

# LINCOLN COUNTY NEWS

Successor to Carrizozo News

VOLUME IV—[Carrizozo News, Vol. 25]

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1929

NUMBER 1

## Ft. Stanton News

Mrs. L. H. Merrel received a telegram from Jonesboro, Arkansas this morning announcing the death of her father. Mrs. Merrel and the children started at once for their home. We deeply sympathize with her in her bereavement.

Mr. C. F. Mickey, head ranger here has resigned and is moving his family to Roswell. Mickey was very popular with the base ball fans who will miss him very much when the base ball season starts.

Mrs. Westover, wife of the popular hill surgeon, has been very ill, having suffered the third attack of flu. The nurse in charge Mrs. Ferris reports her patient as improving.

Most cases of the flu are recovering nicely. Mrs. Dave Parker is reported better today.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Werner and little daughter Vera of Glencoe spent Monday visiting friends at Ft. Stanton.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Burson entertained at New Year's dinner. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Merrel and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hobbs and children.

Capt. and Mrs. Besse spent one day this week with Miss Harris. Capt. Besse is now instructor of French and mathematics at State Teachers College, Silver City. Both Capt. and Mrs. Besse have many friends and admirers here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilson of White Tail, Mesquero Indian Reservation, spent New Year's day the guests of the Averys and Sellars.

We are sorry to report the death of John Applegreen who has been a patient here since 1921. He was very popular among both patients and personnel. Appendicitis caused his death.

Don Wasser has returned to Los Angeles on a furlough.

Carl Berggren has a 30 day furlough is spending some time at Carlsbad.

## 24 Violent Deaths in State the past month

Santa Fe, Dec. 31.—One-fourth of the 24 violent deaths occurring in New Mexico during November were the result of automobile accidents, according to figures released by the state bureau of health.

Of the 24 deaths, only two were women.

Causes of violent deaths were as follows:

Automobile accident 6; accident at slaughter house 1; suffocation 1; gunshot 2; frozen to death 1; hanged by accident 1; drowning 1; fall from wagon 1; mine cave-in 2; dynamite blast 1; struck by train 1; caught in machinery in saw mill 1; suicides 2; homicides 3.

We were fortunate during November not to have contributed any violent deaths to the long list for that month.

## Serious Moments

Sir Walter Scott: "Ambition breaks the ties of blood and forgets the obligations of gratitude."

Everyone that has had his name written into history has been a person who had a purpose in life and the determination to stick to it.—Katherine Negley

He is incapable of truly good action who knows not the pleasure in contemplating the good actions of others.—Lavater.

To cultivate vision and foresight, have confidence in yourself and in others, and faith in an all-wise, benevolent overruling power.—J. C. Penney.

Respect is the foundation of everything that is best in permanent human relationship.—Irving T. Bush.

To be humble to our superiors is duty; to our equals, courtesy; to our inferiors, generosity.—Feltam.

## Taxation, Evasion, and Confiscation

The December number of the New Mexico Tax Bulletin published by the Taxpayers' Association of New Mexico contains several articles on the problems of taxation by former U. S. Senator Bursum, former State Senator T. E. Mitchell, and Mr. H. J. Hagerman, President of the Taxpayers' Association. Tables showing comparative tax rates for several years and one showing the bonded indebtedness for the State, counties, municipalities, and school districts are also included in the issue.

Senators Bursum and Mitchell deal especially with the taxation of livestock. Both urge a reduction in the general property tax rate through economy. In Senator Bursum's article will be found suggestions as to other sources of revenue.

In a discussion of "Evasions and Confiscations" Mr. Hagerman points out specifically how discriminations exist among various classes of property. Among livestock growers, taxation often creates a difference and places land owners at a disadvantage as compared with those who lease State lands and those who can secure permits in the National Forests. In order to relieve the burden of taxation on livestock and reduce the bad effects of discrimination, Mr. Hagerman urges the spending of less money. Other vital suggestions are as follows: 1. Collect delinquent taxes; 2. Get all property on the tax rolls without favoring some taxpayers over others of the same class; 3. Find new sources of revenue; 4. Boost valuations on various classes of property besides grazing lands and livestock; 5. Repeal or amend the exemption laws.

With over six million dollars of uncollected taxes, it is self-evident that our taxing machinery is lacking in a most important particular. Discriminations are the result, "Whether those delinquencies are the fault of the State because taxes are too high or of the delinquent tax collectors when they are inefficient or of the taxpayer because he is evading his just tribute to the Government."

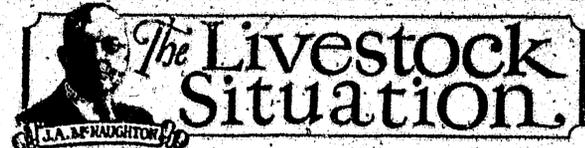
Failure to get all the property on the tax rolls as well as failure to fairly equalize assessments must be remedied by proper measures. Instances of gross discrimination among property owners in the same community can easily be cited. Enough is known of actual conditions to convince any taxpayer of the need of a competent, systematic reappraisal of property for purposes of taxation. Too often discriminations can be traced to political "pull" or to personal considerations. Property of fraternal and church organizations is often used for purely commercial purposes in competition with other property and is permitted to escape taxation. When such property is producing income, it should be assessed as similar property is assessed.

As to new sources of revenues, a cigarette tax is suggested with a possible revenue of between one hundred thousand and two hundred thousand dollars a year. An income tax law might be enacted to produce between two hundred thousand and three hundred thousand dollars a year, though there is the question of obtaining a competent administration of such a law.

To boost values will require the most careful administration. Railroads, mines, lands, and livestock are already assessed at high figures and paying all that can be fairly exacted. Certain types of city property are undoubtedly underassessed and there are, as has been stated, outrageous discriminations among individuals. Increased assessments can and must, therefore, be brought about by more adequate and competent administration.

Householders exemptions and soldiers' exemptions are privileges which can be and are greatly abused. At the present time about twenty millions of dollars of value are not taxed because of these exemptions. The soldier exemptions alone are costing the State over three hundred thousand dollars a year.

To spend less and to make the people's dollar go farther through economical administration will do most to attract outside capital and will save the capital already in the state from confiscation.



## The Livestock Situation

What of the Sunday dinner where the kin folks gather for the big spread and to talk over the happenings of the week; kind of a family reunion. No chore at all to pile the kids into the buggy and buck the mud for many miles. No hard roads in those days but no roads too bad to prevent the trip. But, now with our automobiles, paved roads and easy going, such gatherings are almost a thing of the past and the chances are that there would be "nobody at home" because while youth is in the saddle, yet the old folks also yield to the call of the "great highway."

Out West we pack up our lunch, select an attractive spot, park along the road and barbecue some weiners, chops or perhaps pick up a hot dog or sandwich enroute. The day of the big roast for the Sunday dinner is a thing of the past because no one wants to spend the time to prepare it.

We are now beginning to find out why the baby beef or light-weight steer heat answers the purpose and why the heavy carcass has a limited outlet and also why the public prefers the lamb instead of the aged wether or ewe and the medium weight bacon type of porker. Out of this situation we have coined the term "kitchenette steak" which has become very popular for the reason that it is comparatively small, tender, quickly broiled, very little fuel required, and no waste.

The fireless cooker has helped some and electricity has also simplified housework and we spend most of our Sundays in an automobile in the great outdoors.

A verse from James Whitcomb Riley's poem "When Mother Cooked with Wood" seems appropriate as a reminder of how things were now so many years ago:

"I do not quarrel with gas,  
Our modern range is fine,  
The ancient stove has doomed to pass  
From Time's grim firing line.  
Yet now and then there comes to many  
The thought of dinners good  
And pies and cakes that used to be  
When Mother cooked with wood."

The airplane is now with us and undoubtedly to stay, so, when we get it "gaited" who knows where or how we will dine or take our libation?

Undoubtedly things are changing and after all, these changes are for the best if, in the final analysis, we are happier and more useful.

## Eastern Star Installs

Last night was the regular meeting night of Comet Chapter No. 29, O. E. S., and a large number of members gathered at Masonic Temple to take part in and to witness the installation of the new officers.

The following officers were inducted into office in ritualistic form:

Uta G. Mayer, W. M.  
E. M. Brickley, W. P.  
Mae English, A. M.  
S. F. Miller, Secretary  
Mollie Miller, Treasurer  
Zoe Glassmire, Conductress  
Anna Stimmel, A. Conductress  
Gussie Pitworth, Chaplain  
Belle Freeman, Marshal  
Nora Phipps, Ada  
Margaret Harris, Ruth  
Elizabeth Sproles, Esther  
Bernice Nickels, Martha  
Ina Mayer, Electa  
Mattie Kelley, Warder  
T. E. Kelley, Sentinel  
Helen Rice, organist

At the conclusion of the installation, a delicious banquet was served in the banquet room, of which Mrs. Ella Brickley and Mrs. John A. Haley had charge, and the members departed to their several homes at an early hour.

## Moving Day at Court House

Tuesday was moving day at the court house—the Democrats moving out the Republicans in—with one exception, which was M. B. Paden, who succeeds himself as treasurer.

The other officers are:  
John E. Brady, sheriff;  
S. E. Grierson, clerk;  
Meyer Barnett, assessor;  
Alice M. French, Co. Supt.  
Elerdo Chavez, Probate Judge;  
Commissioners: Allie F. Stover,  
Earl Rountree and C. F. Grey.

## CLOSING OUT SALE!

Everything in Stock  
Going at a  
Big Reduction

Sales Starts Monday, Jan. 7

The Style Shop, Mrs. Young, prop.

## First National Bank

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

DO not forget that New Year's resolution you have made to provide a "check absorber" for trouble. Start the savings account now.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"Try First National Savings"

## Crystal Theater

T. J. PITTMAN, Mgr.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday. "Foreign Legion," with Lewis Stone and Norman Kerry; and two-reel "Great Events," in colors.

Monday and Tuesday. A Tiffany Stahl Production; title to be announced; and "Felix the Cat."

Wednesday and Thursday. "Wind," with Lillian Gish and Lars Hanson; and News reel.

Friday, one night only. "The Desert Bride," with Betty Compton.

## Paden's Drug Store

When in need of  
Pure Drugs or a  
Prescription give  
us a trial.

Phone 20

NEWS RECORD OF THE YEAR 1928

Summary of the Notable Events of the Twelve Months in America and Abroad.

HOOVER'S BIG VICTORY

Republicans Sweep the Country in the Presidential Election—Kellogg Treaty to Outlaw War Signed by Nearly All Nations—China Won by the Nationalists—Germany and the Reparations.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Herbert Hoover was the dominant figure of the year 1928 in the United States. This by reason of his sweeping victory in the Presidential election at the close of the most interesting campaign the country had had in many years, and his "good will" tour of the Latin American republics. Until the verdict of the polls was rendered, Mr. Hoover's rival for the Presidency, Gov. Al Smith of New York, was almost equally in the public eye and the public mind. Economically and financially the country enjoyed a prosperity that has seldom been equaled, notwithstanding the fact that the problem of relieving the troubles of the agriculturists remained unsolved.

Internationally, the outstanding event of the year was the putting forward of the so-called Kellogg multilateral treaty to outlaw war and its signature in Paris by nearly all the civilized nations of the world. Efforts to accomplish a reduction of armaments, made by the League of Nations and by various statesmen, had no definite results, but the Kellogg pact was looked on by most people as a real step toward world peace. The tenth anniversary of the armistice found the questions of German reparations still unsettled but the governments most concerned were about to open a conference for the purpose of determining finally what and how the Germans must pay. The close of the year also saw steps being taken by President Coolidge's administration for the reopening of the question of American adherence to the world court in the hope that the European nations might accept the American reservations.

In the Far East China provided much of the interest and to the relief of the world its internecine warfare was ended with the victory of the Nationalists. Japan furnished a spectacular incident in the formal coronation of Emperor Hirohito.

Latin America was rather more peaceful than usual, with the exception of Nicaragua, and in that republic the American marines and diplomats succeeded in bringing an end to the civil warfare and in giving the little republic a real election of a President.

INTERNATIONAL

Early in January President Coolidge created a precedent by journeying to Havana, Cuba, to attend the opening of the Pan-American conference and to deliver an address before that body. He returned at once leaving the interests of the United States in the able hands of Charles Evans Hughes and his fellow delegates. At the instance of Mexico it was decided that the union should not have power to consider political questions, though some of the delegates tried earnestly to make it virtually an American league of nations. Honorio Pueyrredon, head of the Argentine delegation, insisted that the union adopt a declaration against the maintenance of tariff walls between the American republics, and when Mr. Hughes would not listen to this and it was turned down by the conference, Pueyrredon resigned both from his delegation and as ambassador to Washington. Before this occurred he and many others found occasion to denounce intervention by one nation in the internal affairs of another, the attack of course being aimed at the policy of the United States in the case of Nicaragua. As it was evident that a resolution embodying these views could not be carried unanimously, further discussion of the subject was referred to the seventh conference.

Definite results of the session were: The acceptance by twenty states of a code of private international law; adoption of resolutions that disputes of a juridical nature be submitted to arbitration, that aggressive war be outlawed and the republics of America committed to the use of peaceful means for the settlement of all disputes between them; the beginning of the codification of international law; the signing of a convention on commercial aviation, and the putting into full effect of the Pan-American sanitary code.

In December there was a serious threat of warfare between Bolivia and Paraguay over the disputed Gran Chaco region. At the same time a Pan-American conference on conciliation and arbitration opened in Washington, and its first efforts were directed toward settling the outbreak of hostilities. The council of the League of Nations also urged the two republics to settle their quarrel with out resort to arms.

