

The Bill of Rights, the Chief Bulwark Of Americans' Liberties, Was Adopted By Congress 150 Years Ago This Month

By **RAYMOND PITCAIRN**

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)
IN CERTAIN lands across the sea:

Men and women may be jailed, tortured, exiled or slain because of their form of worship . . .

Families may be shorn of their homes, their livelihood, their liberty, and sometimes their lives, because of political beliefs . . .

Citizens may be seized and executed without knowledge of the charges against them, or opportunity to defend themselves . . .

In such lands no newspaper is free to print the facts if government disapproves, no home is immune from midnight invasion by soldiers or police, no voice permitted to criticize the party or the politician in power.

But all that is across the seas. It doesn't occur here. And this, largely, is due to something which happened just a century and a half ago this fall.

It was the adoption by congress and the submission to the states of the first ten amendments to our federal Constitution—now known collectively as the American Bill of Rights.

And this year, on September 24, we celebrate throughout America the 150th anniversary of that notable action by congress which established the rights, the liberties and the dignity of the average man, and forbade the national legislature ever to enact any laws which violate them.

For the Bill of Rights was not part of the original Constitution framed by the founders who met in Independence hall, Philadelphia, back in the summer of 1787. It was an addition, demanded by the states and the people as part of the essential fabric of our basic law. It was urged by Thomas Jefferson, as a set of "felters against doing evil which no honest government should decline"; it was offered in congress by James Madison, as an "effective provision against encroachment on particular rights"; it was approved swiftly by Congress, and, later, by most of the states then in the Union, as a safeguard against any usurpation of authority by the new federal government.

Its inclusion in the Constitution was a strong contributing factor to the adoption of the most famous charter of free government on earth today.

Model to Other Nations. Like the Constitution, the Bill of Rights has served as a model to nation after nation—escaping from the prison-house of despotism to the free air of liberty.

Like the Constitution, it preserves for posterity a true and graphic picture of the strength, the character and the innate personal dignity of the type of man and citizen that created our nation.

The Constitution portrayed him as a man determined to hold the reins of government firmly in his own work-hardened and capable hands.

The Bill of Rights portrayed him as a man who further insisted upon:

Freedom of religion, freedom of lawful speech, freedom of the press, freedom of peaceable assembly . . .

The right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure, to be immune from despotic governmental inquisition, to trial by jury in all civil as well as criminal cases . . .

The firm guarantee that he should never be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and that he should be protected in all these and other rights, even against government itself.

Time and history have proved the strength of this shield of protection forged by the founders to guard them and their descendants from the sword of tyranny. Again and again, that shield has been raised by citizens, whether great or humble, against attempts to violate their rights. Acting on the authority of the Bill of Rights, the courts have frustrated efforts to gag the press; to try prisoners twice for the same offense, or without indictment by a grand jury, or without being confronted with witnesses; to confiscate private papers or property without due process of law, and to ignore other safeguards.

Today it becomes increasingly evident that the early patriots who established our freedom looked into the future, as well as at the past, when they insisted upon the guarantees of personal rights and immunities which constitute the first ten amendments.



DRAFTING THE CONSTITUTION—One of the series of historical panels in the capitol of the state of Nebraska. Designed by Lee Lowrie.

Accustomed as we are today to this shield of protection, it is difficult to believe that efforts to include it in our fundamental law should ever have been opposed. Yet for a while such opposition existed, based principally on the idea that the body of the Constitution as originally drafted provided or implied the necessary safeguards. But so determined were the majority of the states and the people that essential human rights should be protected specifically and in detail that the amendments were among the earliest measures brought before the First United States Congress.

Both natural and inevitable was this wide-spread demand. In the veins of the American people still ran the blood of men who had forced on Old World despotism the Magna Charta, the English Bill of Rights, the Habeas Corpus act, and other guarantees of personal liberty. Their own colonial history had contributed new

vention assembled to discuss the national charter. Identifying himself as a sentinel of freedom, he warned the people:

"You ought to be extremely cautious, watchful, jealous of your liberty; for, instead of securing your rights, you may lose them forever."

"Show me," he cried later in the debate, "that age and country where the rights and liberties of the people were placed on the sole chance of their rulers being good men, without a consequent loss of liberty. I say—that the loss of that dearest privilege has ever followed with absolute certainty, every such mad attempt."

But Madison's calm promise had its effect. Finally Patrick Henry agreed:

"If you will, in the language of freemen, stipulate that there are rights which no man under heaven can take from you, you shall have me going along with you, and not otherwise."

Proposed by Madison.

Soon Madison seized the opportunity to make good his pledge. On June 8, 1789, at the first session of the First congress of the United States, he rose in the house of representatives and proposed 21 Constitutional amendments containing "those safeguards which the people have been long accustomed to have interposed between them and the magistrate who exercises the sovereign power."

Again there was some measure of resistance. Certain members opposed all amendments until the Constitution had been longer established and the federal government more fully organized; others felt that even stronger safeguards were essential. But these objections were overcome, and Madison's proposals referred to a committee composed of one member from each state. Here they were reduced to 17 amendments and agreed to by the house. Then they went to the senate which compressed them into 12 separate amendments.

And on that memorable twenty-fifth of September, 1789, the Bill of Rights was passed by congress and submitted to the states and the people, to whose courage, spirit and aspirations it gave such eloquent expression.

Within a little more than two years it was ratified in its present form by the required number of states. Again in the process it was shortened—from 12 amendments to 10. Two articles, relating to the compensation and apportionment of congress, failed of approval, but were later enacted in statutory law.

To assure ratification, the assent of 11 states was needed, since Vermont had recently joined the Union. Swiftly this was given. New Jersey, Maryland and North Carolina all approved before the end of 1789. South Carolina, New Hampshire, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York and Rhode Island ratified in 1790. In 1791, Vermont and Virginia added their assent, and on December 15 of that year the Bill of Rights went formally into effect as a part of our federal Constitution.

Since then every state in the Union has approved this shield of protection. It is interesting to note that within the past year three of the original Thirteen States—Massachusetts, Georgia and Connecticut—which had failed to ratify, have added their belated approval. The growth of dictatorships abroad and a revived appreciation of what the Bill of Rights means to America undoubtedly prompted their significantly patriotic action.

Today, as in the past, those 10 amendments carry their message of hope to the oppressed of all lands. Still they stand as the scourge and the negation of tyranny. Still they assure the strength, the human dignity and the happiness inherent in free government. Out of the courage and the determination of the early American people they were born. By those same qualities of the American people today they must be preserved. For they constitute not only our Bill of Rights. They constitute the American Spirit.



PATRICK HENRY

chapters to the age-old struggle for freedom. The early New York Charter of Liberties, the Stamp Act congress, the First Continental congress, the Virginia Bill of Rights and the famous Declaration of Independence—all had voiced stirring protests against curtailment of individual liberties.

In every community were men who had fought for those rights against the trained troops of Britain; families that mourned the death of fathers, brothers and sons fallen on the ramparts of Freedom. A strong abhorrence of tyranny in any form, a deep passion for personal independence, burned fiercely in the national breast.

All this was apparent long before the first Federal congress met in 1789 and adopted the Bill of Rights. Many of its safeguards had been written into the early state constitutions. America's greatest orators and legislative leaders urged its inclusion in the national charter by voice and pen. James Madison pledged himself to fight for its passage. State convention after state convention, meeting to consider adoption of the new Federal Constitution, proposed its provisions as an accompaniment to ratification.

States Submit Amendments. A number of the larger states had indeed written out the specific amendments they wished to see enacted. From New York came 32; from Maryland, 28; from Virginia, 20; from Pennsylvania, 14; from New Hampshire, 12; from South Carolina, 4. These were apart from separate and complete Bills of Rights proposed by Virginia and New York. The actual total of proposals was, of course, smaller than such a compilation suggests, since many had been duplicated in proposals from the different states.

As could be expected, the most eloquent pleas for a Bill of Rights came from Patrick Henry, whose stirring cry, "Give me Liberty, or give me Death," had inspired the colonists in the dark days before the Revolution. Only, in fact, after Madison promised to introduce the necessary amendments in the federal legislature could this New World Demosthenes be persuaded to consider ratification of the Constitution.

Patrick Henry's fiery demands were voiced at the Virginia con-

On March 4 of this year—150 years after congress assembled in New York city to consider the first 12 amendments to the Constitution—Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, noted collector of rare books and manuscripts, placed on display in Philadelphia the original manuscript of the Bill of Rights which he had recently acquired from a source which he declined to make public. This manuscript reads as follows:

"CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

"THE Conventions of a number of the states having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institutions,

"RESOLVED; by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.:"

Of the 12 articles which were listed after this statement, the first two concerned the number of members in the House of Representatives and the manner in which their salaries could be altered.

