



# LINCOLN COUNTY NEWS

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CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1934

NUMBER 35

## Woman's Club Holds Interesting Meeting

The Woman's Club of Carrizozo met in regular session at the home of Mrs. R. E. Lemon, Friday afternoon, Jan. 19.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Miss Ella Brickley, with Miss Thelma White, Sec., also being present. "America, the Beautiful" and "O, Fair New Mexico," were the opening songs, after which the Club Litany was read, led by Mrs. Paul Mayer, followed by the Lord's Prayer. Pledge of allegiance was then given, and first verse of "Star Spangled Banner" was sung.

Roll call of anything miscellaneous was responded to by a very low.

The Secretary read correspondence showing that three children were benefited from Child Welfare donation sent to Santa Fe, where the fund was matched, amounting to \$21. Three children were fitted with glasses. Miss Ryden's report on the Tuberculosis Seal sale was the amount of \$90.

This being the annual election day for the officers for the ensuing year, the nominating committee presented the following names:

President, Mrs. C. W. Young. First Vice-President, Mrs. Clara Snyder. Second Vice-President, Miss Thelma White. Secretary, Mrs. R. E. Lemon. Treasurer, Miss Nellie Shaver. Parliamentarian, Miss Ella Brickley.

There being no further nominations from the floor, the above officers were elected by acclamation.

A humorous parliamentary drill was then given by Mrs. Zoe Grassmire, Club Parliamentarian. This was done in form of a playlet. A small club of women holding a meeting at which everything was done in an unbusiness-like manner, and then was corrected according to parliamentary law. Those taking part were: Mrs. Paul Mayer, Pres.; Mrs. R. E. Lemon, Sec.; Mrs. Zoe Grassmire, Parliamentarian, and Mrs. J. M. Beck, Mrs. C. W. Young and Miss Ella Brickley, members.

At the close of the business session, the meeting was turned over to Mrs. Nellie Branum, who was in charge of a most interesting program, as follows:

Address by Mr. John E. Hall, on Legislation. He brought out thoughts on what is called the New Deal.

Piano Solo—Fifth Waltz, by Godard—Leslye Cooper.

Vocal Solos with guitar accompaniment—"The Old Spinning Wheel," and "When it's Lamp Lighting Time in the Valley."—Marty Pickett Warden.

Lovely cakes and coffee were then served by the hostesses: Mmes. Lemon, Lovelace, Johnson, Rentfro, D. L. Grace, Cooper and Geo. Dingwall.

Next meeting will be Feb. 16, at the home of Mrs. C. W. Young.

## Glencoe-Stetson P. T. A.

The Glencoe-Stetson P. T. A. met for the first time this year Friday afternoon, January 12. The different committee reports were submitted and approved. The Treasurer announced that all bills were paid before Jan. 1, and there still remains a nice sum with which to begin the new year.

Mrs. Elger Miller prepared a very interesting and pleasing program. The main number was an address by Mrs. Ola C. Jones on "The Importance of the P. T. A. to the School, Community and County."

Hostesses Mmes. Elmer Payton and B. O. Nosker served a very tasty lunch.

## Chas. I. Joyce Funeral

Funeral rites for Mr. Charles I. Joyce were held from the Methodist church last Saturday afternoon. Rev. L. D. Jordan preached a brief, but impressive funeral sermon. The choir sang "When We Get to the End of the Way," and "Saved by Grace."

The church was filled to overflowing with the sympathizing friends and neighbors of this esteemed and popular citizen. Many and beautiful were the floral offerings.

The beautifully impressive funeral service of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was, exemplified at the grave.

The pall bearers were Messrs. Wayne Zumwalt, S. O. Sproles, Joe West, W. L. Burnett, Roy Shafer and R. E. Lemon.

## Rev. J. L. Lawson is Convalescing

The many friends of Rev. John L. Lawson, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Johnson hospital, will be pleased to learn that he was able to go to his home Wednesday.

## Prospects Favorable for Ft. Stanton Project

County Democratic Chairman Perry Sears was in town Wednesday, and informed a representative of the News that he is in receipt of letters and telegrams from both Senator Hatch and Congressman Chavez in which they state that the prospects for the Project at Fort Stanton are very favorable, and as soon as the plans are perfected the work will get under way.

## In Memory of Charles I. Joyce

Carrizozo Lodge No. 30 I. O. O. F., in regular session, this the 23rd day of January, 1934, adopted the following resolutions of sympathy and respect ament the death of our Brother, Chas. I. Joyce:

Be it Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of this, our expression of true Friendship, Love and Truth, in regard to our deceased Brother, be sent to his family, and a copy spread on the Records of this Lodge in memory of him who has passed to his great reward.

Wm. J. Langston, Secretary.

Mr. Walter Mixon of Aachen was in Carrizozo on business yesterday.

## School Notes

(Ola C. Jones)

Friday, Jan. 19th, was spent in attendance at the San Jose Training School at Albuquerque observing work in all the grades. Many new methods of teaching reading and language were exhibited. I only wish that all the teachers could attend this school as the training is just as beneficial for the English-speaking child as for the Spanish-speaking one.

Saturday was spent in Santa Fe, where beneficial programs were given by the heads of the different departments of the State Department of Education. Vital problems were discussed, the one of most importance being future finances for the schools. A tentative tax program was submitted by a committee of seven who represented the tax payers and was accepted by the group in session. Tentative recommendations of the committee appointed by the section on teacher training of the New Mexico Educational Association were submitted but no definite action was taken. The committee commended the distinct advance which must be made in teacher certification requirements by the State Board of Education and the State Superintendent.

Dr. Seyfried, from the State University, discussed an equalization plan whereby the children of the schools throughout the state would be allowed equal opportunities for an education. The distribution of finances would be based on class units which of course would be worked out according to daily attendance.

## Lyric Theatre

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

"The Phantom President," with Geo. M. Coban

A Paramount Picture—The best Show in Town  
Comedy—"Courtin' Trouble"

SUNDAY MONDAY AND TUESDAY

"Paddy" with Jas. et Gaylor and Warren Baxter

Head up—smile in her eye—heart singing!—You'll adore her as the loveliest Colleen in the world!

"Hooks and Jabs."—Comedy

## Federal Land Bank

Wichita, Kan. — Cash totaling \$3,791,900 went out to agriculture communities in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma the first three weeks in January from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, according to a report from the bank. This total represents 1,631 land bank and land bank commissioner loans.

The number of loans closed the first two weeks after L. E. Call became president of the land bank was well over 1,000, which is approximately twice the number closed the first two weeks of December, 1933, and more than three times as many as were closed the first two weeks of November, 1933.

Officers of the bank state that about 100 to 120 days are required to close a loan after application is made, provided there are no delays on the part of the applicant in fulfilling loan-closing requirements. Those farmers interested in getting low-interest long-time loans can obtain full information by addressing a postal card to the Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kansas.

## Lee--Stokes

Mr. Kenneth Stokes and Miss Elisabeth H. Lee, both of Hot Springs, New Mexico, were united in marriage in the Lincoln County News office, Tuesday January 23rd, at 3 p. m., the Rev. L. D. Jordan performing the ceremony. Witnesses were Mrs. Nellie Branum, Mrs. Chas. Smith and Jobie McPherson.

## Notice of Publication

Pursuant to Section 32238 of New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Codification of 1929, notice is hereby given of the filing in the office of the State Corporation Commission of New Mexico of Certificate of Incorporation and Certificate of Non-liability of Carrizozo Country Club (no Stockholders' Liability).

1. The amount of authorized capital stock is \$10,000. The amount of capital stock actually issued and with which the company will commence business is \$1,600.

2. The names of the incorporators and their postoffice addresses are:

Name	Address
L. T. Bacot, Jr.	Carrizozo, New Mexico
James M. Beck	" "
W. P. Dolan	" "
M. U. Finley	" "
W. W. Gallacher	" "
Will Ed Harris	" "
A. H. Hudspeth	Santa Fe
F. H. Johnson	Carrizozo
P. E. Kelley	" "
L. P. McClintock	" "
H. A. Miller	" "
A. J. Rolland	" "
Roy Shafer	" "
F. A. Spencer	" "
Dewey Stokes	" "
Sabino Vidaurri	" "

3. The objects and purposes of said corporation are: To promote the social welfare of its members and the welfare of the Village of Carrizozo, New Mexico; and to promote the general aims and exercise the general functions of a Country Club; and to do any or all things authorized thereto in the Certificate of Incorporation.

4. The principal place of business of the corporation is Carrizozo, N. Mex., and the name of the statutory agent thereof, and in charge thereof, upon whom process against the corporation may be served is J. M. Beck, at Carrizozo, N. Mex.

5. Filed in the office of the State Corporation Commission on January 8, 1934, N. 18150, Cor. Rec'd Vol. 8 Page 292 at 1:15 P. M.

State Corporation Commission of New Mexico  
By J. D. Lamb, Acting Chairman.

Certified copy of certificate of incorporation has been recorded in the office of the county clerk of Lincoln county, January 11th, 1934, at 11 A. M.; Book B. of Articles of Incorporation, Pages 204-05-06.