On February 3, the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the signing of the first treaty between the

United States and France, the two nations signed a new arbitration pact, binding each party not to go to war with the other. The American government at the time suggested that a better way would be to unite the efforts of the two powers to obtain the adherence of all the principal powers of the world to a declaration denouncing war as an instrument of their national policy. This was the inception of the multilateral treaty which Secretary of State Kellogg later proposed to the chief powers. One by one the nations accepted the plan in principle, some of them with reservations, and finally the pact was drawn up to suit all. France thereupon invited fourteen other nations to send representatives to Paris to sign the treaty. All responded, and on August 27 the ceremony was performed. The pact was left open for the adherence of other nations and within a few weeks most of the governments of the civilized world had accepted it. Promising as this movement toward general peace seemed, it was regarded by certain elements in some countries, especially the United States and Italy, with cynical derision. Approval by the American senate is necessary to give it effect, and some of the senators were known to be opposed to it. Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee, however, gave the treaty his warm indorsement.

Evacuation of the Rhineland and the fixing of the total of the reparations obligations was still insisted on by Germany. By the terms of the Dawes agreement she was paying large sums regularly on account, but the time when the payments should end was coming no nearer. The allies at last recognized this intolerable situation and in November it was agreed that a congress of experts should be convened to revise the Dawes plan and try to fix the total reparations. France persisted in the idea that the question of reparations should be tied up with that of her war debt to the United States, but Washington made it plain that this could not be.

John Bassett Moore, American, resigned on April 28 as a member of the permanent court of international justice, commonly known as the world court. Most of the national groups nominated Charles Evans Hughes to succeed him, and the assembly and council of the League of Nations overwhelmingly confirmed the choice on September 8.

FOREIGN

Great Britain pursued the even tenor of its way, but was not in good economic condition. The great number of the unemployed, especially in the mining districts, led the government to try the experiment of helping many men to migrate to Canada and Australia to engage in agricultural work. This was successful to a limited extent but did not especially please the dominions. Early in the year parliament passed the women's franchise measure, known as the "suffrage bill," and thus about five million more women were given the vote. During the session of parliament the house rejected the prayer book revision proposed by the authorities of the Church of England; and Churchill introduced a spectacular budgetary scheme for reforming local government and relieving industrial depression. J. H. Whitley resigned as speaker and Capt. E. A. Fitzroy was elected to succeed him. Attacks on the metropolitan police led to the appointment of Lord Byng as commissioner.

King George contracted inflammation of the lungs late in November and his condition became so alarming that the prince of Wales and his brother, the duke of Gloucester, hurriedly returned from a hunting trip in Africa. His majesty appointed a royal commission, headed by the queen, to act for him during his illness.

Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, archbishop of Canterbury and primate of England, created a precedent by resigning in July, and Dr. Cosmo Lang, archbishop of York, was appointed to the place. The earl of Birkenhead resigned as secretary of state for India and was succeeded by Viscount Peel. On February 1 James McNeill was installed as governor general of the Irish Free State. Perhaps the most interesting event in the empire, outside of Great Britain, was the decisive defeat of prohibition in New South Wales and Canberra, the federal district of Australia. In November the South African cabinet of Premier Hertzog resigned and he formed a new government.

France, as always, devoted an enormous amount of attention to politics. Premier Poincare held power throughout the year. In the elections on April 22 he was a decided victor, and when he resigned in November he was persuaded to retain office and form a new ministry. The radical socialists were recalcitrant and Poincare left them out of his government. The tenth anniversary found France in a gratifying state of rehabilitation. Most of the farm homes and buildings had been rebuilt, the flooded coal mines had been restored to production and all were busy. The franc had been stabilized and the foreign trade showed a large increase. Unemployment was almost nonexistent. The communists created disturbances during the summer in Lyons. Troops and lvy but were effectively suppressed. Several Alsatian universities were re-opened in May and sentenced in prison, but President Doumergue pardoned them. Scandals attending the granting of divorces by the Paris courts to Americans led to

reforms in the procedure of those tribunals.

Germany, laboring under the burden of the reparations payments, was said by her ambassador to Washington to be distinctly on the upgrade. This notwithstanding rather unfavorable business conditions and an increase in the number of unemployed.

With Premier Mussolini still its dictator, Italy seemed to be making steady progress, and the supremacy of the Fascist party was confirmed and strengthened. The duce put into full effect his plan for reorganization of the government to put practically all power in the hands of the grand council, accomplished monetary reform and put through a law for his pet scheme of land reclamation and utilization.

Rumania was torn by dissension. The peasant party demanding a share in the government. Finally the revolt grew so serious that Premier Bratianu was forced by the regency to resign and Jullu Maniu, leader of the peasants, came into power as head of a coalition government.

Ahmed Zogu, the handsome young dictator of Albania, decided that his country should have a king and promoted himself to that position, taking the title of Scanderbeg III.

Soylet Russia's rulers have not yet solved the great issue of how to reconcile the conflicting interests of the industrial and the agrarian sections of the population, and during the year there were sporadic revolts of the peasants, without result. The government continued earnest efforts to enlist financial aid from abroad, and one of its successes was the completion of a contract with the International General Electric company of New York for the purchase of \$25,000,000 worth of electric equipment in this country. The exploitation of the country's rich oil resources was carried on energetically. The rules governing concessions to foreign business interests were radically modified in September. Generally speaking, Russia was in a healthier condition than at any time since the revolution.

Victory of the Chinese Nationalists was won after long and hard fighting and despite the opposition of Japan, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, was forced to abandon Peking on June 3, and on his way to Mukden his train was bombed and he was fatally injured. The Nationalists established a complete government and constituted Nanking the capital of the republic. Chiang Kai-Shek, their generalissimo, was elected president of the council. The name of Peking was changed to Pehping, meaning "Northern Peace." The United States took the first step toward recognition of the new government by negotiating a treaty granting China tariff autonomy. Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy all began negotiations with the Nanking government. Japan alone holding aloof because of her claim that her old treaty with China was still in effect.

Gen. Alvaro Obregon, being the only surviving candidate for the Presidency of Mexico after the recalcitrants had been suppressed, was elected on July 1, to take office on December 1. But on July 17, as he was attending a banquet in his honor, he was assassinated by a young native named Toral. The crime created a great sensation and the trial of the murderer and his alleged accomplices was watched with immense interest. In November Toral was convicted and condemned to death, and a son, Mother Concepcion, who was accused of being the "intellectual author" of the crime, was condemned to twenty years in prison. It was up to the national assembly to choose a Provisional President to serve fourteen months from December 1, and President Calles refusing the job, it was given to Emilio Portes Gil.

While American marines were trying quite successfully to pacify Nicaragua and quite unsuccessfully to catch Sandino, the rebel chieftain, Brig. Gen. Frank McCoy as the head of an American electoral commission was arranging for an honest and impartial Presidential election. This was authorized by a decree of President Diaz. The voters were properly registered in advance, and when they went to the polls on November 4 each man was required to dip his thumb in a stain to prevent repeating. The election was carried off peaceably and resulted in the choice of Gen. Jose Maria Morales, the Liberal candidate. His majority over Adolfo Benard, Conservative, was about 20,000.

DOMESTIC

Nothing else was so interesting to the people of the United States as the business of selecting their next President. The campaigning started early, and from the beginning it was tolerably apparent that Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover would win the Republican nomination, and that Gov. Al Smith of New York would head the Democratic ticket. The G. O. P. national convention met on June 12 in Kansas City with the Hoover delegates strongly entrenched, the only other presidential candidates being Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas. Lowden was supported by the leaders of farm organizations who wanted the McNary-Haugen agricultural relief bill, and they promised that there would be a tremendous demonstration by farmers if the convention did not at least adopt a platform plank to their liking. This turned out to be a false alarm, and Hoover went over easily as the first ballot after the resolutions committee had fixed up a platform in conformity to his policies. Senator Curtis was connected with the nomination for Vice President. Mr. Hoover signed Secretary of the Interior Robert C. Work for chairman of the national

committee, and the campaign work was promptly organized.

The Democrats met in national convention in Houston, Texas, on June 26, and from that moment there was no doubt of Smith's victory. The southern Democrats, however, being nearly all dry and Protestant, made such light as they could, and on June 28 accepted the nomination of Smith on the first ballot with wry faces. The enthusiasm of the governor's supporters was such that there were many assertions that the party would stand solidly behind him. How wrong the prediction was is known to all. It took only one ballot for the convention to choose Senator Joe Robinson of Arkansas as Smith's running mate. He was the first resident below the Mason and Dixon line since the Civil war to be named on a Presidential ticket by either of the major parties, and his selection was regarded as a wise strategic move. Governor Smith, on receiving word of his nomination, rather upset the convention by a telegram in which he declared he had not changed his opposition to the present prohibition laws and methods of their enforcement. John J. Raskob, chairman of the finance committee of the General Motors corporation, was made Democratic national chairman, and under his leadership the party, for the first time in many long years, obtained ample funds for the campaign.

Both candidates made several speaking tours, and for the first time radio was used extensively in the campaign. The people were thoroughly aroused, and the religious issue, though deprecated by the leaders of both parties, would not down. It and also the prohibition issue cut both ways. In the middle western and western states the question of farm relief was played up, but in the end it was overshadowed by the fact that the country in general was exceedingly prosperous, and the voters did not care to make an experimental change.

The American people, men and women, went to the polls on November 6 in unprecedented numbers, and when their ballots had been cast Hoover and Curtis carried forty states with a total of 444 electoral votes, and Smith and Robinson had carried eight states, with 87 votes in the electoral college. Hoover's majority exceeded even that of Wilson in 1912. Moreover, he smashed the solid South, winning Florida, Maryland, New Mexico, North Carolina and Texas. Smith's states were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Rhode Island and South Carolina. He failed to carry New York, though Franklin Roosevelt (Dem.) was elected governor of that state. When the popular vote was considered, the defeat of Smith did not seem so humiliating. The total vote cast was approximately 35,000,000, and of these Smith received about 15,000,000.

Two weeks after the election Mr. Hoover sailed from San Pedro, Calif., on a good will tour of the republics of Central and South America that was to last about two months, and he announced that he would not select his cabinet until after his return. On his trip he was received everywhere with enthusiasm by the officials and people of the countries visited, and it was believed the tour would do much to cement the friendly relations between the Latin American nations and the United States.

Legislation for naval construction, flood control and farm relief occupied much time in congress from the first of the year. The first, as finally passed, provided for the construction of fifteen cruisers and one plane carrier and carried \$30,000,000. In the matter of flood control President Coolidge insisted that the states especially interested must share the cost, and this measure adopted recognized this principle and appropriated \$25,000,000 for the work. The President was equally insistent against the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure and when both houses passed it he vetoed it. Another major piece of legislation was the finance bill which reduced taxes more than \$300,000,000. The Boulder Canyon dam project, so dear to California, was the subject of a long and bitter fight. The house passed the bill, but when congress adjourned on May 22 it was left an unfinished business in the senate.

Congress assembled for the short term on December 3 with small prospect of passing any important measures except the necessary supply bills. The Republicans decided that the matter of tariff revision should be taken up early in January, but it was virtually agreed upon that this and farm relief should be passed on to a special session which Mr. Hoover had said he would call. President Coolidge in his message gave an account of his stewardship for five and a half years and pictured the state of the nation as most favorable, with peace, prosperity and good will unprecedented. The senate passed the Boulder dam bill amended to meet objections.

President and Mrs. Coolidge spent their summer vacation at a fishing lodge in northern Wisconsin. Their son John went to work in the office of an eastern railroad, and in November his engagement to Miss Florence Trumbull, daughter of the governor of Connecticut, was announced.

The convention of the American Legion was held in San Antonio, Texas, in October and Paul V. McNitt was elected national commander. At the same time the United Spanish War Veterans met in Havana, Cuba, in September the Grand Army of the Republic held its encampment in Denver and chose John Brown for its commander-in-chief.

AERONAUTICS

Col. Charles Lindbergh carried over the new year with his tour of

the Latin American countries around the Caribbean sea, and interest in his doings was maintained through 1928. On February 20 he was awarded the Woodrow Wilson medal and \$25,000, and three weeks later President Coolidge pinned on his breast the Congressional Medal of Honor. In May he became connected with an air transport company. Late in the year he flew to Mexico and was the guest there of Ambassador Morrow, which gave rise to the report that he was to marry Miss Morrow.

The year saw some great events in aeronautics. First of these was Bert Hinkler's solo flight from England to Australia in 15 days. Then in April Koehl and von Huenefeld of Germany and Fitzmaurice of Ireland, starting from Dublin, made the first west-bound nonstop flight across the Atlantic, landing on Greenly Island in the Straits of Belle Isle. Capt. G. H. Wilkins and Carl E. Ellson made a remarkable flight across the Arctic regions from Point Barrow to Spitzbergen in April. The monoplane Southern Cross with a crew of four flew from Oakland, Calif., to Australia with stops at Hawaii and the Fiji Islands; and two Italian aviators flew from Rome to Brazil. In June Amelia Earhart and two pilots flew from New Foundland to Wales. Art Goebel flew from Los Angeles to New York without stop in 18 hours 58 minutes, and Tucker and Collyer made the same flight in the other direction in 24 hours 51 minutes. Soon afterwards these two airmen were killed when their plane crashed in Arizona. Another great achievement was the flight of the huge German dirigible Graf Zeppelin from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J., carrying mails, freight and paying passengers, and her safe return.

Tragedies of the air were numerous, the most spectacular being the loss of the ship Italia on which Commander von Dornier and a large party were exploring the Arctic regions from Spitzbergen. The dirigible fell on the ice floes and some of the men were carried away with the balloon part and never found. Others, with Noble, were rescued after many attempts by airplanes and icebreaking steamer. Capt. Roald Amundsen, the famous polar explorer, was among those who attempted to reach the survivors by airplane, and he and his five companions perished in the icy wastes. In March Capt. Walter Hinchcliffe and Miss Elsie Mackay of England attempted the western flight across the Atlantic and were lost at sea. Captain Carranza of Mexico, who had made a nonstop flight from Mexico City to New York, was caught in an electric storm as he started home and perished in New Jersey. Capt. G. T. Courtney and three companions, flying from the Azores to America, were forced down in mid-ocean but were picked up by a steamer, and the same thing happened to two Polish aviators who started from Paris. Hassell and Cramer of Rockford, Ill., flew to Cochrane, Ont., and thence started for Stockholm via Greenland. They reached their first stopping place, Mount Evans, but their plane was too crippled to continue. In October Com. H. C. MacDonald, English aviator, undertook to fly from Newfoundland to England alone in a small plane and was lost at sea.

