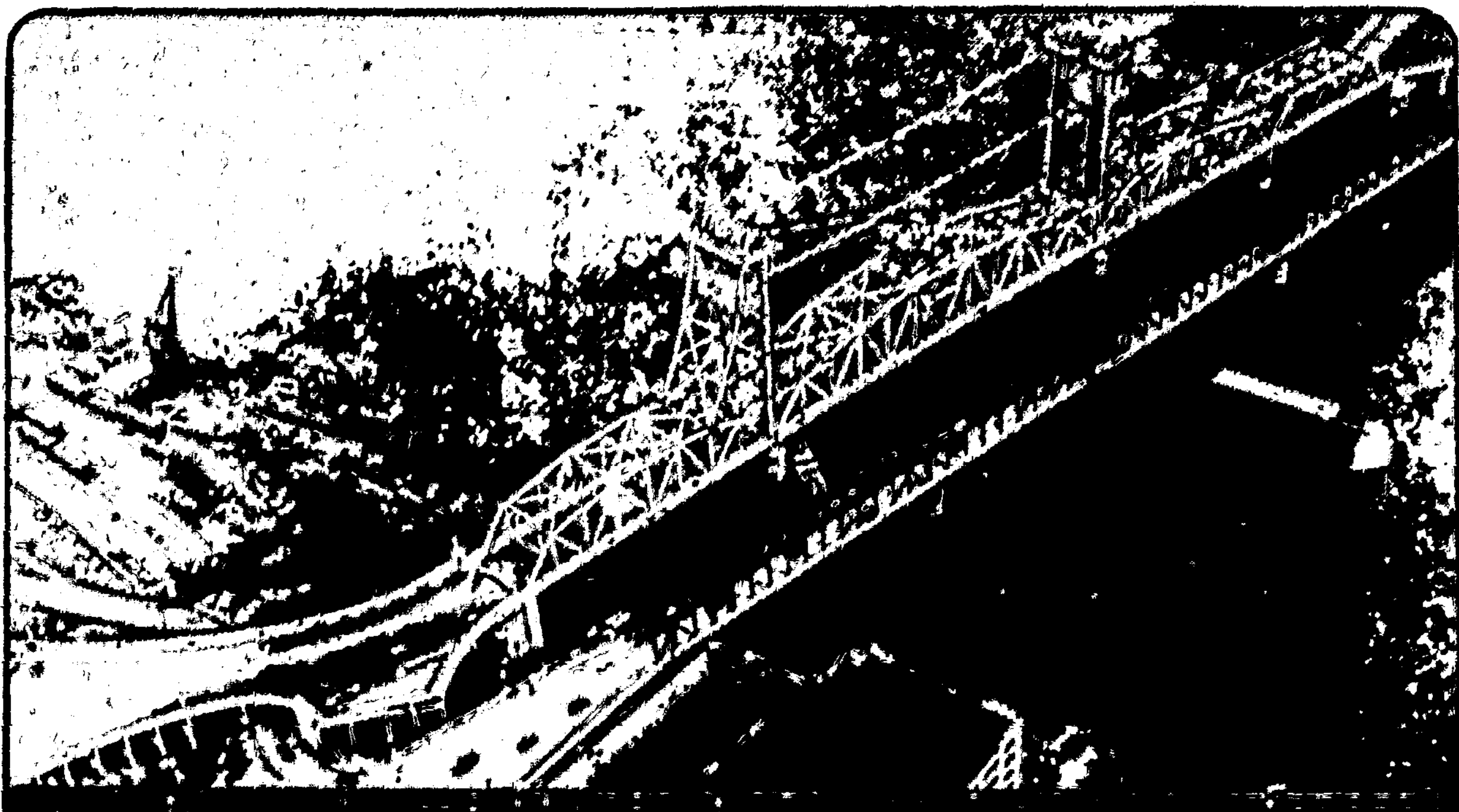
For Sale
 Yearling Hereford Bulls, at Reasonable Prices.
The TITSWORTH Co., Inc.
 Capitan, N. M.

Moving Hoover's Belongings From White House



White House workmen have started the huge task of removing all of the private property of President Hoover from the executive office in the White House. The photograph shows them loading a truck with crates to be shipped to the President's home in California.

New Bridge Over the Hudson at Albany Opened



View of the new bridge across the Hudson river at Albany which was officially opened recently by Mrs. Herbert Lehman, wife of the governor. The bridge cost \$3,000,000 and replaces the old span seen at its right.

Link-Side Story Told by John D.



"Once upon a time" goes the story John D. Rockefeller tells to his great grandchildren, John and Beale De Cuevas, who are ardent listeners. Sitting on the steps of the starter's hut on the Ormond Beach golf links, the elder Rockefeller takes a little time off between holes to favor the children with a tale.

Gov. Rolph Attacked by State Grange



Gov. James Rolph, Jr. of California, is here shown in a San Francisco hospital signing the enabling act to start work on the San Francisco bay bridge. While he was recovering from an attack of influenza the state grange circulated petitions for his recall on the ground of "incompetency."

REORGANIZER



Swagar Sherley, the Kentucky congressman and warlike head of the house appropriations committee, who was commissioned by President-Elect Roosevelt to supervise the formation of plans for a complete reorganization of the entire federal government. Sherley is assisted in the gigantic task by a number of the country's leading economists and government experts.

