

**LARGEST COUNTY CIRCULATION**  
Official U. S. Land District Paper

# Carrizozo Outlook

**"THE HOME PAPER"**  
Oldest Paper in Lincoln County  
8 PAGES

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## HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

A soup kitchen has been organized under the auspices of the P. T. A. and the Woman's Club. The soup is made by the first year Home Ec. girls under Miss Davis' direction. It sells at 5c a bowl but all under-nourished children are fed free of charge. About 74 eat there each day, 54 of whom are under-nourished school children.

Ralph Hall is now attending Washington H. S. in Los Angeles. We are glad that his credits were accepted at full value. It is a great advantage to belong to the North Central Association as our school does.

Wednesday was Sophomore entertainment day again. The Study Club presented a short play, "Don't Tell a Soul," but of course we have to tell how much we enjoyed it. Thelma Shaver played a saxophone solo, accompanied by Leslye Cooper at the piano and Murel Burnett singing.

Injuries are prevalent among the students this week. Several bandaged hands and one bandaged eye. Wonder what happened?

The Carrizozo Hardware Co brought a Frigidaire to school. Mrs. Margaret English accompanied it to give lectures to the various classes.

## Carrizozo Business Men's Club

At the 6 o'clock dinner at the Carrizozo Eating House Wednesday evening, the club entertained three visitors, John McCourt, Rev. L. D. Jordan and E. M. Barber. At the business meeting, the club listened to a talk from E. M. Barber on legislative matters, after which the feature of the evening was two vocal solos, the first from Miss Jane Kimbrell, who sang "Carolina Moon" and for an encore she sang "Mistakes." She was followed by Mrs. D. U. Groce, who gave "The Old Refrain" (Kreisler) and responding to an encore, sang "Sweethearts" (Romberg). Those contributions by the above named ladies were much appreciated, with Mrs. T. E. Kelley at the piano.

## Believe It or Not!

Can you believe that human nature is like this? A boy prince given the choice of any toy in his father's kingdom chose a crippled soldier in tattered uniform. Cruelty—Love in Poverty—Wonderful Happenings—see it all in the operetta, "The Toy-maker," to be given Feb. 8, 8 p. m., at H. S. Auditorium.

B. F. Seggerson, Traveling Freight Agent for the Southern Pacific lines, was here on his official visit Wednesday, leaving on the evening train for Tucumcari.

Engineer Gene Jacobs came up from Tucumcari Tuesday night and piloted No. 4 back Wednesday night. Gene said his Technocracy had gained some since we last saw him—in other words, "Tec" stock has gone up several points.

Messrs. George Titworth and Eddie Long of the Titworth Co., Inc., of Capitan, attended the Business Men's Club Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Duggar of Noyal spent a few days this week at the Carrizozo Eating House.

## LOCAL MENTION

Mrs. Geo. A. Titworth, Captain, and Mesdames Fagen, McGowan and Miss Charlotte Rice of Fort Stanton came over last Friday and attended the meeting of the Woman's Club of Carrizozo.

Harold Reeth came in Tuesday from Arizona and after paying his respects to this office in the way of a friendly call, went on to the Jicarilla mining regions where he has some mining property. Mr. Reeth's father was at one time superintendent of this division of the old E. P. & S. W. railroad.

Mayor G. T. McQuillen left Tuesday morning for El Paso where he will remain for the remainder of the week attending a conference of the managers of the Mountain States Telephone Company. He was joined at Alamogordo by A. J. Newsome, telephone manager at that place. As they are old friends, they will be buddies during the conference and will return Saturday or Sunday.

Mesdames Nellie Branum and Oscar Clouse returned from El Paso Tuesday, after spending the week-end visiting Mrs. Branum's little granddaughter Lassie Ellen Ayres, who has been ill with the flu, but is recovering nicely.

Mrs. Lonnie McClintock will be the guest of her friend Mrs. George Young at Vaughn this week-end.

Albert Roberts, deputy revenue collector, was here Tuesday, attending to his official duties, during which time, he made this office a pleasant call.

Dewey Stokes of the Stokes Cattle Ranch near this place, was a business visitor Wednesday of this week. Dewey has the same good humor which is characteristic of all jolly stockmen.

Carrizozo Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., held a well attended meeting Tuesday night at which, two candidates received the Initiatory degree.

Mrs. E. M. Barber entertained the Wednesday Bridge Club this week.

Mrs. Morgan Lovelace entertained the Carrizozo Bridge Club at her home Saturday afternoon with a bridge luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. French left Thursday for Albuquerque, where they will remain for about six weeks, during which time, Mr. and Mrs. John McCourt and Mrs. W. C. McDonald will occupy the French residence until their return.

Prof. and Mrs. L. S. Van Scoyoc of Corona were Carrizozo visitors this Wednesday; Mr. Van Scoyoc attending to some school matters connected with the Corona school, of which he is the superintendent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Penfield of Lincoln and Mrs. Elizabeth Gumm, out postmistress, left Wednesday for El Paso; they will return the latter part of the week.

BORN—At the Johnson Hospital Tuesday, Jan. 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Howard of Capitan, a boy. Mother and son are doing nicely.

## Marking the Social Calendar



## The Carrizozo Schools

The growth and economical administration of the Carrizozo Public Schools are clearly shown by the facts given in the table below. This information presents a brief history of the municipal schools for a period of the last seven years, establishing the fact that both the high and grade schools have rapidly increased in attendance and at the same time have operated on a reduced budget. During the last two years, the average daily attendance has increased 43 percent and the current school expenditures, per pupil, has decreased 40.5 percent. In other words, during the last two years, current school expenditures have decreased \$3678.00 in spite of an increased enrollment of 96 students.

As a result of the drastic reduction in the school budget, exceptionally large increase in enrollment, and the small percentage of tax collections, the Carrizozo schools have been seriously handicapped in every department. The classes are overcrowded, the school term has been shortened to 8 months, and the efficiency and high standards of the school seriously threatened. Both the State Department of Education and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools have warned the local school authorities that the school term must be restored to 9 months next year, if the school is to remain on the accredited list. It is necessary that all schools observe every possible economy and operate on the very minimum of expense, but it is also hoped that some way will be found to keep open the door of educational opportunity to the childhood and youth of this community.

NOTE—Attendance for 1932-33 is estimated from records of first semester.

YEAR	1926-30	30-31	31-32	32-33
Av. daily grade attendance	155	174	179	223
" " H. S. "	67	60	84	107
No. Teachers	12	13	13	14
Current Expense	\$20,376	22,905	22,565	19,227
Cost per pupil	\$91.73	97.88	85.69	58.26

—Municipal Board of Education.

## Basketball Game Friday, February 3

Olson's "Terrible Swedes," world champions last year, lost 8 games out of 114, playing best teams in the Midwest and Pacific Coast. To date they have played 71 games and lost 4. The team is made up of former college stars from all over the United States. Quite an expense to get such a treat in Carrizozo and a big crowd should turn out. Game starts at 8 p. m. Admission, 45 and 25 cents.

NOTE—These athletes range in height from 6 feet to 6 feet 8 inches.

## Methodist Church

Next Sunday, being the fifth Sunday, we will have services in Carrizozo both morning and evening 104 in Sunday School last Sunday; at Angus 40; at Capitan 37. Church and Sunday School attendance is increasing. Good congregations last Sunday. Over fifty at Epworth League. E. M. Barber led an interesting discussion for the young people.

Come and hear the Hi School Orchestra at the P. T. A. Friday night, Feb. 3, at the Hi School Auditorium. Program starts at 7:30.

## Oddfellows Visit Alamogordo

A delegation of Oddfellows made a trip to Alamogordo Monday night and attended a meeting of the local lodge at that place, the principal feature being the installation of officers for the ensuing term. Those in the party were: L. P. McClintock, R. R. Gillette, Calvin Carl, Wm. J. Langston, J. F. Tom, Steve Bostian, Otto Prehm, A. L. Burke and Lewis A. Burke.

After the installation, refreshments were served, the same being prepared by the ladies of the local Order of Rebekahs. Deputy Grand Master Anderson of Tularosa installed the officers. Messrs. Bostian, Carl and Langston remained after refreshments to attend a meeting of the Encampment.

## Shower for Mrs. T. J. Stokes

Last Friday evening at the C. A. Snow home, Mrs. Snow and Miss Hazel Melans, entertained with a fitting program and shower for Mrs. T. J. Stokes. The ladies were assisted by Mrs. Mary Fritz Johnson. After the shower, a dainty refreshments were served.

## Rehoused Fables — We enjoy winter.

Rehoused Fables — We enjoy winter.

## P. T. A.

### P. T. A. Founders' Day Program, February 3rd

- I. — High School Orchestra
    1. Patriotic Overture.
    2. Hunting Song
    3. A Shanty in Old Shanty Town.
  - II.—Talks
    - A PARENT: A Brief History of National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Mrs. O. J. Snow
    - A TEACHER: How Can We Achieve True Co-operation Between Parents and Teachers. Miss Nellie Shaver
  - III. Founders; (Living Pictures)
    - Mrs. Theodore W. Birney
    - By Mrs. Frances McDonald.
    - 2. Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst. by Mrs. Jane Gallacher
    - (a) A Tribute Dorothy Nickels
  - IV. The 36th Birthday of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers will be fittingly observed by a Special Birthday Cake. Birthday Song by the Children.
- The program will begin at 7:30 p. m.

## False Alarm!

It has been rumored around town, that we intend to go out of the grocery business, and as we have no such intention, we wish to assure the public that such rumor is without foundation, and in the future we aim to carry a better and bigger stock of groceries and provisions than ever before, and at rock bottom prices.—ZIEGLER BROS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dale of their ranch near Ancho were Carrizozo visitors Thursday of this week.

The Missionary Society met with Mrs. C. O. Garrison Wednesday afternoon in the first social meeting of the year. After a pleasant hour of sewing, Mrs. D. L. Groce gave a very interesting talk on "Job." Mesdames R. R. Gillette, S. Allen and T. A. Spencer assisted Mrs. Garrison.

Your own Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Gallacher will represent in picture, two noble Founders of the P. T. A., Feb. 3, at the Hi School Auditorium, Feb. 3, at 7:30 p. m.

Mrs. J. E. Farley is in Phoenix, Arizona, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frances Baker.

Rev. and Mrs. L. L. Thurston and daughter Grace of Alamogordo were week-end guests of Attorney and Mrs. John E. Hall. Rev. and Mrs. Thurston are the parents of Mrs. Hall.

## Shows Their Gratitude

There has been a great deal of speculation about a position for Senator Bronson Cutting in the cabinet of President-elect Roosevelt. It is beyond question that the Democratic president-elect owes much to men like Senator Cutting, Norris, Johnson and others who have been Republicans only when their own seats were at stake.

They labored earnestly and hard to defeat the Republican party and they succeeded. They are entitled to consideration and reward at the hands of the political enemy of their party.—Roswell Record.

## LYRIC THEATRE

R. A. Walker, Owner

Saturday-Sunday-Monday — "Me and My Gal," with Spencer Tracy, Joan Bennett, "Sailing a Square Rigger" & News Reel.

## Woman's Club Notes

Regular meeting of the club was held at the home of Mrs. J. M. Beck Friday, Jan. 20. Meeting was called to order by Mrs. Zoe Glassmire. Roll call was answered by jokes. In the absence of Miss White, Mrs. Luckey was appointed secretary pro tem. Business included report of nominating committee with ticket as follows: Miss Ella Brickley, Pres.; Mrs. C. W. Young, 1st Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Morgan Lovelace, 2nd Vice-Pres.; Miss Thelma White, Sec'y; Mrs. Jess Snyder, Treas.; Mrs. Zoe Glassmire, Parliamentarian. With Mrs. Blaney in the chair, the ticket was unanimously elected and officers accepted.

Report of dinner Friday night, Jan. 27, was given by Mrs. Allen. Report of bazaar was given by Mrs. Stimmel. Contribution to the P. T. A. to assist in feeding under-nourished children was voted upon and passed.

Mrs. Branum had charge of the following program: E. M. Barber, his version on Legislation; Song, Merle Burnett, accompanied by Otto Prehm; Saxophone Solo, Thelma Shaver, accompanied by Leslye Cooper at the piano.

Discussion followed regarding legislation. At the close of the meeting, refreshments were served by the hostess and her committee.

## White Oaks Notes

Mrs. Wayne Van Schoyck and family have returned from El Paso. During their stay there, they attended the graduation of Dorothy Schale.

Gordon Sipple is having a mean case of the croup, or perhaps his voice is changing—anyway, he is better.

Mrs. Stoneman of Jicarilla was a White Oaks visitor Saturday.

Mrs. Brown, owner of one of our grocery stores, fell down Monday a week ago and fractured her right wrist. Mrs. Brown is a friend of all the children and how they miss her. She is the cheeriest, dearest person—a grand sport thru all her suffering. We are glad to report that she is sitting up now.

Rev. Sloan filled his regular appointment here last night.

Miss Cissie Forsythe is making her home with Mrs. Brown, as nurse-companion.

Most men are centering their attention on the "Lame Duck" now, but J. B. Collier is different—he is concentrating on his lame leg. J. B. feels better.

High excitement is prevailing in White Oaks now. What with all the bickerings, arguments, etc., it seems that a Justice of the Peace is going to be a necessity. To bring a short story to a crisis in a hurry, who is to be the school teacher next term?

Wonder if Laura Sullivan has taught her horse-riders to 'bark'?

We are glad to report that the Leslie baby is much improved.

# The Black Box of Silence

By Francis Lynde

Illustrations by O. Irwin Myers

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## CHAPTER I

### The Black Box

It was between the acts of the play. The orchestra of a theater in Carthage, a college town of the Middle West, was in full swing, when there sounded a faint click from what appeared to be an overgrown portable camera on the lap of one of two young men seated in the right hand proscenium box of the theater, and instantly the bowing of the violins, the cellos and the bass, the fingering of the brass and woodwind, the tapping of the padded sticks on the kettle-drums became merely so many soundless gestures in a pantomime. All was dead silence.