These two articles were rejected so that "Article the third," became the First Amendment, and so on down the list to "Article the twelfth" which became the Tenth Amendment, these 10 constituting what the world had since known as the Bill of Rights. This Bill of Rights now reads as follows:

AMENDMENT I
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT II
A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT III
No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT IV
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT V
No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI
In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

AMENDMENT VII
In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

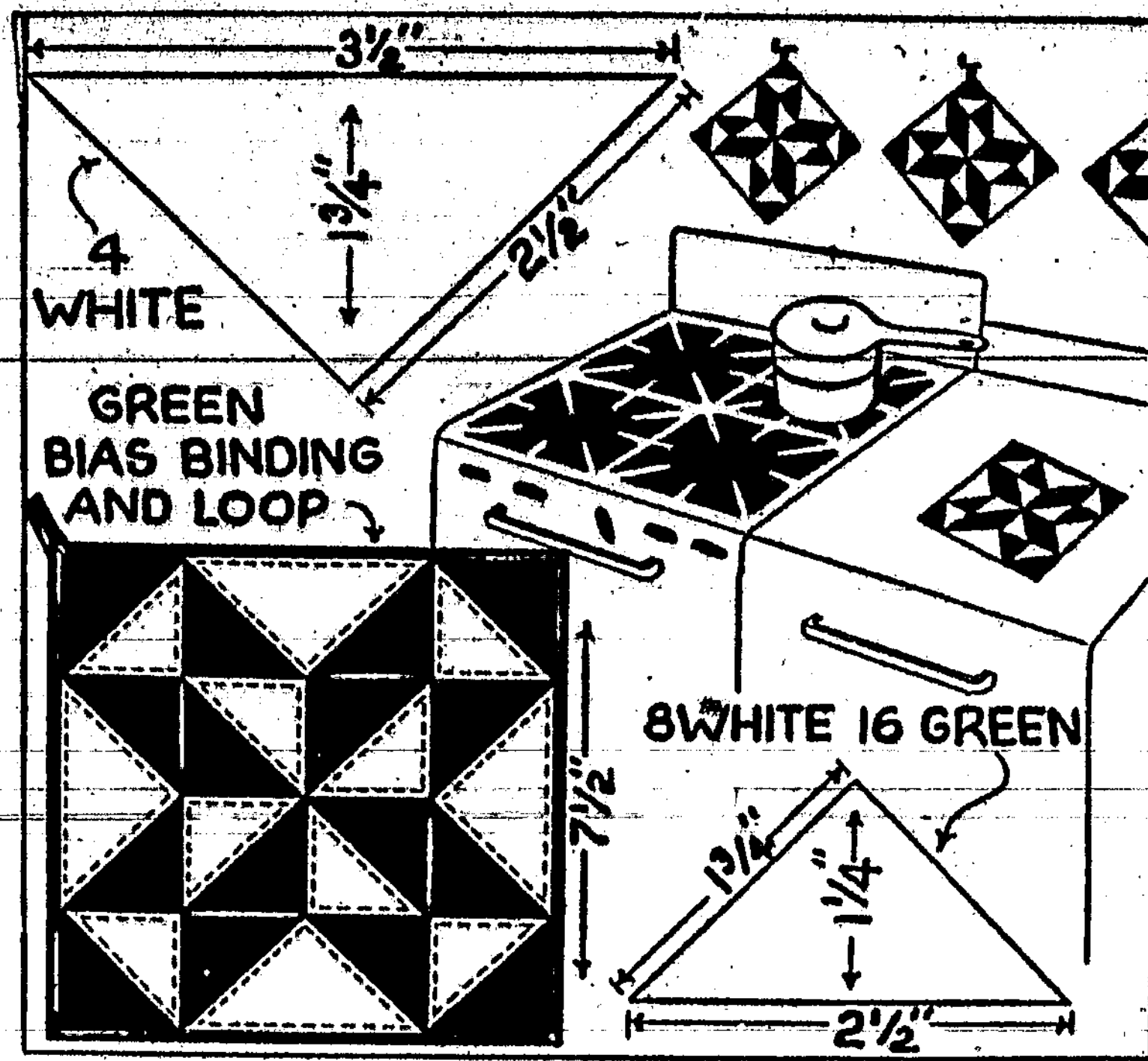
AMENDMENT VIII
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX
The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

HOW TO SEW

by Ruth Wyeth Spears



Patchwork pot holders hanging in a row.

A GREEN and white kitchen is as fresh and crisp as a lettuce leaf. I stepped into one the other day with white walls, green floor and green organdy curtains. Everything was green and white, and over the stove hung a set of patchwork pot holders like a row of bright green and white tiles. All of us love old quilt patterns. For those of us who do not have the time to make quilts, here is a modern way to put your favorite designs to use.

Perhaps you were put to bed as a child under this eight-pointed star? The sketch gives the dimensions for the patterns for the two triangles used in making it for the pot holder. Piece eight small squares of two triangles; then eight oblong blocks of three triangles. A layer of sheet wadding is used for padding. The backing for the holder is white. The three layers are quilted together by sewing just inside the white triangles of the pieced top.

Have you sent for your copy of the new Sewing Book No. 3? Every homemaker will want a copy for it contains useful ideas for home decorating; as well as original ideas for things to use as gifts, and to sell at bazaars. You will be delighted with this new book. The price is only 10 cents postpaid. Send coin with name and address to Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

ASK ME ANOTHER ? A Quiz With Answers. Offering Information on Various Subjects

The Questions

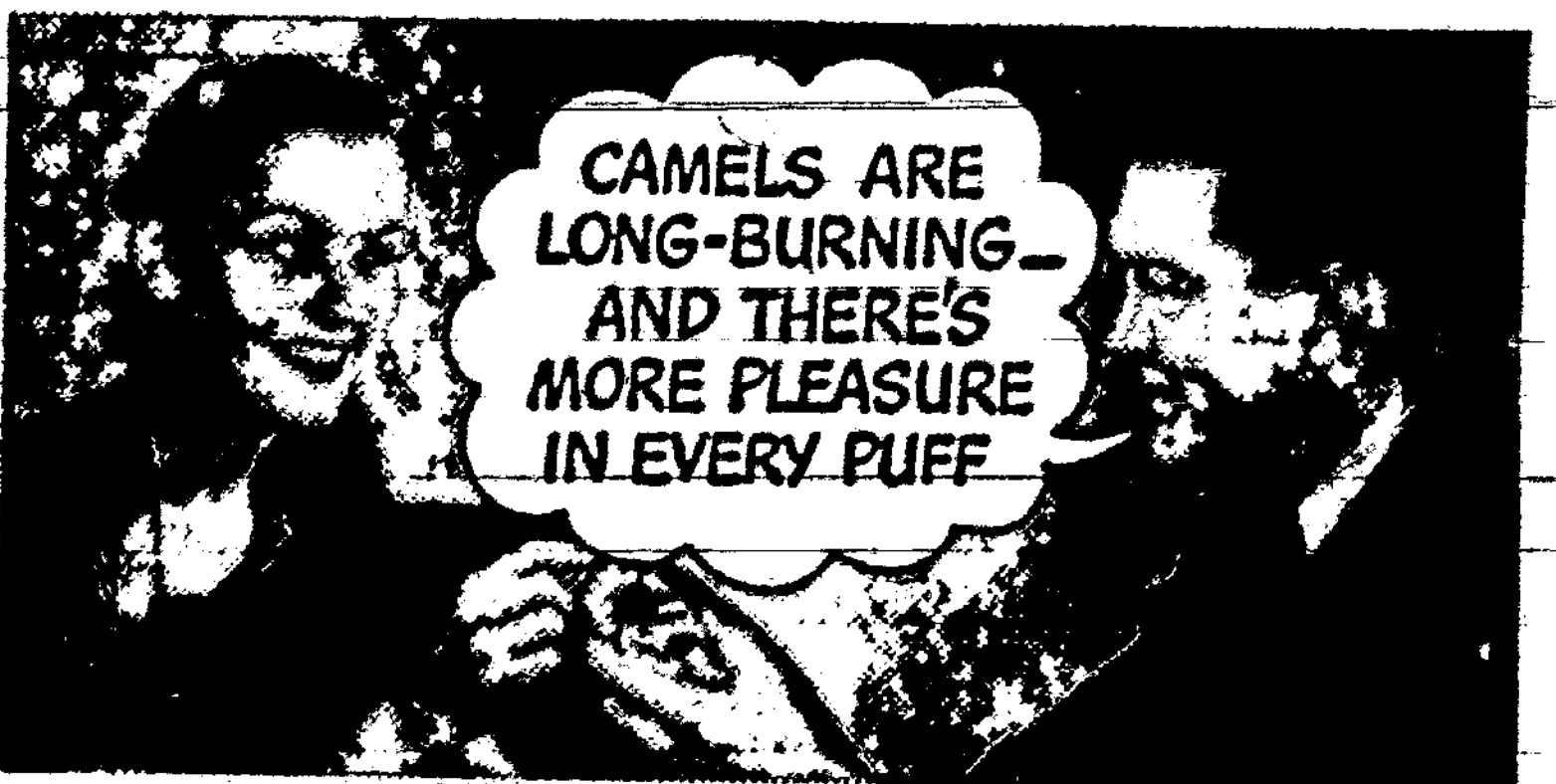
1. Are zebras black with white stripes or white with black stripes?
2. White persons constitute what per cent of the people of the British empire?
3. Why do people generally walk in circles when lost?
4. In what cities would you find the following districts: The Loop; The Barbary Coast; The Bowery?
5. In what wars did the United States draft troops?
6. What country is designated by the sobriquet Cousin Michel?
7. Are animals other than horses spoken of as thoroughbred?
8. What is the difference between a dove and a pigeon?
9. Are there white elephants?
10. Here is the first line of a well-known poem: "O, young Lochinvar is come out of the west." Can you give the second line?

The Answers

1. The basic color of a zebra is white, and his stripes are black.
2. Fourteen per cent.
3. Because one leg is shorter than the other.
4. Chicago; San Francisco; New York.
5. Civil and World wars.
6. Germany.
7. Other animals eligible to be recorded are spoken of as pure bred.
8. A dove is a pigeon.
9. White elephants are merely light-skinned Asiatic elephants, and may occur as the offspring of normally colored parents. This type is revered in Siam, and kept in the royal stables of the monarch.
10. "Through all the wide Border his steed was the best."

Man's Imagination

Imagination is the organ through which the soul within us recognizes a soul without us; the spiritual eye by which the mind perceives and converses with the spiritualities of nature under her material forms.—Hudson.