A novelty that may be promising was the gyroscope plane, invented by a Spaniard, in which he flew across the English channel, rising and descending almost vertically. Marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first flight of the Wright brothers, an international civil aviation conference opened in Washington on December 12 with 40 nations represented. Orville Wright was the guest of honor and Charles Lindbergh was presented with the Harmon medal awarded by the International League of Aviators.

NECROLOGY

Among the well-known persons taken by death were the following: In January: Lole Fuller, dancer; Emily Stevens and Dorothy Donnelly, actresses; Maria Hughitt, railroad builder; Thomas Hardy and Vicente Blasco Ibanez, novelists; Lenis Post, Talcott Williams and Arthur Clarke, journalists; F. H. Stead, English editor; Earl Haig, commander in chief of British armies in the World war, and Admiral J. M. de Robeck of the British navy; Maj. Gen. G. W. Goethals, builder of the Panama canal; Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U. S. N.; Andrew MacLachlan, E. L. Nyerson and William Du Pont, commercial magnates; Count Hugo Hamilton, Swedish statesman, and the earl of Warwick.

In February: Herbert Asquith, earl of Oxford, former British premier; Prince Charles Lichnowsky, German diplomat; Marshal Armando Diaz, Italian commander in chief in World war; Eddie Foy, veteran comedian; M. B. Butler, Chicago millionaire merchant; James L. Ford, author.

In March: William H. Crane and Nora Bayes, actors; Rodman Wana-maker, merchant prince, and J. W. Packard, automobile pioneer; Senators W. N. Ferris of Michigan and Frank B. Willis of Ohio; W. C. Sprent, former governor of Pennsylvania; Viscount Cava, British statesman; and Gustav Ador, ex-President of Switzerland.

In April: Chesney M. Depew, Congressman J. A. Quinn of Boston and Martin E. Madden of Chicago; Stanley J. Weisman, novelist, R. C. Carver, dramatist, and Charles Sims, artist, all of England; Dr. Eugene Brown, noted athlete; John A. Dix, former governor of New York; E. M. Stadler, hotel owner; Floyd Bennett, famous aviator; Archbishop Maria y del Rio of Mexico; Baron Peter Wrangel, leader of "White" Russians.

In May: Congressman T. C. Swett

of New York and T. S. Butler of Pennsylvania; Sir Edmund Gosse of England and Basile Van Vorst of America, authors; Allan Dale, dramatic critic; Prof. Hideyo Noguchi and Dr. W. A. Young of the Rockefeller Institute; Herschel Jones of Minneapolis and E. B. Piper of Portland, Ore., journalists; Dr. Edgar F. Smith of Philadelphia, eminent chemist; Federal Judge W. H. Sanborn of St. Paul; William D. Hayward, former L. W. W. chief, in Moscow.

In June: Holbrook Blinn, Robert B. Mantell, Leo Dirichstela and John Dooley, actors, and Avery Hopwood, playwright; John D. Work, former senator from California; Federal Judge Adam C. Cliffe of Syracuse, Ill.; E. T. Meredith, former secretary of agriculture; Senator Frank R. Gooding of Idaho; Donn Byrne, Irish American novelist; Dr. Otto Nordenfalk, Swedish explorer; J. R. Bone, editor Toronto Daily Star; Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, English suffragist; Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian leader; General Swinehart, American soldier of fortune.

In July: Capt. Alfred Lowenstein, Belgian capitalist; Howard Elliot, railroad executive; G. E. Chamberlain, former senator from Oregon; Congressman H. R. Rathbone of Illinois; Ellen Terry, English actress; D. C. Davies, director of Field museum, Chicago; Giovanni Giolitti, Italian statesman; Dr. George Colvin, president University of Louisville; Rear Admiral W. M. Folger, retired; Federal Judge D. C. Westerwater of Cleveland; T. B. Walker, wealthy Minneapolis lumberman and art patron.

In August: George E. Brennan, Illinois Democratic leader; George E. Morris, New York Republican leader; Col. George B. Harvey, publicist; Congressman L. A. Frothingham of Massachusetts; Gov. A. R. Sorelle of North Dakota; Maude Granger, actress; Gil Robinson, circus man; D. M. DeLima, noted San Francisco attorney; J. B. Laughlin, steel magnate; Viscount Haldane, British statesman; Marshal Emilio Fayolle, noted French strategist; Mary Garrett Hay, suffragist.

In September: Madzia Bokanowski, French cabinet member; Rear Admiral C. F. Winslow, retired; Bishop J. C. Hartzell of Cincinnati; Urban Shocker, baseball pitcher; Lincoln Eyre, American war correspondent; Roy K. Moulton, humorist; R. F. Outcault, comic artist; Brig. Gen. W. N. Bixby; E. A. Stillwell, railroad man; Sir Horace Darwin, scientist.

In October: C. W. Barron, editor of Wall Street Journal; George Deban and Larry Semon, motion picture stars; A. F. Seasted, publisher of Kansas City Star; W. J. Flynn, former chief of U. S. secret service; Benjamin Strong, governor of New York Federal Reserve bank; Robert Lansing, former secretary of state; George Barr McCutcheon and Frances Newman, novelists; Rev. R. A. Torrey, evangelist; Sir Frank Dicksee, English artist; Dowager Empress Marie of Russia; Brig. Gen. E. L. McQuigg, former commander of American Legion.

In November: Dr. Frank Crane and Eliza Sedmore, American writers; Prof. T. C. Chamberlain of University of Chicago, noted geologist; Dr. John Harding, father of late President Harding; Congressman W. A. Oldfield of Arkansas; G. H. Jones, chairman of Standard Oil of New Jersey; Thomas F. Ryan, New York financier; Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, retired; Gen. Baron Jacques, Belgian commander in World war; Admiral Scheer, commander of German fleet in battle of Jutland.

In December: Henry A. Haugen, Chicago banker; Lord Tennyson, son of the poet; Extra Meeker, last of the Oregon Trail pioneers; Miss Alice Longfellow, daughter of the American poet; James A. Patten, Chicago financier; Jacob M. Dickason, former secretary of war. Theobald Roberts, actor.

DISASTERS

No disasters comparable to the Mississippi floods afflicted the United States in 1928, but southern Florida was swept by another tropical storm in September that killed 2,500 persons and did vast property damage. The same storm already had ravaged the Antilles, the losses in Porto Rico being especially heavy. A sensational event in November was the sinking of the steamship Vestris off the Virginian capes with the loss of 111 lives.

Of other disasters the worst were: In January: Russian steamer foundered in the Black sea, 266 being drowned; mine explosion at West Frankfort, Tenn., killed 21. In February: Twelve killed by oil refinery explosion in Everett, Mass.; fire in Hollinger gold mines at Timmins, Ont., killed 20. In March: Landslide in Santos, Brazil, killed 200; San Francisco dam near Los Angeles broke and 486 were drowned; destructive earthquakes in Italy and at Smyrna with many deaths. In April: Earthquakes in the Balkans, in Greece and in Persia fatal to many. In May: Mine explosion at Mather, Penn., killed 193. In June: One hundred perished in a tornado in Oklahoma. In July: Three hundred drowned when a Chilean transport sank; Libog, in the Philippines, destroyed by volcanic eruption. In August: Italian submarines were sunk in collision, 27 men drowning. In September: Theater fire in Madrid, Spain, was fatal to about 150. In October: French submarine was sunk by a steamer and 48 were lost. In November: Destructive floods in Missouri and Kansas; terrible storms on the Atlantic coast of Europe and on the Black sea, resulting in the loss of many lives. In December: An earthquake in southern Peru wrecked several towns and killed about 200 persons.

By Warren H. H. H. H.

THEN AND THERE

History told as it would be written today
By IRVIN S. COBB
A Memory of a Cruel Colonial War

Two centuries and a half before the French and the British were at war, each striving for mastery over the New World...

In the first of these so-called French and Indian wars, the Indian auxiliaries of the French...

I hope Quintin Stockwell's straightforward account of his captivity may move the reader...

HERE is his narrative exactly as Quintin Stockwell set it down—spelling and all!

In the year 1677, September 19, between Sun-set and dark, the Indians came upon us...

A Terrifying Midnight Journey. (As it happened) had a Pistol by me which though uncharged I presented to the Indian...

The Dance of Death. About the break of Day we marched again and got over the great River at Peconuck River mouth...

scarce, one Bears Foot must serve five of us a whole day; we began to eat Horse-flesh, and eat up seven in all...

We noted that on this Mountain all the Water run Northward. All the Indians went a Hunting but could get nothing...

One Man is Worth Fourteen Beavers. Six miles of Shambles (a French Town) the River was open and when I came to travel in that part of the ice I soon tired...

I lay by the fire with the Indians that night, but could not sleep for pain; next morning the Indians and French fell out about me...

Leaving While the Leaving Was Good. BERT SWORN, the minstrel man, uses real life incidents for the material of his monologues...

Octopus Employed as Miner and Fisherman. The octopus was originally used for the purpose of bringing up coal from the bottom of the sea...

Real Good in Life. For myself I am certain that the good of human life cannot lie in the possession of things which for one man to possess is for the rest to lose...

MY FAVORITE STORIES By IRVIN S. COBB

A Voice From the Ranks. CAPTAIN BILLY FARINHOLT, now deceased, was one of the most gallant soldiers that Essex county, Virginia, sent to the Confederate army...

The general engagement had commenced. The brigade to which Captain Farinholt belonged was drawn up in reserve awaiting the command to advance...

As the men awaited the word to advance, the company commander felt it his duty to advise them that this was a most desperate adventure on which they were about to start...

It seems a colored girl was entertaining a gentleman friend when another suitor for her favor appeared at the locked front door...

Alaska's Long Coastline. The coastline of Alaska is longer than the Atlantic and Pacific coastlines of the United States put together...

For Colds - How many people you know end their colds with Bayer Aspirin? And how often you've heard of its prompt relief of sore throat or tonsillitis...

ASPIRIN. A most effective super-creamy emollient for the relief of itching, burning, scaly affections of the skin, for eczema and dandruff.

Good Story Told by Cleveland on Himself. For some unknown reason, it appears that a Presidential candidate must prove his prowess as a fisherman or he doesn't stand a chance to be elected...

Pigeon Made Time. A pigeon beat a telegram from Hinesdale to Sanford, Maine, in a 100-mile race of the Sanford, Maine, Racing Pigeon Club.

Diamond Mart May Move. As the result of the threatened suspension of diamond-cutting by the World Diamond Cutters' Union of Antwerp, Belgium, and Amsterdam, Holland, the diamond markets of the world may be moved to South Africa...

Health Giving Sunshine. All Winter Long. Marvellous Climate - Good Hotels - Tourist Camps - Splendid Roads - Gorgeous Mountain Views. The wonderful desert resort of the West.

How to Avoid INFLUENZA. Nothing you can do will be effective, if you do not get your system into shape...

COMPLEXION IMPROVED. QUICKLY. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Purely Vegetable Laxative. Moves the bowels free from pain and unpleasant odor.

For Old Sores. Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. Money back for first bottle if not suited. All dealers.

McMILLAN WANTS YOUR FURS. Liberal Grading. Big profits for you! Paying top-market prices for 20 years. Free market homeing. Send today for price lists.

Garfield Tea. Was Your Grandmother's Remedy. For every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system...

**Lincoln County News**

Published Every Friday

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IND. A. HALEY Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1929

**Better Conditions**

The year just closed was a better one in this particular section than its immediate predecessor, and laid the foundation for a return to conditions comparable with the pre-war status. Range and livestock conditions—the basis of our prosperity—are excellent, and the only distressing thing connected with this industry is the scarcity of both cattle and sheep on our abundant ranges. Even this drawback has been overcome, partially, by increased numbers of small herds and flocks, and the past fall saw large shipments of livestock made from Lincoln county.

Farmers, generally, did not do so well, not because of lack of the annual moisture, but because of its failure to come at the reasonable period for growing crops. Taken as a whole, however, the farms of the county produced, in a fair measure, and our agriculturists are in better condition than for several years last past.

Commercial lines have felt the upward trend and are on a firmer basis. Business houses, however, have not enjoyed the full fruitage of prosperity of stockmen and farmers, because a large portion of the receipts of the latter had to go to liquidate old debts, leaving less money for purchases of all kinds, particularly preventing improvements and hindering developments.

Let us hope that the difficulties of 1928, and the bad years behind it, will be wholly overcome during 1929, and that we may have a period of development that will bring real prosperity to Lincoln county and its people.

Uncle Sam, Printer

The Wing, Minnesota, Republican, said editorially, November 12, 1928:

"Uncle Sam's Post Office Department, which it is estimated will have a deficit of \$100,000,000 during the present fiscal year, will continue in the business of competing with local printers in the furnishing of printing envelopes, having recently awarded a contract involving more than \$15,000,000 in this connection.

"This means that one concern will have a monopoly of this amount of gross business, a large portion of which will be diverted from country publishers, who are practically the only class of business men with whom the government competes in this manner.

"The injustice of this practice is all the more marked because the printing is done for an additional charge of only a few cents a thousand over the cost of the plain envelopes—a charge so small that it covers only a fraction of the cost. The envelopes alone are priced higher than necessary in order to cover a portion of the loss on the printing, but the customer thinks he is getting a bargain because of this juggling of price quotations.

"Having been the victims of this unfair competition for half a century, it is little wonder that country editors are practically a unit in opposition to government operation of business enterprises. All fair-minded business men should assist the National Editorial Association in its efforts to eliminate this Socialistic and un-American practice.

"There would be as much justification for the operation of retail stores by the government as there is for the retail sale of printed envelopes in competition with local printers."

**Lord De War says**

When a bachelor flatters himself he knows a woman—he flatters himself.

What the world needs today is more permanent wives and less permanent waves.