The two young men in the box who seemed to have precipitated this extraordinary state of affairs were both about of an age, both Carthage boys and reared, and both graduates of the local college. But with these basic particulars the similarities paused abruptly. Owen Landis, the one with the queer black box on his knees, was slenderly built, with a thin, eager face and dark hair and eyes—the eyes of a dreamer and enthusiast. His companion, Walter Markham, was the young-man-about-town of a small city; well-dressed, well-fed, yet not without a glimmer of penetrative shrewdness in his eyes to prove his right to claim kinship with his hard-headed banker father.

For an interval measurable in seconds the soundless pantomime continued; then, suddenly, and as if there had been no gap of silence, the various instruments burst into full voice. A wave of half bewilderment swept over the house, followed quickly by enthusiastic applause, the audience evidently taking the pantomimic interruption for a skillful bit of stage business on the part of the orchestra.

"Wonderful!" Markham exclaimed, under cover of the resumed music. "As you said, Owen, it has to be seen to be believed. Why didn't you keep it up a bit longer?"

Landis shook his head. "I didn't dare to let it go on. In two seconds more there would have been a panic. I figured that for just about so long Schomberg's men would go on bowing and fingering automatically—as they did. But when realization came, there'd be chaos. I meant to anticipate that moment, and I did; couldn't let it go over the brink, you know."

"Black magic!" Markham commented. "Is this what you've been working on all these months that you've been holed up in your laboratory den?"

"You've said it."

"Well, now you've got it, what's the answer? I mean, how does it do it?"

"As I've told you, it is simple enough in principle. By radio we transmit sound and make it do our bidding. My problem was to find a circuit which, instead of amplifying the received sounds would itself operate to neutralize them. Once my basic circuit was developed, all it asked for was a pretty long series of experiments."

"Now you've found the answer to your problem, what are you going to do with it?"

"Come around to my shop with me after the play and I'll talk it out with you," Landis said, adding "Final inventors and discoverers are short on practical sense—common sense—and I'm no exception. Maybe you can supply what I'm lacking in that respect."

Two hours later the two young men were seated in Landis' workshop laboratory. On the wall from the theater Landis had tried to explain, an untechnically as he could, the successive steps taken in the development of his astonishing invention.

"What you've been saying is mostly Greek to me," Markham offered. "Just the same, I can surround the fact accomplished, all right—having had the practical demonstration. But now the question arises, what have you got? Can it be put to any useful use?"

"Possibilities?" Landis queried. "They are almost unlimited. The trouble is that they're bad as well as good."

"Shoot," said the son of small-city wealth, "I'm listening."

"The circuit, or whatever you choose to call it, will operate at a distance—I don't know just yet how far—and it will pass either through or around obstructions. Turn a switch, and you can sleep in silence as profound as that of a mountain top, so far as noises are concerned."

"That sounds a good bit like Alice in Wonderland. But what else? If you stop the racket for yourself, you stop it for everybody else, as well, don't you?"

"At short distances, as tonight in the theater, yes. Take, for example, a steam whistle a mile away; in the immediate neighborhood of the whistle the sound is normal, or nearly so; a listener within a radius of, say, a quarter of a mile would scarcely detect any muting of the blast, though it is really muted at its source. Beyond this inner circle the sound diminishes quite rapidly until at about half a mile it has vanished completely."

"In your demonstration tonight you connected the thing with the theater lighting circuit. Does that mean that you are tied to electric power plants for the year?"

"Not at all. An automobile storage battery will operate the box for a limited time."

Markham nodded slowly. "Don't you know, Owen, it all listens a good bit like a pipe dream."

"So it does to me. But what is worse, I can't get away from the feeling that I'm in the fix of the man who invented the Frankenstein thing."

"Meaning—?"

"Meaning the frightful uses to which this contrivance of mine could be put in the committing of crime. You might say there is no end to them. Noise is the burglar's chief menace; with this box of mine coupled to a lighting socket he could wreck the lower story of a house or blow the strongest bank vault in perfect security, so far as the noise was concerned. So, also, with the use of firearms. You see what



"In the Possession of a Criminal There is Simply No Limit to the Harm the Thing Might Do."

I mean. In the possession of a criminal there is simply no limit to the harm the thing might do."

"How many people know about your invention, Owen?"

"Up to this minute, just two of us—you and myself. I haven't talked about it to anybody, partly because the whole thing was experimental and I didn't want to have to answer a lot of curious questions. But now, as I've said, I'm like the man who invented the Frankenstein thing in Mrs. Shelley's story. When I think of all the harm it might do in the wrong hands, I feel as if I ought to tie a stone to the box and pitch it into the river."

There was a thoughtful pause, and at the end of it, Markham said, "You are quite sure nobody else knows about it?"

"I hope I am."

"Have you any reason to doubt it?"

"Not what you could call a reason; no. But I have worked here in the lab, a good many nights, sometimes until quite late, and there have been moments when I've had a queer feeling that I wasn't alone; that somebody was spying on me. Pure auto-suggestion, I guess."

Markham nodded. "We'll let that part of it rest and pass on to the material things. You want to make some money out of this invention of yours, don't you? Or are you too much of an inventor to look that far ahead?"

Landis smiled. "I'm not quite so much of a dreamer as that, Wally. If I could only be sure the thing wouldn't be put to evil uses—"

"You'd like to see some hard cash results," Markham finished for him. "That is right and proper—and human."

"I suppose so; while I was at work on it I did think that if it should prove a success it might help me find a place as a research man with one of the big electric companies."

"Too modest, as you usually are," grunted Markham. "There's a frilly fortune in that box if it's properly exploited. But to make money out of an invention you have to spend money. Suppose you let me talk to dad—in strict confidence, of course."

"You'd do that for me?"

"Sure I would. Why not?"

There was a moment of silent embarrassment, and then Landis said, half apologetically, "Give me a day or so to think about it, Wally. I want to see if I can't fight down that feeling about the criminal possibilities. It's fearfully good of you to offer to step in and I—"

Markham cut the protests short. "Take as much time as you want, of course. And never mind the acknowledgments. We've been pretty chummy for a good many years, you and I, Owen, and it would be a pity if either of us wouldn't give the other a hand when the chance offered." Then, with a glance at his watch, "If it wasn't so late I'd stay a bit longer and raw-hide you about another matter. But I guess the other matter will keep."

"It isn't late for me. What have I been doing that I ought not to have done?"

"I was watching you tonight when Betty Lawson was on the stage. I guess you knew good and well what I saw?"

Landis flushed boyishly and looked down.

"You didn't see anything more than you have known for a good while."

tions—the amateur theatrical movements, for instance. I've chased her about a little—not nearly so much as I wanted to—but you've simply ignored her, Owen; you know you have."

The laggard in love spoke up quickly.

"You are not saying it all, Wally—not speaking for yourself, I mean. But you don't need to. I've known ever since last year how it is with you. You are in love with Betty yourself. That is one reason why I've hurried myself in my job here—to give you and her a chance to find out where you both stand. No, don't make any mistake; it isn't any silly knightly chivalry on my part—just common decency. If I should marry, I'm not even sure I could feed and clothe a wife. And when poverty comes in at the door—"

"Oh, shush! You needn't quote proverbs at me. Don't you suppose I know that I don't stand a Chinaman's chance with Betty? What I'm beefing about is the way you scamp your chances with her. There's another Richmond in the field. Did you know that?"

Landis' face fell.

"No! You don't mean that, Wally!"

"I do, indeed; this new fellow, Canby, who is cutting such a wide swath with his wonderful development scheme for Carthage. Going to make it another Chicago overnight and all that. He is rushing Betty to a finish, and she seems to like it."

A gridironing of fine lines appeared between Landis' eyes.

"I don't like Canby, Wally—what little I've seen of him."

"Just the same, he is exactly the kind of brute to take a girl's fancy; good-looking, dashing, man-of-the-bigger-world; that sort. Betty is plenty sensible, but at the same time she is human. There; I've said my say, and now I'll toddle along. What do you do with this priceless casket of yours overnight—take it to bed with you?"

"Not quite that; I keep it here."

Landis knelt before a small safe under the laboratory work bench, opened it, put the black box inside and twirled the combination.

"I see; safe blind, safe find," said Markham, with a laugh for a weak pun. "Let me know when—or if—you want me to have a talk with dad about the financing. So long."

So much for the night when Betty Lawson, daughter of the physics professor at the college, starred in their Little Theater association's production. At a comparatively early hour the following morning, Wally Markham, getting out his roadster to drive to town for a box of congratulatory roses to be taken to the successful actress, was called to the telephone. A strained voice that he barely recognized as Landis' came to him over the wire.

"Is that you, Wally? For heaven's sake, come around here to the house as quick as you can. My safe's been opened and the black box is gone!"

## CHAPTER II

### A Blind Lead

Landis was waiting at the driveway gate when Markham's roadster came to a stand, and his thin face seemed to have grown haggard overnight.

"It wasn't my imagination, after all—that feeling I told you about last night, the feeling that some one was spying upon me as I worked," he said. "And as they entered the small building, 'This is just as I found it a few minutes before I phoned you.'"

Markham stooped to look into the safe, the door of which was standing open.

"It was opened on the combination?" he said.

"Of course—it had to be. The thief knew what was inside and knew that he couldn't dynamite the safe without taking a long chance of destroying the thing he was after. I found it just as it stands now; the bolts shot, and the dial standing on the final figure of the combination."

"Um; that brings on more talk, right at the beginning of things. Somebody know your combination?"

The question seemed to plunge the inventor into a deep pit of embarrassment.

"I can't say positively, Wally. But—the one person who may know the combination is as far above suspicion as the stars are above the earth."

"Come clean," said Markham, with his good-natured grin. "If I'm going to help, I've got to know the insides—all of it, haven't I? Who is this person who may know?"

"I'll tell you, and you'll see that there's nothing to it—that there can't be. One day, a few weeks ago, I brought Betty out here to show her an electrical toy I'd been tinkering on. I was keeping the thing in the safe, as I do anything that I don't want to leave lying around in sight, and when I began to spin the dial she knelt beside me, saying she'd always been curious to know how a combination lock on a safe worked."

"And you showed her?"

"Of course, I explained how the tumblers were made and put together so that each time the dial stopped at the proper figure one of the tumblers would be left in the 'open' position."

"Was that all you did?"

"Not quite. To illustrate what I meant I underdrew the back plate of the lock and called out the series of figures so she could spin the dial and see for herself how the mechanism worked. It was only a bit of lisp, as you might say, and there isn't a shadow of doubt in my mind but that Betty forgot the figure before she was an hour older. But even if she didn't, she is out of the question; she isn't the one who opened this safe last night. You know that as well as I do."

# WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

## Balancing the Budget Still Remains Government's Greatest Problem.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART

Washington.—Although the government's fiscal year is only a little more than half gone, it is apparent now that the treasury deficit next June 30 will exceed \$1,750,000,000. That is why so much talk has been heard lately about balancing the budget.

Budget balancing can be accomplished in only two ways. Either more taxes must be laid so that more income is received by the treasury, or expenses must be reduced to make the government live within its income. The talk of the last few days has been on both sides, but the cold fact is that nothing congress can do prior to its expiration on March 4 can prevent the government being on the short end of its finances when the current fiscal year ends June 30.

Thus, leaders in congress and treasury authorities are moving along with plans, or rather with ideas, for they have not taken the shape of plans, for raising enough revenue to balance the budget during the fiscal year that opens on July 1, 1933. It must be said, however, that more speed will have to be displayed than has been shown thus far in the session if the desired end can be accomplished for the next fiscal year.

The trouble is that there are too many schools of thought in congress, and there is an unwillingness among many of them to give up their own programs so the necessary strength for passage can be concentrated. This, however, has happened before. When the situation gets critical, there will be co-operation.

### New Sources of Revenue.

It is yet too early to offer a suggestion whether the manufacturers' sales tax or some increase in the lower brackets of the income taxes will be employed, or whether both of them will be used. Besides a tax on beer, if and when it is legalized, the two sources mentioned present about the only new places to which congress can go to get revenue in quantity.

There can be no assumption either that the current session of congress will pass a revenue law, in which event the probabilities of a balanced budget for the fiscal year beginning next July 1 are obviously pushed further back.

Attention must be called to the circumstance that if congress were to pass a new revenue law before it adjourns on March 4, the revenue it would add to the treasury income would be only through the months of March, April, May and June, or one third of this fiscal year. This means, of course, that whatever the tax is, the expected deficit can be altered very little.

But, if congress passed a revenue act in this session, the whole of the fiscal year beginning July 1 would be ahead and the receipts for that period naturally would be increased. If no law is passed now and the question is not taken up until later—in an extra session, for example—each day's delay means that much less revenue for the next fiscal year, because an excise tax such as the manufacturers' sales tax begins producing as soon as it is signed as a law by the President.

From these facts it becomes apparent that congress is faced with a decidedly ticklish situation as regards the revenue needs of the government.

Which leaves hope of complete success only in the direction of economy in government expenses. The appropriations, now being considered, are going to be trimmed and there is going to be some semblance of an economy program, but the best judgment now is that the total of the cuts in government expenses will be only a couple of hundred millions. And that is not enough to make much of a dent in the deficit. Further, such economies as are accomplished will apply not to the current fiscal year, but to the period beginning July 1.

Democratic leaders, such as Senator Harrison, of Mississippi and Representative Rainey, of Illinois, are not satisfied with President Hoover's government reorganization program, and they are working at one of their own. But even the most optimistic know that it must fall of enactment in the short session of congress. With this, as with so many other phases of legislation, cross winds are blowing and it takes time to get all factions in agreement.