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Here are the facts from a recent series of impartial scientific laboratory tests of 16 of the largest-selling brands:

1 CAMELS were found to contain **MORE TOBACCO BY WEIGHT** than the average for the 15 other of the largest-selling brands.

2 CAMELS BURNED SLOWER THAN ANY OTHER BRAND TESTED—25% SLOWER THAN THE AVERAGE TIME OF THE 15 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS! By burning 25% slower, on the average, Camels give smokers the equivalent of 5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!

3 In the same tests, CAMELS HELD THEIR ASH FAR LONGER than the average time for all the other brands.

Get more and better smoking in Camels. Penny for penny, Camels are your shrewdest cigarette buy!



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THE OUTLOOK

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

A. L. BURKE, Editor and Publisher

Largest Circulation in The County

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.

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BIDS

The Lincoln County Board of Education is asking for sealed bids on the following lumber to be delivered to the Stetson school: 90 pcs. 2-6x12, West Coast Fir or equal (mountain lumber if properly cured)

160 pcs. 2-8x12, ditto
40 pcs. 2-10x14, ditto
60 pcs. 1-8x16, shiplap, No. 2, mountain lumber

2 kegs nails, common, 16d
2 kegs nails, common, 8d
1 keg nails, common, 6d
25 gal. used lube oil (for forms)
15 gal. kerosene

6000 B ft. 1x6 (12 14 & 16 lengths) mountain lumber

450 B. ft. 2x4 (12 14 & 16 lengths) mountain lumber

3000 ea. common brick
300 yds. small gravel for brick, 1-2" maximum

200 yds gravel (for foundation and lintels)

40 yds sand
50 sacks hydrated lime

1000 sacks cement, Portland
200 lbs. No. 9 wire

3500 lbs. 5-8" round reinforcing steel, deformed

500 lbs. 6' mesh reinforcing wire (concrete flooring, basement, porch)

2 bundles hay wire

60 pcs 1x12x16 mountain lumber

40 pcs. 2x4x12 " "

10 pcs. 2x4x16 " "

4 pcs. 2x4x20 " "

5 rolls 85 lb. roofing

3 pair 8" strap hinges

3 ea. windows, 24x24, D hung

450 ft. 1-8 shiplap (12', 14', 16')

24 feet 2x4x10 lumber

3 ea. padlocks

3 ea. hasp sets

All bids must be in this office on or before Monday, October 2, 1939. No bids received after that date will be accepted.

The Lincoln County Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Yours very truly,
Lincoln County Board of Education.

Nelle W. Day,
Secretary.

S22-20

NOTICE

Sealed proposals of Bids will be received by the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners at its office in the Courthouse in Carrizozo, New Mexico until 12 o'clock noon, September 23rd, 1939, covering one motor road grader of 20,000 lbs. weight or more with standard equipment and in compliance with specifications prescribed by the Board of Commissioners. Specifications covering this machine may be had by applying with the County Clerk at Carrizozo, N. M.

Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County. S15-22

For Sale

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Rev. Fr. Salvator, Pastor.
Sunday Masses Carrizozo at 8 and 10

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G. H. DORSETT Prop.

Methodist Church
J. M. Glazier, Minister
Church School at 10 a. m.
Sunday Evening Service at 7
Sunday Morning at 11 a. m.

Baptist Church
Sunday School 10 a. m. Preaching at 11. Evening worship 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30. You will receive a hearty welcome at the Baptist Church. Come and worship with us. Choir practice Wednesday 6:45 L. D. Cochran, Pastor.

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Kelt & Wiley, Props.

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In The Probate Court Of Lincoln County, State of New Mexico

In The Matter Of The Last Will And Testament of Marion M. Cox, Deceased.
No. 491

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Marion M. Cox, Deceased, has been filed for probate in the Probate Court of Lincoln County, New Mexico, and by order, the 6th day of November, 1939, at the hour of 11:00 A. M., at the court room of said court in the Village of Carrizozo, New Mexico, is the day, time and place for hearing proof of said Last Will and Testament.

Therefore any person or persons wishing to enter objections to the probating of said Last Will and Testament are hereby notified to file their objections in the office of the County Clerk of Lincoln County, on or before the time set for hearing.

Dated at Carrizozo, N. M., this 9th day of September, 1939.

(Probate Court Seal) Edward Penfield, Probate Clerk.
By Bryan Hendricks, Deputy.

S15-06

Christian Science Services
Sept. 24, 1939

"Reality" is the subject for next Sunday. Golden Text is: "Since the beginning of the world man have not heard, nor perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen, O God, beside thee, what he hath prepared for him that waiteth for him." (Isaiah 64:4) Citation from Bible: "Thou art good, and doest good; teach me thy statutes." (Psalms 119:68) Passage from Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "Truth, Life and Love are a law of annihilation to everything unlike themselves, because they declare nothing except God."

YOU HAVE ONLY 71 DAYS LEFT to see the SAN FRANCISCO WORLD'S FAIR!

If you're planning to see the Fair, don't put it off too long. December 2 is the last day. Now is the best time to visit Treasure Island—during the clear, beautiful weather of San Francisco's Indian Summer.



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LODGES

CARRIZOZO LODGE NO. 41-

Carrizozo, New Mexico.
A. F. & A. M.
Regular Meetings 1939
Second Wednesday
of Each
Month



Eddie Long, 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 In-
vited.

Clara Snyder, W. M.
Jeanette Lemon, Sec'y



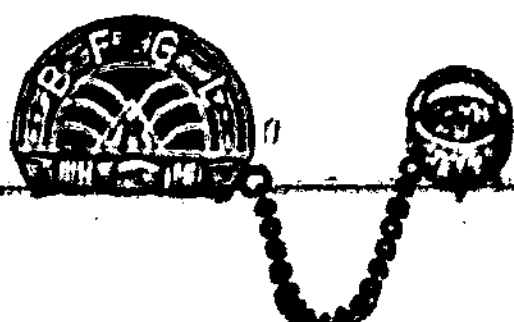
COALORA REBEKAB
LODGE
NUMBER 16
I.O.O.F.

Meets first and third
Saturdays of each month.

Nellie Lee Baker, N. Grand
Birdie Walker, Secretary

Carrizozo, New Mexico

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State of New Mexico
Bureau of Revenue
School Tax Division

STATE OF NEW
MEXICO, BUREAU
REVENUE, acting by
and through J. O.
GALLEGOS, Commis-
sioner of Revenue
thereof,

Plaintiff,
vs.
J. Y. BRANHAM,
doing-business-as
Welch Grocery and
Market,
Defendant.

NOTICE OF SUIT

Under and by virtue of Distring
Warrants No. 286, No. 289 and No.
294, issued under the provisions of
Section 816, Article 8 of Chapter 78,
Session Laws of 1935, as amended, J.
Y. Branham, being indebted to the
State of New Mexico, Bureau of Re-
venue, School Tax Division, in the sum
of \$3850.94, which indebtedness was
accrued by Welch Grocery & Market,
124 Colorado Street, Portales, N. M.
Mexico, operating under License No.
14496, and owned by J. Y. Branham;
\$1882.61, which indebtedness was ac-
crued by Welch Grocery & Market,
Clovis, New Mexico, operating under
License No. 6437, and owned by J. Y.
Branham; and \$1628.87, which indebt-
edness was accrued by Welch Grocery
& Market, Roswell, New Mexico, op-
erating under License No. 17792, and
owned by J. Y. Branham; the total in-
debtedness amounting to \$6662.42; and
to me directed and delivered, which
warrants were duly attested on the
25th day of July, 1939, by the Hon-
orable J. O. Gallegos, Commissioner of
Revenue thereof, I have levied on all
the right, title, claim and interest of
said J. Y. Branham in and to the fol-
lowing described property, to-wit:

Entire stock of merchandise, fix-
tures and equipment, all of which
is now situate and being in the
town of Ruidoso, Lincoln County,
New Mexico.

Notice is hereby given that on Mon-
day, October 2, 1939, at 10 o'clock A.
M., I will sell the above described prop-
erty, or so much thereof as may be
necessary to satisfy the State's claim,
besides cost and interest and accrued
cost, at public auction to the highest
bidder for cash, at the front door of
the Ruidoso Cash Grocery at Ruidoso,
Lincoln County, New Mexico.

S. E. GREISEN, Sheriff,
Lincoln County,
New Mexico.

88-29

88-29



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Crooks Take Advantage of War To Bleed Consumers of Nation

Without Justification Prices Are Boosted and People Scared Into Hoarding; Public Sentiment Is Only Force That Can Correct the Racketeering.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART
WNU Service, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON. My faith in the soundness of the profit system as the basis for people to make a living always has caused me to lean somewhat to the defense of business practices when there had to be a choice between theories. Every fair minded person knows that business—agriculture, manufacturing, banking, transportation or any other—has had a terrific onslaught of cock-eyed arguments to meet in the last few years. To me, it is a distinct tribute to the profit system that we have seen as many businesses survive the last five or six years as there are still operating.

But, calling upon the record of these columns, I have contended without exception that there are crooks in business, and that the present administration ought to direct some of its venom at the crooks, rather than at business as a whole. And, so, this week, I want to write about this situation that has come to the surface as a result of the burst of flame that has engulfed Europe; they have shown again the true colors of their makeup and they have taken advantage of a situation in world affairs, without any justification, to bleed the consumers of the United States.