Messrs. G. L. Strauss, G. T. McQuillen and Robert Poage went to Santa Fe in connection with the CWA work last Monday and returned Tuesday. All CWA workers have been placed on a 15 hour basis. Mr. Perry Sears went with the above named gentlemen, however in connection with the work on Highway No. 3 at Corona. Promises were made that calls for bids will be published before a great while. On the return trip all went to the Veterans' hospital in Albuquerque where they paid a brief visit to Mr. J. B. French.

## The Health Survey is Under Way

The State Health Survey has begun. According to advices from Dr. Robt. O. Brown, on the first day 376 children were given the Mantoux test. On the second day some fifty adults were given a complete chest examination.

In a letter to the president of the local T. B. Association, Dr. Brown, who is president of the State Association, says: "The State Executive Committee has resolved to exercise every possible economy. The State Office has been closed, saving rent. The employment of a state secretary has been discontinued. We are now employing only a stenographer for fifteen hours a week, and hope to discontinue this small expense after another month. In obedience to the resolution adopted by the whole Association at its annual meeting in 1932, we are devoting every available dollar of state funds to the cost of the Survey.

"Every community will benefit from the knowledge obtained and from the constructive measures adopted as the result of this knowledge. Whatever your Association contributes will be matched, dollar for dollar, by the State. There is a strong possibility that it may also be matched a second time through the generosity of a private contributor.

## Attention Auto Owners

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS are warned that the penalty will go into effect February 1, 1934, for motor vehicle license for both cars and trailers. Time was extended to Feb. 1st, by the Governor's Proclamation. I have a list of every state in the Union, giving expiration dates and every car not having 1934 license plates is subject to seizure for taxes and same can be sold for fees, penalty and costs according to state law.

S. B. Bostlaw, License Deputy.

## Garner Transfers to Las Vegas Camp

James A. Garner, of this city, who has been in charge of the transient relief camp at Tucumcari, has been transferred to Las Vegas, where he has charge of Camp Maximiliano Luna. He assumed his new duties early this week.

## Card of Thanks

We wish to express our deep appreciation of, and sincere gratitude for, the many kindly deeds, loving ministrations and tender expressions of sympathy in the illness and death of our beloved Chas. I. Joyce.

Mrs. Chas. Joyce  
Lula and Marian Joyce  
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Devine  
Mrs. S. K. Joyce and Family,



You are invited to call at our Store during Courtesy Week, January twenty-ninth to February third inclusive and receive without charge a delightful Dorothy Perkins Facial given by an expert Beauty Specialist in our private Booth

Expert advice on your Personal Beauty Problems  
Phone for Appointment  
Ziegler Brothers

Mr. L. E. Hunt of White Oaks was a business visitor here last Tuesday.

**WHAT PRICE SHOULD YOU PAY?**

Three tires—each a guaranteed Goodyear—three prices (if we illustrated Heavy Duty Goodyears there would be five prices!)—which is the best buy for you? The answer depends on how hard and how far you will drive your car. Our experience is at your call to help you decide. But no matter what you pay you'll get the best buy at that price when you get a Goodyear. Giving the greatest value gives Goodyear the greatest sales of any make.

**GOOD YEAR**

**City Garage**

V. Reil, Prop. Carrizozo, N. M. Phone 36  
Good Used Tires \$1 and Up, Road Service, Expert Valving

CARRIZOZO to Denver, Colo.

by TELEPHONE

\$1.85

After 8:30 P. M. Only

1.05

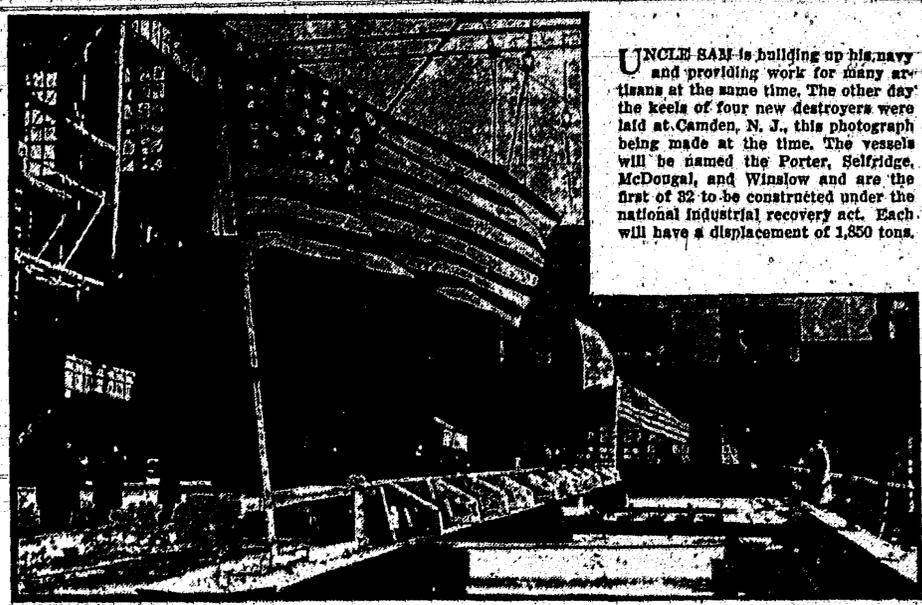
The Long Distance operator will tell you any other you'd like to know

"I'LL BE GETTIN' ALONG"

By ANNE CAMPBELL

HE WAS shabby and grizzled and old. And he stood at the side of the road. In his arms were his clothes, no great load, But all that his frail arms could hold.

Work Progresses on Four New Destroyers



UNCLE SAM is building up his navy and providing work for many artisans at the same time. The other day the keels of four new destroyers were laid at Camden, N. J., this photograph being made at the time.

BEAUTY TALKS

By

MARJORIE DUNCAN

THE SENSIBLE SHOE

PHYSICIANS will tell you that walking is the best all around exercise. It brings so many muscles into play. It stimulates the circulation. It serves as a tonic to mind and body.

"BACK TO FARM" FOR THE GIRLS

"Why don't more women leave the office and go back to the farm?" The question is asked by Miss Jessale Coope, assistant principal at McKinley High school, Washington, D. C.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

BLACKY THE CROW DROPS A HINT

REDDY FOX sat on his doorstep in the Old Pasture feeling very fine indeed. In the first place he had had a splendid sleep. All the long, sunny morning Reddy had slept, for he had been out all the night before.

Aside from this impatience, Reddy was perfectly happy. He had tried all sorts of ways to get Jerry Muskrat up on land where he could be caught, but always without success.



"What's the news?" asked Reddy. Instead, Jerry himself would furnish that dinner just as soon as he was one out of the water.

DADA KNOWS



"Pop, what is conjecture?" "Met on the races." "1933. Bell Syndicate—WNU Service."

GRAPHIC GOLF



AVOID FORCING STRAIGHT LEFT ARM

SO MUCH has been written about the straight left arm that the average golfer forces himself to adopt it. There is little doubt that it has numerous advantages for one who can adapt himself to its specifications, but to the others, and they are legion, it proves a disadvantage.

BONERS



Buddha lived a normal life with a wife and family, and when he was thirty, left home in search of happiness.

BONERS are actual humorous tid-bits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers.

The aquatic plants differ from the terrestrial plants in that they are completely surrounded by their environment.

When Napoleon's last attack at Waterloo failed, he turned very pale and rode at full gallop to St. Helena.

The Egyptian pyramid was made in the shape of a huge triangular cube.

Large deposits of guano are found in Anatole, France.

Archipelago is a long run in music. © 1933, Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.

fun to clean up and leave everything in order.

Simple confections should be tried at first, then the more complicated, when they have learned to handle materials and follow recipes.

Here is one that is easy; this is sometimes called Jew bread or Date Leaf.

Take a pound of dates, remove the pits and cut one or chop with one cupful of nuts and just enough orange juice to moisten so that it may be pressed into a small pan or cracker box to shape.

When well chilled sprinkle with salt, wrap in waxed paper after cutting into slices or dip the small slices into melted chocolate.

Taffy. Take one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of molasses, one-half tablespoonful of vinegar, one-half tablespoonful of butter, cook until it forms a soft ball in cold water.

Sprinkle a buttered pan with coconut, pour the hot mixture over this and cool. When it is cool enough to handle, knead and pull, adding enough coconut to use a cupful altogether.

Roll into a small roll and cut into inch lengths with the scissors. Roll in coconut and set away to harden. This makes one and one-fourth pounds.

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Do YOU Know



That the American soldier is the best paid soldier in the world. He receives \$252.00 a year, which is more than 50 times what the Dutch paid gets when you pay is only \$4.38.

The soldier of Great Britain ranks second, getting \$240.90 a year.

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CANDY GOODIES

THE tired mother whose children clamor to make candy, if she is wise, will set out a few ingredients, give a few necessary directions and quietly close the kitchen door and sneak away to read and forget the mess they are making.

Let it be part of the

Sees Her Family for First Time



BLIND since childhood as the result of an attack of scarlet fever, Mrs. Thomas Naylor of Green Bay, Wis., saw her husband and her children, Mildred, four, and La Verne, three, following a delicate operation that created new pupils. Her husband was her childhood playmate, and seeing him and such things as automobiles, radios and even her own household effects thrilled the young woman.

Why Liquid Laxatives are Back in Favor

The public is fast returning to the use of liquid laxatives. People have learned that the properly prepared liquid laxative will bring a perfect movement without any discomfort at the time, or after.