### Develop Fear Complex.

With respect to the Democratic plans for reorganization, however, a fear complex has developed among the leaders. It is not hard to understand. President-Elect Roosevelt is giving the subject thorough consideration during his sojourn in the Southland. A good many of his party in congress are afraid, therefore, that they may be wrong if they speak too early or too often about what can be done in reorganizing the government.

This much can be stated, however, and with assurance: If there are definite plans for reorganization presented in the current session of congress, other than those ordered into effect by President Hoover, they will not appear on the floor of either house until very late in February. Democratic leaders do not want President Hoover to have a chance to make use of the wide discretionary powers that probably will be given to the Chief Executive for use in shifting, abolishing or remaking governmental units.

But Republican leaders in the senate and in the house as well tell me that they are not disposed to raise much serious objection to whatever proposals the Democrats bring forth. It is a Democratic child, according to the Republican view, and many of the Republican leaders say they are entirely willing to let the child be reared as a Democratic responsibility. Some of them go so far as to say that the child may turn out to be an "ugly duckling" for the reason that reorganization of the government structure is surely not as easy as it sounds.

Examination of congressional records will show that a very great many of the bureaus, divisions, commissions, boards and what-not agencies were the direct result of congressional initiative. And they were the offspring of Democrats and Republicans in about equal number. Picture for yourself the influences and the pressure that will be exerted every time one of them is to be eliminated, including destruction of the jobs that go with it.

### Question of Jobs.

As a matter of fact, this question of jobs is the thing that makes reorganization next to impossible, that is, reorganization of sufficient consequence to reduce government expenditures, which is the only real purpose of reorganization. The effect is felt not alone here in the Capital City, but it reaches in the hinterland to the farthest point. And every spot that is touched immediately becomes a charge of dynamite that is ready to explode in proximity to the senator or representative who supports a reorganization plan which takes away jobs.

From these facts, it must be obvious to every one that the job of the President-Elect insofar as reorganization is concerned, presents a tough problem. A sample of the work cut-out for him, if he carries out his party platform, may be had from the undercurrent of talk that greeted Mr. Hoover's announcement of executive orders making a host of changes in the government setup.

President Hoover's changes were made by virtue of authority given him in the so-called economy act, passed last June. But a string was tied to the authority. The President had to tell congress what he had done in the way of reorganization, and congress reserved the right to make them inoperative.

The President's message, making known what he had done, had hardly been read until Senator King (Dem.), of Utah, had introduced a resolution holding up the operation of the executive orders. He said some of the changes were good and some were bad, so all should be checked. "In the meantime," other senators and representatives were saying much the same thing. But none of the senators and none of the representatives seemed to hit upon the same changes as being good or as being bad. The effect of the outside pressure was plain.

And so it is likely to be with any reorganization program. There are those who will favor Change A but will oppose Change B, and some of those favoring Change B will fight off effort to make Change C, and so on.

### The Natural Question.

But in these days of high, and perhaps higher, taxes, the natural question is whether the talk about reorganization is going to net anything in the way of reduced levies on those who pay the cost of government. The answer is that "it can be."

The probability is that it will mean very little in the way of reduced expenses. It is as difficult to eliminate a government function, once it has been started, as it is to get a hobo to do an honest day's work. Someone was benefited, probably a good many, from the day an additional function of the government was launched, and they are naturally unwilling to give up that which they consider to be in their interest.

If there are economies of consequence, therefore, the eyes must be turned in other directions, such as the so-called subsidies for airmail and steamship mail, the \$300,000,000 chunk that goes to veterans, the vast sums that are being laid out on government building and other items of the kind.

Any proposal to reduce the sums paid for transporting mail by air or steamship immediately causes the arrival of lobby agents in Washington; any move to reduce amounts being paid out daily in veterans' compensation creates a furor and when you talk about abandoning plans for construction of public buildings, every town or city that was expecting a new post office or a new federal courthouse arises en masse.

### Home Loan Bank System.

It begins to appear as though the newly-created home loan bank system is going to be very short lived. The act creating the home loan bank board and the regional banks which were planned to discount home mortgages was passed on the last day of the last session. Several months were required before the board got into operation and several more before the banks were ready, so that no loans were made until about the middle of November. It was passed amidst an exceedingly bitter fight, and those who opposed the bill still have a dark brown taste for it. Since it has run into difficulties, like slow organization, failure of some 20 states to pass laws enabling building and loan associations in their states to join the loan banks and other discouraging phases, the new federal agency is in for a rough voyage.

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## Hot Towel Unknown to Chinese Street Barber

One of the coldest jobs in Shanghai is that of the itinerant boy barbers who hang out their poles at any street corner and minister to their clients on the spot. The only point of dissension lies in the possibility that the client is colder than the barber. Icy cold water rubbed into the beard and the pate, the rude scraping of an old-fashioned Chinese razor—something like an inverted chisel—while the thermometer stands at freezing point and wind and sleet whistle around the client's ears, must be an unpleasant experience.

Still, most of these boys, who earn a very meager living, treat their clients to the semblance of a nice, clean towel or sheet around the neck, which is an improvement on the days when water was never used at all.—North China Herald.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Nature Plays Fair Everything is displaying its warnings if you have sharp eyes.

## One Sure Way to End Coughs and Colds

Persistent coughs and colds lead to serious trouble. You can stop them now with Croemulion, an emulsified crocote that is pleasant to take. Croemulion is a new medical discovery with two-fold action; it soothes and heals the inflamed membrane and inhibits germ growth. Of all known drugs, crocote is recognized by high medical authorities as one of the greatest healing agencies for persistent coughs and colds and other forms of throat troubles. Croemulion contains, in addition to crocote, other healing elements which soothe and heal the inflamed membrane and stop the irritation and inflammation, while the crocote goes on to the stomach, is absorbed into the blood, attacks the seat of the trouble and checks the growth of the germs.

Croemulion is guaranteed satisfactory in the treatment of persistent coughs and colds, bronchial asthma, bronchitis and other forms of respiratory diseases, and is excellent for building up the system after colds or flu. Money refunded if any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing, is not relieved after taking according to directions. Ask your druggist. (Adv.)

All Right in Playtime Any game or pastime seems good enough when you are on vacation.



## "Splitting" Headaches

Until the learned way was always until, miserable and found out, split your Tablets (Nature's Remedy). Now the cure is simple and easy. This safe, dependable, all-vegetable laxative brought quick relief and quiet nerves because it cleared her system of poisonous wastes—made bowel action easy and regular. Thousands take this daily. It's such a sure, pleasant corrective. Mild, non-habit-forming. No bad after-effects. Ask your druggist. 50c.

NR TO-NIGHT TUMS Quick relief for acid indigestion, heartburn. Only 50c.

## Care for Your Hair with Cuticura

Before shampooing rub Cuticura ointment gently into the scalp. Then make a thick lather with Cuticura Soap and warm water and shampoo, massaging the scalp well to stimulate circulation. Rinse thoroughly.

See Dr. Ointment and Mc. Proprietors Fetter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass.

## Miserable with Backache?



It May Warn of Kidney or Bladder Irregularities A persistent backache, with bladder irregularities and a tired, nervous, depressed feeling may warn of some disordered kidney or bladder condition. Users everywhere rely on Doan's Pills. Praised for more than 50 years by grateful users the country over. Sold by all druggists.

Doan's Pills A Diuretic for the Kidneys

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

# Albania's Progress



Where Old Tires Replace Leather for Shoemaking, in Tirana.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

**A**LBANIA, which recently celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its freedom, is Europe's newest kingdom. During the first Balkan war, on November 23, 1912, Albania notified the world that it no longer was a Turkish province. The Turkish flag was furled after wavering over the Albanians for 400 years. Since its independence Albania has been, successively, a protectorate, a republic and a kingdom. The king was crowned in 1928.

Not long ago Albania's 17,874 square miles were without modern highways and railroads. Even Tirana, the capital, could be reached only by traversing almost impassable roads. Then came the war. Ruinous war creates, at least, roads. When in 1918 the big guns thundered away Albania, which had been at once a battlefield and a military corridor, found that she had accumulated the nucleus of a well-engineered road system and a knowledge of motor transport. Thus, instead of having slowly evolved through the steam age and into the gasoline era, like the rest of Europe, in a little more than a decade she leaped from medievalism to modernism, from horses to horsepower.

Today the Albanian government spends \$200,000 annually in augmenting those war-born highways. The Albanian lowlander is being stirred to road-consciousness by a law which makes him personally responsible, either in labor or money, for the upkeep of 20 feet. Profound social changes confront him—him and the traveler. "I reined in my horse" is by way of being junked in favor of "I shut off the motor."

Picture of Transition. Korea, which falls with Scutari, Tirana, and Gjirokastra (Argyo-Castro) into the first-line category of native towns numbering from 12,000 to 32,000 people, presents an interesting picture of Albania in transition. Modern buildings rise over ancient, cobble alleys, and fortresslike property walls which guard occasionally glimpsed flower gardens, charming family retreats, somewhat in the Eastern style. Hay mountains, rolling along on ox-drawn wains, block main streets, to the despair of yelling chauffeurs.

The Moslem quarter is orientally decorous with black-veiled women. The Christian quarter is decorative with Europe's knee-high skirts, flesh-tint stockings, and bobbed heads.

Here is progressiveness in the form of an athletic instructor, the local representative of a countrywide system. And here is hidebound conservatism in the form of Albanian mammas who regard any sport played in running shorts and followed by a cold shower as a sure road to early death.

Then there is the story of the draining of Lake Malilq. A nascent and ambitious government, wishing to reclaim thousands of acres of cultivatable land, sold the concession to a company. Its foreign engineers cut sluices, and the first dredging machine ever seen in Albania was set up.

Now, some generations before, the lake had been created by torrents which had rushed down the hills, submerging several Tokk villages. One of these days, so said local Tokk tradition, Lake Malilq would recede, yielding back to grandsons the sub-aquatic acres of their grandfathers.

Miraculously, as it were, Lake Malilq receded, revealing to the astonished Tokk peasants' gaze their long-lost chimney pots and ancestral lands. With cries of thanksgiving, they rushed upon the scene and started agriculture.

It is superfluous to depict their confusion upon learning that progress and not Providence had worked the miracle; that the lake bottom now belonged to a company—whatever that might be—and that they were actually trespassing on their own ancestral acres. That's all. But, should you ever visit the Lake Malilq region, don't praise land reclamation to the local Tokks unless you want to be mobbed.

Market Day in Korea. Korea becomes transfused every market day. Thicker troop several thousand peasants, each attired in the colorful costume of his native village. They have ridden or walked for a day over the mountains, hoping to sell a few measures of grain, a sheep, a horse, at the busy mart.

The horse market, Albania's largest, is closely packed with stamping beasts and gesticulating men. Every trick or test known to a county-fair horse deal is to be witnessed here.

Among advanced civilizations an automobile thief may possibly get a jail sentence. In more primitive Albania, where social conditions often recall those of the pioneer West, horse stealing means sudden death. And so deals in Albanian horse markets are concluded under the eye of a civic official, who issues to the purchaser, a certificate which attests to his bona fide "buy."

Albania's mountain complex defies adequate description. To say that the Dalmatian Alpine system prolongs itself into southward-stretching ranges that form three of Albania's boundaries, and that this small kingdom, not as large as New Hampshire and Vermont together, contains numerous mountain chains, is to indicate the veriest elements of her topography.

Yet it is an "open-and-shut" country, to borrow the native name for a certain rug pattern. This consists of rows of diamond-shaped diagrams, end to end, running across the fabric. In likening it to Albania's topography, the diamonds may be said to represent her "open" spaces, while the touching apexes represent the almost "shut" defiles through which one journeys from luxuriant plain to plain.

Albania once was Shkuperia, the Land of the Men of the Eagle. If some ancient Greek or Roman tourist had exclaimed, "So this is Albania!" Shkupetars wouldn't have known what country he was talking about. Approximately nine centuries ago some foreigner, possibly finding "Shkuperia" an awkward mouthful, expanded "alp" or "alb" into "Albania," as a name descriptive of the country's white or snowy uplands.

Eagle and Arrows. The Shkupetars' name for themselves goes back to the misty emergence of Balkan mountain tribes. "As shkep is the native word for 'rock,' the name may possibly imply 'rock-dwellers' or 'highlanders.'" But Albanian tradition, based on Plutarch, offers a livelier derivation. The Greek biographer relates that when the Epirote king, Pyrrhus, was likened by his troops to an eagle, the monarch gracefully rejoined that they were his arrows which he used while soaring.

Thus ancient is the conception of the Eagle and Arrows, a device which, thousands of years later, was to appear on the consular arms of the United States. At any rate, the Epirotes seized on King Pyrrhus' compliment and proudly dubbed themselves the Shkupetars, or Sons of the Eagle.

Modern Albanians will tell you that they represent the most ancient race in southeastern Europe. Indeed, their language and tribal customs suggest remote origins. They are probably the descendants of the ancient Illyrians, who in turn derived from the Pelagic root race, of which we catch echoes in Greek literature.

Albanian Inns have not progressed much beyond, say, those of the Dead-wood coach era. Often you avoid the inn and just sleep where you can.

Tirana Going Modern.

Tirana, the capital, reveals a picture of Albania westernizing herself. Broad, electric-lit streets neighbor fascinatingly hodgepodge bazaars. A line of brand-new taxis, a row of pack mules, and a string of modern motor lorries throng the same square. Baggy-pantalooned Mohammedan chauffeurs have discarded their olden wand of office, the donkey-prodding stick, to wrestle instead with the tire pump. Far over the heads of an unheeding crowd, who are imbibing European drinks and discussing trade, the lone muezzin calls to prayer; but it is as the voice of one crying in the wilderness.