Almost with the crash of the first gun on the Eastern front, a small minority of business interests rubbed the palms of their hands together and began to count additional dollars they could gain in profits by hoarding prices. And to cover up their purloin, their treachery and their characteristics of a water snake, they have spread a counterpane of lies that will react against all business, including the growers of raw materials such as the crops of the fields. It is so easy to blame things on the war; it is being done by government officials as well as the brigands of business, but the latter class is collecting an unseemly (but deeply felt) tax from all of us who buy food to eat or clothes to wear.

Hoarding and High Prices Due to Greed, Crookedness

I have interviewed a lot of people in the field of business in the last few days in an effort to ascertain where the cheating is going on. Moreover, I have investigated a number of business practices with the thought that these would provide a clue to some of the price increases, and reasons for them, with the results mentioned in the paragraph above. There must be added, however, one additional conviction: hundreds of thousands of consumers have become frightened and have hoarded—buying excess supplies because of fright. I still can not believe, however, that these hoarding tactics are completely responsible for the lifting of prices that has taken place. Ruthlessness and greed, faithlessness and the ordinary, garden variety of crookedness among certain elements of business must accept responsibility; for, from these things together with the campaign of misrepresentation which these elements have engineered come the fright of the average consumer. Hence, hoarding.

In my study of the price situation on the regular purchases of a household, I have sampled quotations and advertising in Washington and Baltimore. Washington is somewhat different than any other city in the United States, but Baltimore is a large industrial area, fairly reflecting normal reactions of buyers. I have observed the prices of chain stores and traced them back to wholesalers and jobbers, and to the manufacturers in some instances. Guilt attaches to a small percentage in the retail lines, the average store. There were instances found where the prices were boosted on commodities that had been on the shelves three months, articles that could not have been affected in any way by any possible change in manufacturing costs, added expenses due to higher labor payments or increases in transportation and distribution. And, incidentally, there is almost no record of any increases in those items of manufacturing and distributing costs. The department of commerce figures do not reflect them, nor do the reports in the hands of the department of labor show them. But the steady-eyed rats behind the counters of a small percentage of retail stores will blantly tell you these things have happened.

Some Wholesalers Are as Guilty as Sneak Thieves

There are certain of the wholesalers who are as guilty as sneak thieves in the night, but, like the retailers, not all of them are resorting to price increases for plain profit. From my own inquiries and from all of the information that has been made available to me, I am inclined to believe there are more wholesalers—a larger percentage of them—who have taken advantage of the perils of the times than can be

shown among the retailers. Instances of actual sales and cancellations of contracts and refusal of deliveries and delays in handling shipments were related, where added profit accrued to the wholesaler or jobber, that almost seemed too flimsy to believe. And worse, those fellows were constantly offering new suggestions that had no basis in fact in justification of their acts. We heard every one of the alibis offered during the days of 1917.

And the manufacturers. A flock of those fellows, again, not a large percentage, were found to be hiking their prices on goods already manufactured and ready for delivery. Now, I ask how on earth the prices on a finished product can be influenced by conditions that did not arise until after the work was done. The only answer I obtained to the question anywhere was that replacements would cost more, and there must be an inventory of sufficient size maintained to meet the demand. In other words, that limited group was taking the profit while the taking was good.

One can not examine the situation, as now presented without considering the stock market—the buying and selling of securities. It is not news to hear that quotations have boomed on every share of stock of a corporation that may seem an untried cargo overseas. I believe it is fair to state, however, that this condition is one of pure gambling, and this speculation has added to the fright of consumers whose household budgets are limited.

People Are Frightened And Commence Hoarding

In discussing the situation around Washington, I found another influence, or what might be called another basis for excitement. It is quite unjustified, of course, but people nevertheless were awayed by it. President Roosevelt has been talking about the dangers that exist and how we must avoid them in order to stay out of the European cataclysm. Heads of government agencies everywhere have been echoing the sentiment. There can be no argument; this nation must stay out and must help to keep all of the nations of North and South America out of the stream of molten lava that is spreading through the belligerent nations. It may be a necessary evil then, an unavoidable phase of world affairs, that people are frightened and seek to hoard. The tragedy of it is that the unprincipled element I have referred to is in a position to capitalize upon such a circumstance.

But to get down to cases, let me repeat that there has been no increase worth noting in wages, in the cost of raw materials. There has been no increase whatever in transportation costs. There has been no increase in overhead expenses of grower or producer or manufacturer or wholesaler and jobber or retailer. All of these may come, and probably will come some time, but they have not arrived and when anyone attempts to justify profiteering prices, that individual should be asked to show how and where those increases have had their origin. My guess is that, for the time being at least, most of these price increases are due largely to racketeering.

Public Sentiment Is Only Force to Work Effectively

And what will be the result of all of these things? I said early they would react on all business, good business as well as the rats. The government can not do anything about it. Public sentiment is the only force that can operate effectively, and public sentiment ought to exert its pressure.

There will be a lot of talk about government control and there will be half-baked, and even quarter-baked schemes offered in abundance—all with a serious desire to break the grip of the small element that has started this wave of fright, higher prices and more fright. Of course, it is unlikely that there will be any legislation result, because as far as I can find out there is no sound and workable method by which government can reach the scoundrels responsible. Yet, there will be efforts made and there will be investigations, and the demagogues without any more idea of what to do than your runt pig will shout and harangue and create new doubts as to any and every kind of business practice. And having as many crackpots in places of responsibility as we now have in the federal government, you can be sure that those boys will give birth to ideas in quintuplet quantities.

So, when one sums up all of the data, it is made to appear that all honest and fair-minded business men had better get together and use their own type of blockades on the elements within their ranks that constitute a cancer on trade.

Growing Pains Indicate Need Of Correction

By DR. JAMES W. BARTON

WHAT was called "growing pains" in my boyhood was believed to be due to the fact that when children were growing, most of the growth was near the ends of the bones and so near a part of a joint.

TODAY'S HEALTH COLUMN

A few years later when infection of teeth and tonsils was found to be a cause of rheumatism, those growing pains were believed to be due to rheumatism and parents were warned that heart disease might follow these growing pains.

While there is no question but that pains in knees and muscles in youngsters may actually be due to rheumatism following infected tonsils, nevertheless, it is now believed that rheumatism is not the cause of these growing pains in most cases.

Dr. J. C. Hawksley, London, England, in Medical World, states that "growing pains" is not commonly related to rheumatic fever or sub-acute rheumatism (early stages) and does not finally cause heart disease.

"Children affected with 'growing pains' usually give a history of frequent colds and coughs, and during these attacks the amount of pain is increased."

Treatment indicated. Such children are benefited by removal of the tonsils and treatment of their colds. Many of these children do not gain weight. They frequently present signs of poor health. The commonest cause is some slight deformity such as flat-foot, knock-knee, spinal curvature, sway-back. Improvement is rapid when these conditions are corrected.

"Inflammation of the ends of the muscles where muscles are attached to bones—fibrositis—is a cause of growing pains. Tiredness is a frequent cause of growing pains and is seen in children who have long distances to walk to school or who stand for long periods."

Stuttering—Causes and Cures

As youngsters there was always a laugh when a stuttering boy got up to do some reading. I believe we thought stuttering was a mental defect. When I got older I was one of a number seeking a certain scholarship; the student who won it over all of us stuttered very badly. I corrected my idea that stuttering was a mental defect.

However, it is only in the last 10 to 20 years that research workers studying stuttering (and many of these workers were not physicians) discovered that stuttering was due simply to nervousness. They discovered that under certain circumstances, such as the quietness of the home, there was no stuttering, no hesitancy in speech. This showed that there was nothing wrong with the mouth or vocal chords or stuttering would be present always.

Instead of waiting for children "to grow out of the habit" of stuttering, physicians today recognize that the stutterer is a very nervous individual, one who looks in on himself, one who is self-conscious in the presence of others, and so try to draw him out of himself.

10 Per Cent Have Defect. Dr. James Sonnett Greene, New York, in his editorial as guest editor, Medical World, states that there are 13,000,000 (10 per cent) of the population of the United States who have some sort of speech defect or voice abnormality. The stutterers alone number over a million. Dr. Greene says that careful investigation usually will disclose that the majority of stutterers are products of homes in which the parents are themselves very nervous. The young stutterer very often gets scolded and even whipped for stuttering, which makes him afraid of every new person or circumstance. Stuttering is really an outward sign of the youngster's feeling of inferiority or inability to compete on equal terms with others.

At the Medical-Social clinic in New York, of which Dr. Greene is a director, the child is treated as if no speech defect were present. The atmosphere and surroundings are of a "friendly" nature. However, at the same time, the surrounding atmosphere and circumstances have been so arranged that the stutterer has to face, in the physician and the other stutterers of the group, the real things of life that he has been trying to avoid.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

U. S. Citizens Stay in China Despite Two Years of War



SHANGHAI'S BUND. Here along the historic Shanghai Bund many of the Americans living in China perform their daily tasks. Most of the buildings in this region are foreign owned. The Bund borders on the Wangpoo river.

Residents Abroad Live in 'Concessions' of Foreign Nations.

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

After two years of war, 7,700 United States citizens are still maintaining residence in China. This number includes women and children, but does not count the enlisted men in the United States armed forces (navy and marines) now on duty in China. In addition to the residents, China has also a wartime quota of venturesome American travelers, seeing the country, pushing through quick business projects, reporting to American newspapers, magazines, or newsreels, or pursuing those unidentified missions which take many to the unquestioning Orient.

Although there is a United States court for China, there is no American "concession" to shelter the 7,700 American residents and their transient compatriots. United States concessions were mapped out for Shanghai, for Tientsin, for Amoy, and other ports during the past century. But Shanghai's American area was incorporated into the International Settlement, Tientsin's added to the British, Amoy's merged into the general foreign reservation. A Legation Quarter was set up at Peiping, and the projected American concessions in other cities were dropped.