Brevity today is the soul of the frock business. If a little boy wants to hide behind his mother's skirts today he has to stand on a chair to do it.

The hem of a woman's skirt soon will be above reproach.

It is a woman's duty to provide for the inner man and a man's duty to provide for the outer woman.

Train up a housemaid in the way she should go and the first thing you know, she's gone.

When marrying to spite someone, it is difficult to spite the right one.

A husband should tell his wife everything he is sure she will find out.

To touch a man's heart sympathize with him; to touch his pocketbook flatter him.

Judge not a man by his clothes, but by his wife's clothes.



**GOODYEAR TIRES**

WE used to sell another line of TIRES. And we believe they were good ones. But we were asked many times, "Do you think that Tire is as good as the Goodyear?"

So we figured if our customers made Goodyear their standard of value—why try to sell them any other kind.

And for that reason, we are now selling Goodyears exclusively.

**CITY GARAGE, Carrizozo, N. M.**

Will Visit 35 Cities

Chevrolet Motor Company in order to get its 1929 sales program directly before its dealer and factory sellers organization is again sponsoring its annual spring series of nation-wide sales meetings, the first of which is to take place next week in New York.

This year the meetings are to be divided among three crews, each embracing a personal of five factory executives, all of whom are specialists in some phase of merchandising. Heading the crews will be R. H. Grant, vice president in charge of sales; H. J. Klingler, general sales manager; M. D. Douglas and D. E. Ralston, assistant general sales managers.

The itineraries of the three crews will carry them to every key city in the country so that none of the 25,000 persons who compose the factory and dealer selling organizations will have difficulty in learning Chevrolet's sales program from the lips of the men who devised it. Tentatively this program has as its goal the sale during 1929 of 1,250,000 units, the largest annual quota ever established by the world's largest builder of automobiles.

Thirty-five cities are to be included in the three itineraries, last meeting scheduled for Denver, March 1. In each place the program will be identical. In each city the meeting will be concluded in the course of two days. There is to be a three-hour

**Now on Display in our Showroom!**

Today you can see the most sensational automobile ever introduced—The Outstanding Chevrolet of Chevrolet History, a Six in the price range of the four!

Today, this amazing new automobile is on display in our showrooms and we cordially invite you to come in for a personal inspection!

When you lift the hood and see the new six-cylinder valve-in-head engine you will realize that a new era has dawned for the buyers of low-priced automobiles. Representing four years development and testing, this new power plant is a marvel of advanced design. At every speed it operates with that delightful smoothness which everyone demands today in a modern automobile. It develops approximately 32% more power than any previous Chevrolet engine. It displays sensationally greater speed and faster acceleration. And yet, despite this brilliantly improved performance, it maintains Chevrolet's worldwide reputation for economical transportation by delivering better than an average of twenty miles to the gallon of gasoline!

**Great Array of New Features**

Matching this spectacular advance in performance is the greatest array of new features Chevrolet has ever announced.

The big, new four-wheel brakes are exceedingly quiet in operation. The new two-beam headlamps with foot control dimming device were never before available in Chevrolet's price class. And so on throughout the entire chassis, you will find feature after feature previously demanded in the finest of automobiles and now offered on the Outstanding Chevrolet in keeping with Chevrolet's policy of constant progress.

**Distinctive New Beauty**

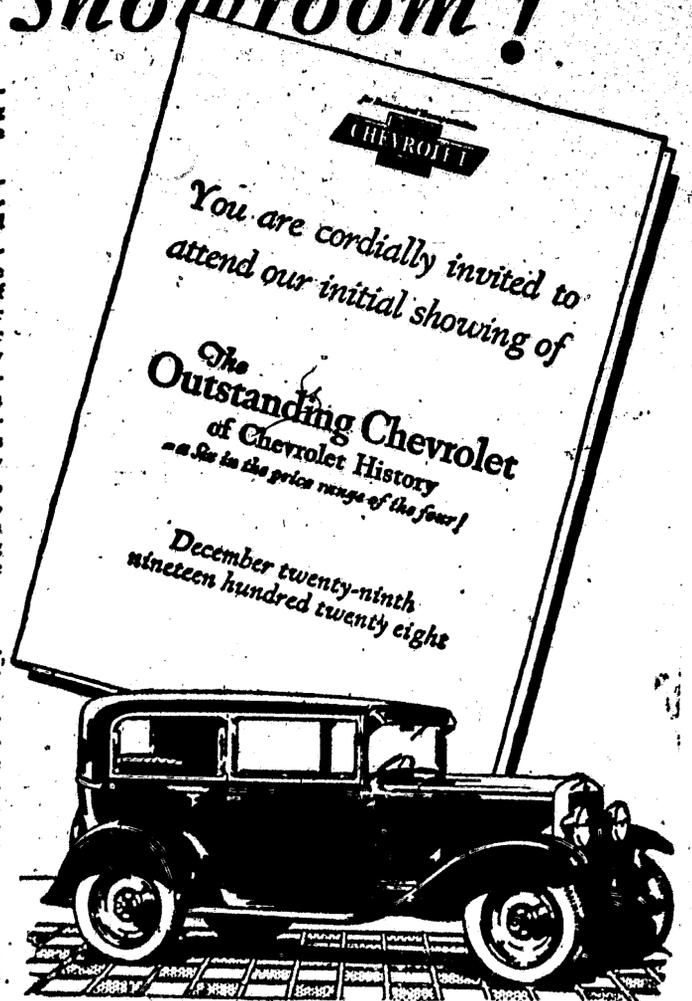
But, however impressed you may be by the mechanical superiority of the Outstanding Chevrolet, your admiration will reach even greater heights when you study the car's distinctive beauty—

—the marvelous new Fisher bodies represent a masterful example of artistic coachwork. Never have beauty, comfort, convenience and staunch construction been more skillfully combined in the bodies of any automobile! So we urge you to come in today and inspect this outstanding new car.

**The COACH \$595**

- The ROADSTER... \$25
- The PHAETON... \$25
- The COUPE... \$95
- The SEDAN... \$75
- The SPORT CABRIOLET... \$95
- The Convertible LANDAU... \$725
- SEDAN DELIVERY \$595
- LIGHT DELIVERY CHASSIS... \$400
- 1 1/2 TON CHASSIS... \$545
- 1 1/4 TON CHASSIS WITH CAB... \$650

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan



**Partial List of Outstanding Features**

- New six-cylinder motor, valve-in-head type, fully enclosed.
- New automatic lubrication of rocker arm mechanism.
- New fabric crankshaft gear.
- New heavier crankshaft necks and dynamically balanced.
- New re-inforced piston pins.
- New hot spot manifold.
- New AC machine pump with filter replacing vacuum tank.
- New type AC six pistons.
- New semi-automatic spark control.
- New waterproof spark coil located beneath cowl.
- CHASSIS
- New self-adjusting, single plate, dry disc clutch.
- New smooth sliding 3-speed transmission with vanadium steel gears.
- New solid shaft type steering column.
- New flat type, slender rim steering wheel with large horn button in center.
- New and more efficient muffling system.
- New and more complete Alomine chassis lubrication.
- New rubber-on-steel pedal enclosures.
- New larger gasoline tank at rear—11-gallon capacity.
- New, smaller, smarter wheels with full balloon tires.
- COOLING SYSTEM
- New type thermostat cooling system control.
- New water temperature indicator on dash.
- ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
- New two-beam headlamps with foot button control.
- New parking lights inside head lamps.
- New prismatic headlamp lenses.

Come in and see these Beautiful New Cars on display in our showrooms

**City Garage, V. Reil, Prop.**

**Carrizozo, N. Mex.**

QUALITY AT LOW COST

afternoon program followed by finance and accounting; W. G. an elaborate evening banquet. Lewellen, sales promotion manager; Sidney Corbett, manager of for dealers to take up their individual program with factory officials.

More than a carload of scenery, props, stage properties and special lighting equipment are necessary for the presentation in each city. The services are also required of a specially trained show crew. All of the crews will be together next Friday when the first meeting opens in New York, and their routes will bring them together again for the Detroit and Chicago meetings. Aside from these instances, however, the three parties will fork out into widely divergent sections.

The party headed jointly by Mr. Ralston and Mr. Douglas, which will cover the middle and southwest, includes L. L. Llewellyn, assistant manager of dealer

**SUBSCRIBE**

FOR

**Lincoln County News**

\$2.00 per year

W. H. BROADDUS  
OPTOMETRIST  
CARRIZOZO  
Fourth Monday and Tuesday of Each Month at the office of DR. SHAVER  
Practice Limited to fitting Glasses

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

R. M. Story was here from Ancho the first day of the year. L. H. Hall, a well known Ancho citizen, was here yesterday. Mrs. John R. Green and daughters, Elizabeth, Johnny and Frances, spent Thursday of last week in Tucumcari. Mrs. E. A. Gumm, postmistress returned Friday evening from El Paso, following a holiday visit with relatives. Matt Gilmore, Jr., of Tularosa, spent a portion of the holidays with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mayer.

Helen Shulda, who spent the holidays here with her father, will return to her school in San Pedro, California, at an early date.

Mesdames Williams and Arnold were down last night from Corona to attend the monthly meeting of Comef Chapter, No. 29, O. E. S.

Miss Mary Fritz, former County School Superintendent, has taken the place in the Carrizozo schools made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. French who became County School Superintendent on the first.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Tiffany and John W. Miller returned Wednesday evening from a motor trip through Texas. They went to Corpus Christi, on the Gulf, and John says that was the real spot, just where he'd like to live.

Mrs. Young Barrett arrived last Friday night from Los Angeles to be with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Hughes, who was quite ill. Her mother improving, Mrs. Barrett left this morning on her return to Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Lute A. Skinner and daughter Mrs. Zuma and a married daughter, Mrs. Awall, and children, came up Saturday from Malaga, Eddy county, and visited over night with Rev. and Mrs. John H. Skinner and family.

Mr. and Mrs. William Foster, of Capitan, lost their little two-year-old girl from diphtheria Thursday morning. Dr. Johnson, County Health physician, went to Capitan yesterday and immunized the children that had been exposed.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Pilant returned to Roswell Tuesday afternoon, following a ten day holiday visit with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. M. U. Finley, the young lady of the family, who brought so much joy to her grand parents during the visit, also returned to Roswell.

W. B. Rose was here Saturday at the final meeting of the board of county commissioners, of which he had been a member the past two years. Mr. Rose has purchased the Tinnie Mercantile Co., at Tinnie, one of the going business concerns of the east side, and will reenter the mercantile business.

Mesdames Florence Cavanaugh, Marie Cavanaugh and Ellen C. Sellars, accompanied by John Randolph Sellars, were here Wednesday from Fort Stanton. Mrs. Marie Cavanaugh, who will represent Lincoln county in the next legislature, will leave Sunday for Santa Fe to be on hand at the opening of the session.

A. B. Zumwalt, who has been in the service of the railroad company for many years, and for the past ten years the active and efficient superintendent of the Bonito and Eagle pipe lines, has been promoted to supervisor of the water service between Orogrande and Vaughn. This deserved promotion is a neat recognition of long years of faithful service, and everyone who knows him, knows that no man is worthier of the distinction. Mr. Zumwalt will make Carrizozo his headquarters and will move his family here from Nogal as soon as quarters are procured.

Theft Proof

One of the features of the new Model A Ford car which is typical of the care that has been devoted to details of design, is the theft-proof ignition lock with which it is equipped.

Many automobile ignition locks designed to lock the switch against theft of the car, have been little or no safeguard against the clever thief with some knowledge of automobile ignition systems. The thief could simply reach behind the instrument board cut the wires back of the switch and make a new circuit on which the ignition system would operate perfectly.

This cannot be done on the new Ford, because the wires run direct from the switch into an armored conduit which is integral with the dash. In order to tamper with the switch the thief would either have to take the instrument board to pieces or cut the steel dash or armored conduit. Except under the most extraordinary circumstances, no thief would have the tools, the time or the freedom from possible interruption necessary to the completion of such a difficult and tedious task.

This new Ford lock performs two operations at once. It opens the ignition circuit and grounds the distributor at the same time. Another advantage is that, concerned entirely with the ignition system, it provides protection against theft without in any manner interfering with the mechanical car controls, such as transmission or steering.

NOTICE OF EXECUTION OF SALE

In the District Court of Lincoln County, State of New Mexico, Rebecca Garcia de Gutierrez (Melinda) vs. Roberto Gutierrez No. 2245. Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree rendered in said cause on the 26th day of April 1925, the same being an action for divorce, alimony, and division of community property, the court having rendered such a judgment that the amount due thereon on the day of sale will be \$305.91 with interest at 6 per cent per annum from the date of sale and that an execution has been issued on said judgment and by virtue thereof that I have levied upon all interests of the defendant since the rendition of said judgment, and the interest that defendant now has, in and to the following described land to wit:

W 1/2 NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 SW 1/4 and E 1/2 NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 SW 1/4 and NW 1/4 NE 1/4 of Sec. 15. Also a portion of the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 15 beginning at a point 0 1/2 chains of the NE corner of said SW 1/4 NE 1/4 of said Sec. 15 on the line between the said SW 1/4 NE 1/4 and the said NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 15, thence to degree E seven chains, thence W 3 chains, thence N 3 degree W 7 chains, thence East along the boundary line between said SW 1/4 NE 1/4 and NW 1/4 SE 1/4 of Sec. 15, two

Mrs. George A. Tisworth and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth, and also Jean Berry, of Capitan, went to Albuquerque this week, where the two girls will reenter the State University, following the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Claunch and little daughter were here over New Year's with friends. Jeff was one of our ranchers until a few years ago, and Mrs. Claunch formerly taught school here, and both have a large circle of friends in our county who were pleased to see them again. They now live on a ranch in California, 250 miles north of San Francisco, for which point they left following their visit here.

Baby Bites Pet Dog. Berkeley, Calif.—Little Stanley Jones, eight-months-old Berkeley boy, and his new bull dog pup, cut their full set of teeth about the same time. Unluckily for the bull pup Stanley decided to try out his new teeth on the pup and the dog adopted a similar policy toward Stanley. The boy and dog were taken to general hospital for treatment and recovered.