The dose of a liquid laxative can be varied to suit the needs of the individual. The action can thus be regulated. A child is easily given the right dose. And mild liquid laxatives do not irritate the kidneys.

Doctors are generally agreed that Senna is the best laxative for everybody. Senna is a natural laxative. It does not drain the system like the cathartics that leave you so thirsty. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a liquid laxative which relies on senna for its laxative action. It has the average person's bowels as regular as clockwork in 24 to 36 hours' time.

You can always get Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at any drugstore, ready for use. Member N. E. A.

HIDES - PELTS - FURS and WOOL

PIMPLY SKIN Resinol

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## President Asks Senate to Ratify St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty, and Battle Begins—Russian Ambassador Troyanovsky Presents His Credentials.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PUTTING to the test his influence over the senate, President Roosevelt in a special message to that body asked speedy consideration and ratification of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty with Canada. The opponents of the pact had been waiting for the chance to start the battle, and they were so numerous and so determined that no one would predict the outcome. Ratification requires a two-thirds vote, or 64 of the 96 senators.

Coincidental with the reception of the President's message was the submission of a minority report by Senator Wagner of New York as a member of the foreign relations committee, in which Mr. Wagner argued vigorously against ratification of the treaty. He declared the cost of the waterway to the United States would be \$578,180,000 instead of the \$272,483,000 estimated by the proponents of the pact; and he asserted the United States would spend three times as much as Canada, though the Dominion would receive a "vast preponderance" of the benefits. The senator added:

"Most important of all, I am not in favor of a public works project designed to employ Canadian workmen with United States money. The treaty provides that although the United States is to supply the funds for most of the work in the International rapids section of the St. Lawrence river, the portion of this work on the Canadian side of the section is to be performed with Canadian workmen using Canadian materials."

The President's message to the senate gave his opinion that the treaty was fair, that the waterway project was economically sound. He declared that "local fears of economic harm to special localities or to special interests are grossly exaggerated." He attempted to dispose of opposition from Illinois and Mississippi valley senators by declaring that the treaty provision on the diversion at Chicago was adequate to guarantee a sufficient volume of water.

The opposition of Chicago and the Mississippi valley to the treaty was voiced especially by Senators James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois and Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri. Both these gentlemen declared entirely unacceptable a suggested compromise for attaching a reservation to the treaty holding that if the United States Supreme court at any future time altered its present order that the Chicago diversion should be limited to 1,600 cubic feet per second after 1938, the altered judgment of the court should automatically be enforceable under the treaty.

The Mississippi valley people are especially opposed to the surrender of the domestic sovereignty of the United States over Lake Michigan; and all the members of the army board of engineers except the chief engineer held that the treaty provisions for diversion at Chicago were inadequate.

RECOGNITION of Russia was formally completed when Alexander A. Troyanovsky, the Soviet ambassador, arrived in Washington and presented his credentials to President Roosevelt at the White House. He brought with him several members of the embassy staff and as soon as the diplomatic procedure had been completed he eagerly got down to work on the matters of trade relations, credits and other questions with the officials of the State department.

Mr. Troyanovsky was accompanied on his journey from Europe by William C. Bullitt, American ambassador to Moscow. At the Washington station he was welcomed by Jefferson Patterson and Robert F. Kelley of the State department, and by Toshihiko Takekomi, the Japanese charge d'affaires, a personal friend during the years when Troyanovsky was ambassador to Tokio.

In a brief interview granted to the press Mr. Troyanovsky said he was not planning to negotiate a nonaggression treaty with the United States similar to those the Soviet Union has with various European countries. He thinks this unnecessary because of the good relations established by the exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and President Stalin.

JAMES J. DONNELLY, executive vice-president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, voices an opinion that is held by many who have hesitated to express it publicly. He asserts that the objectives of the President's recovery program are in danger of being defeated by the activities of leaders of organized labor.

the recovery program," he says, "indicates that its contribution has been definitely negative; that the policy of organized labor has reflected the selfish ambitions of its leaders rather than the welfare of the American workman."

He asserted that a recent survey made by his association and other industrial organizations in all parts of the country indicates that since the NRA was enacted approximately 1,200 strikes involving about 800,000 workers have occurred. These workers lost approximately 10,000,000 working days and wages amounting to more than \$35,000,000, he said.

The American Federation of Labor, for its part, thinks the business prospects for 1934 are bright though overshadowed by the danger of inflation by fiat money. The organization estimates 3,400,000 persons have been put to work largely as a result of government measures, but adds that in November 10,702,000 workers remained unemployed and that civil works administration funds, giving temporary work to 4,000,000 persons, will be exhausted by February 15.

EARLE BAILLE, who has been acting as fiscal assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, has resigned, and it is no secret that his retirement was the price paid for the unopposed confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Morgenthau by the senate. Certain members of the upper house, notably Senator Couzens, let the secretary know that they did not approve of the retention of Bailie, and Morgenthau told them Bailie had consented to help him temporarily and intended to quit soon. So the fiscal assistant wrote a nice letter saying that he would have to get back to New York to resume his work with the Seligman firm of investment bankers.

It was Bailie's connection with the banking house that aroused the opposition to him. Senator Couzens had said openly that it was scandalous that there should be chosen for a high treasury post a partner of the Seligman firm, whose flotation of loans to South American countries, now in default, was aided before a senate investigating committee. One revelation was that the firm paid a "commission" of \$450,000 to Juan Leguia, son of the president of Peru, in connection with negotiation of a loan to that country.

CHICAGO'S milk supply was practically cut off by a strike of dairy farmers of that region who demand a higher price for their product. The controversy was complicated by the evident desire of the larger milk distributing companies of the city to drive out of business the smaller concerns that depend on "cash and carry" trade, and by the determination of the organized milk drivers not to accept reductions in pay. The farmers, thoroughly organized and ably directed, and the temporary idle drivers committed innumerable acts of violence and vandalism, almost with impunity. Milk trucks were burned or dumped in the river with their contents, and in at least one instance a train was stopped and robbed of a consignment of condensed milk.

When the strike had lasted five days and the farm administration and Secretary Wallace had shown no disposition or ability to end it, Mayor Kelly arranged a truce and arbitration agreement and the shipping of milk to Chicago was resumed.

SPEAKER RAINES, after a conference at the White House, announced that President Roosevelt was making no out of town engagements for the period during which congress would be in session but would remain at his desk until adjournment. He added that the President hopes this will be early in the spring, as he believes the legislative program will be disposed of speedily.

PLANS for the issue of \$2,000,000,000 of farm bonds for the purpose of refinancing the national farm mortgage burden were got under way at the instance of the President, who sent to congress a special message on the subject. The bonds were authorized last year with a guarantee only of the interest, but Mr. Roosevelt asked that both interest and principal be guaranteed in order that the bonds might be made readily acceptable to investors. The administration's bill also would increase to \$800,000,000 the \$200,000,000 emergency funds established last spring for mortgage loans to farmers who cannot finance their debts through the land banks.

SIX navy seaplanes carrying 30 men made a nonstop flight from San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,896 miles, in 24 hours and 45 minutes. It was the longest mass flight over water ever made and Lieut. Comm. Knefer McGinnis and his men were entitled to the high praise they received from high officials of the navy.

BY A 5 to 4 vote the United States Supreme court sustained the constitutionality of the Minnesota emergency mortgage moratorium law which provides that, during the emergency declared to exist, courts might step in to halt or delay real estate mortgage sales and extend periods of redemption. This was held to foreshadow the probable stand of the court when other New Deal measures come up before it.

In another opinion the Supreme court held that Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and Miss Ada Burroughs, his secretary, must stand trial for conspiracy to violate the federal corrupt practices act during the campaign of 1928.

IN HIS efforts to save New York city from bankruptcy Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia asked the state legislature to pass a bill that would give him full control of the city's finances. But he ran into a snag at once, for Governor Lehman in a stinging letter told the mayor he would never approve such a measure which, he declared, would establish a fiscal and political dictatorship that he considered entirely unnecessary and essentially un-American.

"No man in this country has ever asked for or received the dictatorial powers which would be yours through the enactment of this bill," the governor wrote.

Mayor La Guardia, who always has been a fighter, came back with a letter that bristled with references to the evils of the situation confronting the city, the hopelessness of trying to get assistance from the board of aldermen or putting piecemeal legislation through at Albany and accusations of political maneuvering by the governor.

Later the governor and the mayor got together and worked out a compromise to reform the city's financial setup and balance the budget. Under this program the mayor will not be able to set himself up as sole dictator, with power to abolish jobs and consolidate departments, but will have to share these powers with his fellow members of the board of estimate. The mayor has only three of the sixteen votes on the board, but his Republican-Peason confederates hold an additional ten votes and on the face of things, the mayor will be able to swing his plans into effect.

WITH only five votes in opposition, the government's liquor tax bill, which is expected to add \$470,000,000 to the national revenue, was passed by the house of representatives. Not one of more than a score of amendments altering the tax rates was accepted by the house and the measure, as finally passed, carried the same rates originally recommended by the ways and means committee.

A rigid requirement that all bottled liquor sold at retail must carry a federal stamp showing the government tax to have been paid and indicating the quantity and quality of the contents was written into the bill by the ways and means committee at the instance of the Treasury department.