Center in Shanghai.

Somewhat less than half of the Americans in China live in Shanghai, where the International Settlement and the French Concession together constitute a foreign metropolis within China's largest metropolis; the foreign areas contain as many people (mostly Chinese) as the entire city of Peiping. Peiping has more than 600 Americans, Tientsin more than 400. The only other cities in which more than 75 American residents have remained since Japan has been carrying on military operations in China are Tsingtao, Canton, Nanking, and Hankow. (Previously, American colonies of from 100 to 200 were picturesque parts of a number of less prominent cities, such as Changsha.)

The remaining Americans—about 3,300—are well distributed throughout China's 7,000,000 square miles, either in closely knit little clusters at ports, or in hardy twosomes or singletons at the religious missions scattered inland, frequently separated by days of primitive travel from the company of their compatriots.

'Mother of Radium'

Two dollars' worth of uranium for \$10,000 worth of coal. Such is the economical exchange held out for the future by Nobel prize-winner, Professor Joliot of France, following his recent experiments in releasing the vast potential energy of the mineral uranium. Called the "mother of radium," uranium—a white, heavy and metallic element—was discovered in 1789 but was not isolated until 1842. It is one of nature's rarer elements, found especially in pitchblende in combination with other elements, including that dangerous yet priceless substance, radium. From the Ore mountains of former Czechoslovakia, an important source of uranium compounds, came the pitchblende used in the famous early experiments of radium discoverer Madame Curie. Canada and Belgium are large sources of uranium ores. The United States produces considerable amount at home but must import additional quantities. Uranium's chief use is in the ceramics industry, giving color and luster to glass and china.

Modern Use of Door Has Odd Background

"Doors, as we know them, are comparatively modern," says the National Geographic society. "Long after man moved out of the cave and into the hut or house he used no doors. Entrance to the homes of the early Egyptians, Greeks and Romans led usually through doorways covered, for privacy, with tapestry, silk curtains, skins and veils. Even in fairly recent times curious superstitions lingered about the door. In parts of England and Scotland it was customary to open the door whenever someone died in the house in order to let the soul pass through.

U. S. Navy Plans Large Air Base On Kodiak Island

Coast Guard May Join In Developing Project Near Alaska.

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

Kodiak island, which is soon to become the site of a large United States naval base and air station, and possibly a coast guard base and air station adjoining, is the largest of the Alaskan islands—about a hundred miles long and 50 miles wide. Kodiak was discovered by Russian fur hunters in 1763, when the sea otter was plentiful, but its fame more recently lies in the fact that it is the native home of the Kodiak bear, the world's largest carnivorous animal.

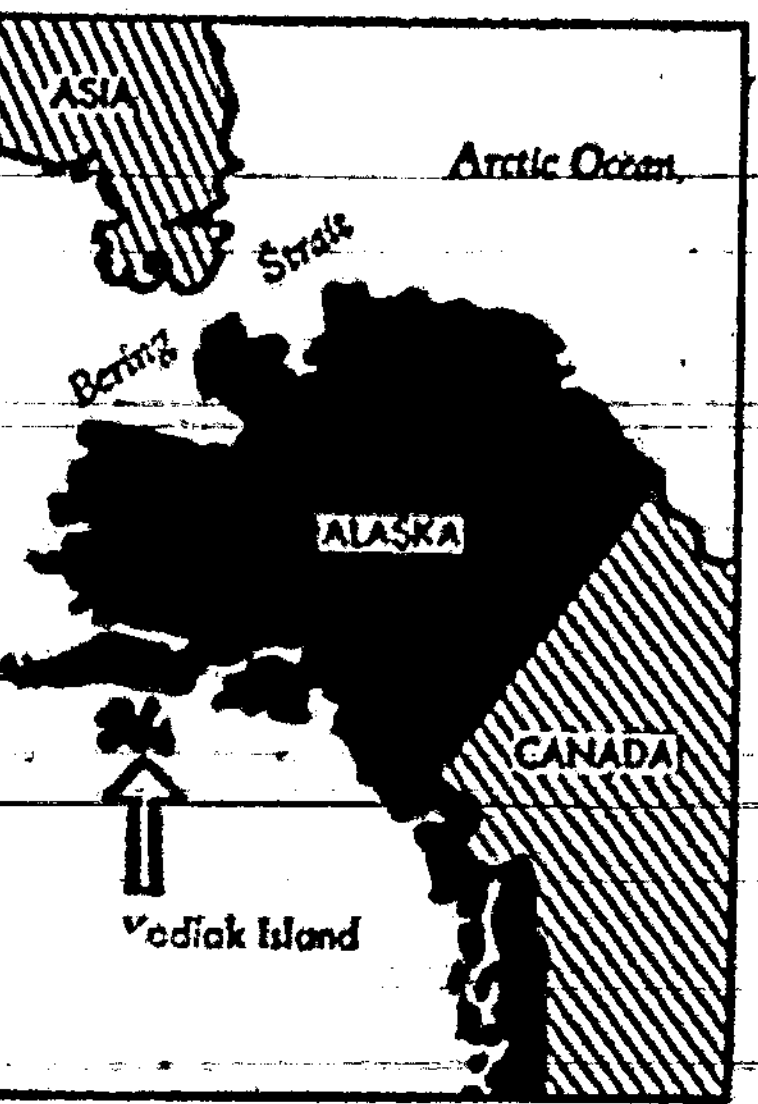
The bears roam in 30 to 40 thousand acres of spruce on the island, and in the mountains which rise to nearly 4,000 feet. Much of the interior has been little explored, and the few miles of highway do not penetrate the game preserves.

Fishing Chief Industry.

The chief industry of the island is on the coast—fishing for salmon, herring and halibut. One whaling station handles two hundred whales annually. Vast areas in luxuriant grass would seem capable of supporting large herds of cattle, but there are probably not more than 800 head on the island.

Most inhabitants have small truck gardens, but climatic conditions do not favor extensive agricultural development. A United States agricultural experiment station was abandoned there a few years ago.

Kodiak was prominent in the news of the eruption of Katmai in 1912, though about 90 miles distant from the volcano. The clouds of volcanic



BEAR'S HOME. Kodiak island, home of the Kodiak bear, the world's largest carnivorous animal, is to become a U. S. naval base and air station. The island's history is rich in stories of fur-traders' adventures.

ash then enveloped the island in darkness for 60 hours. A foot or more of ash covered the island driving the bears to the coast for food.

Mild Climate. The Aleutian islands, which trickle off the Alaska peninsula towards Kamchatka, divert the warm Japanese currents to the east, greatly altering Kodiak's temperature. Despite its Labradorian latitude, the island's winters are much milder than Boston, and more nearly approximate the climate of Washington, D. C.

Italians, Portuguese Lead In Brazilian Immigration

For the past 50 years the little country of Portugal, with a population of less than 7,000,000, has averaged more than 60 emigrants a day to Brazil. Italian migration to Brazil has been even greater. In all, Brazilian immigration has exceeded 4,000,000. Italians leading with 1,354,000; Portugal supplying 1,148,000. In addition were 877,000 Spaniards, 177,000 Japanese, 158,000 Germans, 107,000 Russians and 83,000 Austrians. Brazil was claimed for Portugal in 1500, when the Portuguese Admiral Cabral, sailing for India, was blown westward from his course to land on what is now the Brazilian coast.

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waistline. The design (1801) gives you plenty of lap-over, so that you needn't sew buttons—and make buttonholes all the way down. And of course you don't need to be told how easy the coat style is to make, to get into, and to iron.

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(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

Without Modes

Architecture aims at eternity; and therefore is the only thing incapable of modes and fashions in its principles. — Sir Christopher Wren.

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WNU—M 38—30

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The DIM LANTERN

By TEMPLE BAILEY

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SYNOPSIS

Young, pretty Jane Barnes, who lived with her brother, Baldwin, in Sherwood Park, near Washington, was not particularly impressed when she read that rich, attractive Edith Towne had been left at the altar by Delafield Simms, wealthy New Yorker.

CHAPTER I—Continued

Down the path Jane went, the two pussy-cats like small shadows in her wake, until suddenly a voice came out of the dark. "I believe it is little Jane Barnes."

She stopped. "Oh, is that you, Evans? Isn't it a heavenly night?" "I'm not sure."

"Don't talk that way."

"Why not?"

"Because an evening like this is like wine—it goes to my head."

"You are like wine," he told her.

"Jane, how do you do it?"

"Do what?"

"Hold the pose of youth and joy and happiness?"

"You know it isn't a pose. I just feel that way, Evans."

"My dear, I believe you do."

He limped a little as he walked beside her. He was tall and gaunt.

Almost grotesquely tall. Yet when he had gone to war he had not seemed in the least grotesque.

He had been tall but not thin, and he had gone in all the glory of his splendid youth.

There was no glory left. He was twenty-seven. He had fought and he would fight again for the same cause.

But his youth was dead, except when he was with Jane. She revived him, as he said, like wine.

"I was coming over," he began, and broke off as a sibilant sound interrupted him.

"Oh, are the cats with you? Well, Rusty must take the road," he laughed as the little old dog trotted to neutral ground at the edge of the grove.

Rusty was friends with Merrymaid, except when there were kittens about. He knew enough to avoid her in days of anxious motherhood.

Jane picked up the kitten. "They would come."

"All animals follow you. You're sort of a domestic Circe—with your dogs and chickens and pussy-cats in the place of tigers and lions and leopards."

"I'd love to have lived in Eden," said Jane, unexpectedly, "before Eve and Adam sinned. What it must have meant to have all those great beasts mild-mannered and purring under your hand like this kitten. What a dreadful thing happened, Evans, when fear came into the world."