Not yet has this small-scale kingdom achieved a favorable trade balance. Its exports—dairy products, grain, hides, wool, asphalt, charcoal—total annually about \$2,500,000. On the other hand, its import values in sugar, cotton and woolen fabrics, mineral oils, and machinery approximate double that amount. How offset the difference? The mountains are believed to be rich in minerals—gold, iron, coal, copper, and others—but the country has never been geologically surveyed. Oil talk and the normal production of oil is paying quantities and of requisite quality are in inverse ratio to each other.

## Use Surplus Cream for Butter Supply

### May Be Stored in Jars or in One-Pound Prints.

By JOHN A. AREY, North Carolina, State College.—WNU Service.

Farm butter, made from sweet cream, may be packed in salt brine and kept in the cold room for use later when the supply may be low. By reason of the low price of butterfat, a number of housewives with a surplus of cream have been making inquiry as to the possibilities of making up the cream into butter and storing it for use later. This plan has been practiced by some North Carolina families for a number of years. The first consideration is that the butter be made from sweet cream. Given this condition, the resulting products may be stored in jars, packed solidly or in one-pound prints. In either case the container must be thoroughly and carefully scalded to kill all bacterial spores.

If packed solidly in such jars, the packed butter needs to be covered with a clean and sterile white cloth and salt placed over this at least 1-32 of an inch deep.

If prints are used, a salt brine sufficiently strong to float an egg is prepared. This will take about one-fourth as much salt as water. Boiled water should be used. Then the one-pound prints wrapped in clean white cloth are placed in the jar with a string around each print so that it may be recovered easily. A stone plate or follower of some kind should be placed on the butter to keep it in the brine and then the brine is poured over the whole thing. From time to time it may be necessary to add additional brine.

## New Soil Test Shifting Land Out of Grain Crop

Without the new test for available phosphorus developed by the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, many Illinois farmers could not decrease their grain acreage and increase their legume acreage to cope with present low prices, it is pointed out by C. M. Lindsay, soils extension specialist.

Many farmers are not financially able, he explained, to make the relatively heavy investments in limestone and phosphate for land that is too acid or too low in available phosphorus for the growing of these legumes. It is necessary that they locate land in their fields already containing enough lime and available phosphorus. A previously developed test of the college's took care of the limestone problem, and now the more recently perfected phosphorus test gives farmers a practical means of overcoming the other important barrier in adjusting their crop acreage.

Thousands of farms throughout central and northern Illinois have areas of soil varying from a few acres to entire fields which naturally contain enough limestone and available phosphorus so that they can be taken out of grain and put into alfalfa, sweet clover or red clover.

Farmers seldom recognize these areas. What is more serious is that without applying the two tests, they often attempt to grow legumes on land that is too low in available phosphorus and lime. The result is a waste of seed and time.

## Bee-Keeping

It has lately been discovered that bees have preferences among the honey plants. Whether this is due to the fact that they like some nectars better than others, or whether they simply go where nectar is most abundant or most easily obtained, is a question which none can yet answer. The fact that they will not touch honeydew, even though it may be in great abundance, as long as nectar is available in quantities from flowers, indicates clearly their preference for floral nectar. In the case of clovers, bees apparently prefer to work on white clover rather than alsike if both are yielding abundantly. When white clover is abundant and yields heavily, alsike clover is often poorly pollinated, even if near a large apiary. On the other hand if white clover is scarce or is yielding poorly, alsike clover is well pollinated.

## Clean the Seed Wheat

The treatment of seed wheat with copper carbonate or with formaldehyde is a common practice in all grain districts. Frequently, however, seed treatment is reported to be ineffective in the control of smut. Experiments which have been conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that the removal of smut balls in the seed wheat is absolutely essential to satisfactory results. The smut balls are composed of millions of spores which are not entirely destroyed by the common method of seed treatment. These smut balls should be removed either by fanning or other cleaning machines.

## Agricultural Briefs

Uncle Ab says he foresees a new era of art in every field.

Sheep were sold recently in Abergeenny, Scotland, for 4 cents each.

A jam yield for the rate of 420 bushels per acre was grown at Hickory, N. C., by J. F. Allen.

Two agricultural experts supplied by the League of Nations will study the agricultural reconstruction of China.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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### Lesson for January 29

#### JESUS AND THE SABBATH

Mark 2:23-28.  
GOLDEN TEXT—The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath; therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the sabbath. Mark 2:27, 28.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Keeping God's Day.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—Keeping God's Day.  
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How to Use Sunday.  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Lord's Day.

1. Jesus Eating With Publicans and Sinners (2:13-17).

1. The call of Levi (v. 14). Levi was a tax gatherer under the Roman government. As Jesus passed by he commanded him to leave his business and follow him.

2. Jesus Dining in Levi's house (v. 15). It seems that when Levi found the Saviour, he invited many of his business associates to eat with him. This gave a fine opportunity for Jesus to come into touch with some of these sinners.

3. The perplexed scribes and Pharisees (v. 16). They asked, "How is it that he eateth and drinketh with publicans and sinners?" The question carried with it the charge that Christ was having fellowship with sinning men.

4. Jesus' reply (v. 17). "They that are whole have no need of the physician; I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." The veiled charge of moral carelessness on the part of the Lord could not be denied if Jesus was a mere man. Jesus recognized the moral condition of his associates and declared that he had come as the divine Physician to heal their spiritual maladies. Surely no physician could cure sick folk without coming into contact with them.

11. Jesus and Fasting (2:18-22).

1. The question asked (v. 18). They asked why Christ's disciples did not fast. This objection suggests a lack of seriousness of purpose on the part of the disciples. The fast indicated solemnity and seriousness of purpose. John the Baptist was now in prison, therefore his disciples would naturally mourn and fast for him.

2. Christ's answer (vv. 19-20). "Can the children of the bride chamber fast while the bridegroom is with them?" The joy of Christ's disciples in present congenial companionship prevented their fasting. He declared, however, that the time would come when they would fast.

3. New wine in old bottles (vv. 21, 22). He proceeded to illustrate this by figures of cloth and wine skin. The Lord's purpose was to show the folly of imposing old customs on the new age.

111. Jesus and the Sabbath (2:23-3:6).

1. The disciples plucking ears of corn on the Sabbath (vv. 23-28).

a. Charge made against the disciples (vv. 23, 24). That they had violated the Sabbath law. For this act the Pharisees accused them of lawlessness. The Pharisees had glossed over the Sabbath law with so many regulations that it became a burden.

b. Jesus defends them (vv. 23-29). (1) He cites a precedent (vv. 23, 26). David, the great king of Israel, had gone into the house of God and eaten the bread which should be eaten only by the priests. The higher law of human need warranted David's breaking the law in this case.

(2) He shows the nature of the Sabbath law (v. 27). The Sabbath was made for man, therefore its right use is to be determined by the good of man.

(3) Jesus is the Lord of the Sabbath (v. 28). It was Jesus who instituted it when creation was finished. Therefore, he had a right to use it as it pleased him for man's good.

2. Jesus healing a man's withered hand on the Sabbath (3:1-6).

a. The place (v. 1). It was in the synagogue, the place of worship.

b. The Pharisees watching (v. 2). The motive which actuated their watching was an evil one.

c. The man's example (v. 3). Jesus wanted the case to be open to all, so he commanded the man to stand forth where all could see him.

d. The question asked (v. 4). "Is it lawful to do good on the Sabbath days, or to do evil, to save life or to kill?" He plainly showed them that to fall to do good, to show works of mercy, to save life, is to be guilty of wrongdoing, even of murder.

e. The man healed (v. 5). Christ healed him by speaking the word.

f. The result (vv. 4, 6). The Pharisees were silenced. They sought how they might put him to death.

The Spirit's Power

If ever we rise again to conscious life, it will be by no native power, but by the operation of the Spirit of God; and, unless the Spirit dwell in us, superstition may have an idol, conscience a law, philosophy a name, but the heart has no God.—F. H. Hedge.

## Southwestern Briefs

All of the estate of the late State Treasurer of New Mexico, Warren C. Graham was willed to his widow, Mrs. Bessie Graham, as long as she remains unmarried.

Tom Caviness, Phoenix and Yavapai County cattleman, was elected chairman of the state livestock sanitary board. He succeeded John D. Parks.

H. J. Hagen, Globe, Ariz., contractor, is to be recommended the contractor for construction of 2.8 miles of highway in the Chitichaua National Monument.

Incorporation of the Arizona Drug Company at Douglas for a second twenty-five-year period was granted by the Corporation Commission. First incorporation papers were granted in 1908.

Alderman O. A. Smith cast the only negative vote when the Nogales, Ariz., board of aldermen repealed a local enforcement law, leaving this border city without any statute governing dispensing of liquors.

Warden Ed B. Swope said that he will recommend to the New Mexico state penitentiary board the installation of a plant at the prison for the manufacture of motor vehicle plates and highway signs.

Almost unanimous sentiment for repeal of the prohibition law exists among at least one-half of the seventy-three legislators who meet in Santa Fe for the eleventh session of the New Mexico state legislature.

A Shrine hospital for crippled children will be built somewhere in the southwest when business conditions improve. Earl C. Mills of Des Moines, Iowa, imperial potentate of the Shrine, said in Albuquerque.

Effective Feb. 1, the Sud Pacific Co. Mexico must employ English speaking, reading and writing laborers in the yards at Nogales, or cease operations in Arizona, the Arizona Corporation commission ruled.

For outstanding work, Henry Eyring, of Safford, Ariz., 32-year-old Princeton University chemistry professor, was awarded the annual \$1,000 prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A human life was paid for each 202-512 tons of coal mined in New Mexico during the last fiscal year, a report of State Mine Inspector Warren Bracewell, filed with Governor Arthur Seligman, stated. There were four fatal accidents and 164 non-fatal during the period.

Abandonment of a flood control highway project was protested to Gov. B. B. Moour, by the city council of Nogales. The work already finished will be destroyed should a heavy rain fall, the protest stated.

Southern Arizona's greatest air show will be staged at Tucson February 26, under auspices of the Tucson unit of the National Aeronautic Association. More than 100 ships are expected from Texas, New Mexico and California.

There were 52,482 head of cattle shipped from New Mexico in December, compared with 33,676 in December, 1931. Most of the cattle went to Los Angeles, Kansas City and Denver markets. The Deming district shipped the greatest number of the various sections of the state, 9,221 head. From the Silver City district, 4,118 head were shipped; Alamogordo, 3,594; Roswell, 2,598; Las Vegas, 1,666; Santa Fe, 250, and Portales, 3,804.

New Mexico's eleventh state legislature—the only body of bilingual lawmakers in the nation—convened in Santa Fe at noon Tuesday, Jan. 10, for a sixty-day session. Because of the large number of Spanish-American members who do not speak English, interpreters are used throughout the legislative session. All bills, reports and messages are read in English in both the senate and the house and then are repeated in Spanish.

Gus Bruskas, Albuquerque cafe owner, was made defendant in a \$25,000 damage suit filed as the result of the death last October of Clair Frank, university student, killed in an automobile accident. The suit alleged that Bruskas' wife was responsible for the accident and that she made a left-hand turn without giving a signal. The office of director of vocational education has been vacated by the Arizona state board of education. A saving of \$4,000 in salary annually will be effected, the board said.

Officers in four states were co-operating in a search for the bandit who jumped into a car driven by Dr. L. S. Hemmings of Bernalillo, N. M., and at the point of a revolver forced him to drive fifteen miles south of Belen, where the physician was left stranded. The bandit obtained between \$65 and \$70 and took Dr. Hemmings' new car. The holdup occurred on one of the downtown business streets in Albuquerque, where Dr. Hemmings had parked for a few minutes while waiting for a friend. He was forced to drive forty-five miles south while the bandit held a gun on him.

Governor Moour of Arizona appointed H. C. Sparks state registrar of contractors. He succeeds B. L. Hammock of Miami.

Governor B. B. Moour of Arizona announced the appointment of W. J. Laydman, Jr., of Fort Whipple, as state veterans' services officer.

Cities, towns and villages of New Mexico levied within their incomes as a whole during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1932. The expenditures of the sixty municipalities totaled \$1,878,888 and their receipts were \$2,061,925.

## Indians Well Skilled in Art of Tropanning

Surgery, in at least one form, was an advanced art in the New World before the coming of Columbus. This was the operation for wounds in the skull, known as trepanning. Such is the conclusion of Dr. Alex Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, from an intensive study of the "trepanned" skulls in the National museum collections. In the Andes, he says, there were skilled "specialists" in this line who perfected their technique on corpses and then operated with extreme boldness and rather uniform success on the living. For the most part they were surgeons attending to the wounded after a battle. Doctor Hrdlicka believes that the beginnings of this surgical art may have been brought from Asia by some of the original migrants and that it connects with the neolithic trepannings of Europe and northern Africa.

## Dorothy's Mother Proves Claim



Children don't ordinarily take to medicines but here's one that all of them love. Perhaps it shouldn't be called a medicine at all. It's more like a rich, concentrated food. It's pure, wholesome, sweet to the taste and sweet in your child's little stomach. It builds up and strengthens weak, puny, underweight children, makes them eat heartily, brings the roses back to their cheeks, makes them playful, energetic, full of life. And no bilious, headachy, constipated, feverish, fretful baby or child ever failed to respond to the gentle influence of California Fig Syrup on their little bowels. It starts lazy bowels quick, cleans them out thoroughly, tones and strengthens them so they continue to act normally, of their own accord.

Millions of mothers know about California Fig Syrup from experience. A Western mother, Mrs. J. G. Moore, 110 Cliff Ave., San Antonio, Texas, says: "California Fig Syrup is certainly all that's claimed for it. I have proved that with my little Dorothy. She was a bottle baby and very delicate. Her bowels were weak. I started her on Fig Syrup when she was a few months old and it regulated her, quick. I have used it with her ever since for colds and every little set-back and her wonderful condition tells better than words how it helps."

Don't be imposed on. See that the Fig Syrup you buy bears the name, "California" so you'll get the genuine, famous for 50 years.