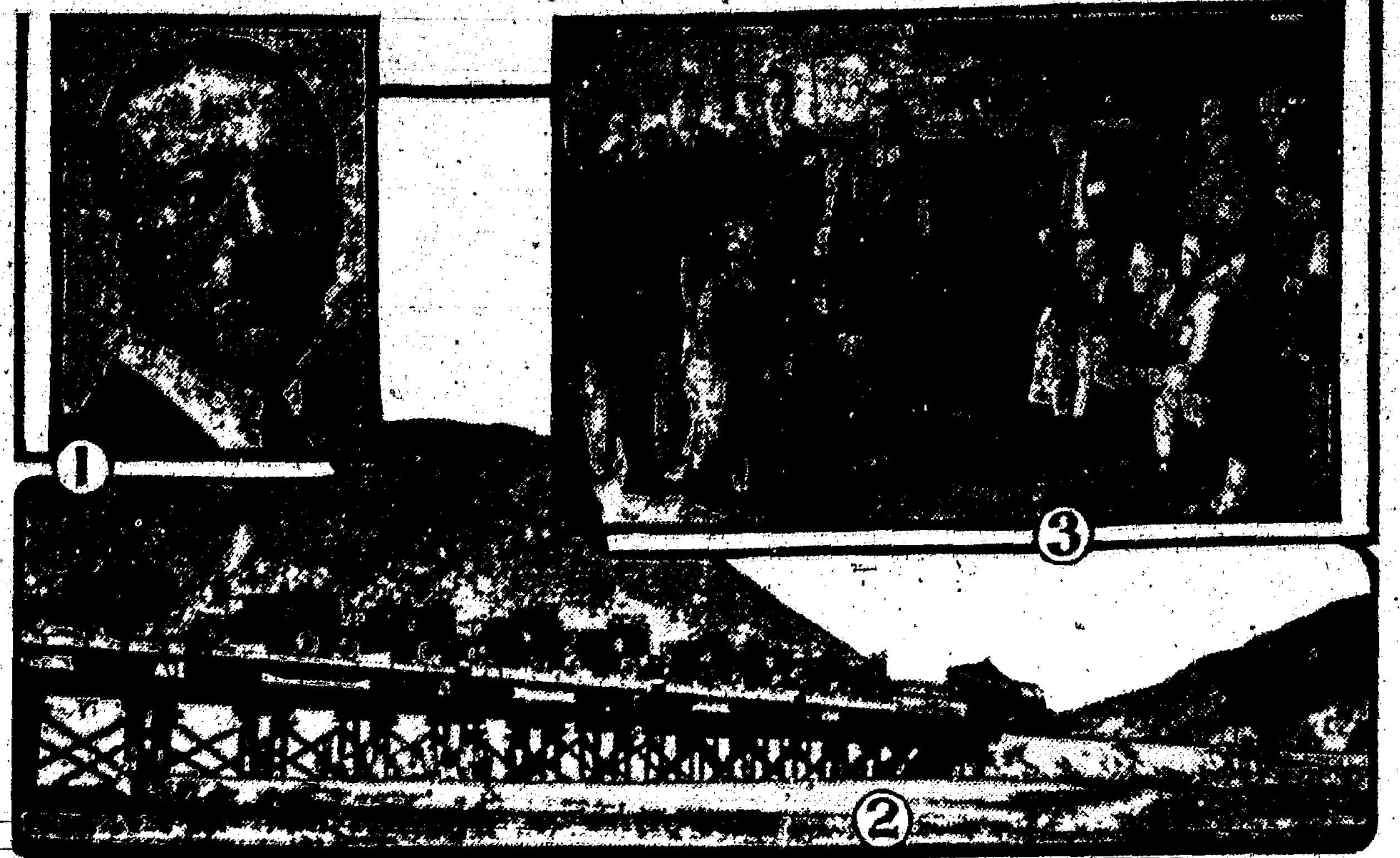
PROBER FOR SENATE



Ferdinand Pecora of New York, who was appointed counsel to the United States senate subcommittee on banking and currency, to conduct the stock market inquiry. The investigation will touch the loans and distribution of securities and will include a survey of the responsibility to the public of corporation directors.

Insects Transmit Disease
There are more than twenty diseases transmitted to man by insects.

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Adolf Hitler, chief of the National Socialists, or Nazis, who has been made chancellor of the German republic. 2—Trucks loaded with Bolivian troops moving up to the Gran Chaco to carry on the drive led by Gen. Hans Kundt against the Paraguayan forces. 3—President-Elect Roosevelt holding a press conference in the "Little White House" at Warm Springs, Ga.

Isabel to Be Presidential Pleasure Yacht



The U. S. gunboat Isabel, formerly stationed in the Philippines, which will be converted into a pleasure yacht on which Franklin D. Roosevelt will revive week-end cruises after he is inaugurated. The new yacht will take the place of the former Presidential boat Mayflower, which was discarded by President Hoover.

JOHN LAW HIMSELF



Believe it or not, as Mr. Ripley often says, this White House special policeman is named John Law. And when John holds up his hand to a civilian, and says, "Stop," that means that the law is speaking, doubly.

LEFT HAND CHAMP



Fred Webb of Shelby, N. C. who won the national left-handed golf championship over the Miami Hotspur country club course. Webb is shown with the trophy he won.

Baruch Tells "Frank" a Good Joke



Bernard M. Baruch, who may be in the new cabinet, is seen here telling a good joke to President-Elect Roosevelt at Warm Springs. The two gentlemen are intimate friends.

After the Great Atlantic Storm



Wreckage of the Hinkman house, in Seabright, N. J., after it was demolished by the terrific gale which swept along the Atlantic seaboard. The heavy surf driven by the high winds washed away shore foundations at many resorts. Mountainous waves tore boardwalks to pieces and scores of homes were blown from their bases.

Georgia's Highways
Georgia has spent more than \$100,000,000 on highways in the past 12 years.

Wants National Anthem
The Free State government has been asked to make "A Soldier's Song" the national anthem.

News Review of Current Affairs the World Over

War Debt Parleys to Open in Washington Early in March; More Cabinet Speculation; Hitler Becomes Chancellor of Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WAR debts, cabinets and economies—or the lack of them—drew much of the public attention during the week. Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British ambassador, spent four hours talking with President-Elect Roosevelt at Warm Springs, and then started home in a hurry to tell his government what he had or had not learned about the next administration's intentions. Neither gentleman would inform the people concerning their conversation, though Sir Ronald said he was hopeful that his country and the United States might reach an accord on their economic problems. Mr. Roosevelt's spokesman said little beyond the statement that the meetings in Washington probably would begin early in March. It was understood in London that Prime Minister MacDonald would be invited to come over and take part in the negotiations. The British also were convinced that they would be required to give something substantial in return for even a reduction of the war debt, and gloomily they contended this could not be done. Return to the gold standard, tariff preferences to American goods and ceding of territory were all declared out of the question.