Find Stone Age Relics. Khandelz Klide, Caucasus—Stone age implements estimated to be 10,000 years old have been recovered in the Caucasus near here. They include bone and stone hatchets, tapholing instruments, bone needles and cave bear bones.

8 Languages Soon to Be Taught at Once

Paris.—Despite the alleged wear and tear of modern life every one has time enough to learn eight languages at one time, says Dr. E. P. Sansonovitch, a Paris lawyer, who has just completed a volume which fellow professors admit is convincing.

Common phrases, questions, grammatical rules, short conversations are arranged in parallel columns—French, English, Spanish, German, Italian, Dutch, Rumanian and even Esperanto. Without the aid of a professor, the Parisian savant believes that a vocabulary of 3,000 words in each language can be mastered within a few weeks, as well as the ordinary terminology in banking and other commercial correspondence.

chains to the place of beginning; Also NE 1/4 SE 1/4 and Lot 2 and SW 1/4 NE 1/4 of Sec. 3 and Lot 3 and 4 and the W 1/4 of the NW 1/4 Sec. 3; Also SW 1/4 NW 1/4 and N 1/2 of the SE 1/4 and SE 1/4 of Sec. 1 and SW 1/4 SE 1/4 of Sec. 10 all in Twp 11 S, Range 17 E, and E 1/2 Sec. 35, Twp 11 S, Range 17 E, and E 1/2 Sec. 35, Twp 10 S, Range 17 E.

And under said execution will offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash the aforesaid interest of defendant in and to said land at the front door of the said Lincoln County Court House on the 7th day of January, 1925, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. of said day to satisfy said judgment interest, and costs of sale.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1925, at Carrizozo, N. M.

S. W. KELSEY, Sheriff of Lincoln County State of New Mexico.

Patronize the CARRIZOZO EATING HOUSE L. E. SWEET, Manager Open Day and Night. Dinner Parties Our specialties. Business Men's Lunch, 11.45 to 2.00 o'clock. Fifty Cents.

AVOL CASE Thousands of prescriptions for this remarkable formula were filled by druggists last year, over 20,000 physicians, dentists and welfare workers recommend and endorse A-Vol as a harmless, safe, rapid relief for pain, depression, fever, cold, flu. Contains No Aspirin or Other Heart Depressants. Headache, Cold, Neuralgia, Dental Pain.

ANY INSURANCE RISK INTERESTS BRITISH

Many Queer Policies Are Written by Firms.

London.—Insurance companies are often called upon to issue policies that are hardly distinguishable from bets, and this is nowhere truer than in London, where the example of Lloyds, noted for being willing to quote a premium on any possible future event, is followed by many other companies.

The only stipulation most of them make is that the person taking out the policy shall have a genuine insurable interest, which means that he will lose money if the event insured against occurs. Under this system a London theatrical promoter recently took out a policy insuring the lives of the royal family, on the ground that a period of national mourning would cause the closing of theaters. Insuring against twins is fairly common, while breach of promise, loss of bats on horse races, bad weather during vacations and elopements cause the writing of many policies.

Figuring Premiums. Insuring the stability of foreign governments gives the political experts in an insurance company a steady job figuring premiums. The life of the late czar of Russia was insured for more than \$5,000,000 by various English business men with interests in Russia. Hundreds of policies were issued to Anglo-German traders when German finances sky rocketed so suddenly. One policy has even been issued insuring the financial solvency of the British government, but the company which issued it considered the premium paid more or less in the nature of a gift.

Sometimes the underwriters are hard-put to calculate the probability of an event occurring, on which the premium rate is based. How, for instance, did they figure out the chances of three barrels of attar of roses on a Bulgarian estate which were insured against possible destruction by the invading Serbs? How did they compute the possibilities of suicide when a creditor asked to be insured against losing his money if his debtor took his own life? Policies were issued to cover both these contingencies.

Insurance against election risks is common. The insurance companies will make money if the government chosen at the next general election has a good majority; but if it is returned with so slight an advantage that a new election will have to be called soon, the underwriters will have to pay for the losses that always occur in the business retardation that goes with elections. Failure of electric current is a frequent source of business for insurance companies, but records of generating stations make it comparatively easy to figure the probability when a theater proprietor asks to be insured against his light falling him.

About once a month we read tales of dancers insuring their legs, film stars their weights, or pianists their fingers. Sometimes these tales read suspiciously like publicity, and we feel that the actress who insures a particular dimple for an absurd amount, or who seeks some still an insured part of her anatomy to support a new policy, is activated rather by the thought of newspaper headlines than any real forebodings.

Hat Insured Against Wind. This would hardly be the case, however, in such an example as that of Professor Huxley, whose eyesight was insured for \$25,000, or Kubelik, who valued his bow hand at \$50,000. Perhaps one of the oddest—and that we should hesitate to say was not contracted with an eye to the newspapers—was the policy taken out by Cecile Sorel, who insured a hat studded with diamonds and emeralds against the risk of being blown overboard during an Atlantic voyage. It would have been cheaper not to have worn it on shipboard.

Aside from the policy guaranteeing the solvency of the British government, perhaps the safest on record was the one insuring a famous family against the expiration of the family name. When the policy was taken out there were 66 persons bearing that name, and there seemed no possibility of a lack of heirs.

Tax Collector Idle in Pennsylvania Village

Armagh, Pa.—This little village of some 110 inhabitants is a tax collector's paradise—little or no work but the salary goes on. In a recent survey conducted by the Department of Internal Affairs it was disclosed that no taxes were collected or needed here in 1927.

According to Tax Collector Martha E. Tomb, a 6-mill tax was collected in 1926 on taxable property assessed at \$31,053, netting \$304.18. This was not only sufficient for the needs of the village in that year but created a surplus large enough to make taxes needless for 1927.

Worth Trying For. New York. If Robert Randolph Ashner is of good moral habits at forty years of age, is married and has children, he will be entitled to most of a \$3,000,000 estate. His father's will so provides. He is now twenty-eight years old. If at forty he is not up to the standard set by the will he will get only \$12,000 a year.

Trucks Change Name

Trucks, buses and motor coaches built by Dodge Brothers under the name of Graham Brothers are to be known in the future as Dodge Brothers trucks, buses and motor coaches, according to an announcement just made by officials of the company.

The entire line now will take the name of the makers and the change will go into effect immediately. All units always have been powered by Dodge Brothers engines and built for years with Dodge Brothers parts in Dodge Brothers factories, according to Dodge Brothers standards. They will be known hereafter as Dodge Brothers products.

Forty-two types of truck chassis, with wheelbases of 110 to 185 inches, are included in the line. When combined with the various body styles and equipment, gear ratios, tires, wheels, etc. they extend to many hundreds of truck types designed to meet more than 96 per cent of all hauling requirements. They range from the Merchants Express light delivery car to the heavy-duty 3-ton truck. In addition many types of unusual and highly specialized bodies are supplied by the special equipment division of the company.

"A recent survey shows it is possible for us to assemble approximately 2,000 different types of trucks alone," said Charles W. Matheson, general sales manager for Dodge Brothers. "These are combinations of equipment on varied chassis. This shows why we are able to meet the transport-



Boy Friend—GOODYEARS—at last! Girl Friend—You're a dear—now you can give ME some of the attention you've been giving the tires.

ation and hauling demands of virtually every kind of business. Production today must take in every angle of the complicated requirements for dependable, speedy and economical transportation. The high public regard in which they are held explains why keen business men have been impelled to purchase Dodge Trucks at a rate of more than a million dollars' worth a week."

Among the many outstanding developments of Dodge Brothers engineers in the commercial lines, which include trucks and coaches, are six-cylinder engines, four-wheel brakes, four-speed transmission—street car type and parlor coaches, school buses, merchants express, one, two and three ton trucks.

All coach and truck models are powered with six-cylinder engines, and have four-wheel brakes. Four speed transmissions are used on all models from the one-and-a-quarter ton upward.

Notice of Suit

State of New Mexico } In the Third Judicial District Court } County of Lincoln } El Paso and Rock Island Railway Company, a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. William Charles Shafer, et al., Defendants. No. 3787

THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO: To William Charles Shafer, impleaded with the following named defendants, against whom substituted service is hereby sought to be obtained, to-wit: William Shafer, James Shafer, Joe Shafer, Nellie Shafer, and Albert Shafer, minor children of the said William Charles Shafer, defendant first above named, and Kate Shafer, his wife, now deceased, if said above named defendants are living, and if any of the same are dead, the unknown heirs and legal representatives of such deceased defendants, and also any and all unknown owners of any interest in and to the following described real estate, lying and being situate in the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, and also an appropriation of waters from the Bonito River, appurtenant to such real estate, to-wit:

Lot seven, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section two, and lot one, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section eleven, all in township ten south of range eleven east, N. M. P. M.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the El Paso and Rock Island Railway Company, a corporation, as plaintiff, has filed its petition in the above entitled cause and court, and the same is now pending therein, against you, and each of you, wherein it alleges that it is the owner of an undivided fifty-fifty-sixth interest in the real estate and water rights above described, and that you are the owners of the remaining three-fifty-sixths interest therein and praying for the appointment of a guardian ad litem for each of the minor defendants above named; and also praying for a decree for the partition of each real estate and appropriation of waters as between all of such owners of such undivided interests, and for the appointment of commissioners to make partition of said lands and water rights, assigning to each individual owner therein his share thereof in accordance with law, and also praying that in event it is found that said real estate and water appropriations are so circumstanced that partition thereof can not be made without manifest prejudice to the owners or proprietors of the same, for an order of sale of the whole thereof.

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause in said court on or before the 25th day of February, 1925, judgment will be rendered against you in said cause by default. The names and addresses of plaintiff's attorneys are: W. A. Hawkins, La Lun, New Mexico; and A. E. Hedges, Carrizozo, New Mexico. WITNESS my hand and the seal of said court this 15th day of December, A. D. 1925. (Seal) LOTAN MILLER, Clerk of the District Court, Lincoln County, New Mexico. Dec. 21-25

NOTICE OF SUIT

State of New Mexico } In the Third Judicial District Court } County of Lincoln } Chloe White, Plaintiff, vs. W. O. Dugger, impleaded with the following named defendants, against whom substituted service is hereby sought to be obtained, to-wit: The unknown heirs of W. H. White, deceased; O. W. L. Simons, if living; the unknown heirs of O. W. L. Simons, if dead; John L. Higgins, if living; the unknown heirs of John L. Higgins, if dead; J. J. Baggett, if living; the unknown heirs of J. J. Baggett, if dead; S. C. Hart, if living; the unknown heirs of S. C. Hart, if dead; William Hart, if living; the unknown heirs of William Hart, if dead; the unknown heirs and successors in interest, however remote, and their unknown heirs, devisees or assigns, of Bonito Townsite Association, a partnership composed of S. C. Hart and John L. Higgins, and all unknown claimants of interests adverse to the plaintiff in the premises hereinafter described, Defendants. No. 3788

The State of New Mexico to the above named defendants: You, and each of you, are hereby notified that the plaintiff has filed her complaint in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Lincoln County, New Mexico, against the above named defendants, wherein said plaintiff is seeking to quiet the title in her to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, to-wit:

Lots three and four, and the east half of southwest quarter of section seven, in township ten south of range thirteen east, N. M. P. M.

Against the said defendants, and each of them, said defendants are hereby notified that unless they enter their appearance in said cause on or before the 25th day of February, 1925, judgment will be rendered in said cause against them by default. The name of plaintiff's attorney is A. E. Hedges, post office address Carrizozo, New Mexico. WITNESS my hand and the seal of said court, this 15th day of December, 1925. (Seal) LOTAN MILLER, Dec. 21, Jan. 1, 1926. Clerk.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE

State of New Mexico } No. 3708 } County of Lincoln } In the District Court } S. A. Neill, Plaintiff, vs. James L. Goodall, Defendant. NOTICE OF SALE

WHEREAS the above named Court in a Mortgaged foreclosure suit on the 27th day of September, 1925, found there was due plaintiff from the defendant the sum of \$1415.75 with costs of Court and that

to the highest bidder for cash at public auction at the front door of the Court House at Carrizozo, New Mexico, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. on the 26th day of January, 1926, to satisfy the said amount due plaintiff and the costs herein. This the 20th day of December, 1925. 12-21-25 John Haley, Special Master in Chancery.

# The Marked Man

A Romance of the Great Lakes  
By KARL W. DETZER

W. N. U. Service  
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## THE STORY

From his French-Canadian mother, Norman Erickson inherits a distaste for life on the water, which is beyond the understanding of his father, Gustaf, veteran deep-water sailor. At Mrs. Erickson's death Gustaf determines to make Norman, who has been working for a grocer, his partner in his fishing boat, at once. In rebellious mood, Norman seeks comfort from Julie Richard, French-Canadian playmate of his school days. Gustaf, going to the aid of a drowning friend is crippled.

## CHAPTER II—Continued

"You?" Gustaf laughed unsteadily. "You'd drown yourself! What do you know about setting nets. Crank the engine. I'm going. You can stay ashore."

Ed Baker lounged through the door. He had heard the querulous voice of Gustaf. Jim Nelson, who had been dozing in a corner on a stack of old nets, awakened saying, "No, no! Mebbe tomorrow, Gus, not today!"

Gustaf did not turn his head. "I'll take you out to the banks," Ed Baker volunteered, "if Norm don't want to go."

"He ain't fit to go," Gustaf muttered. "He ain't fit to be son o' me!"

Norman dropped the edge of the pond net he was mending. He saw Ed Baker grinning in the door, saw his father's harsh profile and Nelson's sleepy troubled face. Beyond these three, through the open window, across the wide waters of the lake, the white tower of Blind Man's Eye, the lighthouse, suddenly beckoned to him. He stood up, his shoes creaking, and moved to the door.

"Ain't a fit son to me!" his father repeated.

"Then I'd better not stay," Norman told him. "I'd better go where I am fit." He looked again at the distant lighthouse.