As passed by the house, the bill imposes a tax of \$2 a gallon on distilled spirits, \$5 a barrel on beer and from 10 to 40 cents a gallon on wine.

When the measure came up in the senate the Democratic leaders were caught napping and Senator Clark of Missouri secured the adoption of two amendments that stirred up quite a row. The first provided for the placing of additional high tariff duties on wines and liquors from foreign countries that have defaulted on their war debt payments to the United States. The second change repealed that portion of the Reed "bone dry" act prohibiting newspapers and periodicals carrying liquor advertising from entering dry states. At present such publications must make over and send out copies for dry territory with blank spaces in place of the liquor advertisements.

Administration pressure was brought to bear, and next day the vote on the first amendment was reconsidered and the change was rejected.

The anti-cancellationists came to the front again when Senator Johnson of California obtained passage of his bill prohibiting the future purchase or sale of securities of, and loans to, any foreign government or subdivision which is in default to the United States, or to any American bondholders.

ONE of the country's best known newspaper publishers and editors, Frank P. Glass of Montgomery, Ala., died of influenza just after the senate interstate commerce committee had decided to recommend his confirmation as a member of the federal railroad mediation board, a position given him by the President last year. Mr. Glass was publisher of the Montgomery Advertiser and also had been editor of the Birmingham News and the St. Louis Star. He was a vigorous writer and a man of influence in the Democratic party.

FRANCE enjoyed one of those great financial scandals not infrequent in these times, and the government of Premier Chautemps was endangered. Serge Stavisky, known as "Handsome Alex," had duped countless widows and orphans out of some sixty million francs through a Bayonne pawnshop swindle, and certain members of the cabinet were involved. Stavisky fled but was traced to a lonely villa at Chamoinville, where two bullets in the head ended his life. The police said it was suicide, but the general belief was that the police shot the man so that the ministry could appear before the chamber of deputies with clean hands.

## FOR BREEDER OF NEW PLANTS

### Ability Now Recognized by Patent Office.

Granting of plant patents is the newest addition to the activities of the patent office, writes Conway P. Coe in the United States News. While the number of such patents is small, compared with the more than 1,000,000 patents of all kinds which have been issued, they have shown a large increase since the passing of the plant patent law in 1930. Eventually the protection afforded plant breeders by the new law may prove important in encouraging the development of new plants.

What is the procedure in filing an application for a plant patent? In filing an application for a plant patent the specifications should be in duplicate and the drawing also, where colors are involved. Color drawings must be made on heavy (two or three ply) Whatman paper (or equal), in permanent water or oil colors. Where color is not a variation upon which the plant depends for its patentability the drawing may be filed in black and white, in which case only one copy of the drawing will be necessary.

The reason for filing the drawings and specifications in duplicate is that it may be necessary to have the experts in the Department of Agriculture pass upon the applications as to whether the variety is new; and in such cases the patent office would not care to allow the original application to pass out of its possession. In the case of a plant patent, the onus must allege that the plant has been asexually reproduced and that it has not been introduced to the public prior to May 23, 1930.

The form used in plant patents is substantially the design form of claim.

The bureau of plant industry of the Agricultural department is consulted as to whether or not the variety of plant for which a patent is requested is or is not a new variety. The report of the bureau of plant industry enables the examiner to determine what his action shall be upon the examination of the application.

Plant patents are classified in class 47, plant husbandry, subclasses 50, 00, 01 and 02.

What are the grounds of issuance of a patent?

Some merits claimed are easily established. For example, the length of the period of ripening is regarded as a distinctive characteristic of different varieties of grapes.

One grape which has been patented ripens from 15 to 25 days earlier than ordinary varieties. In the patent granted for this grape it is explained that this quality of early maturity greatly simplifies the problem of harvesting.

The harvest of this variety can be

completed before the familiar Concord grape is ripe. The date of ripening in this particular case is established by affidavits from three responsible experts in grape culture.

For some fruits, flavor and color are distinctive features on which a patent is granted.

The patent office will consider affidavits from those botanists or horticulturists of recognized ability in their line as to the newness of a variety for which a patent is sought.

No plant patent can be issued for a variation due to climatic conditions, cultivation methods or soil treatment.

Are certain varieties of plants barred from the operation of the plant patent law?

Tuber-propagated plants are definitely made unpatentable by the law. Plants reproduced from seeds are not included within the scope of the present law.

All reproduction must be asexual by cuttings, layerings or other such methods. One of the mushroom patent notes that the variety can be reproduced in one generation by sexual spores and in the next asexually.

Plant patent applications are handled in Division No. 1 of the patent office, which also handles certain

phases of plant husbandry, garden and florist supplies and certain farm implements as well as devices used in propagation of plants.

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

### It's More Comfortable

The average sportsman thinks more of his old, patched fishing suit than he does of his finest broadcloth dress suit his tailor can make.—Florida Times-Union.

THIS is often why colds develop easily. Your system is clogged and weakened in a little, the whole work of waste elimination is thrown on the already overworked kidneys.

### CATCH COLD EASILY?

If you have a cold, cut it short. Cleanse Internally with Garfield Tea. If you feel one coming on, help to nip it quickly the same way. Pills or laxatives—of any kind—do not help.

**GARFIELD TEA**  
A Splendid Laxative Drink

## How to Stop a Cold Quick as You Caught It



Take 2 Bayer Aspirin Tablets.

Drink full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.

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

### Almost Instant Relief in This Way

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

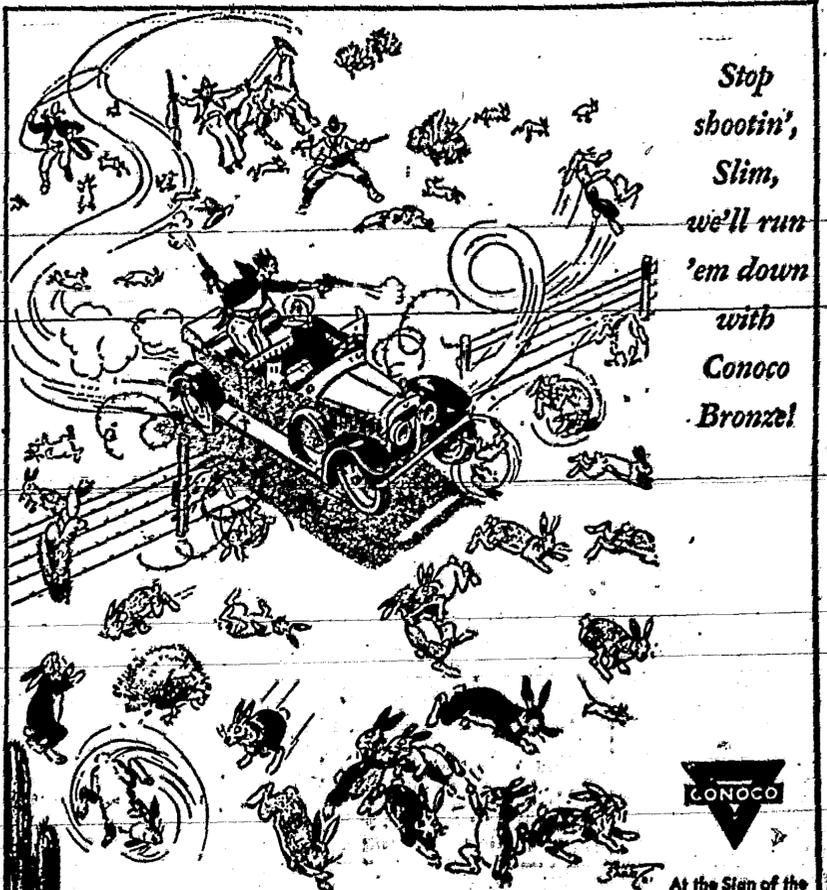
It is recognized as the QUICKEST, safest, surest way to treat a cold. For it will check an ordinary cold almost as fast as you caught it.

Ask your doctor about this. And when you buy, see that you get



Does Not Harm the Heart

the real BAYER Aspirin Tablets. They dissolve almost instantly. And thus work almost instantly when you take them. And for a gargle, Genuine BAYER Aspirin Tablets dissolve so completely, they leave no irritating particles. Get a box of 12 tablets or bottle of 24 or NIRA—100—at any drug store.



Stop shootin', Slim, we'll run 'em down with Conoco Bronze!



At the Sign of the Red Triangle

Few city dwellers know the getaway and speed of the jack-rabbit—but it parallels the performance of Conoco Bronze very accurately.

Instant starting, lightning pick-up are assured by a special blending of three types of gasoline. That is not all—so is long mileage, smooth performance at all speeds, great power and high anti-knock—features that will make this winning gasoline of 1933, the leader in 1934... No, there is not a premium price to pay.

## CONOCO BRONZE GASOLINE

INSTANT STARTING—LIGHTNING PICK-UP—HIGH TEST

Get a free Tony Sarg book of these eighteen advertisements. Go to any Conoco station or dealer, who will give you a postpaid, self-addressed postcard. You will receive this large book of entertaining advertising illustrations by mail.