Italy and Czechoslovakia were the first nations to follow England's example and accept the invitation to the Washington conference. Our own statements, of both parties, were dubious concerning the wisdom of the course. Mr. Roosevelt has embarked upon Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Democrat, in a speech in the senate warned the incoming President not to emulate the "mistake" of President Wilson in undertaking to be his own ambassador. Senator David Reed of Pennsylvania, Republican, supported the position of Senator Lewis and indicated he would consider it "going over the head of congress" for Mr. Roosevelt to arrive at debt agreements or understandings with the foreign delegates invited here to discuss the question.

Replying to Reed, Senator Lewis said he could not believe that President-Elect Roosevelt had gone over the head of President Hoover and congress to negotiate on the debts with Sir Ronald. He asserted that it was his opinion that Europe was attempting to maneuver this country into a position where it could repudiate its eleven billions of debt. "I cannot believe," Senator Lewis said, "that President-Elect Roosevelt would tolerate the British ambassador going to him to deal directly when he knows that if he reaches a judgment it must be approved by the senate."

"I will say to the senator from Pennsylvania that if the President-Elect were so to fall from his plane of high character, his sense of obligation, his knowledge of statecraft, and his allegiance to the American people as to deal directly over the heads of the President and congress, then I say that that would be a folly he will regret."

MOMENTARILY aroused to meet its responsibilities, the house passed one important measure designed to provide relief in the depression, and sent it on to the senate. This was the bankruptcy bill to aid debtors in procuring reduction of their financial obligations or extension of time in which to pay. Its provisions apply to individuals and corporations, and it is believed to be of especial help to the railroads.

Chairman Pomeroy of the Reconstruction Finance corporation told a senate subcommittee that the corporation would have to continue to finance the railroads of the country unless the banks came to their assistance. He declared the banks were not doing their share, adding: "They get the country's money, and then treat it as if it were in cold storage."

follo. Bernard M. Baruch of New York continued a favorite for a cabinet place, but the speculators were guessing that he would be appointed secretary of commerce. Mr. Baruch has been very active in devising Democratic measures to reduce the cost of the federal government and was the author of the plank in his party's platform that pledged a 25 per cent reduction. He thinks the limit of taxing power has been reached and has furnished Mr. Roosevelt with an estimate of possible economies aggregating nearly \$1,200,000,000 by which to balance the budget.

Mr. Baruch is opposed to current plans for inflation, saying: "It is not money that is scarce; it is confidence in money. If the stability of money and credit were established beyond peradventure in the eyes of the world, timid money would rush from hiding seeking investment. There would be more sound money asking to work than all the inflated money we purpose to create. It is the key to recovery, and it depends upon the simple expedient of balancing the budget in the only way left for us—by reducing spending by about one billion dollars."

INSTEAD of trying to get a comprehensive farm relief program through the short session, the Democratic leaders in congress are now concentrating on legislation to prevent farm foreclosures. This was made plain by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas in testimony before a senate subcommittee that was considering various farm mortgage relief bills. The bill which Senator Robinson thought should be taken as the basis of a measure to halt foreclosures is the Hull bill, which would give the R. F. C. \$1,000,000,000 of federal money to be used in paying off farm mortgage holders, the farmer then agreeing to pay the government on easier terms.

BOTH Germany and France have new governments, the former being likely to last indefinitely and the latter probably doomed to an early demise. Adolf Hitler, leader of the National Socialists of Germany, was appointed chancellor by President Von Hindenburg, who was in a dilemma after the resignation of Gen. Kurt von Schleicher. The Nazi chief, however, was compelled to accept as members of his cabinet enough of his opponents to leave, actual control in the hands of the aged president, and to promise to observe the constitution of the republic. Former Chancellor Von Papen, one of Von Hindenburg's favorites, was made vice-chancellor, and four members of the Von Schleicher ministry were retained. They are Baron Konstantin von Neurath, foreign minister; Count Lutz von Schwerin-Krosigk, finance minister; Baron Eltz von Reubenhach, minister of post and communications; and Guenther Gereke, employment minister.

Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, leader of the Nationalist party, was made minister of economics and agriculture. He is a monarchist and a warm friend of the former kaiser. Capt. Herman Goering, Hitler's right-hand man, became a minister without portfolio, acting minister of the interior for Prussia and commissar of aviation, and is in control of all police forces in more than half the republic.

President Von Hindenburg dissolved the reichstag Wednesday and ordered new elections for March 5. The Nazis are confident that they will then obtain a clear majority in the parliament. Speaking over the radio, Hitler promised his government would save the farmer and provide jobs for the "army of idle created in fourteen years of Marxist mismanagement in Germany."

The Socialists and Communists planned a united front against Hitler and threatened a general strike. Of course there were many encounters between the elated Nazis and their foes, with a few deaths and considerable bloodshed. Dr. Wilhelm Frick, the new Nazi minister of the interior, said the government would oppose the strike plans with the sharpest measures.

Since the Nazis are mostly anti-semites an exodus of Jews from Germany is predicted. Indeed many Jews already are leaving the country on various pretexts. When Frick was asked whether he would move to extradite any of them he replied: "If these people leave that is something which we can only desire."

Continuation of Hitler's rule depends largely on whether he can obtain the support of the Catholic Centerists who have 70 members of the reichstag. They are especially antagonistic to Hugenberg, Von Papen and Reiche chief of the Steel Helmet war veterans' association, all of whom are considered "reactionary."

FRANCE'S new premier is Edouard Daladier, and his cabinet, in which he is also minister of war, is very much the same as the Paul-Boncour ministry which the Socialist party overthrew. Paul-Boncour is foreign minister, Camille Chautemps minister of the interior, George Bonnet has the finance portfolio and Lamoureaux that of the budget. Daladier presented his cabinet to the chamber of deputies Friday and is scheduled soon to lay before that body his financial program. Since that is substantially the same as that of his predecessor, the political sharps in Paris predicted that his ministry would soon be overthrown.

The revolt against excessive taxation, in evidence in most countries of the civilized world, was marked in France by two enormous demonstrations during the week. The first was a meeting of nearly 15,000 substantial business men representing 750 syndicates and commercial and industrial interests throughout the country. A resolution was adopted declaring that taxation is strangling the country's business and announcing that if the new government attempts to increase the burden of taxation all interests represented will shut down their shops and plants. A second meeting was held by smaller merchants, artisans and industrialists not included in the above association. They adopted a similar resolution.