And Some We Never Get If we analyze our "rights," we find some of them vanish.—Exchange.

## INDIGESTION, GAS



Denver, Colo.—"Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is wonderful," said Mrs. Helen Harris of 1349 W. Byers Place. "I was run-down, nervous and weak, had headaches, my appetite was poor, I had indigestion, belched gas and had heartburn. Also there was a bad taste in my mouth all the while. But the Golden Medical Discovery strengthened my system, rid me of the nervousness and helped my stomach wonderfully."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Write to Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

Won't Stand Analysis Don't analyze a proverb. Few of them will stand it.

HERE IT IS THE WORLD'S BEST For Coughs—Colds—Bronchitis BRONCHI-LYPTUS for Coughs and Colds—No Alcohol—No Opiates—No Narcotics. A powerful, a wonder in Bronchial troubles. At every drug store. Sold by W. N. U. Company, 230 Park Ave., New York, City. Sold on guarantee or money back. 1/2 MILLION BOTTLES SOLD LAST YEAR

## BLADDER TROUBLE

Doctors say bladder trouble is more common today than ever before. But why put up with it? Just try taking Gold Medal HARLEM OIL Capsules regularly. This fine, old preparation has been used for this very purpose for 25 years. Today it is one of the most widely known of medicines. That its popularity has continued so long is the best proof that it works. 35¢ and 75¢.

FREE A generous sample, free, if you print your name and address across this advertisement and mail it to Department "B."

GOLD MEDAL HARLEM OIL COMPANY 230—34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**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**

**Shifting Scenes**

Nearly 45 years ago, Edward Bellamy wrote "Looking Backward" and at that time, although the book had an enormous circulation as to make the author independently wealthy, it was read more for the novelty of the thing than anything else, so when anyone would even predict that such things would ever come to pass, they were ridiculed -- and people would look about for his keeper.

Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" was nothing more nor less than Technocracy, which we hear so much about nowadays.

At that time, the book was called an idle dream by some, by others the workings of a diseased brain. But nevertheless, some praised its contents and even claimed that the day would come when Edward Bellamy's dreams would be realized.

Now, after this long period of time, and after "Looking Backward" has been almost forgotten by people who read it years ago, cast it aside like a dream novel, comes Technocracy -- and while not bearing the same name, yet in its nature, it is identical.

While "Looking Backward" had its run, labor-saving machinery was in its infancy, but in the story, it had reached such an alarming degree that where men were once slaves to the machine, social conditions had been so reversed that the machine was made to serve mankind instead of mankind serving the machine.

This, in the book was brought about by reduction of hours on a graduated scale, ascending from one grade of workmen to another on the merit plan. Comparing the book with Technocracy we find that what the technocrats are advocating compares favorably with what the principal in the book found after being in a trance for 113 years.

Then, it was an idle dream, while now, the very same thing is being advocated by some of the biggest and brainiest men of the country, naming among its followers many professors in the largest institutions in this country.

In the report of a committee appointed by President Hoover consisting of 500 and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, it set forth the fact that unless our social system underwent a radical change, there would be a revolution in this country, peaceful if possible, but bloody in the extremity. During the past forty-five years, the scenes have shifted, and to one who had been denied a look at scenes and conditions during those years, the effect would have been as strong to him as it was in the story of what Julian West saw after a period of over 113 years.

Unemployment is increasing by leaps and bounds. At the recent election, there were over eleven million unemployed in this country -- at the present time the army has grown to over the

**Modern Jazz**

AND Popular Music  
--Taught in--  
**20 Lessons**

A Complete Course in Piano as arranged by the Famous Christensen School of Jazz Music.

Taught by--  
**MRS. MENDENHALL**  
Studio at Home  
Even Beginners can Learn!

**For a Few Cents a Day**

The home with a telephone has many advantages--for a few cents a day.

A telephone provides priceless protection against delay in case of sudden illness, accident or fire.

It provides the convenience of saving countless errands. It brings social calls, invitations, and banishes loneliness. It's a contact with employers who want to reach folks the quickest way.

These, and many other uses, are part of the telephone's daily service.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

twelve million mark. The scenes of our social order must shift from a ruthless condition to one in which the man must be worth more than the dollar. If technocracy can do that, well and good, but something must be done lest the millions of workers now idle and driven to desperation, misery and want and crowded out by labor-saving machinery, will shift the scenery for themselves--and how!

**Statement of Birch, Magician Entertainment**

Receipts	
Tickets sold by students...	\$61 10
At window, 96 at 40.....	38 00
At window, 91 at 20.....	18 20
<b>Total</b>	<b>117 70</b>
Disbursements	
Paid the Performer.....	\$83 00
The Management.....	33 00
4 tickets redeemed.....	1 60
Cash at window.....	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>117 70</b>

1--There was a net of \$116.00 to divide between the performer and the management; the performer received \$83 and the management \$33.

2--On account of the crowded condition, many bought tickets and took them home on a promise of the management that there would be a second show--the performers had agreed to this.

3--All of the money was taken in on the first show. When this show was two-thirds over, the performers stopped it and demanded their \$83 00 before they would proceed.

4--The management gave them \$83 00 and held out \$30.00 as a guarantee that a second show would be given; if not, the tickets would have been redeemed with the \$30.00. Peace and harmony then prevailed -- not.

**Notice, Stars!**

At the meeting of Comet Chapter No. 29, O. E. S., on the evening of Feb. 26, 30, there will be a covered dish dinner served. All members are urged to be present with a filled covered dish.--Committee.

NOTE--Ziegler Bros. Special Grocery Sale this week. Free delivery anywhere in town.

**Tumblers Stem Glasses Vases Salad Plates Silver Salt & Pepper Shakers Silverware Stationery Bridge Sets Scarfs Sweaters Beautiful Line of Handkerchiefs**

**Large Assortment of Purses To Select From Bargains in Hand-Laced Steer Hide Purses Beautiful Dolls Three Styles of Radio Lamps New Line of Costume Jewelry Baby Goods Dinner Candles Poinsettias**

**Outlook Art & Gift Shop**

**Home-Made Bread Fresh Pies and Sweets**  
For Service and Quality--Patronize Home Industry  
**CARRIZO BAKERY**  
H.B. Cathey & Paul C. Reaves, Props.  
Phone 60 Carrizozo, N. M.

**For Sale**  
**Yearling Hereford Bulls, at Reasonable Prices.**  
**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

**SPECIAL!**  
**25c**  
**A POUND**  
**During This Advertisement**  
**Sabino Vidaurri Dealer**  
**Carrizozo, N. M.**




**1933**  
**Begin it Right by Trading at our Drug Store!**

Novelties  
Magazines  
Candies  
Cigars of All Kinds  
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

Majestic Radios  
**Rolland's Drug Store**  
Carrizozo - N. M.

**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.

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

**American Legion Dance**  
Benjamin I. Berry Post, American Legion, will give its next dance at Lutz Hall on the night of Jan. 28. Bill Mendenhall and his Revelers will furnish the music which is a guarantee of a good time. The Legion invites you. Come!

**LODGES**

**CARRIZO LODGE NO. 41--**  
Carrizozo, New Mexico.  
A. F. & A. M.  
Regular Meetings 1933  
First Saturday of Each Month  
T. E. Kelley, W. M.  
R. E. Lemon, Secy.

**COMET CHAPTER NO. 29**  
**ORDER OF EASTERN STAR**  
Carrizozo, New Mexico.  
REGULAR MEETING  
First Thursday of each month.  
All Visiting Stars Cordially Invited.  
Mary McCammon, W. M.,  
Maude L. Blaney, Sec'y

**COALORA REBEKAH LODGE**  
NUMBER 15  
I. O. O. F.  
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.  
Pearl Bostian, Noble Grand  
Stephen Bostian, Secretary  
Carrizozo - New Mexico

**CARRIZO LODGE NO. 80, I. O. O. F.**  
Carrizozo, New Mexico.  
D. U. Groce  
Noble Grand  
W. J. Langston  
Sec'y-Treas.  
Regular meetings every Tuesday night.

**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.

**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.

**WE CARRY IN STOCK:**

Cement	Carbide
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.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS**

Milk—Cream—Eggs  
Butter—Buttermilk

**LUCKEY'S DAIRY**  
Phone 65

**PAJAMAS**

Children's Silk Cat's Pajamas,  
\$1.45 at

Ladies' Silk Cats Pajamas —  
\$.95 at the Outlook Art & Gift  
Shop.

**New Tube  
Tester**

**Just Received—**

Bring In Your Radio Tube  
We can Test all Kinds.

**Carrizozo Hardware  
Company**

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior  
U. S. Land Office  
Las Cruces, New Mexico  
Dec. 30, 1932

Notice is hereby given that Louis B. Torres, of Glencoe, N. M., who, on Dec. 4, 1929, made Homestead Entry, No. 040425, for All of Sec. 11, Township 12 S., Range 17 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, N. M., on Feb. 10, 1933.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Manuel Sanchez, Glencoe, N. M.,  
Thomas J. McKnight, Talmage F.  
Pogue, Herbert P. Joyce, these of  
Roswell, N. M. V. B. May,  
J6-F3 Register

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior  
U. S. Land Office, Las Cruces, N. M.  
Dec. 30, 1932

Notice is hereby given that Manuel Sanchez, of Glencoe, N. M., who, on July 8, 1929, made Homestead Entry, No. 036755, for All of Sec. 12, Township 12 S., Range 17 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, N. M., on Feb. 10, 1933.

Claimant names as witnesses—  
Julian Gill, Glencoe, N. M., Talmage Pogue, Thomas J. McKnight, Wilbur L. McKnight, these of Roswell, N. M. V. B. May,  
J6-F3 Register

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior  
U. S. Land Office, Las Cruces, N. M.  
Dec. 30, 1932

Notice is hereby given that Julian Gill, of Glencoe, N. M., who, on July 2, 1929, made Homestead Entry, No. 036757, for All of Sec. 12, Township 12 S., Range 17 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, N. M., on Feb. 10, 1933.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Louis B. Torres, Glencoe, N. M.,  
Pendleton R. Fuller, Wilbur L. McKnight, Buster Casey, these of Roswell, N. M. V. B. May,  
J6-F3 Register

**FOR RENT—Pasture for 100  
Cattle. — Apply to Dr. Carl E.  
Freeman, Carrizozo, N. M., phone  
136 F 2.**

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior  
U. S. Land Office

Santa Fe, N. M. Jan. 23, 1933  
Notice is hereby given that Edward D. Boyle of Roswell, N. M., on W. H. Corn, who on May 3, 1923, made Hd. Entry No. 06424 for S4NE, N1SE, Sec. 13; S1NE, N1SE, NW1 Sec. 14, T. 2 S., R. 13 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3-year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner at Roswell, N. M., on March 3, 1933.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Ferry A. Boyle, Wade H. Corn, Jim Pruitt, Roe A. Corn, all of Roswell, N. M. A. M. Bergere,  
J27-F24 Register

**Cowboy Boot  
Maker**

Ladies' Half Soles 50 & 75c  
Men's Half Soles 75c & \$1

**GEO. R. HYDE, Prop.**  
Capitan, N. M.

**THE  
JERICHO  
CLUB**

Promoters of Whole-  
some Entertainment.

Harry Gallacher,  
Chairman.  
R. A. Walker, Sec'y.

**Birthday Cards**

—FOR—

Father, Mother, Sister,  
Brother, Son, Daughter,  
Husband, Wife and  
Sweetheart.

Outlook Art & Gift Shop

**Notice of Hearing of Final  
Report and Account**

In the Probate Court of Lincoln County, State of New Mexico.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Margarito Ramirez, Deceased. No. 322

To Narcisca G. Ramirez, Mariano Ramirez, Maximiliano Ramirez, Bonnie R. Gonzales, Narcisca de Vega, Rosa Rico and to all unknown heirs of the said decedent, and all unknown persons claiming any lien upon, or right, title, or interest, in or to, the estate of the said decedent, and to whom it may concern:

You, and each of you are hereby notified, and notice is hereby given, that Narcisca G. Ramirez, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Margarito Ramirez, deceased, has filed in the above entitled Court her final report and account as such Executrix, and the Court has appointed Monday, the 4th day of March, 1933, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., as the hour and day for hearing of objections, if any there be, to the approval and settlement of said final report and account, and the discharge of the said Narcisca G. Ramirez as such Executrix, and at the hour on the day named, the Probate Court will proceed to determine the heirship of said decedent, the ownership of his said estate and the interest of each respective claimant thereto and therein and the persons entitled to the distribution thereof.

The name and postoffice address of the Agent for the Executrix is H. M. Maes, Lincoln, New Mexico.

Witness the honorable Manuel Corona, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, this 3rd day of January, 1933.

(Seal) Ernest Key, Clerk.  
J6-27 Frances R. Aguayo, Deputy.

**In the Probate Court of Lincoln County, New Mexico**

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of James Y. Allen, Deceased. No. 245

**NOTICE**

To John H. Allen and G. Frank Billings, and To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of James Y. Allen, deceased, has been filed for probate in the Probate Court of Lincoln County, New Mexico, and that by the order of said court the 6th day of March, 1933, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room of said court, in the City of Carrizozo, State of New Mexico, is the day, time and place set for the hearing of proof on said Last Will and Testament. Therefore, any person or persons wishing to enter objections to the probate of said Last Will and Testament, are hereby notified to file their objections in the office of the County Clerk of Lincoln County, New Mexico, on or before the time set for said hearing.

Dated at Carrizozo, New Mexico, this 3rd day of January, 1933.  
(Probate Court Seal) Ernest Key,  
County Clerk  
and Clerk of the  
Probate Court.