Desire grew within him. He had felt it before, vaguely. Once, when he was seventeen, an itinerant preacher who stopped for three Sundays at the Madrid Bay mission house, had put the idea into his head. He had said all men, some time or other in their lives, experienced a definite call to service. He did not explain what the word meant. Norman could think then, as now, of only one service that ever had called him.

"I've been calculating on going away," he said.

Gustaf's eyes widened.

"You? Going away? Where?"

"Lighthouse service," Norman answered. "It's a decent job. A job I'd like."

"A good seaman's job," old Jim Nelson supported him.

Gustaf scowled. His face turned from yellow to purple, his eyes grew smaller.

"You?" he cried. "You'd go to the lights? Quit fishing?" He paused.

"Go crank that boat!" he added.

"I'll run you out to the banks," Baker offered again.

Norman swung about. He stepped squarely in front of Baker, glaring into the shorter man's face.

"Don't you touch that boat!" he cried. "Hear me? Keep away from my father! Stop playing up to him."

"Lighthouse," old Gustaf grunted with the perverse emphasis of a sick man. "Lighthouse, eh? They wouldn't have you!"

Baker laughed. Norman's fist drew into a tight knot. Baker, seeing it, and the cold whiteness of the other's face, dodged through the door, and as if he thought suddenly of some task that needed him, hurried along the wharf. Father and son and patient Jim Nelson remained.

"No lighthouse would have the likes o' you!" Gustaf cried.

"I'll go see!" Norman answered. He was standing outside the shack before he knew it. Nelson followed him.

"Take care of the old man a few days!" Norman asked.

"Sure, I'll stand your watch a bit. He's my shipmate, ain't he?"

Each morning of the five days that followed, Ed Baker came to the door of Gustaf Erickson's house and inquired for Norman. Jim Nelson answered faithfully each time. Norman would be back next day. Jim did not trust Baker.

Norman stepped in unexpectedly on the sixth morning. His looked thinner, there were new serious lines around his eyes. He showed no surprise at seeing his father in bed.

"Hello," he said to Gustaf. "Hello, Jim," and passed through to his own room. Try as he would, the old man's fire could not get off as dry sparks this morning in the temper of his son. It was a new Norman who returned to Madrid Bay, close-mouthed, unexcited, more serious, a little detached.

"Your paw was took sick," Nelson scolded when the two were alone. "He carried on pretty equally. You're going to the lights?"

Norman shook his head.

"I'm staying here," he said. "Sure, I went down to Milwaukee. Took the commission. There's a few vacancies, they said. But I been thinking 'tween Jim, on the way home, I guess I shouldn't have gone. Here's my place. I came back to stay."

"Then the best?" Nelson asked.

"Went down for a few days. But don't want to make any difference. I

don't have to go if I do get an appointment."

"No, don't have to. But it's a good job, Norman, no matter what Gus says . . ." he paused lamely.

"He's my father."

"Sure. But he's a hard skipper!"

"It don't matter," Norman answered. Gustaf stayed in bed eight days this time. On the ninth he arose obdurate and demanded his clothes. He rode out to the fishing grounds that morning with his son and Jim Nelson, both of them submissive.

It was the kind of day Norman hated. Each changeable gust presaged foul weather.

"All toes!" the old man scolded. "This landlubber here is my boy, Nelson, and look at him, all toes. Be you fear'd of the water?" he asked Norman savagely. "Lean over, get 'tolt on that buoy! Now heave!"

"I'm not afraid!" Norman contradicted.

"Pffugh!" muttered Gustaf. It was noon when Norman cranked the engine and pointed the bow toward Madrid Bay breakwater.

"She's makin' to blow," Jim Nelson predicted.

"Let her!" Gustaf snapped. "She's blowed afore this."

Net reels screamed idly on shore. In the shelter of the breakwater of rock and cedar poles that guards the estuary of Tamarack river, Norman unloaded the boat, cleaned the haul, leed them and packed them for shipment south. It was mid-afternoon before he had finished scrubbing tables and floor. Then, while Nelson spun the reel, he straightened the wet nets.

"Wash down the boat," Gustaf ordered; "when you get it clean, come home."

Norman did not obey directly. He stopped at the post office first. There was a letter addressed to him. The heavy envelope was marked "Official Business, U. S. Department of Commerce." Norman pinched off a corner, thrust in a finger and ripped the end. He started to read the typewritten sheet. When he saw Ed Baker watching him, among the other men at the post office, he thrust the paper indifferently into his pocket and stepped out into the windy street.

At the first cedar clump he halted, ostensibly to light his pipe. The match blew out and he did not bother to strike another.

He had passed his examination for the lighthouse service. And had been appointed to a light. He could not take the appointment. Hadn't he decided that? But at least he had tasted independence. A brief touch of triumph came into his heart. An examining board of the United States lighthouse service had not found him entirely without merit!

The appointment was for Blind Man's Eye.

He stuffed the envelope back into his pocket and trudged toward home. Jim Nelson sat moodily on the back steps.

"Evenin', Jim," Norman said. He was opening the door.

Nelson took the pipe from his teeth and motioned with it.

"Listen," he directed. "She's going to blow. We ain't much sense settin' them nets today. Be fore all to pieces I told him, 'fore we put 'em out. Gus says now he's going to lift day after tomorrow, come seven gales."

The weather stayed foul. Nelson dozed in the parlor, fully dressed, with his boots on. Gustaf had dropped into an easy and contented slumber with the first rise of the gale, as if its sound were a lullaby and he a tired child, fretted into a deep fatigue. Under the soft Norman lay wakeful.

He remembered his mother and the way she had stolen in to see that he was covered on nights like this. Memory of her led to other memories. Grotesque and admirable memories of Gustaf's sidelong stories, night-mares that had tortured him as a little boy, the story of the captain's wife and the captain's dog. Just such a wind as this had torn open the cabin of the schooner Gottland.

The people of the town gathered on the dunes next morning to scan the lake for trouble. Slinging spray all their faces. Great breakers raced ashore, showing white teeth at the obstruction of the outer bar.

"Like to be h—l on nets," a fisherman shouted.

The wind raced faster, the lake howled more threateningly, waves smashed harder against the beaches. At six o'clock Gustaf Erickson hobbled into his son's bedroom.

"Out that bed," he ordered. "Turn out! Time to start!"

"To lift nets?" Norman sat up, suddenly wide awake.

"Sure, to lift nets. I had my breakfast. I ain't a habit of sleeping all day. Coffee's hot. Get a move on."

A half-dozen fishermen, Ed Baker among them, were standing in Gustaf's shack when Norman arrived at the dock.

Gustaf stretched his legs as soon as his son came in.

"I been waitin' you," he growled to Norman. "Time to get started."

The wind roared a blasphemous accompaniment to his words. The fish about shrieked under his blows. Norman knuckled out his pipe.

"We'd not lift today," he said gloomily.

tively. "Nobody's going out. I come home to take care of you. I didn't need to come. But I'll take care now I'm here. We're not going out."

For the first time in his twenty-one years he defied his father.

Gustaf's obstinate face showed no sign of emotion. There was a vacancy in his eye. He did not hear or did not comprehend.

"Get a move on," he urged. "Time to start."

"No!" Norman answered. Ed Baker laughed.

"Get out, men," Norman commanded. "And you," he addressed Baker. "You get out first! Out, or by Mackinac."

The men of the fleet gaped. Never before had Madrid Bay heard that brittle hardness in the voice of Gustaf's son. Never had they seen such rage in his eyes, which usually were mild. Baker backed through the door, the other men crowding on his toes.

"Don't step in here again, Baker!" Norman shouted.

He turned to his father.

"I'm ready to do a man's job," sir, any day it's fit."

"Crank the boat!" Gustaf interrupted.

"We're not going," Norman said. He stepped close to the old man. Only the two Ericksons and Jim Nelson, who was the friend of both, re-

membered.

Ed Baker had never been tested in a gale. The winds howled at him now, taunting him with their cries, cries that shaped themselves into words, words that formed phrases, brutal phrases from the story of the schooner Gottland.

"It was a good dog. Big. Hairy all over. We felt sorry that he was lost. But the woman? She give nobody enough to eat!"

He left the main road after a stout fifteen miles and bent with a climbing path among low hillsides up to the open sand dunes. From the top of the last dune he looked down on the bounding lake, on the slender tower of Blind Man's Eye, on the squat roofs of the boat sheds and houses of the nearby coast guard station. Norman made out the figures of men in the surf riding a lifeboat up to land. He trudged up the wash to the lighthouse, a quarter mile beyond the coast guard station. The wind was dying, dying a surly and unwilling death. It would blow itself out tonight. And tomorrow his father probably would lift his nets. Norman's eyes grew blither again for a moment; immediately softened to their pale, kindly blue.

He must write Julie Richard that he had come to Blind Man's Eye.

There were three buildings on the lighthouse reservation. The light tower itself grew upward out of rocks, directly at the edge of the water. Norman knocked on the house door. It was opened by a tall, brown-haired young woman who looked at him with lively interest.

"Erickson's my name," Norman said. "I'm assigned here."

"Come in," she invited. She led him through a short hall, "in there," she directed, and left him at once.

The room Norman entered was the kitchen. White, gleaming, with scrubbed boards and painted woodwork, the black stove radiant with polish, windows sparkling, brass lamps

glowing. At the table, scratching his forehead meditatively with the end of a penholder, a tidy stack of notebooks and documents before him, sat a small fat old man with scant curly hair, a nose like a cluster of ripe raspberries, a little round mouth and little round eyes that blinked through little round spectacles.

"Erickson?" he repeated. "Erickson? Well, that's a good waterproof name. I like the name Erickson. Assistant who just left was named Frank Jones. Can't tell much about the name Jones. Erickson's better. Mine's Stocking. Capt'n Sam'l Stocking. Capt'n Sam'l Stocking o' Lake Huron."

Norman shook hands gravely.

"Superintendent wrote he was sending a man," the keeper commented. "Didn't say who. Didn't say when he'd get here."

"I'm a night earler than instructions," said Norman.

Captain Stocking did not wait to hear him.

"Jones went this morning, come sun-up. Going to get married. You met Susan? Hey, Susan, ahoy there, Sue!" He pitched his voice to a cheery bel-low.

"Ahoy yourself!" his daughter answered.

She appeared immediately. She was tall, much taller than her father, but in spite of that she gave a quick jaunty impression. She was still plainly interested in what the new assistant looked like. She stared at him frankly.

"Meet the girl," Captain Stocking cried. "Sue, this is Erickson, the new assistant. Got here in time for supper, if we ever have supper. Steve brought that fish yet?"

"He's coming up the beach now," the girl said. "I'll cook it soon as he gets here."

Her voice was unlike her father's unlike any woman's Norman had known except Julie Richard. It was as smooth as Julie's but not so excited. She was surer of herself than Julie.

A man entered solidly in rubber boots. He was about twenty-five perhaps, round-shouldered with a burnt orange complexion and watery eyes. Captain Stocking seemed glad to see him.

"Make you acquainted with Erickson, Steve . . . Erickson the new assistant . . . Sutton our nearest neighbor. That's his shack, right along the shore there . . . see it from the wharfer. There's his fish boat drawn up."

Sue Stocking crossed to the stove, rattled pans and turned, her hands covered with flour.

"What time is it, dad?" she asked.

Captain Stocking danced his spectacles off the end of his little nose.

"Time?" he cried. "By hoky poky! Why'n't you tell me what time it was? We got just twenty minutes 'fore light ought to show!" He reached for his hat. "Rest climb up to the tower, you new fellow. Start getting your instructions."

They followed a plank walk to the rocks. Captain Stocking, puffing, sputtering, spitting out odd bits of conversation, led the way rapidly into a dark room and lighted a bracket lamp upon the wall. In one corner a stair, unusually steep, arose through the ceiling.

The keeper lighted the way with a shining brass lantern that he took from a wall cupboard by the door. The angular outline of steps lifted into the air, converging toward the top.

"Never mind countin'!" Captain Stocking grunted. "They's ninety-one."

"Ninety-one?"

"Steps."

He pushed open a trap-door. Norman followed him into a snug white-painted room with black trim upon doors and casements, resembling the chart room of a vessel.

"The lamp room, when we burnt oil wicks," Stocking explained. "Use it for spare parts now we got the new generating lamp. Them gauges there, you got to watch, them keep the kerosene reservoir filled for the lamp here. I'll show you now."

On the wall a ship's chronometer ticked with melancholy precision. Lockers ranged three sides. In the center a circular iron staircase wriggled up to a round hole in the ceiling, through which protruded as from ladder that vanished perpendicularly above. Captain Stocking climbed ahead up the ladder, talking, kicking out his heels. Above, in the lantern case itself, Norman saw his ewlish little chief open a brass-bound door in the rear of a great lens, saw the flare of a glorified bonfire in the thick reflecting glass, heard the sputter of vapor, and Blind Man's Eye swallowed up the world in its glare of light."

Norman thought that his duties would be simple. The lamp must be cleaned each day, the lower steps scrubbed, brass shined, lenses polished, the oil tank filled and charged, a day and night look-out kept for fogs and thick weather; and whenever a mist obscured the horizon the fires must be touched off under the boilers in the signal house, to make steam and set the automatic fog whistle blowing. Alternate days would be free of responsibility. The night watch he would divide with Captain Stocking.

At supper Captain Stocking sparred occasionally with his daughter. It developed that she liked to talk.

"Where you fitted, Erickson?" Captain Stocking asked the question suddenly, his hands and fork pointing sideways like the hands of a weather-vane. Norman saw Susan and Steve Sutton both turn their eyes toward him inquisitorily.

"I fitted in the navy," Norman said. "I was a cook's mate on the USS Albatross."

"That's a good name," Captain Stocking said. "I'll show you now."

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At supper Captain Stocking sparred occasionally with his daughter. It developed that she liked to talk.

"Where you fitted, Erickson?" Captain Stocking asked the question suddenly, his hands and fork pointing sideways like the hands of a weather-vane. Norman saw Susan and Steve Sutton both turn their eyes toward him inquisitorily.