EMPEROR HIROHITO and Prince Saloni, last of the elder statesmen of Japan, have approved the determination of Foreign Minister Uchida to recall the Japanese delegates from Geneva when the report of the committee of 10 is accepted by the League of Nations and article 15, paragraph 4, of the covenant is applied. Nevertheless, to strengthen her position, Japan has withdrawn certain of her objections to the league's formula for conciliation of the Manchuria dispute provided the league makes some concessions. The foreign office in Tokyo was not hopeful that its terms would be accepted, and admitted that Japan's withdrawal from the league was probable.

Small powers on the committee of 10 defeated the British in drafting the final two findings in the report on the China-Japanese conflict. Over the protests of Anthony Eden, English member, who was "wildly" supported by the French, it was agreed in principle to declare that the Chinese boycott since September 18, 1931, when Japan started military operations in Manchuria, should be considered as a reprisal. The small powers considered that this amounted to justifying the boycott.

Regarding the other finding, it was agreed in principle to declare not merely that the Japanese actions of September 18, 1931, but also since then, could not be regarded as legitimate measures of self-defense. Moreover, Sweden finally got this amended to add that the league's action, and not Japan, as that nation claimed, had the right to determine in such cases what constituted legitimate self-defense.

FARMERS of middle western states continued their efforts to balk mortgage foreclosures on farm lands and property, and in many instances they were successful, either preventing the sales or buying in the properties for a few cents and returning them to the owners. Responding to a request from the governor of Iowa, the New York Life insurance company announced that it had suspended foreclosures on farm properties in that state. Other companies took similar action. In Nebraska Governor Bryan named a board of conciliation to attempt to bring debtors and creditors together and obtain fair settlements. Farm leaders said this plan was no good.

PLANS for protracted hearings on the beer and wine bill were canceled by the senate finance committee, despite the urgings of Chairman Smoot. Nevertheless its chances for passage at this session were considered remote as both the repeal resolution and appropriation bills have precedence over it. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts said he would lead a fight to knock out of the bill all provisions for federal control over the sale and manufacture of beer; and Senator Bingham of Connecticut said he would work to replace the senate bill with the house measure. Representative Fred Britten of Illinois came to the front again with a bill for the repeal of the Jones 5 and 10 law which he declared was now "thoroughly discredited."

In the Canadian parliament two separate moves were made to kill the law passed by the old Liberal government prohibiting liquor exports to the United States so long as prohibition is the law of this land.

JOHN GALEWORTHY, one of the best of modern English novelists, died at his home in Hampstead after an illness of several weeks. Author of the notable "Forrye Saga" among many other works, he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature for 1932. Three days before his death England lost another eminent man of letters, the veteran George Saintsbury. Sara Lewdale, well known American poet, was found dead in her bath in New York.

American Heroines

By LOUISE M. COMSTOCK

Nancy Hart IT IS unlikely that any novelist would make a heroine of a cross-eyed woman, but history must stick to its facts, and the nation has accordingly named the eighty-mile highway running south through Georgia from Elberton through Augusta and on into Florida the Nancy Hart road and set up along it nine memorial markers in her honor.

Nancy was a heroine of Revolutionary days, a big, raw-boned woman, with muscles of iron and a way with guns which inspired local Indians to name a creek near her cabin at Elberton "War Woman Creek." She was a first cousin of Daniel Boone. Georgia, though far removed from the outstanding battles of the Revolution, was however kept in constant turmoil by the inroads and depredations of the British. One day, when her husband was in the fields, five Tories, out to force the region to allegiance to King George, entered her cabin and demanded dinner. When Nancy protested that they had already made off with everything eatable, one of them shot the lone turkey gobbler scratching in the yard. Nancy kept her wits about her and set the turkey on to cook, taking care to use up all the water in the house in so doing. And when the dinner was done, it seemed but natural that young Sukey, Nancy's twelve-year-old daughter, should be sent for more water down to the spring, where she could blow the great conch horn to let her father know of their danger.

The five Tories, mellowed by repeated swigs from the jug they had with them and tempted by the savory smell of the food, stacked their arms by the stick and plaster fireplace and sat down to the meal in jovial mood. No sooner had they commenced to eat than Nancy slipped behind them, took up two of the guns and stealthily pushed them outside the cabin through an opening in the logs, to be ready for her husband and his men when they arrived. Just then one of the Tories espied her, and jumped to his feet. But Nancy, seizing a third gun and aiming it, told him to stop. The five hesitated. It was hard to tell at just which one of them the cross-eyed woman was aiming! Suddenly one man made a move. Nancy shot him dead. Another moved. She wounded him. When her husband finally arrived with help, Nancy still held the other three under cover, and it was at her request that they were afterwards taken out and hanged. Late in life Nancy Hart moved to Kentucky and "got religion," and spent the rest of her days fighting the devil with the same verve she had shown against the British.

Kate Shelley A SPLENDID steel railroad bridge crossing the Des Moines river between Boone and Ogdan and about four miles north of the village of Moinzona, Iowa, perpetuates the memory of a little Irish girl whose heroism some fifty years ago prevented what might have been one of the greatest railroad catastrophes in history. Fifteen-year-old Kate Shelley lived in a mean cottage up the valley of Honey creek about half a mile from the river. And on the night of July 6, 1851, when a great storm had swollen the already high waters of the creek and river, undermining railroad embankments and loosening the pilings under the bridges, Kate knew well the danger that threatened. At eleven o'clock an auxiliary engine used in putting heavy trains up the grade on either side of the bridge over the Des Moines was ordered out from Moinzona to await the midnight express. Anxiously Kate heard it approach, pass the Shelley cottage, start out on the bridge crossing Honey Creek. There was a "horrible crash and the hissing of steam." The auxiliary engine, with four men aboard, had plunged into twenty-five feet of angry, swirling water. Kate knew what she must do. She seized an old lantern and started out into the rain. Out past the creek she sped, wet to the skin, struggling with muddy sloughs and pools of water. Down to the Des Moines, where the swollen waters whirled past. There was only one way to cross that river and reach the station on the other side. Her lantern had gone out and Kate hung it away. She got down on her hands and knees and, feeling her way by the rails, started across the bridge. An occasional tile had been taken out, huge spikes left exposed, to discourage pedestrians from using it. What if the midnight train should overtake her? What if she should be too late? On and on Kate crawled, in the rain and dark. Once a huge tree, carried down upon the bridge by the rushing water, nearly swept her from her precarious hold. But Kate reached the station, told her tale. The midnight express was stopped, three of the crew of the auxiliary engine were rescued. And immediately Kate Shelley became a public idol. Letters, poems, medals descended upon her, the family was rescued from debt. Kate was given two years at college. From 1903 until 1912, when she died, she was employed as station agent at Moinzona, close beside the scene of her heroism, and near where the new bridge bearing her name now stands.