J13-F3 Frances R. Aguayo, Deputy

**Camp Malpais**

Store—Filling Station  
Cubins

—Best of Service—

Open Day and Night; Phone 9

**B. Prior, Prop.**

**Notice of Contest**

Department of the Interior  
United States Land Office  
Las Cruces, N. M. Jan. 14, 1933  
Corona, New Mexico, also postoffice nearest to land;

To Osborn W. Hoesy of Corona, N. M., Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Fitzhugh L. Grimshaw, who gives Elida, New Mexico, as his postoffice address, did on Dec. 7, 1932, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No. 041159, Serial No. 041159, made Jan. 27, 1930, for E1SE1; SW1SE1; SE1NE1 Sec. 19; S1SW1 Sec. 20; W1W1 Sec. 29; E1E1; SW1SE1; Sec. 30, NE1NE1 Sec. 31, Twp. 3 S., Range 15 E., N. M. P. M., and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said Osborn W. Hoesy has never established residence on said land, that he has never erected any habitable house on it; that he has never been seen on or near the land since making application for his entry, that he has never used the land for grazing, dry farming or any other purpose, that he has wholly abandoned his entry at all times since it was allowed to him, and that his whereabouts are unknown to any of his neighbors since the date his claim was allowed to him.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.  
L. Keo Llewellyn, Acting Register.  
Date of first publication Jan. 20, 1933  
" " 2nd " " 27  
" " 3rd " Feb. 3  
" " 4th " " 10

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

Department of the Interior  
U. S. Land Office

Las Cruces, N. M., Jan. 11, 1933  
Notice is hereby given that G. Frank Billings, devisee under the Last Will and Testament of James Y. Allen, Deceased, of Roswell, N. M., who, on Dec. 15, 1925, made Hd. Entry, No. 033230, for E1 Sec. 9, and the W1 Sec. 10, Twp. 4 S., Range 15 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, N. M., on February 24, 1933.

Claimant names as witnesses—  
Jack H. White, L. V. Vern B. Merton,  
John Cave, James R. Stockwell, all of  
Roswell, N. M. V. B. May,  
J20-F17 Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

Department of the Interior  
General Land Office  
at Santa Fe, New Mexico

Jan. 18, 1933

Notice is hereby given that Cresito DeBera, of Tinnie, N. M., Arabela Route, who, on Dec. 13, 1929, made Hd. entry, No. 060231, for lots 1, 2, S1NE1 Sec. 1, T. 5 S., R. 17 E., lots 5, 6, SE1NW1, S1NE1, NE1SW1, N1SE1 Sec. 6, S1NW1, N1SW1, Sec. 5, Twp. 5 S., R. 13 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, N. M., on March 3, 1933.

Claimant names as witnesses—  
Gracia Yriat, Lupe Castillo and Manuel Montoya, of Roswell, N. M., and  
Lazaro DeBera, of Tinnie, N. M.  
A. M. Bergere,  
J20-F17 Commissioner or Register.

**Notice**

Notice is hereby given that the Jericho Club will give a series of monthly dances, the first one of which will be given on Saturday night, February 18. This will be good news for dance fans who have been asking as to when we would give another one. On that night, dance fans, we'll be "seein' you."

Harry Gallacher,  
Chairman.

**Carrizozo Eating House**

We Specialize in Dinner Parties

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

**Mrs. E. H. SWEET,**  
Proprietor

**LET US MEASURE YOU  
For That New Suit!**

Agents for H. A. Elman Co.  
Chicago

Pure Virgin Wool Suits  
**\$18.50 and up**  
Extra Pants FREE!

**CARRIZOZO CLEANERS**  
(Chuck) Hale & (Deck) Edwards, Props.  
Carrizozo, New Mexico

**Attention Grocers**

We are pleased to announce the appointment of

**The Titsworth Co., Inc.**

As The Wholesale Distributor of

**PRETTY**

**BABE**

**COFFEE**

(THE PEERLESS)

—TO THE PUBLIC—

Try yourself a good cup of coffee—  
insist on PRETTY BABE coffee  
**AT YOUR GROCERS**  
**COTERA BROS.**

El Paso, Texas

**Advice for 1933**

1—Make a Budget and keep within it.

2—Adjust your business as nearly as possible in line with present conditions.

"Try First National Service"

**S - A - V - E !**

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
Carrizozo — New Mexico

The Carrizozo Dry Cleaners, Edwards & Hale, are selling Pure Virgin Wool, tailor-made suits at \$18.50 and up, with an extra pair of pants FREE! See their ad on page five.

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

Justice of the Peace Complaint Forms at this office, 5 cents each Send in your orders

**PROFESSIONS**

**JOHN E. HALL**

Attorney & Counsellor at Law  
Lutz Building

Carrizozo — New Mexico

**T. E. KELLEY**

Funeral Director & Licenses Embalmer  
Residence Phone 33

Carrizozo — New Mexico

**DR. R. E. BLANEY, Dentist**

Masonic Building —  
Carrizozo — New Mexico

**MILLIE M. BURKE**

Notary Public

at Carrizozo Outlook Office

Carrizozo, New Mexico

Entries made of all Legal Transactions.



A recreation room like this costs as little as \$25.00

JUST imagine having a special room for parties for guests, for the youngsters to play in! A cozy, hospitable room for the whole family created inexpensively from unused attic or basement space!

Your carpenter can build it quickly with big split-proof, warp-resistant Douglas Fir Plywood panels that will keep it cooler in summer, warmer in winter. This REAL LUMBER wall-board is inexpensive and takes any finish.

We'll be glad to help plan your recreation room, and to offer other practical remodeling suggestions. Our stock of fine building materials is exceptionally complete.

Write or Call—

**HOLLOMON BROTHERS**  
Alamogordo, N. M.

Or See—

John W. Harkey, Local Agent

**Notice of Hearing of Final Report and Account**

In the Probate Court of Lincoln County, State of New Mexico.

In the Matter of the Estate of Eloisa Archuleta, deceased. No. 321

To Florencio Archuleta, Felix Archuleta, Anastacia Archuleta de Chavez, Antonio Archuleta and to all unknown heirs of the said decedent, and all unknown persons claiming any lien upon, or right, title, or interest, in or to, the estate of the said decedent, and to whom it may concern:

You, and each of you are hereby notified, and notice is hereby given, that Antonio Archuleta, Administrator of the Estate of Eloisa Archuleta, deceased, has filed in the above entitled Court his final report and account as such Administrator, and the Court has appointed Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1933, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., as the hour and day for hearing of objections, if any there be, to the approval and settlement of said final report and account, and the discharge of the said Antonio Archuleta as such Administrator, and at the hour on the day named, the Probate Court will proceed to determine the heirship of said decedent, the ownership of her said estate and the interest of each respective claimant thereto and therein and the persons entitled to the distribution thereof.

The name and postoffice address of the Agent for the Administrator is Ederdo Chavez, Carrizozo, New Mex.

Witness the honorable Manuel Corona, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, this 4th day of January, 1933.

(Seal) Ernest Key, Clerk.  
J13-F3 Frances R. Aguayo, Deputy.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

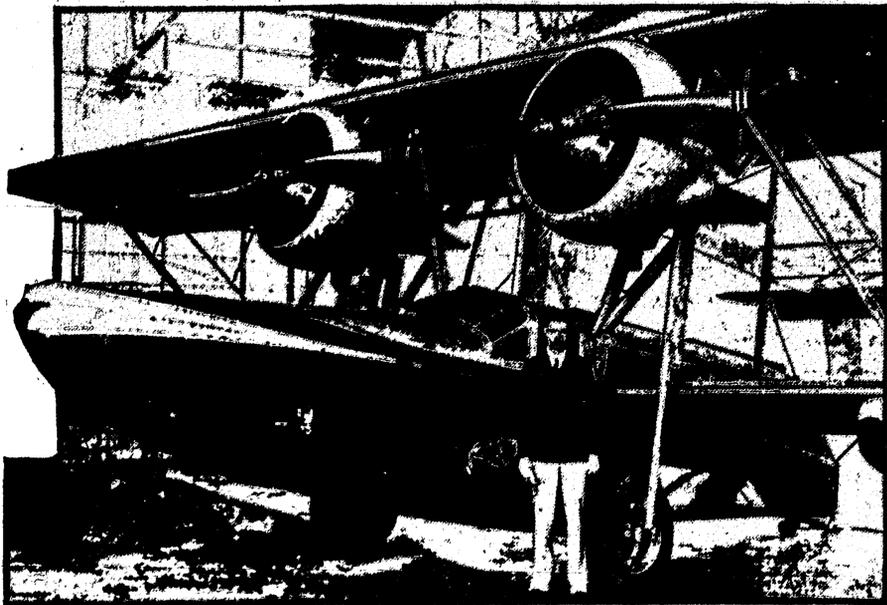
Department of the Interior  
U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M.

Jan. 11, 1933

Notice is hereby given that Pauline Warner, of San Patricio, N. Mex., who, on January 7, 1906, made Hd. Entry, No. 041178, for NE1NE1 Sec. 22, NW1, N1SW1, SE1SW1, E1 Sec. 23, Twp. 10 S., Range 16 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Manuel F. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M., on February 24, 1933.

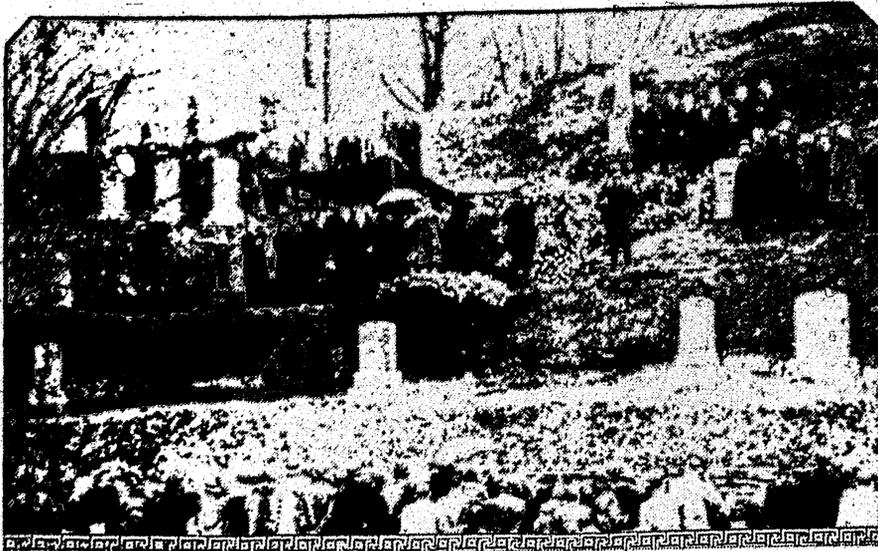
Claimant names as witnesses:  
Manuel Corona, Miguel Sedillos, Ben Gonzales, all of San Patricio, N. M.,  
Jesse Portillo, of Hollywood, N. M.  
V. B. May,  
J20-F17 Register.

### Howard Hughes Buys Another Sky Liner



Shown here beside the new Sikorsky amphibian plane which he recently purchased is Howard Hughes, millionaire film producer. Hughes purchased the ship in the East and flew it to Burbank, Calif., his home port. It is powered with two Wasp motors, cruises at 110 mph, has two-way radio and a cruising range of 1,200 miles. When not flying the skyways in this ship Hughes may be seen gadding about in his little custom-built Boeing pursuit ship which has a top speed of 210 mph and for which he is reported to have paid \$43,000. The cost of the amphibian was \$50,000.

### Calvin Coolidge Laid to Rest in Plymouth



Scene in the little cemetery of Plymouth, Vt., as the body of former President Calvin Coolidge was being interred.

### Roosevelt Inspects Muscle Shoals



Here, grouped about a view of the Muscle Shoals project, are President-Elect Roosevelt, upper right, and Senators Norris, Black and McKellar, whom he invited to accompany him on his inspection of the government-owned power and nitrate plant, the disposition of which is one of the nation's problems.

### Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—United States frigate Constitution—Old Ironsides—passing through the Culebra cut of the Panama canal on its voyage from Washington, D. C., to Seattle, Wash. 2—Old friends of the late President Roosevelt doing honor to his memory at his tomb in Oyster Bay, L. I., on the anniversary of his death. 3—Oil Tanker Doris Kellogg and its 60-barrel cargo being destroyed by fire off the North Carolina coast, its crew having been rescued by the steamer Delaware Sun.

### Sacasa Becomes Nicaragua's Chief



Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa being vested with the powers of President of Nicaragua by Dr. Modesto Armijo, president of the Nicaraguan senate, who places a ribbon over the former's shoulder. The ceremony took place in the open air in Managua.

### THE LIVING BUDDHA



The almost traditional figure of the Panchen Lama (or the living Buddha), has emerged from his seclusion in the fastnesses of his native Tibet and established the headquarters of his religion in the Tai-Lo Tien, the hall in Peiping where foreign envoys were received in the days of the Manchu dynasty. The above exclusive photograph is the first picture to be made of the man who rules over the religious fervor of approximately 500,000,000 people.

### TAXES IN THE DESERT



Nothing seems to be escaping the eye of the tax collector in these trying times. The Compagnie Generale Transsaharienne, controlling this tiny gas pump in the wastes of the Sahara desert, has been ordered by the collector of taxes at Adar to pay tax on the gasoline that is being sold at this station. So far the case remains unsettled with the company firmly refusing to allow the courts to arbitrate the matter.

### A Poet Laureate Looks Over New York



Dr. A. R. Mansfield, superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, pointing out some of the interesting sights of that city to John Mansfield, poet laureate of England, and Mrs. Mansfield, who are visiting America.

### Routing Reds at Roosevelt's Home



Policemen wading into the mesh of 2,000 Communist who attempted to storm the New York city home of President-Mrs. Roosevelt while the nation's next head conferred with congressional leaders. The Reds here placards proclaiming demands for jobs and relief.

### HEADS TRADE BODY



Charles H. March of Minnesota as he appeared at his desk in Washington to assume the chairmanship of the federal trade commission.