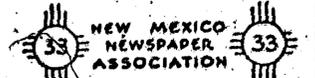
Lincoln County News  
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MEMBER, National Editorial Association, 1933



FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1934

Mrs. Era B. Smith, Editor and Publisher

Congressional Reflections

By Congressman Dennis Chavez

A hotly contested squabble took place on the adoption of the rule reported by the Rules Committee for the consideration of the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, in the House of Representatives. For some reason or other, the members of the Appropriations Committee evidently felt it necessary that the consideration of said bill should be under an oppressive rule, and they pressed forward on that assumption. But to even the old timers in the Congress, it was considered one of the most drastic and stringent that has ever been presented. Under this rule the Members of the House were "gagged." No amendments were allowed except those offered by members of the Appropriations Committee. It further prohibited any amendments that would effect the restoration of the 15 per cent cut on the salaries of government employees. To the majority of the Members of the House it was not a matter of opposing the Bill, but of opposing the method employed for its passage. It took all the efforts and haranguing of the leadership to secure the adoption of the rule, and only after a bitter struggle and over the "no" votes of 84 Democrats was the rule passed. It is predicted that in the future the leadership of the House will not resort to such efforts to bring about the passage of legislation.

Mr. Steagall, of Alabama, on Monday, January 15, moved that the rules be suspended and the Bill authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to continue its functions until such time as the President shall by proclamation determine, be considered. Considerable debate ensued, but it was finally passed without a record vote.

At the request of 25 members of the Democratic party, a caucus was called by Chairman Lee, of California, on Monday night, January 15, which I attended. The purpose of the caucus was to investigate the complaints that have been made to Congressmen from farming sections of the country of the way in which the Farm Relief legislation was being administered. The complaints were to the effect that the administrators of this legislation were unsympathetic toward the program of the President and the purposes intended by Congress for the relief of farmers.

It is the belief that if the legislation sponsored by Secretary Ickes, in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Taylor, of Colorado, for the Control of the Public Domain, is passed and becomes a law that many projects will be initiated throughout our State on erosion control, and such other work as will increase the grazing value of the Public Domain. The New Mexico Live Stock Association in meeting in Albuquerque on January 10, approved a resolution endorsing said legislation. On Wednesday, January 17th, Senator Bronson Cutting, Senator Carl A. Hatch and Congressman Dennis Chavez called upon and had a conference with Administrator Ickes of the Public Works Administration, with refer-

ence to applications pending before said body from New Mexico. The Administrator was fully informed as to the applications and he promised close study and consideration of these projects. The entire New Mexico delegation was well pleased with the Administrator's reception, and feel confident that many of these projects will be approved at an early date.

The Presidential reception last evening at the White House was a large and colorful affair, and a majority of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, together with members of their respective families, was in attendance. The entire New Mexico delegation attended, which included Senator Cutting, Senator and Mrs. Hatch, their beautiful daughter, Miss Marsha Naomi, Congressman and Mrs. Chavez, Dennis Chavez, Jr., and Miss Ymelda Chavez.

Visitors from New Mexico to Washington on business and pleasure whom I have had the pleasure of seeing this week have been the following: Hon. Clyde Tingley, Judge Milton Helmick and Mr. S. P. Vidal, of Albuquerque; Governor and Mrs. M. A. Otero, of Santa Fe; Mr. Arch Hurley, Tucuman; Mr. Don Nichols, Clovis; Mr. N. B. Phillips, Las Cruces, and Mrs. Joy Courtney, Artesia.

066405 066406  
Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE at Santa Fe, N. Mex., January 10, 1934

NOTICE is hereby given that John H. McLemore, of Ramon, New Mexico, who, on June 6, 1933 made Homestead Entry, No. 066405 066406, for W 1/2 and E 1/2 of Section 12, Township 2 S., Range 17 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lewis Johnston, Notary Public, at Ramon, New Mexico, on the 21st day of Feb., 1934.

Claimant names as witnesses: Milton J. Harris, George W. Fry, Ben Mosley, William B. Elliott, all of Ramon, New Mexico.  
M. F. Miera, Register.

Jan. 19—Feb. 16

Notice for Publication  
Department of the Interior  
033772

U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, January 15, 1934. NOTICE is hereby given that Lupe Gabaldon, of Claunch, N. Mex., who, on February 12, 1929, made homestead entry, No. 033772, for All Section 28, Township 2 S., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Mary C. DuBois, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, N. Mex., on the 2 day of March, 1934.

Claimant names as witnesses: Melcor Marques, Victor Luera, Aurelio Martinez, Sotero Romero, all of Claunch, N. Mex.  
V. B. May, Register.

1 26—2 23

You can't advertise today and quit tomorrow. You're not talking to a mass meeting. You're talking to a parade.

LINCOLN ABSTRACT and TITLE COMPANY  
ABSTRACTS, BONDS, INSURANCE  
GRACE M. JONES, Pres.  
Carrizozo, New Mexico

FRANK J. SAGER  
U. S. COMMISSIONER  
Homestead Filings and Proof.  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Office at City Hall  
Carrizozo, N. M.

Notice For Publication

No. 038869  
Department of the Interior

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Las Cruces, N. M., Jan. 6, 1934. NOTICE is hereby given that Albino Chavez, of Tinnie, N. Mex., who, on February 12, 1929, made Homestead entry, No. 038869, for S 1/2 Sec. 17, E 1/2 Sec. 18, N 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 20, N 1/2 NW 1/4 S. c. 21, Township 10 S., Range 17 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Eunice P. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. Mex., on the 16 day of February, 1934.

Claimant names as witnesses: Abel Torres, of Hondo, N. Mex., Roberto Gutierrez, Diego Salcido, Esiquiel Chavez, these of Tinnie, N. Mex.  
V. B. May, Register.

Jan 12—Feb 9

Notice for Publication.  
Department of the Interior.  
039238—046497

U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M., December 20, 1933. Notice is hereby given that L. Grady Pate, of Corona, N. Mex., who, on January 17, 1929, made original homestead entry, No. 039238 List 917 for E 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 28, E 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 33 T. 1 S. R. 12 E., and on November 16, 1932, made additional homestead entry No. 046497 for NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 27, Township 2 S., Range 14 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Mary C. DuBois, U. S. Commissioner at Corona, N. Mex., on the 2 day of February, 1934.

Claimant names as witnesses: T. N. Seela, Chas. T. Porter, C. M. Bryan, J. C. Bryan, all of Corona, N. Mex.  
V. B. May, Register.

12 29 33; 1 26 34

Notice For Publication  
Department of the Interior  
042494

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Las Cruces, New Mexico, December 20, 1933

NOTICE is hereby given that Dow Stiner, of Tinnie, N. Mex., who, on November 3, 1930, made homestead entry, No. 042494 for E 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 Sec. 19, N 1/2 E 1/4, Section 11, Township 10 S., Range 18 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Eunice P. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M. x., on the 2 day of February, 1934.

Claimant names as witnesses: Bill Evans El Nelson, Rowland Allen, Calvin Robinson, all of Tinnie, N. M. x.  
V. B. May, Register.

12 29 33; 1 26 34.

The Garrard Hotel

Serves delicious Home-cooked meals. We are always prepared to serve you.  
Mrs. B. D. Garner.

T. E. KELLEY  
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer  
Phone 33  
Carrizozo, N. M.

JOHN E. HALL  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
Carrizozo Hardware Building—Upstairs  
CARRIZOSO, NEW MEXICO

Notice For Publication

Department of the Interior  
039407

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Las Cruces, N. Mex., Dec 28 1933. NOTICE is hereby given that Geoffrey W. Esarr, of Claunch, N. M. x., who, on January 2, 1929 made homestead entry, No. 039407, for All Section 24, Township 2 S., Range 8 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Mary C. DuBois, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, N. Mex., on the 9 day of February, 1934.

Claimant names as witnesses: A. C. Heater, Willie Petross, Fred Phipps, Sam Armstrong, all of Claunch, N. Mex.

V. B. May, Register.  
Jan 5—Feb 2

Notice For Publication  
Department of the Interior

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Las Cruces, N. Mex., Dec., 28, 1933. NOTICE is hereby given that Henry A. Boab, of Gran Quilera, N. Mex., Rt 1, who, on February 14, 1928 made homestead entry, No. 035487, for Lots 2, 3, 4, S 1/2 N 1/2, Section 5 Township 2 S., Range 9 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Mary C. DuBois, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, N. Mex., on the 10 day of February, 1934.

Claimant names as witnesses: A. C. James, Charlie Petross, Marcus Lee, Willie Petross, all of Claunch, N. Mex.

V. B. May, Register.  
Jan 5—Feb. 2.

Notice for Publication  
Department of the Interior  
038267

U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, January 20, 1934. NOTICE is hereby given that Julian Silva, of Glencoe, N. Mex., who, on February 12, 1929, made homestead entry, No. 038267, for SE 1/4 Sec. 28, E 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 33, Township 11 S., Range 18 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Eunice P. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. Mex., on the 2 day of March, 1934.

Claimant names as witnesses: P. R. Fuller, Leroy McKnight, both of Picacho, N. Mex., Manuel Sanchez, Julian Gill, both of Glencoe, N. Mex.

V. B. May, Register.  
1-26—2 23

Notice for Publication  
Department of the Interior  
036199

U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, January 20, 1934. NOTICE is hereby given that Sotero Romero, of Claunch, N. Mex., who, on February 12, 1929 made homestead entry, No. 036199, for all Section 29, Township 2 S., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Frank J. Sager, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. Mex., on the 2 day of March, 1934.