WHOLE-WHEAT FOR DAY'S FIRST MEAL

If you have never tried whole wheat as a breakfast food, or in various other dishes, you have a treat in store. The flavor is rich and nutty, all the nutritive value of the grain is retained, and, best of all in these trying times, whole wheat is cheap. This is because a great many farmers have surplus wheat. Many relief agencies are sending whole wheat to the families of the unemployed who need help, because it gives them so much real nourishment for so little cost.

The dweller in the city may not be able to buy whole wheat at a grocery store, but can generally get it at a feed store. Grocers do not like to carry whole wheat because it does not store well. The "germ," which is taken out in milling flour or refined cereals, causes wheat to spoil easily, but it is the most nutritious part of the grain. So when the entire grain, whole or cracked, is used, the full value of the wheat is available. You can keep well-cleaned whole wheat in the house for three or four weeks in a dry cool place without its deteriorating.

A pound of whole-ground wheat will make breakfast porridge for two days for a family of five, with generous servings. Even at three cents a pound, the cost of such servings would be less than a third of a cent each, or one and one-half cents for the family. A peck of wheat (15 pounds) is enough to provide a family with breakfast food every day for a month. Whole wheat takes a fairly long time to cook. You can use a pres-

sure cooker if you have one, or a fireless cooker—or you can simply cook it in boiling water three or four hours, or over steam. Perhaps you would prefer to save time and also fuel in cooking by grinding the wheat in a coffee mill or a meat grinder. Sometimes the feed store will grind it for you. To cook the ground whole wheat, use six parts of boiling water to one pound of wheat, with three teaspoonsful of salt. Simmer for an hour to an hour and a half, stirring occasionally. For cooking in a double boiler, use equal quantities of wheat and water, and cook until tender, or until all uncooked starch flavor has gone. It is often convenient to cook enough for two days at a time. Re-heating on the second day will improve the flavor and texture of the wheat. Serve with milk.

Besides breakfast porridge, once your wheat is cooked, you can have wheat chowder, scrapple, pilau, muffins, pudding, or cookies. Or the wheat may be served at dinner as rice or hominy is served.

Cuticura Talcum

Soothes and Comforts

How important it is to complete the toilet with a fragrant, antiseptic powder! After a cleansing with Cuticura Soap, a light application of Cuticura Talcum will add the finishing touch to your toilet.

Price 25c.

Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Malden, Mass.

HOW TO STOP A COLD QUICK AS YOU CAUGHT IT

A New Method Doctors Everywhere Are Advising

FOLLOW DIRECTIONS PICTURED BELOW

1. Take 1 or 2 Bayer Aspirin Tablets.

2. Drink Full Glass of Water.

3. If throat is sore, crush and dissolve 3 Bayer Aspirin Tablets in a half glass of warm water and gargle according to directions.

Almost Instant Relief In This Way

If you have a cold—don't take chances with "cold killers" and nostrums. A cold is too dangerous to take chances on.

The simple method pictured above is the way doctors throughout the world now treat colds.

It is recognized as the QUICK-EST, safest, surest way. For it will check an ordinary cold almost as fast as you caught it.

That is because the real BAYER Aspirin embodies certain medical qualities that strike at the base of a cold almost INSTANTLY.

You can combat nearly any cold you get simply by taking BAYER Aspirin and drinking plenty of water every 2 to 4 hours the first day and 3 or 4 times daily thereafter. If throat is sore, gargle with 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets crushed



NO TABLETS ARE GENUINE BAYER ASPIRIN WITHOUT THIS CROSS

AT THE FIRST SNEEZE USE MISTOL

FIGHT COLDS 2 ways

AND PUT ESSENCE OF MISTOL ON YOUR HANDKERCHIEF AND PILLOW IT'S NEW

A Clear Brain needs a clean stomach

When intestinal poisons and acid mucus irritate the system, your child is likely to fall down in his studies, lose needed energy, grow nervous, keep him clean clean—and you keep him healthy by using Garfield Tea.

Garfield Tea

a natural laxative drink

PATENTS

YOUR advertising dollar buys something more than space and circulation in the columns of this newspaper. It buys space and circulation plus the favorable consideration of our readers for this newspaper and its advertising patrons. Let us tell you more about it.

BLADDER TROUBLE

If your bladder is irritated, either because your urine is too acid or because of inflammation, just try MAARLEN OR CAPSULES.

This fine, old preparation has been used for this purpose for 27 years. That its popularity continues is the best proof that it works. But be sure you get GOLD MAARLEN. Acids are no substitute. 25c.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN

Louis Nalda, the good-natured stockman, was a business visitor at this place Tuesday from his ranch near Carrizozo.

A. B. Helms, son Arthur, and Mrs. Johnny Reeves were here Monday, Mrs. Reeves leaving for Albuquerque where her husband, Rev. Johnny Reeves will conduct revival meetings along the same line as he has been conducting at Nogal recently. Mr. Helms drives the Bonif mail and stage line.

Miss Susie Silva was here from her home near Capitan the first of the week, visiting relatives.

On March 7, Deputy Collector, A. S. Roberts, will be in Carrizozo at the First National Bank for the purpose of assisting tax payers in filing their 1932 income tax returns.

Estanislao Belfo was here from his ranch near Claunch Monday on business. As usual with this little "caballero," he was "All Smiles."

Just Received - Car of Steel Roofing, Barbed Wire, etc. Our Prices are Reasonable. - The Pitworth Co., Inc., Capitan, N. M.

Pasture Wanted

To lease about six or seven sections of good grazing land. A place with some brush preferred. - Apply at the Outlook office.