"What makes you say that now, Jane?" His voice was sharp.

"Shouldn't I have said it? Oh, Evans, you can't think I had you in mind."

"No," with a touch of weariness, "but you are the only one, really, who knows what a coward I am—"

"Evans, you're not."

"You're good to say it, but that's what I came over for. I am up against it again, Jane. Some cousins are on from New York—they're at the New Willard—and Mother and I went in to see them last night.

They have invited us to go back with them. They've a big house east of Fifth Avenue, and they want us as their guests indefinitely. They think it will do me a lot of good—get me out of myself, they call it. But I can't see it. Since I came home—every time I think of facing mobs of people—again his voice grew sharp—"I'm clutching by something I can't describe. It is perfectly unreasonable, but I can't help it."

For a moment they walked in silence, then he went on—"Mother's very keen about it. She thinks it will set me up. But I want to stay here—and I thought if you'd talk to her, she'd listen to you, Jane—she always does."

"Does she know how you feel about it?"

"No, I think not. I've never told her. I've only spilled over to you now and then. It would hurt Mother, no end, to know how changed I am."

Jane laid her hand on his arm. "You're not. Brace up, old dear. You aren't dead yet." As she lifted her head to look up at him, the hood of her cape slipped back, and the wind blew her soft, thick hair against his cheek. "But I'll talk to your mother if you want me to. She is a great darling."

They had reached the kitchen door. "Won't you come in?" Jane said.

"No, I've got to get back. I only ran over for a moment. I have to have a daily sip of you, Jane."

"Baldy's bringing a steak for dinner. Help us eat it."

"Sorry, but Mother would be alone."

"When shall I talk to her?"

"There's no hurry. The cousins are staying on for the opening of Congress. Jane dear, don't despise me—"

"Evans, as if I could."

Again her hand was on his arm. He laid his own over it. "You're the best ever, Jane," he said, huskily—and presently he went away.

Jane, going in, found that Baldy had telephoned. "He can't get here until seven," Sophy told her.

"You had better run along home," Jane told her. "I'll cook the steak when it comes."

Sophy was old and she was tired. Life hadn't been easy. The son who was to have been the prop of her old age had been killed in France.

There was a daughter's daughter who had gone north and who now and then sent money. Old Sophy did not know where her granddaughter got the money, but it was good to have it when it came. But it was not enough, so old Sophy worked.

"I hates to leave you here alone, Miss Janey."

"Oh, run along, Sophy. Baldy will come before I know it."

Jane went through the kitchen to the back door, throwing an appraising glance at the things in the warm-

Jane loved her little home with almost passionate intensity. She loved to have Baldy in a mood like this—things right once more with his world.

She knew it was so by the ring of his voice, the cock of his head—hence she was not in the least surprised when he leaned forward under the old-fashioned spreading dome which drenched him with light, and said, "I've such a lot to tell you, Jane; the most amazing thing has happened."

CHAPTER II

When young Baldwin Barnes had ridden out of Sherwood that morning on his way to Washington, his car had swept by fields which were crisp and frozen; by clumps of trees whose pointed tops cut into the clear blue of the sky; over ice-bound streams, all shining silver in the early sunlight.

He had the eye of an artist, and he liked the ride. Even in winter the countryside was attractive—and as the road slipped away, there came a few big houses surrounded by wide grounds, with glimpses through their high hedges of white statues, of spired cedars, of sundials set in the midst of dead gardens.

Beyond these there was an arid stretch until the Lake was reached, then the links of one country club, the old buildings of another, and at last on the crest of a hill, a view of the city—sweeping on the right towards Arlington and on the left towards Soldiers' Home.

Turning into Sixteenth Street, he crossed a bridge with its buttresses guarded by stone panthers—and it was on this bridge that his car stopped.

Climbing out, he blamed Fate furiously. Years afterward, however, he dared not think of the difference it might have made if his little flivver had not failed him.

Once when he stopped, a woman passed him. She was tall and slender and wrapped up to her ears in molokai. Her small hat was blue, from her hand swung a gray suede bag; her feet were in gray shoes with cut-steel buckles.

Baldy's quick eyes took in the details of her costume. He reflected as he went back to work that women were fools to court death in that fashion, with thin slippers and silk stockings, in this bitter weather.

He found the trouble, fixed it, jumped into his car and started his motor. And it was just as he was moving that his eye was caught by a spot of blue bobbing down the hill below the bridge. The woman who had passed him was making her way slowly along the slippery path.

On each side of her the trees were brown and bare. At the foot of the hill was a thread of frozen water.

It was not usual at this time to see pedestrians in that place. Now and then a workman took a short cut—or on warm days there were picnic parties—but to follow the rough paths in winter was a bleak and arduous adventure.

He stayed for a moment to watch her, then suddenly left his car and ran. The girl in the blue hat had caught her high heels in a root, had stumbled and fallen.

When he reached her, she was struggling to her feet. He helped her, and picked up the bag which she had dropped.

"Thank you so much." Her voice was low and pleasing. He saw that she was young, that her skin was very fair, and that the hair which swept over her ears was pale gold, but most of all, he saw that her eyes were burning blue. He had never seen eyes quite like them. The

old poets would have called them sapphires, but sapphires do not flame.

"It was so silly of me to try to do it," she was protesting, "but I thought it might be a short cut—"

He wondered what her destination might be that this remote path should lead to it. But all he said was, "High heels aren't made for—mountain climbing—"

"They aren't made for anything," she said, looking down at the steel-buckled slippers, "useful."

"Let me help you up the hill."

"I don't want to go up."

He surveyed the steep incline. "I am perfectly sure you don't want to go down."

"I do," she hesitated, "but I suppose I can't."

He had a sudden inspiration. "Can I take you anywhere? My little flivver is up there on the bridge. Would you mind that?"

"Would I mind if a life-line were thrown to me in mid-ocean?" She said it lightly, but he fancied there was a note of high hope.

They went up the hill together.

"I want to get an Alexandria car," she told him.

"But you are miles away from it."

"Am I?" She showed momentary confusion. "I—hoped I might reach it through the Park—"

"You might. But you might also freeze to death in the attempt like a babe in the wood, without any robins to perform the last melancholy rites. What made you think of such a thing?"

He saw at once his mistake. Her voice had a touch of frigidity. "I can't tell you."

"Sorry," he said abruptly. "You must forgive me."

She melted. "No, it is I who should be forgiven. It must look strange to you—but I'd rather not explain."

On the last steep rise of the hill he lifted her over a slippery pool, and as his hand sank into the soft fur of her wrap, he was conscious of its luxury. It seemed to him that his mustard-colored coat fairly shouted incongruity. His imagination swept on to the West, and the velvet cloak which might do the situation justice. He smiled at himself and smiling, too, at her, felt a tingling sense of coming circumstance.

It was because of that smile, and the candid, boyish quality of it, that she trusted him. "Do you know," she said, "I haven't had a thing to eat this morning, and I'm frightfully hungry. Is there any place that I could have a cup of coffee—where you could bring it out to me in the car?"

"Could I?" the morning stars sang.

"There's a corking place in Georgetown."

"Without the world looking on?"

"Without your world looking on," boldly.

She hesitated, then told the truth. "I'm running away—"

He was eager. "May I help?"

"Perhaps you wouldn't if you knew."

"Try me."

He helped her into his car, tucked the rug about her, and put up the curtains. "No one can see you on the back-seat," he said, and drove to Georgetown on the wings of the wind.

He brought coffee out to her from a neat shop where milk was sold, and buns, and hot drinks, to motor-men and conductors. It was a clean little place, fresh as paint, and the buttered rolls were brown and crisp.

"I never tasted anything so good," the runaway told Baldy. "And now I am going to ask you to drive me over the Virginia side—I'll get the trolley there."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

'Pronghorn' Distinct From All Other Antelopes

A recent census of the American antelope, or "pronghorn," shows these animals are decidedly on the increase. A survey made during the years from 1922 to 1924 showed there were only about 26,000 antelopes left of the millions which once roamed the range. The last census shows there are now 131,555 in the country.

In other words there are more than five times as many on the range as there were 15 years ago. There is no animal on this continent more typically American than the "pronghorn." He is so distinct from all other antelopes that he is classified as a species, genus and family all by himself, says the American Wildlife Institute.

Antelopes are very vain about their speed and cannot resist an opportunity to match their prowess with anything that runs. They have long been the swiftest animals on the range. Any fast moving object is a challenge and the antelopes dash along in a parallel course until they are well in the lead, and then as if to make a convincing display of their prowess, they dash across the front of their competitor's line of travel and soon disappear over the horizon.

Lightning's Course Shows

Most lightning flashes pass from top to bottom of the thunder cloud but occasionally the bottom of the cloud sparks to the ground and a tree or barn or a transmission line

In addition to their gracefully curved prong horns, the American antelope have another characteristic feature. When alarmed, the skin muscles on the animal's rump throw the long white hairs out into two brightly conspicuous rosettes. When the "pronghorn" takes to flight, these rosettes are visible long after the rest of the animal has merged into the protective coloration of the landscape and can be seen as brilliant white spots dancy over the horizon.

When the "Iron Horse" came to his range the antelope met more than his match in speed for the first time. The locomotive was more than his nemesis in speed for it was the symbol of a mechanized advance which, by the end of the Nineteenth century, had threatened the antelope with complete extermination. The return of these splendid animals is a tribute to the growing and intelligent interest of our people in wildlife.