Claimant names as witnesses: Estanislado Bello, Estolano Sanchez, Estolano Chavez, Romelio Chavez, all of Claunch, N. Mex.  
V. B. May, Register.

1-26—2-23.

MID JANUARY SALE!  
DeLuxe Mixing Bowls  
Old Ivory Enamel—Ebony Trim  
Carrizozo Hardware Co.

Patronize The -  
CARRIZOSO EATING HOUSE  
Dinner Parties our Specialty.  
Business Men's Lunch, 11 45 to 2:00 o'clock  
50c  
NIGHT and DAY SERVICE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
CARRIZOSO NEW MEX.  
"TRY FIRST NATIONAL SERVICE."  
Deposits insured under U. S. Government Plan

The Livestock Situation  
(By J. A. McNaughton)

Hog prices are no longer established under fair and open competitive bidding, as was the case many, many years. Packers today are buying only a small share of their hogs for slaughter at the public stock yards of the country. Yet the prices paid for hogs in country are based on the prices paid for a fraction of the purchases at central markets.

Here is the way the deal works. The packers, through country buyers at concentration point, make their own selection, picking off the best of the hog crop. The buyer "marks the ticket". After the packers have taken the cream of the crop, farmers are forced to ship off grades and culls to public markets. It is largely on such stock that central market prices are based. Because of heavy country buying, buyers have about all the hogs they need so are in position to bid about whatever price they chose on the open market. It is this price established with restricted bidding largely on culls, that central prices are becoming established—and it is on the central market prices that the country buyers base the prices paid in the country.

It is a vicious circle and one that works extreme hardships on the hog grower. It is probably the reason hog prices have for several years been on a level well below average cattle prices for the first time in history. When the cowman considers that pork prices go a long way toward establishing prices for all other meats, he will see that packer practice of country buying of hogs is working against fair prices for beef. Stockmen throughout the middle west are up in arms against the direct buying menace to recovery in livestock prices. All of us believe that livestock prices will gradually work back to higher levels but there is no doubt but that the packer determination to set his own prices in country trading, without benefit of competitive bidding, is retarding necessary recovery in livestock values.

Always With Us  
There are two kinds of people—those who do things without making a fuss and those who make a fuss without doing things—Buckeye.

The Wild Man  
(By Mrs. Lulu Lewis)

This weird tale of the wild man that you hear on every side that has got into the papers and is scattered far and wide, just makes me sit and wonder if the Annanias Club and all its charter members are living in this tub. They have lired to one another till they're loaded to the brim, and not a single one knows where the lie begins. Some say he walks on two legs, and has a human face. Others say he is a grampus—and not the human race. Some say he walks on all-fours, with his belly to the sun, and that he screams like panthers when you shoot him with a gun.

Others say he is a spirit, perhaps old Daniel Boone, who got kicked out of heaven for shooting Gabriel's coon. Now folks, just let me tell you. There are humans in this town, if you meet them sorter sudden, they'll knock your cob house down.

So just you quit your shooting, or you may commit fratricide. You would hate to shoot at the critter. And find that your neighbor'd died.

So I stay under cover. It's not the wild man I dread; I might surprise some goof, and he'd fill me full of lead. Now don't you pay attention to this tale on every tongue. I'll up-to-date explain it; it's plain old toro—being slung.

—Printed by Request.



By Fred - Buffalo - blow-out! I only had a special girl friend—listen. Boy friend—your yourself the friends of your friends are the friends of your friends and you get a chance to talk to them.

**Rolland's Drug Store**

IN choosing our medicines we have been careful to select those compounded by the greatest chemists in the world. They have built up their reputation because they are reliable

Magazines, Candy ||| Prescriptions carefully compounded  
Cigars Cigarettes

**Rolland's Drug Store**

**CARRIZOZO HOME LAUNDRY**

Work Called For and Delivered

**All Work Guaranteed**

Phone 50 Carrizozo, N. M.

**COAL**

PLACE YOUR ORDER for **White Oaks** Screened Coal

WITH THE **New Mexico Light & Power Co.**

PHONE 40

"GOOD FOR ALL TIME"  
**Roberts Marble and Granite MONUMENTS**

A product that you can buy with Absolute Confidence in its Beauty and VALUE!  
**T. E. KELLY, Representative CARRIZOZO**

It will be a pleasure to serve you without obligation on your part

**St. Rita Catholic Church**  
Rev. Fr. James A. Brady

New hours of masses at Santa Rita Catholic church:  
Masses on Sundays  
Low Mass at 8 A. M.  
High Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 10 A. M.

**BRING YOUR SHOE REPAIRS** to **Skinner's Shoe Shop**

Good Shoemaker in charge  
**Work Guaranteed**

Placer, Lode and Proof, of Labor blanks for sale at the News office.

**Baptist Church**  
Rev. L. D. Jordan, Pastor

Sunday School—10:00 A. M.—Miss Edith Dudley, Supt.  
Preaching at 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. every 1st and 3rd Sunday

Women's Missionary Society meets every Wednesday at 2:30 P. M.—Mrs. S. O. Sproles, President.

From Douglas, Ariz.

Mrs. Anna Brazel is up after a slight attack of influenza.

Mr. Ed Comrey of Nogal was in town on business Friday

Mr. and Mrs. Riley McPherson made a business trip to Lluco, Thursday of last week

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Straley, Jr. of Ancho, are in town for a few days

Bradley Smith has been unable to attend school this week on account of flu.

Rev. L. D. Jordan is assisting in the News office this week in the absence of Marshall S. Jhon.

Miss Ardeane McCammon was unable to attend school the first of the week on account of illness

Mrs. Oia Jones and Mrs. R. M. Jordan returned from Albuquerque Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. W. P. Dolan has been quite ill of influenza for the past ten days, but is better at present.

Mrs. Albert Ziegler, Mrs. A. E. Deglin, and Mr. Frank Leavelle were Paso visitors last Tuesday.

Mrs. J. M. Shelton, of Corona was in town Tuesday of this week visiting friends. Mr. Shelton is now stationed at Vaughn.

When your FEET HURT be sure and see OTTO PREHM at Prehm's Bargain House, who is a foot expert. Be Foot Happy

Mrs. John A. Haley, of Cloudcroft, arrived Monday, and is one of the C. W. A. clerks at the court house

Mr. and Mrs. S. born Gray, of Pecos, N. M., left Monday after a short visit with Mr. Gray's mother, Mrs. Sarah C. Gray.

Mr. Oscar Clouse left last Thursday for the Southern Pacific hospital, in San Francisco. He will remain two or three weeks. Mrs. Clouse will remain here with her mother, Mrs. Branum, during his absence.

**STEADY WORK-GOOD PAY**  
Reliable Man Wanted to call on farmers in Lincoln County. No experience or capital needed. Write today. McNeess Co., Dept. H Freeport, Illinois. Jan. 26.—2t.

We feel quite sure that every reader of the Lincoln County News will enjoy the weekly letter which Hon. Dennis Chavez is sending us from Washington. It is replete with information, and mentions prominent New Mexicans who visit the National Capitol. The second of the series appears this week

**Otto Prehm, Notary Public, Prehm's Bargain House**

See us for whatever you need in the line of household furnishings; Dressers, Beds, Mattresses, Mirrors, Tables We even have cushions, and draperies. Every article is a bargain—LOVELACE RE-SALE STORE, on Alamogordo Avenue.

One afternoon Mesdames Straley and Kile were pleasantly surprised by a visit from Mrs. Levin Stewart, a very interesting and charming personage. She is a sister of Mr. Jess Vandervort, of Ancho, and also a former resident of Lincoln county, having resided in White Oaks during its early hey-day. Her husband, the late Levin Stewart, was in the mercantile business there for a good many years, and that is where their children, Mabel and Eugene, grew to maturity. They now are residents of Douglas.

Mabel is the attractive Mrs. Fred Eberhardt, and Eugene is an employe of the Phelps Dodge Corp. Mrs. Stewart owns a lovely home filled with beautiful antique furniture, some of it being exquisitely hand carved. In reminiscing about the happy times spent in White Oaks, she made mention of Mrs. W. C. McDonald, Mrs. and Mrs. Albert Ziegler, Mrs. Jane Gallacher, Judge A. H. Hudspeeth, late Judge John Y. Hewitt, late Mrs. E. A. Gumm, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Sager, and others, all familiarly known to the people of Lincoln county. Mrs. Stewart is at present in California, the guest of her grandson, Levin O'Sell.

Miss Margaret Schafer, a teacher and next door neighbor of Mesdames Straley and Kile, is a cousin of Mrs. Doyle Regiro, of Carrizozo.

**LOCAL AND PERSONAL**

**Chevrolet Adopts New Sales Policy**

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 22—A new automobile merchandising policy whereby the purchaser will be apprised of the full cost of his automobile delivered in front of his door, rather than having to rely on ambiguous "f. o. b." prices, was announced here today as effective immediately in the entire Chevrolet organization by William E. Holler, general sales manager of the company.

A campaign is now being launched among dealers and retail salesmen in all parts of the United States instructing them in the new policy and apprising them of the suggested delivered price to be quoted in their respective communities.

"We are going to take the blinders off the order blank," Mr. Holler stated. "We are going to let everybody know exactly how much their cars will cost them delivered in front of their doors.