Mr. and Mrs. Doyle Rentfrow were in Albuquerque last Sunday visiting at the home of Mrs. Rentfrow's father, Mr. Heinrich.

Mrs. Elsa Charles entertained the Wednesday Bridge Club this week at the home of Mrs. Morgan Lovelace.

The Epworth League held a Gig-Saw puzzle party at Lutz Hall last Saturday night. Pete Grumbles and Evelyn Willingham won the prizes for solving the puzzles.

Carrizozo Masons attending the Masonic Institute at Alamogordo last Saturday were as follows: E. M. Brickley, G. S. Hoover, F. L. Boughner, T. E. Kelley, D. U. Groce, J. Vera Groce, Wm. and Harry Gallacher, V. P. Smith, C. P. Huppertz, Roy Shafer and O. W. Garrison. They returned home Saturday night.

Miss Frances Charles will be here tomorrow from Alamogordo to spend the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Elsa Charles and sister Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Boughner, Mr. and Mrs. Ben S. Burns attended the funeral of Carl Mitchell at Tularosa last Sunday. Mr. Mitchell was one of leading Masons of that locality, being prominently identified in all the work of the order for many years past.

Mrs. J. E. Farley of Alamogordo passed through here Tuesday on her way to visit her mother, Mrs. Lindberg, at Denver.

Nogal Notes

We had a 15-inch snow here last week and the thermometer showed zero weather for a few hours.

There are a couple of mining men from Roswell in Nogal Canyon doing some prospecting and viewing the mining section.

The Helen Rae group are still working away with no great success of riches but if they can make enough to defray expenses until warm weather, then they will likely enlarge forces and do some real mining.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Cox was quite ill for a few days this week but is recovering nicely now.

A. B. Zumwalt made a trip to Arizona to see his sick brother Elmer, who has been ill for some time but seems to be holding up extra well and planning on a visit here soon.

J. L. Gatewood has about disposed of his last year's crop.

The Water Pipe Crew has been cut to a three-day a week job, but that beats no job at all.

Notice to Delinquent Taxpayers

County Treasurer Louis Adams was notified yesterday that the local bill providing for exemptions from penalties on all delinquent taxes for 1932 and prior, is now a law, effective Feb. 15. Court costs, of course, must be paid. The law provides that the taxes must be paid in 90 days.

This office is in receipt of a nice letter from F. R. Zumwalt, who is superintendent of the Cottonwood Schools, a suburb of Artesia. F. R. reports things coming along nicely in the schools, and sends his best regards to his many friends in Nogal and Carrizozo.

T. J. Price came up from Alamogordo last week and is again at the Burnett Cash Grocery. Mr. Burnett has sold his grocery in Alamogordo.

HELP WANTED - Married Lady to handle our monthly payment magazine accounts in Carrizozo. Part time work, small sal. estate bond required, no cash. Write 416 Labor Building, Denver, Colorado. It

Dr. and Mrs. Kallock, Mrs. Beard of Tularosa and Mrs. A. B. Prude of Mesalero were visitors yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Lovelace, returning to their respective homes in the evening.

Elizabeth Gallacher, Dia Herrings and Hazel Melnas are spending today in El Paso, visiting friends and attending to business matters.

See "Second Hand Wives" at the Lyric Theatre Saturday, Sunday and Monday. All-Star cast, featuring the old favorite Sally Eilers; Ralph Bellamy and Victor Jory are also in the cast. "I've never seen Sally Eilers in a poor picture," says a lady. This one is said to be her best. Also "Havana Ho" and Fox all-talking NEWS REEL.

KENTUCKY BURLEY TOBACCO

"Direct From Grower to You"

Old Kentucky Burley Tobacco is the cream of the finest crops Kentucky's bountiful soil can produce - ripe, rich leaves - smooth and mellow - with that rare old-fashioned flavored and fragrance that only proper "aging" can produce. We bank on it you have never tasted or smoked a finer flavored, more satisfying tobacco in all your life.

Special Offer! FIVE POUNDS SMOKING TOBACCO \$1

Rich, Ripe, Old-Fashioned Leaf Our Old Kentucky Burley is no more like manufactured tobacco than day is like night - guaranteed free from chemicals and all other adulterations that conceal imperfections, delude the sense of taste and undermine the health.

We use the same method our grandfathers used in preparing tobacco for their own use - every trace of harshness leaves it - nothing to "bite" your tongue or parch your taste. Thousands of tobacco lovers the world over swear by its inimitable smoking and chewing qualities.

REDUCE YOUR TOBACCO BILL We sell direct from the grower. This eliminates the eighteen cents a pound Revenue Tax - all manufacturers' and middlemen's profits thereby affecting a saving to you of 60% or more. No fancy packages, no decorations, just quality and lots of it.

MONEY SAVING PRICE SMOKING \$1.00 Send us One OIL for Dollar and CHEWING \$1.00 we will ship promptly a five pound package. Money Refunded if not satisfactory.

Five pounds of Old Kentucky Burley will make 49 large packages of smoking or 60 twists of chewing.

25c Send 25c in silver for a trial one pound package - mild or strong - A trial package will convince you.

INDEPENDENT TOBACCO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

McClure Bldg. Frankfort, Ky.

Baptist Church

"To the man who never doubts the good will of God, the spirit of good will toward his fellow-men comes easy." "On earth peace, good will toward men." "On earth peace among men of good will." "On earth peace among men in whom He is well pleased." "Good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people."

We reviewed these scriptures at Christmas time, but they are ours the whole year through. The parable of the Good Samaritan is a perfect commentary on "Man of Good Will." Christ made no distinction between the races as He offered salvation to the Jew first and also to the Gentile. Here is a bit of internal evidence that God's word is divinely inspired; the life and teachings of our Lord fit perfectly into all the prophecies concerning His coming to earth.

10 a. m. - Bible School - Subject for study, "The Growth of the Kingdom." 11 a. m. - Preaching service; 7:30 p. m. - Song service; 8 p. m. - Preaching service.

Mrs. Amanda Foreman Passes Away

At an early hour yesterday morning, Mrs. Amanda Foreman, aged 74 and one of our old and highly esteemed residents, passed away at the home of her sister, Mrs. O. C. Davis. Funeral services will be held at the Methodist Church this afternoon at 2 o'clock and interment will be at the Nogal cemetery, under the auspices of Coalora Lodge No. 15, Order of Rebekah, I. O. O. F. The obituary of this estimable lady, will be published in our next issue.