"I fitted in the navy," Norman said. "I was a cook's mate on the USS Albatross."

"That's a good name," Captain Stocking said. "I'll show you now."

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speech, something about something haughty and assured. This was a tone that tolerated no argument, that assumed obedience.

"You're scared to go out and lift nets in a little blow," Gustaf said. "I'll have no coward for son. You don't need come back."

Norman turned, and left the shack. He stumbled over a fish barrow just outside the door. Ed Baker slouched near the end of the dock, his olivine whipping in the wind. He laughed audibly. Norman hesitated, then stalked on. What did he care for Baker? He was putting Ed Baker and all Madrid Bay behind him. It was not his choice. He had not deserted. His father had decided for him. To his pocket he still held an appointment to the lighthouse service.

"Coward!" old Gustaf had said. "I'll have no coward for a son!"

Was he a coward?

It was twenty blustery miles to Blind Man's Eye. Norman ran out impetuously from his father's house, an old dunnage bag over his shoulder, in it all that he owned. Norman's resentment chilled as the door of the house slammed. Its hemlock panel shut him out with a curt finality. Not from his father . . . so long as the winds blew and the lake rolled his father would be near him. But that other general memory, the memory of his black-eyed mother, seemed now to be imprisoned hopelessly within the walls.

"Coward!" old Gustaf had called him. Not a sailor on the coast would have gone out needlessly into that storm today. The struggle would have killed old Gustaf. But because his son forbade it, he called him afraid.

Well, was he? It was not fear of drowning that troubled him. He had seen death lay a wet hand on that shore more than once. He could die by water if he had to. But how would he act while doing it? Like a clawing, splitting cat, hair up all over his head? It had not been fear kept him ashore today. No, in spite of all Gustaf had said!

But fear might keep him in some other day. He had never been tested in a gale. The winds howled at him now, taunting him with their cries, cries that shaped themselves into words, words that formed phrases, brutal phrases from the story of the schooner Gottland.

"It was a good dog. Big. Hairy all over. We felt sorry that he was lost. But the woman? She give nobody enough to eat!"

He left the main road after a stout fifteen miles and bent with a climbing path among low hillsides up to the open sand dunes. From the top of the last dune he looked down on the bounding lake, on the slender tower of Blind Man's Eye, on the squat roofs of the boat sheds and houses of the nearby coast guard station. Norman made out the figures of men in the surf riding a lifeboat up to land. He trudged up the wash to the lighthouse, a quarter mile beyond the coast guard station. The wind was dying, dying a surly and unwilling death. It would blow itself out tonight. And tomorrow his father probably would lift his nets. Norman's eyes grew blither again for a moment; immediately softened to their pale, kindly blue.

He must write Julie Richard that he had come to Blind Man's Eye.

There were three buildings on the lighthouse reservation. The light tower itself grew upward out of rocks, directly at the edge of the water. Norman knocked on the house door. It was opened by a tall, brown-haired young woman who looked at him with lively interest.

"Erickson's my name," Norman said. "I'm assigned here."

"Come in," she invited. She led him through a short hall, "in there," she directed, and left him at once.

The room Norman entered was the kitchen. White, gleaming, with scrubbed boards and painted woodwork, the black stove radiant with polish, windows sparkling, brass lamps

glowing. At the table, scratching his forehead meditatively with the end of a penholder, a tidy stack of notebooks and documents before him, sat a small fat old man with scant curly hair, a nose like a cluster of ripe raspberries, a little round mouth and little round eyes that blinked through little round spectacles.

"Erickson?" he repeated. "Erickson? Well, that's a good waterproof name. I like the name Erickson. Assistant who just left was named Frank Jones. Can't tell much about the name Jones. Erickson's better. Mine's Stocking. Capt'n Sam'l Stocking. Capt'n Sam'l Stocking o' Lake Huron."

Norman shook hands gravely.

"Superintendent wrote he was sending a man," the keeper commented. "Didn't say who. Didn't say when he'd get here."

"I'm a night earler than instructions," said Norman.

Captain Stocking did not wait to hear him.

"Jones went this morning, come sun-up. Going to get married. You met Susan? Hey, Susan, ahoy there, Sue!" He pitched his voice to a cheery bel-low.

"Ahoy yourself!" his daughter answered.

She appeared immediately. She was tall, much taller than her father, but in spite of that she gave a quick jaunty impression. She was still plainly interested in what the new assistant looked like. She stared at him frankly.

"Meet the girl," Captain Stocking cried. "Sue, this is Erickson, the new assistant. Got here in time for supper, if we ever have supper. Steve brought that fish yet?"

### Dame Fashion Smiles

By Grace Jewett Austin

"It won't be long now," remarked the president of a woman's club, "before all the women in the United States are coaxed into wearing red dresses." She had just come into a small auditorium where an illustrated garden talk was to be given. One of the leading garden lovers of the place entered the door, wearing the door, wearing an exquisite red velvet gown, and there were a number of other red gowns in the room, worn by these women who had come to pay tribute to the beauty of nature's colors. Not even Mrs. King Solomon in all her glory, nor even 700 Mrs. Solomons could ever attain gowns with such perfect color effects as were shown by this flower specialist.

Nevertheless, to come back to the text about red, Dame Fashion was greatly pleased the other day to read that an important fashion editor of Paris said, "Mademoiselle, to be well dressed, must have a red dress, a black dress and a beige dress; all other colors are optional—but these three are absolutely necessary." And what "mademoiselle" wears, is far more likely that her mother or her married sister will wear, in America.

On that same chilly evening, when ragged clouds were scurrying around the sky, and if you tried to walk a block, you were blown along for two, some one remarked, "It will be cold enough for muffs in the morning." That word "muff" seemed to linger in Dame Fashion's mind, and she gave the matter a little special attention.

Now that object, the muff, has had a queer history in recent years. About as regularly as the winter sun shines there have been fashion tidings to the effect that muffs were to have a revival—and still they have not revived, to any decided extent. Perhaps women are doing too many things, from driving cars down to transporting the family delicacies of food, to want meekly to fold the hands together inside a warm refuge, as their grandmothers did in times long ago.

There is a hint that a small one-hand muff may gain popularity. This is so planned that the modern active girl may slide it right up on her wrist when she wants it out of the way. That has a sort of a practical sound. Even in that coldest sport of skating, there should be a way for every pretty girl to have one hand kept warm, and the one-hand muff should surely be able to take care of the other.

Speaking of sports reminds Dame Fashion that if some one had wakened her suddenly out of sleep and demanded, "What is the essential for a platted skirt?" she would probably have answered with eyes still shut, "Good pressing." This supposed essential has been grained into her since early childhood. And now here comes Paris declaring that "many successful frocks with plaits gain a soft feminine air by leaving the plaits unpressed." This is said to be adaptable to sports and afternoon gowns, but Dame Fashion would think an unpressed plait would need a label "I am not a ruffe."

Talking of the popular ensembles, now considered and planned on every hand, there is still a new one to be reported. "Dame Fashion, you should see my new coat. It just matches my dog!"

(A 1914, Western Newspaper Union)

### Black Wolf Trimming at Collar and Cuffs



Here is a charming tweed coat, part of an ensemble of three pieces. It is trimmed with black wolf at the collar and cuffs. Black stripes, the same as decorate the waist of the white-knitted jersey underneath, also outline the patch pockets of the coat. A white felt hat completes the outfit.

### Printed Velvet Used for Charming Negligees



The negligees illustrated may be developed as simply or as elegantly as you please. Negligees run pretty much to the same form year after year, but always they must defer to certain qualifications. They must be easy and comfortable, but they should also be a little exotic, a little more luxurious and feminine than anything else. Transparent printed velvet in soft color combinations bordered with finely plaited chiffon is effective in the negligee sketched.—Woman's Home Companion.

### French Designers Busy Making Resort Outfits

Fashionable women making ready to spend the winter in Nice, Northern Africa and Palm Beach have swamped the couturiers to order the wardrobes they will wear in those fair climates, notes a Paris fashion correspondent in the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The two-piece jumper suit is still being worn popularly for actual sports purposes, while the trig, tailored frock of tweed, jersey or kasha has taken the place quite definitely for ordinary morning or country wear. These one-piece frocks are usually without trimming or ornamentation save in intricate bands of the same material or rows of stitching tufts. Sports coats of the same color, with loose hems and ample sleeves and patch pockets and, usually, a fur collar, are worn with these simple frocks, as well as with the sweater and tweed skirt of the real sports costume. A short jacket on the order of the old-fashioned cardigan is shown with the two-piece sports costume designed for southern wear, which is often of the same material as the sweater.

Premet and Jenny have received many orders for afternoon frocks of printed velvet, while Martial et Armand, Lelong and Agnes are making numerous ones in georgette and the silk crepes, including crepe satin and the heavier crepe marocain, and there is very little change in the modes from those seen in the earlier collections. The slim silhouette is still retained in spite of the ruffles and fulls and loose panels with which the skirts are adorned, all these forebodings being placed well below the hips, which are swathed in a deep, tight girde or outlined by a tightly fitted yoke. The coats ordered for the South are elaborately trimmed with fur in many instances, and there is a marked tendency toward the redingote form, a revival of which was a distinct note in the midseason collections.

Coats of this type of Rodier tweed in tan, taupe or gray, with slightly flaring skirts and slightly pinched-in waists and with collars in astrakhan in the same color have proved to be one of the season's outstanding successes, and the same mode is being shown in lighter weight materials, though still with the collar of fur, for southern wear.

### Slenderizing Prints by Combining Two Fabrics

Dresses combining two fabrics in the same print have a tendency to lessen the effect of too ample lines in the figure. Two differing patterns facilitate to accept any discrepancies in the gently curving lines of the desired, and not altogether unobtainable, reedy silhouette.

The vogue for matching prints, originated in Paris last spring, gives promise of importance as a future style factor. Vying with companion prints is the print over print where one design is superimposed over another.

### Vegetable Colors Are Fashionable This Year

Tobacco brown, tomato red, artichoke green and eggplant purple are some of the shades of vegetable inspiration which are being worn. Tomato red is in jersey, kasha and wool mixtures. The browns are sport and street shades, and artichoke green is also a daytime color. Eggplant purple appears only in evening styles, usually in chiffon or transparent velvet.

## FARM STOCK

### WIDE FIELD FOR COMMUNITY HOUSE

### Best Way of Handling Hogs Depends on Conditions.

For brood sows the tendency now seems toward individual houses and the McLean system of sanitation. For early pigs, either a well disinfected community house may be used for farrowing, the sow and pigs being hauled to the individual houses; or a portable farrowing house with five or six pens with provision for heating may be used. Later, pigs may be farrowed right in the individual houses. The best method of handling will depend very largely on the farm conditions, on the type of hogs produced, and on the market to be reached.

But there is still a wide field for the community hog house, and how best to build it is still an important question. So far there seems to be no definite decision as to which type of community hog house is best. The half-monitor type which for several years was so popular now seems to be losing favor, largely because of too much unused headroom, with the difficulty of keeping it properly heated. Probably the Iowa or gable roof type is most popular now, although the gambrel roof also is much liked. Also the shed roof type has many followers, and now the round roof type is making considerable headway. Either of these types seems to give good satisfaction.

The most common width of hog house is either 20 feet, which accommodates two rows of pens each 6 by 8 feet and a 4-foot feeding alley, often with litter carrier and feed carrier track down the center; or 24 feet, which accommodates two rows of 6 by 8-foot pens, with an 8-foot central alley through which the manure spreader can be driven for cleaning or which can be turned into pens if desired. A 6 by 8-foot pen will accommodate a medium-sized sow and litter, but will be too small for a large sow.

### Carefully Culling Ewe Flock Important Task

Wool is a very important source of income in the raising of sheep. So also is a large lamb crop. In order to secure both, the ewe flock should be as carefully culled each year as poultry breeders cull their flocks nowadays. Don't leave ewes with unsound udders and broken mouths in the breeding flock. Neither should a ewe with a light fleece nor one that is a poor milk producer be bred. Every ewe that is not up to standard should be fattened and sold.

When wool lambs are bringing good prices there is a tendency to leave inferior breeders in the flock, hoping that in some way they will do better next year than they did during the one just past. As a rule hopes of that sort do not materialize. The sheepman who insists upon culling out all the ewes that are inferior in one or more characteristics is the man who stands the best chance of securing a reasonably fair profit from his flock. Cull closely this fall and breed to a registered ram of good individuality.

### Shelled Corn Useful to Finish the Lambs

Shelled corn supplemented by linseed meal to furnish the needed protein is an excellent ration for fatten lambs. Seven parts shelled corn to one part linseed meal will be about the right proportion to feed.

When you start fattening the lambs it will be necessary to bring them on full feed gradually, otherwise you will be likely to have digestive trouble and lose some of them.

It will be better at first to feed oats and shelled corn and then gradually change the oats in the ration to all corn. Begin by feeding a small amount of grain and gradually increase the amount until the lambs are on full feed, but at no time should more grain be fed than will be cleaned up in a few minutes' time. The lambs should be on pasture or be fed clover or alfalfa hay.