Truth is never learned in any department of industry by arguing, but by working and observing; and, when you have got hold of one truth for certain, 10 others will grow out of it. The assertion of truth is to be always gentle.—Ruskin.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By HAROLD E. LUNDQUIST, D. D., Dean of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for September 24

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ISAIAH; FORETELLING THE BIRTH OF THE MESSIANIC KING

LESSON TEXT—Isaiah 5:14-21; 7:11-15. GOLDEN TEXT—His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.—Isaiah 9:6.

Christ is coming! Christ has come! Christ is coming again! All three of these great truths are declared by Holy Scripture. In our lesson for today we study the prophecy of His birth which was given by Isaiah about 750 years before the event took place, and with it we find many beautiful details concerning His blessed character and accomplishments. It is entirely appropriate that the lesson for today should be taken from the Old Testament and relate to the prophecy of the coming of the Messianic King, thus binding together the Old and the New Testaments. Isaiah's prophecy prepares us to study His life in the Gospel of Matthew, beginning next week.

I. The Coming of the King (7:14; 9:1-6).

To us it is entirely understandable that the Son of God was to become flesh and dwell among us and that all the grace and power of God should be upon Him, for we know that He did come in perfect fulfillment of the Scriptures. But let us not fail to note the marvel of this revelation made centuries in advance through God's prophet.

1.—Born of a Virgin (7:14; 9:6).

He was to be born. Christ did not come as a fully matured divine being after the fashion of the so-called gods of mythology, but He entered our needy world as the Babe of Bethlehem's manger. What infinite condescension!

He was to be born of a virgin, and so He was. There are those who would minimize the importance of this, or try to explain it away by interpreting the word "virgin" to mean a young married woman. The late Robert Dick Wilson, an outstanding authority, says, "The great and only difficulty lies in disbelief in predictive prophecy and in the all-mighty power of God; or in the desire to throw discredit on the divine Sonship."

2. God with Us (7:14).

"Immanuel" means "God with us." Isaiah had a foregleam of the incarnation which brought the eternal Son of God into that God-man relationship which was absolutely indispensable if there was to be redemption. Sin had made a barrier between God and man which man could not pass, and only as the God-man, Christ Jesus, came through that barrier to be "God with us" could there be any hope of our salvation.

3. A Great Light (9:2).

The Messiah was to break through the dense darkness of sin and sorrow to bring light and joy. How gloriously that prophecy has been fulfilled!

II. The Character of the King (9:6; 7:11-15).

The prophet foretold not only the meaningful names of the coming Messiah, but pictured in glowing beauty the mighty things which He was to accomplish.

1. Revealed by His Names (9:6).

"Wonderful"—that word has been so misused that it means comparatively little to us. It really fulfills its true meaning in Christ. He is unique, remarkable, yes, truly wonderful. "Counsellor"—in every detail of life, great or small, an infallible guide. "Mighty God"—not just like God, or representing God; Christ is God. "Everlasting Father"—the tender and loving, unfailing One to whom time does not bring any change, for He is the "Father of eternity." "Prince of Peace"—He is not yet the ruler of the nations of the world, hence we hear not only of wars but of rumors of wars. Mark it well that there will be no enduring peace until He comes to reign whose right it is to reign, the divine Prince of Peace.

2. Revealed by His Deeds (9:7; 11:1-5).

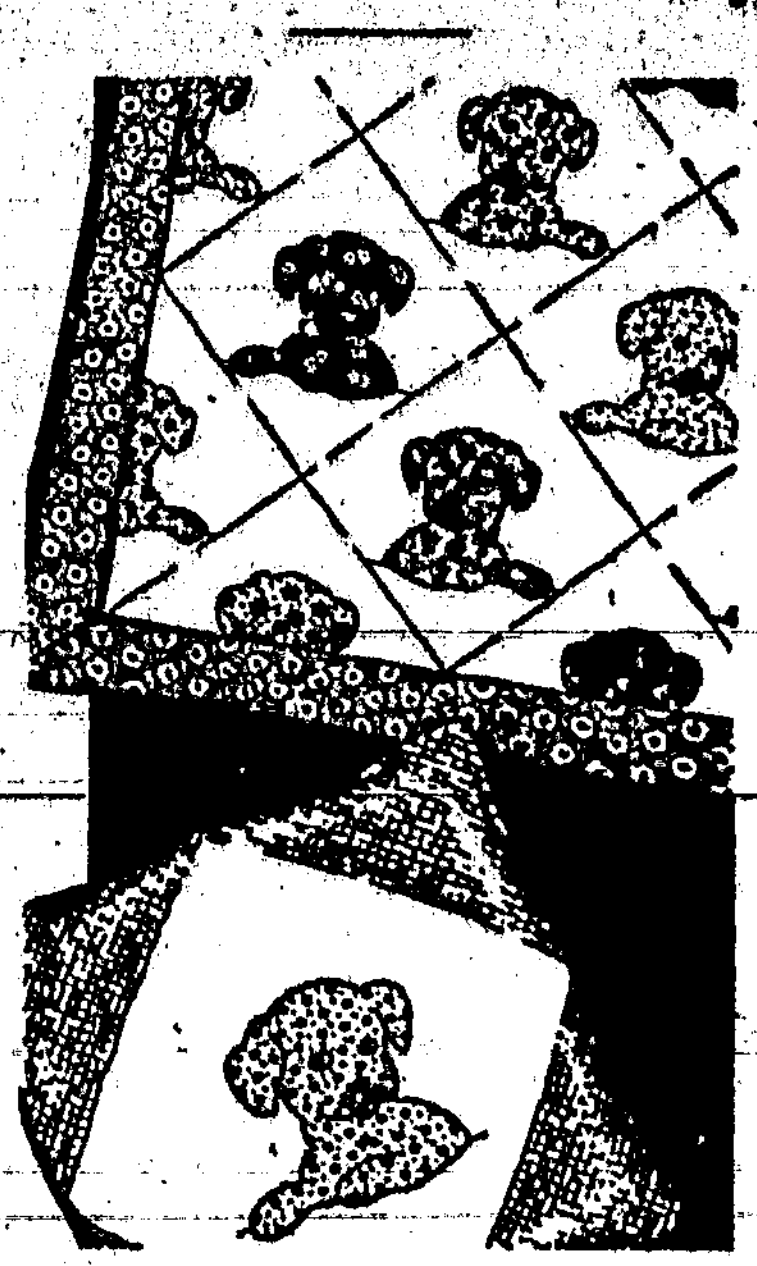
Eternal justice and righteousness, peace, wisdom, understanding, counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of God, unfailing equity—all these glorious accomplishments are to characterize the Messiah according to Isaiah's prophecy.

Has the prophecy been fulfilled? We know that all of these qualities were in Christ when He came to earth the first time, but the complete fulfillment of this prophecy awaits that day toward which the child of God looks with joy and hope when Christ shall come again. As we study this portion of our lesson, our hearts should cry out with John, "Even so, come, Lord Jesus" (Rev. 22:20).

To Gain Truth

Truth is never learned in any department of industry by arguing, but by working and observing; and, when you have got hold of one truth for certain, 10 others will grow out of it. The assertion of truth is to be always gentle.—Ruskin.

Simple Scrap Quilt Is Colorful and Gay



Pattern 2216

Out of your scrap bag, like magic, come all these colorful dog patches so simple to cut and apply! Make a gay quilt, pillow or scarf or all three to add charm to your room. Pattern 2216 contains accurate pattern pieces; diagram of block; instructions for cutting, sewing and finishing; yardage chart; diagram of quilt. Send 15 cents in coins for this pattern to The Sewing Circle, Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York. Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

Voltaire Born Arouet

The great French poet, dramatist and philosopher known to the world as Voltaire, was Francois Marie Arouet, born in 1694, the son of Francois and Marie Marguerite Daumart Arouet. At the age of 24 he was imprisoned in the Bastille for writing verses that displeased the regent of France. During this imprisonment he changed his name to Arouet de Voltaire. But as time passed the "Arouet" was dropped and he became known simply as Voltaire.

The 3 R's of a Motor Oil.

Quaker State Motor Oil has a background of over half a century of scientific refining... is recognized by car owners, the world over, as the quality lubricant for automotive use.

Acid-Free Quaker State Motor Oil is refined exclusively from the finest Pennsylvania crude oil. All impurities are scientifically removed. Each drop of oil is pure, heat-resistant lubricant... assuring maximum reliability.

When you use Acid-Free Quaker State Motor Oil regularly, you are free from worry about motor troubles due to sludge, carbon or corrosion. Your car will run better, last longer. Quaker State Oil Refining Corp., Oil City, Pa.

WOMAN'S CLUB

The opening meeting for the 1939-40 season was held Friday afternoon, Sept. 15, at Community Hall. The new Pres., Mrs. Degitz, presided over the business session with appropriate and interesting remarks. Programs for the year were distributed and given favorable comments. The October meeting will be held on the 27th, due to the out-of-town speaker being unable to be present at the regular meeting date.

Mrs. Ziegler was program chairman for the day. By invitation, Mrs. Blaney read the program for her and with a few well chosen words introduced the speaker of the day. The program follows: Duet, "The Village Blacksmith," Mmes. Burns and Hall; "Resume of my European Trip," Mrs. John Gutknecht; Duet, "Spirit of the Hour," Mmes. Burns and Hall.

The musical numbers were very fine and enjoyable. The address by Mrs. Gutknecht was excellent. Her descriptions were so vivid that you felt you had been there and seen the cathedrals, mountains, cities, the people and their costumes. Mmes. Turner, English, Lemon, Snow, Stimmel, Degitz and Miss Ruth Petty served refreshments.