We are going to show exactly what makes up the difference between the list, or f. o. b. price, and the final delivered cost.

Mr. Holler announced the new merchandising plan at his Detroit headquarters following his return from the New York Automobile Show, where final arrangements on the new policy were perfected.

As an instance of what the new procedure means to car buyers, Mr. Holler pointed out that while list prices on the company's new 1934 models average \$70 higher than in 1933, the actual increase in cost to the purchaser in New York is only \$40. While the list, or "f. o. b." price, throughout the United States averages 14 per cent above 1933, the delivered costs actually average only eight per cent higher.

"I am confident," said Mr. Holler, "that this plan will enable us to deliver automobiles all over the country at a lower price to the purchaser than any other make of volume car."

The nation-wide program of Chevrolet dealers to deliver cars at the lowest cost to the customer is based on giving the buyer an honest value for every dollar spent, Mr. Holler pointed out.

"After all," he said, "the man who buys an automobile wants to know how much his car will cost him standing in front of his home.

Hereafter our salesmen are going to quote him that figure only. He will thus be spared the unpleasantness of discovering that the ultimate cost was considerably above his first expectation.

"Needless to say, this new merchandising policy was made possible only through the wholehearted cooperation of our 10,000 dealers. They have been quick to concur with our opinion that the new policy is fundamentally right and that we will have the support of the public as soon as they recognize our aims."

Mr. Holler voiced enthusiasm over the prospects of his company for this year. "We introduced our 1934 models early this month," he said, "at 100 special exhibits all over the country—separate, complete automobile shows in themselves—to a most interested and responsive public. At the close of the first week our salesmen had booked 70,000 bonus side orders for immediate delivery.

"The fine response of the public in terms of orders will insure the day and night operations of our plants for many months to come.

"America is coming back—fast! There is no doubt of it. More indicative even than attendance and sales figures at the New York automobile show and our own local shows is the changed attitude of people—visitors and automobile men both.

We are coming back and the means by which it is being accomplished is much less important than the fact itself."

**Chevrolet Adopts New Sales Policy**

**PREHM'S**  
A Brilliant presentation of **DRESSES FOR Spring 1934**

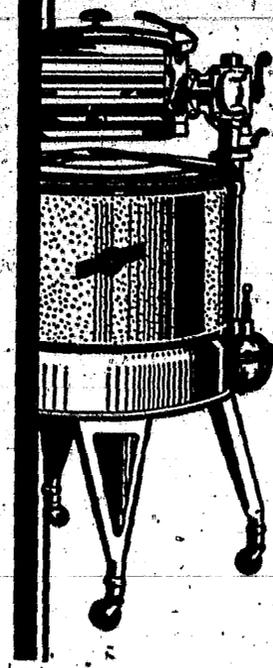
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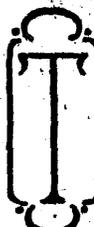
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# THE COMSTOCK LODGE

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON



THROUGHOUT THE WEST ONCE more is ringing that thrilling, electrifying, magical word—"Gold!" It's all because of the "New Deal." For ever since the Roosevelt administration began bidding up the price of this precious metal, the gold fever has been coursing through the veins of Americans once more. Thousands of men and women—yes, even children—are washing and sluicing the sands of western streams, "panning for pay dirt" just as the placer miners did in the golden days of '49. Old shafts are being re-explored and grass-covered dumps are being worked over again. "That's gold in them thar hills" has become again something more than a conventional literary joke.

In the old time gold camps of California, Montana, Colorado, South Dakota and Nevada, either dead or sleeping these many years, there is renewed activity. "Ghost towns" are coming to life again. Old shacks are being patched up and once more smoke rises from their chimneys. Buildings along deserted streets are being renovated, repainted and repaired in preparation for the opening up of new business enterprises.

Among these rejuvenated mining camps is Virginia City, Nev., and the activity there recalls once more the romantic story of the Comstock Lode. And since President Roosevelt issued his order for remonetization of silver, thus stimulating the mining of this metal again, there is all the more reason for recalling the Comstock Lode. For even though it was the search for gold which led to its discovery, it was the silver in that lode which made Virginia City the "greatest mining town upon the continent" and set the stage for a series of dramatic events, echoes of which are heard to this day, even though the discovery of the Comstock Lode took place three-quarters of a century ago.

The story of the Comstock Lode has been told and retold many times but seldom, if ever, has it been told more interestingly, in all its ramifications than in two books by C. B. Glasscock—"The Big Bonanza—the Story of the Comstock Lode," and "Lucky Baldwin—the Story of an Unconventional Success," published in recent months by the Bobbs-Merrill Company. The scene of this modern fairy tale was a valley in Storey county, Nevada, a few miles southeast of Reno, and more particularly a mushroom mining camp which had sprung up in Gold Canyon late in the fifties.

Among those who eked out a bare existence there were men whose names were destined for future fame. "There was Henry Thomas Paige Comstock, a lanky, loud voiced, boastful, bullying prospector with a short chin beard and a shaven upper lip which gave him a somewhat air entirely out of keeping with his real character. He was known familiarly as 'Old Pancake,' because he subsisted chiefly upon flapjacks, insisting he was always too busy to make the sour dough bread of the miners.

"There was James Finney or Fenimore, a drunken, irresponsible teamster otherwise known as 'Old Virginia,' for his habit of boasting of his native state, who had drifted into the region with the Mormon expedition of 1851 and remained to become as famous as he was infamous. There were Peter O'Riley, Patrick McLaughlin, Manny Penrod, Jack Hishop, Joe Winters and a few other choice spirits with some claim to fame."

One January day in 1859 a group of these Johnstown prospectors took samples from the slope on the upper east side of the canyon and washed the dirt in a tiny spring nearby. Each pan of dirt showed from eight to fifteen cents worth of gold. This wasn't a rich strike, of course, but it was sufficiently encouraging so that they set up tents and brush huts and established a new settlement to which they gave the name of Gold Hill.

After several weeks, pay dirt of sufficient richness to reward them with \$15 or \$20 a day for their work was found. "That was enough for the Johnstownners, who were earning an average of \$4. Johnstown moved to Gold Hill. The slopes swarmed with prospectors. But the rich ground was limited. There was not enough to provide profitable claims for the 70 or 80 men who made up the settlement. They scattered, searching for more. Prospecting interest centered for a time near the head of Six-Mile Canyon.

"There in the spring of 1859 Peter O'Riley and Patrick McLaughlin, who had been mining in the district for several years, opened a trench from which they took a wage of \$1.50 to \$2 a day. It was poor pay. The Irishmen were discouraged. They wanted to get away to a new placer strike on Walker river, of which there was much talk in camp. But they were broke. They needed \$100 for a grub-stake. So they remained and toiled and sweat, and instead of \$100, received \$43,500!"

And this is where the fairy story of the Comstock Lode begins. For these two Irishmen were the real discoverers of the vein of precious metal, the like of which has never been seen in the world since but it bears the name of neither of them. Instead it bears the name of that "lanky, loud-voiced, boastful, bullying prospector" Henry Thomas Paige Comstock, and it was thus christened "by sheer force of a loud voice and some cunning understanding of human nature."

The story of the discovery by O'Riley and McLaughlin and Comstock's part in it is told by Glasscock as follows:

"It happened that upon the day when O'Riley and McLaughlin made their first cleanup, amounting to more than \$300, Comstock was searching the slopes for a horse which he had found out to rustle for a living. He had found the horse and was riding back to Gold Hill when he came upon the Irishmen, cleaning their rocker for the day.

"One glance was sufficient. 'You've struck it, boys!' he shouted, and promptly declared himself in. 'The only trouble is that you've struck it on my land. You know I bought this spring from Old Man Caldwell. And I took up 100 acres here for a ranch.'

"The Irishmen protested, as well they might. It was possible that Comstock had posted a notice claiming the land for agricultural purposes. Men of the time were always posting such notices and never having them recorded or securing title. It was a fact that Comstock, with Manny Penrod and Old Virginia, had bought the water and some old sluice-boxes from a miner named Caldwell in the previous year. But it was



THE DISCOVERY OF THE COMSTOCK LODGE (From an Old Print Reproduced in Glasscock's "The Big Bonanza," Courtesy, Bobbs-Merrill Company.)



VIRGINIA CITY IN THE SEVENTIES

also a fact that he had never recorded title to the water rights.

"But Comstock nevertheless made his demand and his bluff convincing. His legal rights were negligible, if indeed they existed at all, but his character was such as perhaps might justify the fame which came to him in this doubtful manner with the naming of the Comstock Lode."

The news of the rich strike spread and "there was such wild activity as only a free gold camp can inspire. Claims were located in all directions. A few old prospectors had sufficient experience to trace the richer outcroppings and claim valuable ground. But all were placer miners.

"Always they cursed and threw away the heavy blue-black deposit which clogged the riffles and carried away their quicksilver. No one recognized this black stuff as the rich silver ore which was the true wealth of the Comstock." For this is an essential part of the fairy tale that is the story of the Comstock Lode—not only did the real discoverers fail to win lasting fame by having it named after them but by a queer turn of fate they also failed to recognize the real source of fabulous wealth which might have been theirs.