### TO COACH FORDHAM



James H. Crowley, who achieved football immortality as a member of Notre Dame's "Four Horsemen" of 1954, has been appointed football coach at Fordham university for a three-year period.

### Hunting Dynamite in Mine War



Dixie National Guardsmen stopping action in the mine region near Taylorville, Ill., and searching them for dynamite stolen from one of the mine company's storehouses.

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Congress Not Accomplishing Anything Important—Budget Balancing Likely to Be Postponed—Johnson Assails Borah in Senate Debate.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

IF ANYTHING of moment is accomplished by the present session of congress, almost certainly the last "lame duck" session that ever will be held, political observers will be astonished. The Democrats, in numerical control of the house, seem bewildered and uncertain; the Republicans gleefully assist in distracting their opponents and complicating their attempts at legislation; the more radical members of both parties slash right and left and add to the confusion. The senate doesn't especially like the house's beer bill, and the house doesn't approve of the repeal resolution before the senate. Proceedings in the upper chamber at this writing are held up by a filibuster conducted by Senator Huey Long of Louisiana for the purpose of defeating the Glass banking bill. And over all hangs the prospect that President Hoover will veto certain of the most important measures if they reach the White House.

As for balancing the budget, that probably will have to wait for the special session of the new congress. President Hoover apparently has abandoned hope that it can be accomplished at this session, and the Democrats, including President-Elect Roosevelt, give no indication that they have decided how it should be done. They now deny that they plan to raise the income tax, the leaders who conferred with Mr. Roosevelt repudiating their first statements that such was their intention. Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, majority leader, declares congress can balance the federal budget without the imposition of additional taxes, except a tax on beer, and his statement is greeted with general expressions of approval from the taxpayers and many members of congress. He says the budget should be balanced by cutting down the cost of government—a proceeding that has the nominal approval of both parties—and that the imposition of a heavier tax burden on the people would be to "invite revolution." All of which sounds fine, but so far congress has failed to reduce governmental costs in any appreciable degree. The amount it will save in this session may not be as much as \$100,000,000.

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, one of the most astute of the Democrats, agreed with the Rainey program. "We," he said, "are going to try to retrench sufficiently to avoid levying of new taxes. It is too early now to tell just how close we can come to balancing the budget through economies. Our plan is to hold off on revenue legislation for several weeks while we try to secure enactment of the beer bill, re-enactment of the gasoline tax and all possible economies. When we know how much we can raise and save it will be time enough to talk of new taxes."

DEMOCRATIC logrolling and Republican tactics of hampering marked the debate on the domestic allotment farm relief bill in the house. Even if it were passed by house and senate it probably would be subjected to veto by the President. The measure was loaded down with amendments by representatives who refused to be controlled by their party leaders.

Proposals to include rice within the benefits of the act were adopted 99 to 24; peanuts were added by the close teller vote of 111 to 110 and the butter fat products of the dairy industry included 102 to 75 on a rising vote. When it was finally assured of passage by the house, the Roosevelt farm relief program was rounded out with the introduction in the senate of companion bills designed to lighten the burdens of agricultural mortgages through the use of further federal aid and federal money.

SENATOR BORAH'S assertion in the senate that France was justified in her stand on the war debt because President Hoover in his conference with M. Laval had given the European debtor nations reason to believe their obligations to the United States would be scaled down if reparations were reduced brought on a sharp debate between the Idaho gentleman and Senator Hiram Johnson of California. The row started with the reading in the senate of letters from Secretary of State Stimson and Secretary of the Treasury Mills denying that Mr. Hoover had given Laval any such assurance. These denials, Borah said, were inconclusive, though it is hard to see how they could be more specific. Johnson thereupon soundly berated Borah for his stand, and satirically hooded him for not giving the senate



Rep. Rainey

the "facts" known to him when the moratorium was before that body in 1931. The exchange of personalities between the two erstwhile close friends was acrimonious.

Though Mr. Roosevelt declined to co-operate with President Hoover on the war debt question, he is getting ready to tackle this and other international matters immediately after his inauguration. In pursuance of this plan he held long conferences in New York with Secretary Stimson, Col. Edward M. House, who is an authority on foreign affairs; James W. Gerard, American ambassador to Germany at the time the United States entered the war; Sumner Welles, who was assistant secretary of state in the Wilson administration, and Senator Swanson of Virginia, one of our delegates to the disarmament conference.

Over in France there is a growing belief that Mr. Roosevelt secretly engaged himself to a drastic revision of the war debts, and the public also refuses to accept Laval's denial that President Hoover promised him a reduction.

AS LAID before the senate, the resolution for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment was a compromise between the drys and wets on the judiciary committee and satisfied no one. It is designed to bar the saloon, retains for the federal government a certain amount of control over the liquor traffic, aims to protect dry states from importations of liquor from wet neighbors, and provides for submission of the amendment to state legislatures rather than to special state conventions. Speaker Garner and Representative Rainey said the resolution in that form would not even be introduced in the house if it were passed by the senate, because it does not conform to the Democratic platform.

PRESIDENT HOOVER in a special message asked congress to ratify the long-pending international arms convention or to enact legislation at this session, giving the Chief Executive wider powers in placing embargoes on shipments of arms to belligerents. Neither request is likely to be granted. Chairman Borah of the senate foreign relations committee has opposed the arms convention for years and is still against it, he and others holding that it would not interfere with the enterprises of the greater powers, but would discriminate against small nations. Senator Shipstead of Minnesota said he could approve neither plan, and some of the Republicans, notably Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, declared themselves against them.

"KINGFISH" LONG'S filibuster against the Glass banking bill amused a handful of senators and a lot of visitors in the galleries, but kept the senate from accomplishing anything. Huey made a number of sarcastic allusions to Senator Glass, which rather annoyed the Virginian. He asserted that when he recently he said he knew more about branch banking than Glass, he really was not giving himself much credit. Then he produced a Big Bible and read from Isaiah:

"Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place, that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth."  
"Just change that to branch banks," he shouted, "and you've got what'll happen to the independent bankers!"  
"If you don't take the house of Morgan into consideration," was another contribution, "you ain't going to regulate many banks with any bill you pass here. The house of Morgan is the undisputed kingfish of the banking business."

Long's plan to end the depression was characteristic. He would survey the country, order production to cease of any product of which there is now plenty, issue ten billion dollars of federal bonds for food, clothing, and public works, and "just a little capital levy" on the rich would pay for all of this program.

REPUBLICAN membership in the house of representatives was reduced by two during the week by death. Congressman Robert R. Butler of Oregon died of heart disease induced by pneumonia. Next day the capital was shocked by the suicide of Samuel Austin Kendall of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district. For months he had grieved over the death of his wife and finally gave up and put a bullet through his head as he sat in his room in the house office building.

Among other well known men who died were Gay D. Goff, former United States senator from West Virginia, and Benton McMillin, former governor of Tennessee and for 20 years a member of congress.



Sen. Glass

IN RESPONSE to a special message from the President urging "emergency action" to stave off wholesale forced foreclosures, congressional leaders promised a partial revision of the bankruptcy laws at this session. The house judiciary committee began consideration of a bill embodying the principles suggested by Mr. Hoover to ease the debt situation during the present period of depression.

CALVIN COOLIDGE'S will was found among his personal papers and filed for probate. In a few words the document, drawn by Mr. Coolidge himself, leaves his entire estate to Mrs. Coolidge. The property was estimated by friends at about \$250,000. John Coolidge, the former President's son, was provided for in a trust fund estimated at \$100,000, created by Mr. Coolidge a short time after his son's marriage to Florence Trumbull.

ILLINOIS Democrats victorious in the November election gave the country a lesson on how to get elected at small cost. Figures submitted by the candidates in that state to the clerk of the senate and house showed that William H. Dieterich spent only \$272 in winning the United States senatorship; the expenses of his defeated rival, Senator Otis F. Glenn, were \$5,838. Martin A. Brennan expended only \$2 in his successful race for the place of congressman at large.

The most expensive victory in Illinois—the contested victory of James Simpson, Jr., Tenth Illinois District Republican congressman-elect, cost \$3,950. Personal, exempted expenses brought the total up to \$18,914. His election was contested by C. H. Weber, Democrat, who spent \$1,525.

THOSE Iowa farmers who conducted the "strike" of last year are making rather successful attempts to stop the sales of property for delinquent taxes and unpaid mortgages. In several localities they gathered in large crowds and saved the properties of farmers, at least temporarily. Their demonstrations were orderly.

FIVE THOUSAND Indiana farmers met in their annual conference at Purdue university and adopted a program developed by the farm management experts of that institution. The fourteen point plan, worthy of the attention of agriculturists of other states, includes a policy of "pay as you go, reduction in costs especially those for outside labor, production of concentrated products to reduce marketing costs, production of high quality goods, taking advantage of marketing short cuts, increased intensity of operations on good lands, culling of live stock 'rigorously' and feeding of good animals well, increased attention to seed selection, testing and other crop practices, increased study of management practices, increased use of home grown seeds, producing more of the family's requirements on the farm, increased production of legume crops, avoidance of investments in permanent improvements, and making more use of governmental and educational forces available to farmers."

DESPERATE fighting for possession of the rich Jehoi province was going on between the Japanese and the Chinese armies toward the close of the week. The scene of the battle was Chumenkov pass in the Great Wall, the "Pass of the Nine Gates." The Japanese, employing infantry, cavalry, artillery and bombing planes, attacked fiercely and occupied the northern end of the pass, but the Chinese concentrated at the southern end and put up a stiff resistance, being aided by the mountainous nature of the country. Japanese planes flew far across the border of the province and bombarded the city of Jehoi and other towns, the war office justifying this action by charging that the presence of Chinese troops there constituted a "menace" to the Japanese forces. Of course the Chinese were on their own soil, but a little think like that does not deter Japan. The Tokio war office claimed victory at Chumenkov.

Gen. Tsai Ting-Kai, who commanded the Chinese Nineteenth route army in its gallant defense of Shanghai a year ago, has come to the front and asked that he be permitted to lead his army from its encampment in Fukien province against the Japanese invaders. He has little confidence in the stamming of Marshal Chang and seeks to replace him as commander in the Shan-hai-kwan region.

The Chinese Nationalist government handed to all the foreign legations in Peking a sharply worded note stating that Japan, a signatory of the protocol of 1901, had taken an unfair advantage of the terms of the protocol when its troops attacked and occupied Shan-hai-kwan. For this reason, the protest said, the Chinese government could not be held responsible for whatever may be the result of Chinese resistance against Japanese aggression.



William H. Dieterich



Gen. Tsai Ting-Kai

# American Heroines

By LOUISE M. COMSTOCK

## Hannah Dustin

A WHITE woman who beat the Indians at their own game; that was Hannah Dustin!

In 1697 the little outpost of Haverhill, Mass., was still a frontier settlement, exposed to the terrible dangers of privation and Indian attack. Here lived the hardy young farmer Thomas Dustin with Hannah, his wife, and their eight children, the youngest a babe in arms. One night in March, while Thomas and the seven older children were absent from home, a band of marauding red men broke into his home, captured his wife, their baby and Mrs. Mary Neff, a nurse. A tiny baby in a nuisance on a long, arduous march through the wilderness. So the baby was killed before its mother's eyes before they left the village. The two women the Indians marched a three days' journey through the forest to their camp, on what is now Dustin Island, in the Merrimack river about six miles above Concord, N. H. There they were placed, together with little Samuel Leonardson, an English boy captured some weeks before at Worcester, in the care of an Indian family consisting of two men, three women and seven children.

During the long days that followed, while she dutifully performed the tasks assigned her by her captors, and endured their taunts and abuse with seeming patience, Hannah carefully laid her plans. The cruel murder of her baby had hardened her heart and rendered her capable of desperate measures. The boy Samuel was her tool. Under her instruction Samuel feigned great admiration for one of the Indian men. Surely it took great strength and skill to wield that tomahawk with such deadly effect! How was it done? The savage, with due pride in his prowess, showed him.

Eagerly Hannah received the relayed instructions. Then she picked four of the Indians as her own victims, assigned four to Mrs. Neff and three to the boy. Thus prepared she bled her time. And one dark night, when the Indian family slept soundly, the three arose, helped themselves to the Indians' weapons, and quietly and systematically went about the business of killing ten of them. One, an old squaw, they merely wounded; one, a fat Indian papoose, they spared.

Under cover of the darkness they fled the camp, making their way to the river, where they seized one of the Indians' canoes. They, aided by the current, they made their way down the Merrimack to the English settlement nearer its mouth. And shortly after Hannah Dustin was reunited with her husband and her remaining children in their home at Haverhill.

## "Mad Anne" Bailey

"MAD" she was, this husky woman eccentric, who lived to be eighty-two with a lust for revenge in her stout heart and donned a man's clothes to right her wrong in a man's way. For even in the lusty days of the late Eighteenth century, when the mountains of Virginia were still frontier and harbored hostile Indians, no sane woman deserted her infant to live alone a man's life, and start her own private collection of Indian scalps.

The "madness" first descended upon Anne Bailey, then Anne Trotter, when her young husband, six feet and over in his fringed hunting shirt, fur cap and moccasins, fell victim to Indian cruelty at the Battle of Point Pleasant. She was but twenty-three at the time, and only ten years behind her was the safe, city life of Liverpool, England, where she was born. When the news reached her, she was like one possessed. She turned her baby boy over to a kindly neighbor, discarded her soft woman's clothes for trousers and a hunting shirt, shouldered a gun and, with her horse, Liverpool, turned her back upon her home in Staunton. Thereafter, as "Mad Anne," she lived alone in a hut built with her own hands on the ridge of Covington mountain in Allegheny county. From this vantage spot she watched the movements of the Indians in the surrounding countryside. Many a time, mounted on Liverpool, she dashed into town to warn the settlers of an impending attack.