General Dipping Orders and Quarantine Notice Issued by the Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico

Albuquerque, New Mexico January 20, 1933

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Under authority conferred upon The Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico by Article 10, New Mexico Statutes, Annotated, 1929 Compilation, State of New Mexico, and in consequence of the contagious disease known as cattle scabies being found on range inspection by the Cattle Sanitary Board and Bureau of Animal Industry inspectors cooperating, dipping orders are hereby issued, and the following bounded and described areas declared as quarantine districts:

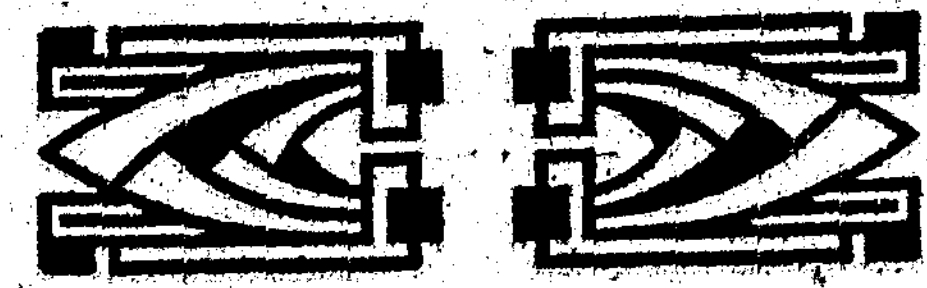
An area in Chaves and Lincoln counties, New Mexico, bounded by and contained within the following described lines:

Beginning at the N. E. cor. of Sec. 22, T. 10 S., R. 23 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 24, T. 10 S., R. 22 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 22 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 5, T. 10 S., R. 22 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 29, T. 9 S., R. 22 E., then west to the N. W. cor. of Sec. 25, T. 9 S., R. 20 E., then south to the N. W. cor. of Sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 20 E., then west to the N. W. cor. of Sec. 2, T. 10 S., R. 18 E., then south to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 35, T. 11 S., R. 18 E., then east to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 33, T. 11 S., R. 19 E., then south to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 34, T. 11 S., R. 19 E., then east to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 31, T. 11 S., R. 20 E., then south to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 31, T. 14 S., R. 20 E., then east to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 33, T. 14 S., R. 20 E., then south to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 33, T. 15 S., R. 20 E., then east to the N. W. cor. of Sec. 1, T. 16 S., R. 19 E., then south to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 13, T. 16 S., R. 19 E., then east to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 16, T. 16 S., R. 20 E., then south to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 16 S., R. 20 E., then east to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 30, T. 16 S., R. 21 E., then south to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 31, T. 16 S., R. 21 E., then west to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 33, T. 16 S., R. 21 E., then south to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 9, T. 17 S., R. 21 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 10, T. 17 S., R. 21 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 34, T. 16 S., R. 21 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 35, T. 16 S., R. 21 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 24, T. 16 S., R. 21 E., then east to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 19, T. 15 S., R. 24 E., then south to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 30, T. 16 S., R. 24 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 16 S., R. 25 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 16 S., R. 25 E., then west to the N. W. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 16 S., R. 25 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 8, T. 16 S., R. 25 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 5, T. 16 S., R. 25 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 4, T. 16 S., R. 25 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 33, T. 14 S., R. 25 E., then north to the N. E. corner of Sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 25 E., then west to the N. E. corner of Sec. 25, T. 14 S., R. 25 E., then north to the N. E. corner of Sec. 16, T. 14 S., R. 25 E., then west to the N. E. corner of Sec. 13, T. 14 S., R. 24 E., then north to the N. E. corner of Sec. 12, T. 14 S., R. 24 E., then west to the N. E. corner of Sec. 11, T. 14 S., R. 24 E., then north to the N. E. corner of Sec. 2, T. 13 S., R. 24 E., then west to the N. E. corner of Sec. 4, T. 13 S., R. 24 E., then north to the N. E. corner of Sec. 4, T. 12 S., R. 24 E., then east to the S. E. corner of Sec. 31, T. 11 S., R. 24 E., then north to the N. E. corner of Sec. 30, T. 11 S., R. 24 E., then west to the N. E. corner of Sec. 25, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., then north to the N. E. corner of Sec. 24, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., then west to the N. E. corner of Sec. 22, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., then north to the N. E. corner of Sec. 22, T. 10 S., R. 23 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base Line, to the place and point of beginning.

Also an area in Chaves County, New Mexico, east of the Pecos River, and contained within and bounded by lines as follows:

Beginning at the N. W. cor. of Sec. 16, T. 12 S., R. 26 E., then following the east bank of the Pecos River in a southerly direction to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 25, T. 20 S., R. 26 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 35, T. 20 S., R. 29 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. 20 S., R. 29 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. 19 S., R. 30 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 7, T. 19 S., R. 32 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 31, T. 18 S., R. 32 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 33, T. 18 S., R. 33 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 3, T. 18 S., R. 33 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. 18 S., R. 33 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 17 S., R. 33 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 30, T. 17 S., R. 34 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 17, T. 16 S., R. 34 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. 16 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 12 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 34, T. 12 S., R. 29 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. 12 S., R. 29 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. 12 S., R. 28 E.

ZIEGLER BROS.