SUNDAY SINGING

The regular all-day session of the Lincoln County Singing Convention will convene at Lincoln Sunday, Sept. 24, and Saturday night before. Everyone is cordially invited to attend and bring a basket lunch for a basket dinner. Singers from practically all parts of the State and some noted quartets from Texas are expected to be present.

Mrs. Don English, President.

SHOES

LOW PRICES

Carrizozo's Best Shopping Place!

Prehm's Department Store
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Roberts and Marvin (Bud) Peckham have returned from their trip which took them to the San Francisco Exposition and other points of interest along the coast and in the northwest. They were fortunate in avoiding the floods, either getting ahead or going after they had subsided. They returned by the way of Grand Canyon and the Petrified Forest in Arizona.

Yours for good service. Nu-way Cleaners, phone 81.

BORN—Tuesday, Sept. 19, to Mrs. Ernest Lopez, a girl. Mother and daughter are doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Dell Baker returned the latter part of last week from a pleasure trip which took them to different points in Texas, where they visited relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood, Corn of their ranch near Bingham visited their daughter Mrs. Ada Gray and children last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John McDaniel were here from their home in Nogal Tuesday. If he can't find a suitable residence, John may build one here.

Wallace Ferguson of Capitan was a visitor here Saturday.

Your clothes look like new, Jim, "How come?" Nu-way Cleaners.

Mrs. Geraldine DuBois Perkins and Miss Lemon of Corona were visitors in town yesterday.

WE CARRY IN STOCK:

Bale Ties Standard Bean Bags
Binder Twine Standard Grain Bags

Stoves & Ranges
Distillate Oil Heaters



Our Prices Are Reasonable

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

**Crisp Mornings
Pep Up Your Appetite!**

Best Quality **BABY BEEF**
Fancy Groceries

Vegetables

Fruits

"Always The Best For Less"

**ECONOMY Cash Grocery
& Meat Market**

PHONE 62 J. F. PETTY, Prop.

ATTENTION!

Truck Drivers and School Bus Drivers

Fire Extinguishers, 1 1/2 Quart Size \$12.00
Flares (Set of Three) 2.35
Clearance Lamps, Each .19
Motor Oil (100% Pennsylvania) Gal. .84
Tires—WESTERN GIANTS—2-Year Guarantee

CARRIZOZO HARDWARE CO.
Authorized Dealer
Western Auto Supply Co.

Methodist Church Notes
(J. M. Glazier, Minister)

Sunday, Sept. 24
Sunday School, 10 a. m. Mr. Frank Adams, Supt.

Sermon Themes—
11 a. m. "How Jesus Dealt With John's Doubt." 7:30 p. m. "Healing Leaves for the Nations." You are cordially invited and welcome to find a place of worship at this shrine. "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go unto the house of the Lord."

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woollard of Ruidoso were among our visitors last Saturday and while here, they made this office a friendly call and placed their names on our growing subscription list. Mrs. Woollard conducts the Home Beauty Parlor at Ruidoso and Mr. Woollard the "Bob's Bar."

IMPROVEMENTS GALORE

The Woman's Club Community Building is rapidly nearing completion. The Scharf building across from the El Cibola will be ready for occupancy by the last of this month. Prehm's cottage across from the courthouse has been remodeled and pebble-dashed and at present, they are giving the roof a coat of bright-red paint. These improvements are of great benefit to Carrizozo.

The Lyric Theatre

Schedule Card for the shows at this popular resort were off the press at this office Monday, and will be displayed at Carrizozo business houses by Oct. 1.

These cards show the different pictures which will be shown during the entire month, so that you can see what Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Walker have in store for your entertainment.

The progressive firms advertising on this Card are more than worthy of your patronage. Read the card and keep posted on the excellent shows for October.

Saturnino Chavez of Ziegler Bros. Store is out enjoying his vacation this week.

Billy Ferguson of the Nogal-Mesa was a business visitor in town Saturday.

Mrs. Walter Grumbles and daughter Virginia of Tucuman were here for a few days this week. Mrs. Grumbles visiting her daughter Mrs. Walter LaFleur and children. Mrs. Grumbles was formerly a clerk at the Burke Gift Shop. Miss Virginia went on to El Paso.

Nu-way Cleaners, phone 81

COMMENTS



Lewis Burke

—And R U Listenin'?
Little old town, good afternoon!

NOTICE

We will receive a Car of Dawson Coal Monday, Sept. 25th. Buy from Car and save \$1.00 per ton. —Burton Fuel Yard.

AN EDITORIAL

Pres. Roosevelt has called a special session of Congress to amend the neutrality law; he'd change the present regulations which prevent our selling war materials to any belligerent nation to read that we might sell anything to whoever comes to buy it, pays cash and takes it away in their own ships. That would mean we sell to Britain and France. Germany has no shipping.

We may as well declare war! —New Mexico Sentinel.

HOME BEAUTY PARLOR

Ruidoso, N. M. All work guaranteed. Licensed operators. —Winona Woollard, Prop.

POLES NOW HAVE LIBERTY

Says Hitler in a European broadcast from Danzig Wednesday morning.
—And what price "Liberty"?

Dear Columnist:

"I think that the horse races last Sunday at the Carrizozo Ball Park are an excellent idea. Let's have more of them."—Reader.
—The races were promoted by Charley Page of Carrizozo.

Just in—A smart, new line of Ladies' Fall Millinery. Lowest prices, of course.—At the Burke Gift Shop.

BELIEVE IT OR ELSE

Charles M. Cree, until recently director of public health education for New Mexico, returned Thursday to the British Navy where he held a commission of Lieutenant Commander. Mr. Cree is a naturalized American. —New Mexico Sentinel.

"Charley," as he is known to his many friends, was a former Carrizozo resident.

—Charley said very little concerning his past experiences in the World War, being Lieutenant Commander of the British Navy in the past conflict.
Still water runs deep.

GEORGE & PHOEBE COE

Who laugh at years as they run their Store and Ranch with the energy of persons half their years.

Uncle George Coe is heard over the radio from time to time recalling the days of Billy the Kid and the Lincoln County War.

Hitler, having conquered Poland, now wants peace on his own terms.

The Carrizozo Business Men's Club made a Good - Will visit to Capitan Wednesday evening.

We would suggest more good-will trips to various towns in the near future.

It has rained practically every day in Carrizozo for the past week or ten days.

So, Hasta la Vista from the Land of La Mancha Romance and Ecchantment.

Ziegler Bros.

We're Out To
COAT

The Town!

Glamorous Coats
- By -
Betty Rose

Yes, we're up on a Spree to Perk Up Your Spirits. And right here is an exciting collection of **FALL CREATIONS** That will bring joy to the Heart of any Woman! See for yourself these Betty Rose Coats for Fall.

\$18.50 to \$27.85

Ziegler Bros.
The Leading Dry Goods, Clothing and Grocery Store.

**White Oaks Cloudburst—
Ed Queen's Misfortune**

The cloudburst which occurred the latter part of last week, the news of which reached the Associated Press papers Monday, was one which surpassed any catastrophe of that nature in recent county history. All the bridges from the S. P. crossing to White Oaks were swept away, and Ed Queen's mine truck loaded with mine supplies and provisions was made fast to an apple tree, but the force of the flood tore the same from its moorings, carrying both truck and tree down the raging canyon.

For a long time, White Oaks was tied up and people had to remain at home until a road could be made to furnish a temporary means of coming to Carrizozo. On Tuesday, the county chairmen of each political organization, Eddie Long and Wayne Richard, and Wm. Gallacher, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, made a trip to White Oaks and have taken up the matter of replacing bridges and making the road in suitable condition up with the highway department. By that means, the people will soon receive relief. As we understand it, the funds for the work will be raised from both state and county appropriations.

OPENING DANCE
At Carrizozo Country Club
Saturday Night, Sept. 23
Music by Dimmitt Bonds
5-Piece Orchestra

Clark Hust of Las Cruces is here this week visiting relatives and friends.

Gunther C. Kroggel of the New Mexico Mechanical Equipment Co., is attending the Frisco Exposition.

**MEET PAUL & DORA KING
AT THE YUCCA**
Saturday Night, Sept. 23
AND DANCE
To the Music of
LOU FINK & THE BOYS!

Mrs. Bone Zamora

Last Friday morning at her home in Capitan, Mrs. Eliza Zamora, aged lady and one of the pioneers of the Capitan country, passed away after a brief illness. Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon and interment made in the Capitan cemetery. She leaves to mourn her loss, her husband, one daughter, Mrs. George Archuleta, four sons, Vicente and Ramon Artiga, Bone and Eusebio Zamora, one brother, Abran Miller and other relatives, to all of whom the sympathy of their many friends over Lincoln County is tendered.

Allie Stover and sons of Hondo and Cleve Brown of Corona were here last Sunday to attend the horse races. Cleve acted as starter. Page's horse beat Burnett's. Cooper's dun beat Bigelow's and in turn was nosed out by Marvin Roberts' pony. Good races next Sunday. Be there!

Abel Pino and son Frank were here from their ranch near the Indian Divide last week-end, attending to business matters and visiting the Gregorio Pino family.

R. A. Peterson of Vallejo, Cal., and brother of our esteemed manager of the S. P. Hotel was here last Saturday and Sunday, leaving for other points in New Mexico, in the interest of the Pacific Greyhound Bus Co., for which he is auditor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davis of Dallas have been visiting the Finleys for the past week here and at Eagle Creek. Mrs. Finley went with them for a ten day visit. She will return by the way of Midland, Tex. Mr. Davis is a brother to Mrs. Finley.

Mrs. A. E. Hunteinger of Vaughn spent the week - and in Carrizozo visiting local friends.

Mrs. J. L. Merchant of the ranch near Capitan visited friends here this Tuesday.