Her most famous deed occurred at Fort Lee near Charleston, W. Va., in 1702, when Anne was forty-nine years old. Here, for safety during an Indian attack, had gathered the settlers from the surrounding territory. The siege was a long one, and the powder supply had given out. "Mad Anne" volunteered aid. Mounting Liverpool she rode out, in full view of the attacking Indians, then, spurring the horse into headlong speed, she flew past their lines, onto Fort Union, now Lewisburg, where she secured powder and an extra horse. She returned, savior of the fort.

In middle age Anne married John Bailey, a frontiersman. But she remained the "man" of the household, and in her latter years, a hard-drinking, swearing "man," of whom the local Indians stood in awe. As an old woman she moved to a cottage on the property of her son, grown to manhood and affluence. She refused to share his house. Today a bronze marker on the highway between Hot Springs and Covington signifies the regard of the Daughters of the American Revolution for "Mad Anne" Bailey.

# WITTY KITTY

By NINA WILCOX PUTNAM



The girl-friend says that when you see a girl figuring, these days, you don't know whether it is for a trousseau or just a vacation trip.

## Big Hole in Earth Ascribed to Comet

The American Association for the Advancement of Science and Associated societies at their ninety-first annual meeting attracted leaders representing every field of science from all over the country. One of the most startling theories presented was that the earth at some remote time had been in collision with a giant comet.

This prehistoric epic was depicted by Dr. F. A. Melton, associate professor of geology, and Dr. William Schriever professor of physics, both of the University of Oklahoma, from a number of gigantic holes in the ground in the Carolinas, known as "bays," some of them more than 8,000 feet long. The depressions were first observed by Professor Melton through an airplane mosaic map made by him in 1930 of 500 square miles in Horry county, S. C.

By comparing the enormous scars in the ground and the wide territory they cover with the known dents made by meteors, such as the meteor crater of Arizona, the huge meteor that fell in Siberia in 1908 and other known meteor craters, Doctor Melton and Doctor Schriever reason that the depressions in the ground in South Carolina could be explained only on the hypothesis that a comet about 400 miles in diameter came in violent collision with the earth and was smashed to pieces after devastating an area that would cover 13 of the largest eastern states—about 100,000 square miles. The evidence further, shows that it was all over in a minute or so.

William Schriever professor of physics, both of the University of Oklahoma, from a number of gigantic holes in the ground in the Carolinas, known as "bays," some of them more than 8,000 feet long. The depressions were first observed by Professor Melton through an airplane mosaic map made by him in 1930 of 500 square miles in Horry county, S. C.

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## CHAPPED HANDS

To quickly relieve chapping and roughness, apply soothing, cooling Mentholatum.

### MENTHOLATUM

## NOW! EASE A SORE THROAT INSTANTLY

Feel Rawness, Irritation, Go At Once

These Pictures Tell You What To Do

1. Crush and Dissolve 3 Bayer Aspirin Tablets in Half a Glass of Water.

2. GARGLE Thoroughly—Throw Your Head Way Back, Allowing a Little to Trickle Down Your Throat.

3. Repeat Gargle and Do Not Rinse Mouth, Allow Gargle to Remain on Membranes of the Throat for Prolonged Effect.

## Remember Only Medicine Helps A Sore Throat

Modern medical science now throws an entirely new light on sore throat. A way that eases the pain, rawness and irritation in as little as two or three minutes.

Results are among the most extraordinary in medical science. On doctors' advice, millions are following this way—discarding old-time "washes" and "antiseptics." For it has been found that only medicine can help a sore throat.

Simple To Do. All you do is crush and dissolve three BAYER Aspirin Tablets in half a glass of water. Gargle with it twice—as pictured above. If you have any indication of a cold—before gargling take 2 Bayer Aspirin Tablets with a full glass of water. This is to combat any signs of cold that have gone into your system. Keep on taking if cold has a "hold." For Genuine Bayer Aspirin will not harm you. Your doctor will tell you, it does not depress the heart. Get a box of 12 or a bottle of 100 at any drug store.



NO TABLETS ARE GENUINE BAYER ASPIRIN WITHOUT THE CROSS

## AT THE FIRST SNEEZE USE MISTOL

NIGHT AND MORNING

Fight COLDS 2 ways

AND PUT Essence of Mistol ON YOUR HANDKERCHIEF AND PILLOW IT'S NEW

## Clear-up Cheer-up!

The "Clear-up" never has been in a bottle before. The first medicine that you can depend on when a simple cold or headache strikes. It is the only medicine in the world that has no harmful effects. It is the only medicine that is safe for children and the elderly. It is the only medicine that is safe for all.

### GARFIELD TEA

## IT IS THE DOLLARS

... that circulate among ourselves, in our own community, that in the end build our schools and churches, pave our streets, lay our sidewalks, increase our farm values, attract more people to this section. Buying our merchandise in our local stores means keeping our dollars at home to work for all of us.

**HEARD ABOUT TOWN**

Wm. Nickels, who is teaching in the Jicarilla schools, spent the week-end visiting his parents and sisters here, remaining over for the Walter Smith and his band concert over the radio Sunday evening. Bill says "that fellow Walter Smith can certainly play cornet—and how!"

Mr. and Mrs. Ashby Roselle left Monday for the Jicarilla mountain regions where they will cast their lot with others who have ventured into that locality in the mining industry. Before leaving, they visited the office of Dr. Blaney, where Mrs. Roselle had some dental work done.

Keep in mind the American Legion dance to be given at Lutz Hall Saturday night, Jan. 28. Music by Bill Mendenhall and his Revelers. All aboard!!!

Mrs. R.W. Dozier and daughter Dorothy of Tucumcari were among the attendants at the Lyric Theatre last Friday, remaining over to visit friends, and left for home Sunday.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Benny Sanchez died Monday morning and was buried in the afternoon.

Lell and Marshall St. John, Ernest Lopez, Johnny Brady, Abe Sanchez, Martin Vega, Ray Warner, Lloyd Vigil and Sylvester Baca attended the big dance at Tularosa last Saturday night.

J. H. Kimmons, from his ranch near the Malpais, was a Carrizozo business visitor on Monday of this week.

Louis Naida, the friendly stockman, was a business visitor from his ranch near this place last Saturday. Louis has recovered from a serious accident that occurred some time back, and has the same smile for everyone.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wells and Mr. and Mrs. Henry McFadin of White Oaks were visitors here last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Greer of the Greer Angora Goat Ranch in the San Andres mountains were here last Friday and attended the show at the Lyric Theatre. While here, they were the guests of Mrs. Greer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Johnson.

Miss Edna C. Schiernberg of Glencoe was here Monday and made this office a pleasant call. Miss Schiernberg has lately purchased the Ashby Roselle place, which she has remodeled and is conducting what is known as "La Huerta," an inn where tourists may obtain meals and lodging at reasonable rates. In the near future she will erect cabins which may be rented by those desiring to spend the summer in the mountains.

Geo. L. Straley and Walter Blyver of Ancho were Carrizozo business visitors this Wednesday, filing intention to make final proofs on their respective homesteads.

Our old friend Hal Young was here Wednesday from Nogal attending to business matters connected with the sale of his ranch at Nogal. The financial part of the deal was settled up and Hal will leave soon for San Antonio, Tex., where he will reside at the home of his niece.

Robt. Stewart and Ray Hobbs have been making regular trips from their ranches near Ancho since the cold weather set in, and have been busy supplying Carrizozo people with wood of the best that can be bought. See either of them if you want bargains in firewood.

**Nogal Notes**

Ira Robinson has gone to Oscura to help his sons, Jack and Newt, in timbering a coal mine which they are operating near that place.

M. G. Zumwalt is putting on a 'hip' roof on his Spanish-type residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse May were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Hunt at Oscura last Sunday.

A. May, Joplin & Hunt have just finished baling J. L. Gatewood's last year's crop of alfalfa. Fine stock of feed.

Jesse May, Nogal, N. M., Representative for the Piedmont Monument Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Hal Young, who sold his property, recently, left this week for El Paso where he will remain for a few days before going on to San Antonio where he will reside in the future. The new owner of the property took possession of the same on Wednesday.

Leandro Vega of the old Vega ranch below Nogal, is in Carrizozo this week, helping his brothers put on a new roofing on their residence.

**George Whittaker, Nogal, Dies**

George Whittaker, who had been seriously ill for several months, passed away this morning. Full particulars next week.

See the large Birthday Cake at the P. T. A., Friday evening, Feb. 8.

SEE that extra fast basketball team, 'Olson's Terrible Swedes' at the Community Hall, Feb. 8. Swedes can surely play basketball; a treat is in store for all lovers of this game.

H. M. Maes of Lincoln was a Carrizozo business visitor yesterday.

Elmer Eaker was here from Pajura last week end, visiting his mother, Mrs. Anna Roberts.

The Ladies Missionary Society of Capitan will meet with Mrs. Lumpkins on Feb. 8. The Nazarene Church will have charge. Subject: "Mission Study in China." A shower of infant garments, used or new, for future use, will be a free will offering at this meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Graisen of Capitan were Carrizozo visitors yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Chloe White and nephew, Gordon Skinner, are in Las Vegas this week and will return tomorrow or Sunday. They are visiting at the home of Mrs. White's brother, Robt. Bourne.

Bert Pfingsten was here yesterday from Hondo with a big truck of fine apples. On the top of his truck he has a red sign that reads like this: "Mountain Apples from Hondo, Bert Pfingsten." He sells them fast—and how!

**New Highway Completed**

The new highway project between Carrizozo and Capitan was completed last Saturday, January 21. Motorists report it to be in excellent shape.

**Save Money on Meal Tickets**

\$3.50 Meal Tickets for \$8.00 at the Sunshine Lunch Room. Pay this place a visit and you will become a regular customer.

R. E. P. (Pik) Warden, prominent ranchman of the Ancho country, was a Carrizozo business visitor on Thursday of this week.

**General Dipping Orders and Quarantine Notices Issued by the Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico**  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  
January 29, 1933

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:**

Under authority conferred upon The Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico by Article 10, New Mexico Statutes, Annotated, 1923 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. 32 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. 7, T. 10 S., R. 18 E., then south to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 25, 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. 13 S., R. 19 E., then east to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 31, T. 13 S., R. 20 E., then south to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 34, T. 14 S., R. 20 E., then east to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 32, 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. 15 S., R. 19 E., then south to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 13, T. 15 S., R. 19 E., then east to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 16, T. 15 S., R. 20 E., then south to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 15 S., R. 20 E., then east to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 20, T. 15 S., R. 21 E., then south to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 31, T. 15 S., R. 21 E., then east to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 33, T. 15 S., R. 21 E., then south to the S. W. 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. 15 S., R. 21 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 26, T. 15 S., R. 21 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 24, T. 15 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. 15 S., R. 24 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 15 S., R. 25 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 15 S., R. 25 E., then west to the N. W. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 15 S., R. 25 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 5, T. 15 S., R. 25 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 9, T. 15 S., R. 25 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 4, T. 15 S., R. 25 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 32, T. 15 S., R. 25 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 5, T. 15 S., R. 25 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 4, T. 15 S., R. 25 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 14 S., R. 25 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 25 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 14 S., R. 25 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 18, T. 14 S., R. 25 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 12, T. 14 S., R. 24 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. 14 S., R. 24 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 2, T. 13 S., R. 24 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 4, T. 13 S., R. 24 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 31, T. 11 S., R. 24 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 30, T. 11 S., R. 24 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 25, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 24, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 22, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., then east to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 18, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 7, T. 11 S., R. 32 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 31, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 23, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 8, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then east to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 17, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 1, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 20, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 22, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 24, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 14, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 16, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 18, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 20, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 22, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 24, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 26, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 28, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 30, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 32, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 34, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 36, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 38, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 40, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 42, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 44, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 46, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 48, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 50, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 52, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 54, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 56, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 58, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 60, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 62, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 64, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 66, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 68, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 70, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 72, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 74, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 76, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 78, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 80, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 82, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 84, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 86, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 88, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 90, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 92, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 94, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 96, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 98, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 100, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 102, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 104, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 106, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 108, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 110, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 112, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 114, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 116, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 118, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 120, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 122, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 124, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 126, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 128, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 130, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 132, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 134, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 136, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 138, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 140, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 142, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 144, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 146, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 148, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 150, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 152, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 154, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 156, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 158, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 160, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 162, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 164, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 166, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 168, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 170, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 172, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 174, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 176, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 178, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 180, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 182, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 184, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 186, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 188, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 190, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 192, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 194, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 196, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 198, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 200, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 202, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 204, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 206, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 208, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 210, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 212, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 214, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 216, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 218, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 220, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 222, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 224, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 226, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 228, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 230, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 232, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 234, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 236, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 238, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 240, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 242, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 244, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 246, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 248, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 250, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 252, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 254, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 256, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 258, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 260, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 262, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 264, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 266, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 268, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 270, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 272, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 274, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 276, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 278, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 280, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 282, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 284, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 286, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 288, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 290, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 292, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 294, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 296, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 298, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 300, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 302, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 304, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 306, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 308, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 310, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 312, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 314, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 316, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 318, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 320, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 322, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 324, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 326, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 328, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 330, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 332, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 334, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 336, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 338, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 340, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 342, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 344, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 346, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 348, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 350, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 352, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 354, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 356, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 358, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 360, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 362, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 364, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 366, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 368, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 370, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 372, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 374, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 376, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 378, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 380, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 382, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 384, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 386, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 388, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 390, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 392, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 394, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 396, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 398, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 400, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 402, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 404, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 406, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 408, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 410, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 412, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 414, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 416, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 418, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 420, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 422, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 424, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 426, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 428, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 430, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 432, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 434, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 436, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 438, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 440, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 442, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 444, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 446, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 448, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 450, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 452, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 454, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 456, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 458, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 460, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 462, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 464, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 466, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then west to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 468, T. 13 S., R. 32 E., then north to the N. E. cor. of Sec. 470