### Protein Supplement

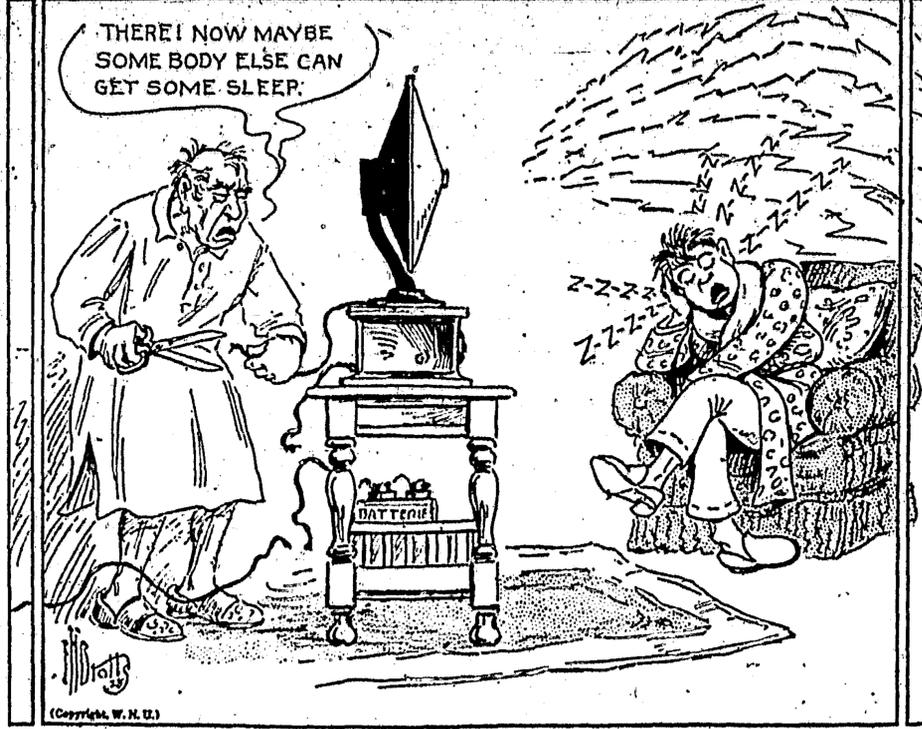
A good protein supplement such as skim milk or tankage should be fed with barley to fattening hogs. About one-third pound of tankage per pig daily is the right amount to feed. Barley should be ground for best results. There is little or no advantage to be had from soaking ground barley. There should be no danger from poison if the barley is soaked in steel tank or barrels if barrels are clean.

### Feed Young Well

The young growing animal makes gain in weight cheaper than the mature animal. It usually pays to provide plenty of feed for the young stock even though it is necessary to feed grain when pasture is short. Much young stock is stunted, especially after weaning, because it does not get enough feed to maintain the normal growth. Rapid growth is possible only when young animals are supplied with plenty of feed to build bone and muscle.

## OUR COMIC SECTION

### Interference



### THE FEATHERHEADS Something Felix Shouldn't Have Mentioned



### FINNEY OF THE FORCE

### Peg, Don't Be Cruel



**LOCAL AND PERSONAL**

Mrs. A. C. Hines and sons, Carol Cecil, Aubrey and George, visited friends in Tucumcari last Friday.

Judge John Y. Hewitt was down from White Oaks and spent the New Year holidays with old friends in Carrizozo.

For Rent—Furnished house. Apply to Mrs. Geo. B. Barber. Felix Guebara, now ranching in the Rabenton country but for a long term of years a well known citizen of White Oaks, was a visitor in Carrizozo Monday.

Harry G. Norman was here and at Lincoln over Christmas. Harry is now employed at Cananea, Mexico, and has a very lucrative position with a substantial concern.

No phone orders will be taken after 4 p. m. C. D. Mayer.

Wm J. Langston went to Capitan this morning to repair a residence belonging to the Titsworth Company which was damaged by an interior fire, two weeks ago.

The flu is prevalent here and throughout the county, but to date no reports of fatalities have been received. Many, however, have been confined to their homes with the malady.

Attorney A. H. Hud-peth returned the latter part of last week from Greenville, Texas, where he had gone to be with his mother and other members of the family over the Christmas period.

During the month of January, we will close at 5:30 p. m. C. D. Mayer.

Dr. F. H. Johnson, whose appointment as County Health Officer was made by the board of county commissioners some time ago, has received notice confirming the appointment by the state health department, through its director, Dr. Luckett.

CARPENTER WORK—Both robug and finish work of all kinds—door and window frames, tables, chairs, china closets, safes, built-in features, etc., a specialty. Also blue or chimney building and cement work. Prices reasonable. Sam Byger, Capitan, N. M.

In putting down wooden approaches at four street corners, the city authorities did some thing that will be appreciated by many mothers who wheel baby carriages along the sidewalks. The small boy, with his roller skates, wagon or scooter, also finds the new approaches are very neat improvements.

L. W. Adams was over from Glencoe two or three days this week. He had with him a bunch of ribbons showing the prizes he won recently with a Lincoln county horticultural exhibit at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. There were 23 awards all told, of which 9 were firsts, 5 seconds, 6 thirds and 2 fourths.

Floy Skinner was down from his Mesa home Monday. Floy has been with the railroad pipe line service for a number of years and has recently been made superintendent of the pipe line, succeeding A. B. Zumwalt, the latter having been promoted. Many old friends are gratified to learn of Floy's advancement.

**Golf Club Dance**  
The New Year's Eve dance at Community Hall, under the auspices of the Golf Club, was a very delightful affair. A jolly crowd filled the hall and tripped the light fantastic well into the New Year.

**Card of Thanks**  
I wish to express thanks to the many friends of the family who so kindly assisted with acts of kindness and words of comfort during the recent illness and loss of my beloved husband, Otis C. Davis.  
Respectfully,  
Mrs. Georgia Davis.

**The Watch Party**

The annual watch party of the Carrizozo Woman's Club was held at the home of Mrs. Nellie Brannum Monday night. Club members and their families drifted in throughout the evening, and shared in a delightful program, which was prepared under the direction of Mrs. Paul Mayer, the chairman of the committee.

The hostess, Mrs. Nellie Brannum, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Oscar Clouse, began serving delicious refreshments, just after the ushering in of the New Year. It was one of the most pleasant watch parties ever given by the club and the club feels grateful to Mrs. Brannum for opening her beautiful home for the occasion.

Highest prices paid for hides and pelts—Ziegler Bros.

*No use of arresting the profiteers, they would probably own the jails in twenty-four hours.*

**FULLER PEP**



**B. & B. SERVICE STATION**  
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEX.  
SERVICE WITH A SMILE  
General Cold Tires  
TEXAS AND SINCLAIR GASOLINE  
MIKE BARNETT, PROP.

**NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF SUIT**  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF LINCOLN COUNTY, THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
NO. 3706

Dan McFarland, Plaintiff vs. Thomas Y. Pannell, Mrs. Thomas Y. Pannell, Henry Pannell, Joel Pannell, Julian Pannell, Alice Pannell, Sarah Deaton and all heirs and unknown heirs of said defendants, defendants.

THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO to Thomas Y. Pannell, defendant, impleaded with the following named defendants, against which substituted service is sought to be obtained, to-wit: Mrs. Thomas Y. Pannell, Henry Pannell, Joel Pannell, Julian Pannell, Alice Pannell, Sarah Deaton and all heirs and unknown heirs of said defendants.

You are hereby notified that plaintiff has filed his complaint in the above entitled action, the general object of which is to quiet the title of the plaintiff in and to the following described lands, to-wit:

LOTS 3 AND 4 AND THE SOUTH HALF OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER (S/4 NW 1/4) OF SEC. 1, TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 17 EAST OF THE NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, CONTAINING 165.60 ACRES, SITUATED AND BEING IN SAID LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

That unless you appear, answer and plead to the complaint in said action on or before the 11th day of February, 1929, judgment will be rendered in said cause against each of you by default and plaintiff will be granted the relief prayed for in his complaint.

That the name of attorney for plaintiff is J. G. Gilbert and his post office address is Roswell, New Mexico.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 17th day of December, 1928.

12-28-28. Leta Miller, Clerk.

**Lincoln News Items**

Miss Audrey Miller, teacher in the Raton schools, is a house guest of her sister, Miss Juell Miller, for a few days this week.

Miss Julia Penfield has returned to Picacho to resume her duties as teacher after the Christmas holidays spent here at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Penfield.

Dr. E. L. Woods made a business trip to El Paso last week. On the return trip Dr. Woods underwent exposure which almost laid him up with a cold, but his perseverance and willingness to serve humanity kept him going when most any one else would have given up.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Gylling and daughters were supper guests at the Penfield home Tuesday evening, when Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Penfield extended their charming hospitality.

School has opened again after the holidays, the teachers having returned to Lincoln after a pleasant vacation with home folks.

Ruth Lydia Pinfield was one of the performers in a piano recital given at the home of Mrs. Albert Zeigler in Carrizozo last Saturday evening.

Mrs. E. H. Ramey and children returned Monday from Texas, where they spent the holidays visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Edna Pfingsten of State College, spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pfingsten.

**Time for Securing Car License Is Extended**

Santa Fe, Dec. 31.—At the request of Governor Dillon, the state comptroller has extended the legal time for securing license plates for approximately two weeks, it was announced here today.

Charley Roehl, of the motor vehicle department, stated that to date a large number of car owners had not yet bought their plates.

**Enchiladas and Tamales**

A Hot Tamale and Enchilada supper will be served Saturday evening, January 5, beginning at 5 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Maggie Chavez.

**Methodist Church**

Rev. T. V. Ludlow, Pastor  
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.  
Preaching 11:00 a. m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m. Evening service 7:45.

**OLD DOC BIRD SAYS**

Some men are sittin' pretty because they stood pat



**We Sell Reliable Goods of Standard Quality**

When you buy goods for the sick room you want them to be the best quality. You can buy them here and afford to do so at our popular prices.

Bedpans, Hot Water Bottles, Rubber Goods etc.

Rolland's Drug Store

**BIG JANUARY CLEARANCE COMING**  
365 Days in 1929  
58 Sundays and Holidays  
307 Big Value Days In 1929  
AT ZIEGLER BROS.  
Real Values, not once in a while, but Always  
**Ziegler Bros.**

**Feels Appreciative**  
I wish to express my appreciation for the cooperation given me during my term as commissioner, and to tender my thanks to friends for the liberal support accorded me in the late election, in which, though defeated, detracts nothing from the pleasure that support gave me.  
W. B. Rose.

**Grade Casualties Cut**

The harvest of the Grim Reaper was cut down materially at grade crossings on Southern Pacific Lines in the ten month period ended October 31st, last, it was revealed today in a report by R. J. Clancy, assistant to the general manager of the company.

Compared with the same period last year, reportable casualties involving automobiles at grade crossings on the company's lines showed a reduction in fatalities of 9.4 per cent. The number of injuries decreased 19 per cent in spite of a gain of 6.2 per cent in automobile registration in the states traversed by Southern Pacific.

"These would indicate that efforts of the press, schools, automobile associations, churches and the railroads to educate the public in safe driving at grade crossings are being well rewarded," said Clancy.

**Ma Jimkins Sez**

I never had much notion o' bobbin' my hair, but whether I had or not, I'd a done it as sure as a shootin' of Pa Jimkins had a said I couldn't. I never could see who made a man guarden for his wife's hair.

Ma's Rutherby, that's been a sufferer with sick headaches fer quite some spell, figured as how she'd git relief ef she could cut off that mop o' hair o' hers. But she's a keepin' her headaches an' her hair, jest because her husband said he'd leave her ef she dast to do it.

I'd give him a chanst to do it ef he'd been my husband. And land sakes 'twasn't as ef he'd ever took any notice of her hair or talked about the bonnie blue ribbon she used to wear in her bonnie hair or anythin' else sentimental. Ef anybody ever heard Case Rutherby gittin' sentimental over anythin', it must a been about the price o' pork.

For Rent—Two story bldg. known as the A. W. Adams building. 5 living rooms up stairs furnished. Business room below furnished for millinery store.  
Apply Shirley Phipps.

**STEEL ECLIPSE Windmill**



**Starts sooner—pumps longer**

Two windmills stood just across the road from each other. With the first sign of a breeze one started up smoothly and quietly. When the breeze became a wind, the other started with a groan and lumbered away only as long as the wind raised a dust in the road. Then it stopped as abruptly as it had started, while the other continued pumping for some time—then it finally came smoothly to rest with the last trace of the dying breeze.

That is the difference between a super windmill and just a windmill. It is the difference between accurately machined and fitted gears and ordinary cast gears; the difference between turned, ground and polished shafts and ordinary steel shafts; the difference between machined and polished bearings and ordinary bearings; the difference between running in oil and running with dry gears.

In other words, it is the difference between the Fairbanks-Morse Self-Oiling Steel Eclipse Windmill and just a plain windmill.

Come in and see this great advance in windmill construction. See the self-oiling feature—the center lift feature—the mechanism that enables the Eclipse to actually pump water during two-thirds of every revolution of the wind wheel. You will form a new idea of how good a windmill can be.

**City Garage, V. Reil, Prop.**  
Carrizozo, New Mexico  
FAIRBANKS-MORSE PRODUCTS  
"Every Line a Leader"

**Tricking the Trickster**

The guests at the party were showing their prowess at after dinner tricks. One produced a pack of cards and exclaimed:

"I am willing to wager any amount that I will 'cut' the ace of diamonds first time."

"Right!" said an onlooker, "I take on the wager for a dollar."

Going to the kitchen the first man borrowed a sharp knife and then returned and cut the pack.

"There!" he cried, "Hand over the money, you've lost. The ace of diamonds is cut at the first attempt."

"No," protests the man who had accepted the wager. "You are wrong. I removed the ace of diamonds from the pack when you were borrowing the knife."

**T. E. KELLEY**

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer  
Phone 96  
Carrizozo, N. M.

**FRANK J. SAGER**

U. S. COMMISSIONER  
Homestead Filings and Proofs  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Office at Residence  
Carrizozo, N. M.

**Lincoln County Baptist Services**

Rev. F. C. Rowland, Pastor  
Carrizozo—First Sunday, Carrizozo—Second and Fourth Sundays.  
Preaching service 11:00 a. m. Evening service 7:30 p. m. Everybody Welcome.

**Catholic Church**

SONDAYS  
8:30 a. m.—First Mass (Sermon in English).  
10:00 a. m.—Second Mass (Sermon in Spanish).

**LINCOLN ABSTRACT & INVESTMENT TRUST**

Phone 119 CARRIZOZO, N. M.  
ABSTRACTS ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE

**W. H. BROADDUS**

OPTOMETRIST  
CARRIZOZO  
Fourth Monday and Tuesday of Each Month at the office of DR. SHAVER  
Practice limited to fitting Glasses