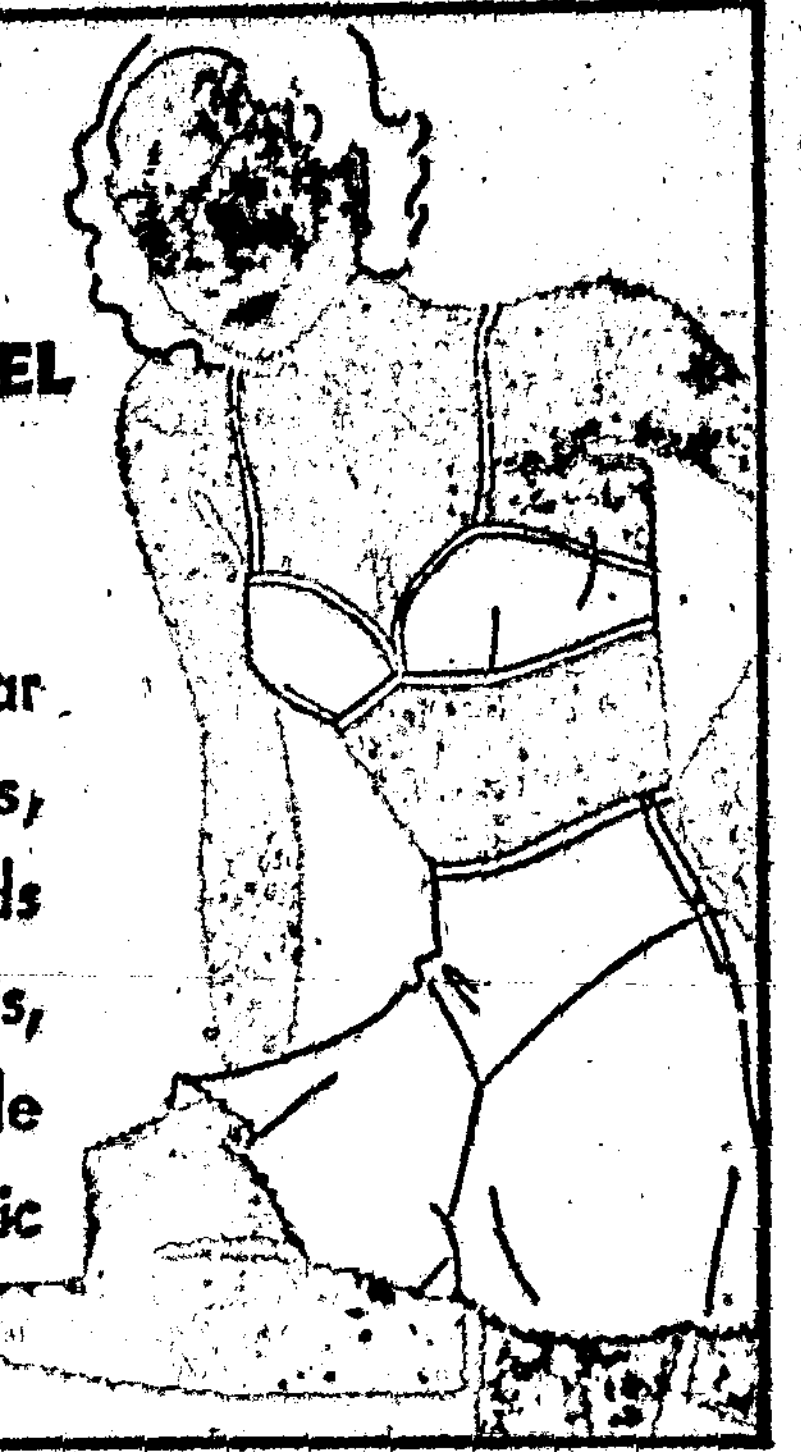


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ES-256

Ziegler Bros.

E, then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 6, T. 12 S., R. 29 E., then west to the N. W. cor. of Sec. 6, T. 12 S., R. 25 E., then south to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 13, T. 12 S., R. 27 E., then west to the N. W. cor. of Sec. 16, T. 12 S., R. 26 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base Line, to the place and point of beginning on the Pecos River.

Now, therefore, persons, firms or corporations owning or having control of any neat cattle within the above described infected cattle scabies districts, are hereby ordered to dip all of said cattle which may be owned or which are under their control or direction under official supervision and upon direction of inspectors of the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board or Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

It is further specifically directed that during the quarantine of these infected districts it shall be unlawful for any cattle belonging to or under control of any person, firm or corporation within said infected districts to be removed therefrom except for the purpose of being dipped, and then only by the written permission of a properly authorized agent of the Cattle Sanitary Board or the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

Provided, further, however, that cattle which have been properly dipped and certified to by an inspector of the Cattle Sanitary Board or the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, shall be entitled to free and unrestricted movement therefrom.

Dipping Regulations

All dipping must be done under the immediate and direct supervision of inspectors of the Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Only those dips recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture can be used, the formulae of which will be furnished to all those concerned upon application to Board or Government inspectors.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD OF NEW MEXICO T. P. Talle, President J27-F17 W. A. Naylor, Secretary

Methodist Church

One hundred and 15 in Sunday School last Sunday. About 50 young people at Epworth League in the evening. Preaching at Capitan next Sunday morning; at Angus in the afternoon, and in Carrizozo in the evening. Would it not be a good thing to attend at least one religious service each Sunday?

Large Assortment of Real Indian Jewelry. Outlook Art & Gift Shop.

LOST - Just before Christmas, string of light amber beads, at or near the Community Hall. Finder return to Mrs. W. O. Garrison.

See "The Crooked Circle" at the Lyric Theatre next Tuesday and Wednesday, with Zazu Pitts and Ben Lyon. Also "George Washington, the Man and the Capital." Free ticket to matinee both days at 1 p. m., to all school teachers and bus drivers. School children, 10 and 20c.

Rights of Women in Colombia Increased

BOGOTA, Colombia, N. A.—By act of the present Congress, the civil code of Colombia has been so amended that a wife can alienate and administer or manage her own property during marriage. President Olaya of Colombia has steadfastly worked in the interest of greater recognition for the rights of women in his country, since his election over two years ago.

For eight years previous to his election, President and Mrs. Olaya resided in Washington where he represented Colombia as its Minister to the United States. Mrs. Olaya is leading the activities of the women of her country in the work of the Red Cross.

Carrizozo Business Men's Club

met at their usual 6 o'clock dinner at the Carrizozo Eating House Wednesday evening. In the absence of President Brickley, Vice-President Paul Mayer presided over the meeting.

After the business session, Father Brady sang as a request number "Clavallito" and for an encore, he sang "La Golondrina." All seats at the long dining table were occupied.

Jericho Club Dance Tomorrow Night at Lutz Hall!

District and Basketball Tournament

Corona, N. M. Mar. 3-4, 1933 Admission, 10 - 25c per morning, afternoon or night. Big DANCE Saturday Night after the games.