And there is another angle to this story which has to do with the naming of the town that sprang up there. "The greatest mining town upon the continent." It might appropriately have been named for either McLaughlin or O'Riley or even for the spurious godfather of the source of its greatness—Comstock. Then again it might have been named for another man who was soon to appear on the scene—Judge James Walsh. But that honor fell to none of them. Instead, it went to that "drunken, irresponsible teamster," James Finney or Fenimore, "Old Virginia." And here is how that came about:

Early in the history of the new camp, the prospectors gave it the comparatively meaningless name of Pleasant Hill. Some of them called it Mount Pleasant Point until a short time later when a miners' meeting decided to give it the official name of Wyanemucca, honoring the principal chief of the Plute Indians who lived in that country. Then Finney, "Happily drunk as he had been for weeks since money and whiskey had circulated freely, finished a night's revel by falling at the door of his cabin and breaking his bottle. Blazing to his knees, he waved the bottle neck and shouted 'I baptize this ground Virginia Town!' The name was promptly and generally accepted, though for years the town was generally ignored and 'city' finally was appended."

In the meantime Comstock had induced O'Riley and McLaughlin to include the names of Manny Penrod, J. A. ("Kentuck") Osborne and his own in the location notice which they had posted on the scene of their rich strike. The claims of these five men covered 1,500 feet of ground along what was to become known as the Comstock Lode. Within a short time they were taking out \$250 worth of gold a day.

Then in July, 1859, a Truckee river rancher happened to visit the new gold camp. He picked up a piece of the blue-black ore which was causing the gold miners so much grief and carried it away with him to Grass Valley, a gold camp on the west slope of the Sierras, where he presented it to Judge James Walsh, a leading citizen of that camp. Judge Walsh had it assayed and this revealed the astonishing fact that this blue-black ore ran \$3,000 a ton in silver and \$1,000 a ton in gold.

Walsh did not hesitate a moment. Accompanied by Joe Woodworth, a friend, he started before daybreak for the Nevada diggings and only by driving the mule, which they had packed, and themselves to the limit of their endurance did they reach the Washoe district ahead of the greater part of the citizenry of Grass Valley. For news of the rich strike had leaked out and the rush to the new diggings was on.

Walsh bought Comstock's interest in the claim for \$11,000. Later, McLaughlin sold his interest for \$3,500, Penrod for \$3,000, Osborne for \$7,500 and O'Riley, who held on longer than any of the original locators, for \$40,000. And in this connection it might be well to tell of the later fortunes of these men. McLaughlin became a



HENRY THOMAS PAIGE COMSTOCK The "Old Pancake" for Whom the Comstock Lode Was Named.

cook at \$40 a month and died a pauper. O'Riley lost his entire \$40,000 in stock speculation and died in an insane asylum. Penrod and Osborne died poor. "Old Virginia," while on a long spree, was thrown from his horse and killed. Comstock squandered all of his \$11,000 in a short time, drifted to Montana and there, penniless and almost starving, committed suicide in Bozeman on September 27, 1870.

But to return to the genesis of Virginia City. "Casual placer mining in Nevada gave way to something far greater upon the day when word reached the Washoe district that the black stuff which the ignorant miners had been throwing away for weeks was in reality silver ore which assayed as high as \$470 in silver to the ton. With that word came the vanguard of such a motley army of rich men, poor men, beggar men, thieves, merchants, miners and barroom chieftains as the world has seldom seen."

To it came young Sam Clemens to work as a reporter on the Territorial Enterprise, the leading newspaper of the region, and out of his experience there to write "Roughing It" as one of the books which have made the name of Mark Twain famous. To it came two sturdy young Irishmen, John W. Mackay and James G. Fair, and from the fortunes which they made there were financed great telegraph and cable lines. Other names which link Virginia City's historic past with the present and with several great American fortunes were those of Darius Ogden Mills, James R. Keene, James C. Flood, and John T. Bradley. Nor should there be neglected that "most spectacular figure in all the blarney scramble for riches, the Hoosier who never shoveled a pound of ore, yet made millions from the Comstock Lode"—"Lucky" Baldwin.

As the great mines which tapped the riches of the Comstock Lode—the Ophir, the Crown Point, the Belcher, the Yellow Jacket, the Imperial, the Kentucky, the Empire, the Gould and Curry, the California and the Consolidated Virginia—came into being, Virginia City grew and flourished.

More substantial houses replaced the rude shacks that were thrown up at first. A theater was built and on its stage appeared such world-known figures as Modjeska, Booth, Barrett and McCullough. There was an era of extravagant living and extravagant spending, for the citizens of Virginia City believed that the wealth of the Comstock Lode was inexhaustible.

They were confirmed in that belief by the repeated discoveries of "bonanzas," great pockets of rich ore, 10 in number, the last and greatest of which provides the title for the latest Glasscock book—"The Big Bonanza." It was discovered in the Consolidated Virginia in 1873, a mighty treasure vault containing the greatest mass of precious ore ever uncovered in a single spot. From it was taken more than \$100,000,000 worth of gold and silver during the six years that the Big Bonanza lasted. No wonder there was a wild orgy of speculation in mining stocks, but like all such orgies it came to an end at last.

By 1879 the treasure chest of the Big Bonanza had been cleaned out. There had been a panic in San Francisco where nine out of ten people had invested in Comstock securities and thousands who were rich one week were poor the next. Stock that had been selling for \$900 a share dropped to \$1.25 and thousands of speculators were ruined.

In the years that followed Virginia City's fortunes steadily waned. Occasionally there have been flare-ups of hope that the "ghost town" which it had become might be resurrected but few of these hopes ever materialized to any extent. Under the "New Deal" it may have a return to a measure of prosperity but it will probably never again see a return to those dazzling days of three-quarters of a century ago when the discovery of the Comstock Lode made mining history for all time to come.

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## Southwestern Briefs

Miss Nanelle Ashby, English instructor at Stanford University, has been appointed dean of women at the New Mexico State Teachers College. Miss Ashby is a graduate of Grinnell College, Iowa, and has a master's degree from the University of Arizona.

More than half of the registered unemployed, in Mohave county have been given work through the federal re-employment agency in Kingman, Ariz., and opening of additional federal projects in this district is expected to further deplete the unemployed rolls.

Chiropractors from all parts of Arizona attended the eleventh annual convention of the Arizona Chiropractic Association, Inc., which was held recently in Phoenix. The convention was addressed by several widely known men of the profession from other states.

That at least one project under the CWA public works of art fund will be assigned to the Raton public library was indicated in newspaper stories in Santa Fe papers recently, listing the Raton library in the buildings which are to be embellished and stating that I. Charles Bernalinghaus had been assigned to the work here.

Following a careful survey of the situation with a representative of the New Mexico State Board of Liquor Control, District Attorney Thomas Truder issued a general order to the sheriff and chief of police, closing all places where beer and other beverages are now sold without application for license being made.

The Tovrea Packing Company, recently given the contract to supply the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation with 400,000 pounds of cooked and canned roast beef, is now buying cattle all over the state of Arizona for this purpose. Thirty-five hundred head of cattle between the ages of two and five are needed.

The New Mexico State Supreme Court has upheld constitutionality of the oil severance tax. Referendum action on the measure, the decision said, was not effective since the tax was placed in immediate effect by an emergency clause. The high court also found that the tax was an "excise" and not a property tax.

F. M. Arker, supervisor in charge of Indian emergency conservation work in the sixth area, charged in Santa Fe recently that Indians are being openly sold liquor at Gallup in violation of federal law, and said if the citizens, officials and operators of drinking places in Gallup do not clear up the situation Gallup will not become capital of the Navajo reservations.

Approximately 1,500 livestock men from all parts of the West attended what was probably the most important convention in the history of the American National Livestock Association in Albuquerque last week. Problems of overproduction and how to raise cattle prices that are not meeting the grower's cost of production, were among the most important topics of discussion.

C. E. Mauldin, business manager of the State Highway Department, recently reported to the State Highway Commission on how he brought the department to a \$1,250,000 budget for 1934, or a sum within its income. Mauldin's resignation as business manager was before the commission, but had not been acted on. R. L. Ormsbee, former deputy treasurer, has taken over Mauldin's duties.

Loans and grants totaling \$735,000 were made recently by the public works administration to Phoenix, Ariz., for sanitary and storm sewers. Action at Gallup, N. M., might well be followed throughout the state, according to E. K. Neumann, state attorney general, and members of the State Liquor Control Board, in that the legal liquor dealers of that town have formed an association to combat the bootlegger.

High commendation for the work being done at the state penitentiary by Warden A. G. Walker, was made in a report, legislative investigating committee. Aside from recommending the construction of a juvenile penitentiary within the walls of the "big house," and a few minor changes in the prison hospital, the committee report stated that institution was found to be in very good condition.

Lettuce growers and shippers of the Yuma, Ariz., section will cooperate with Imperial valley growers in a campaign of production curtailment, to be launched with a view to increasing prices. While the local shippers will not be a party to the Imperial agreement, which calls for reducing shipments to just the amount required by the eastern market, they will cooperate. It was explained, as the expected price boost will aid the local industry as well as the Imperial valley growers and shippers.

Fees paid for licenses issued to dealers in hard liquors since the repeal of the eighteenth amendment totaled \$11,711.07, according to a report issued by John A. Duncan, Arizona state temperance enforcement director.

An application for a \$5,000 federal public works loan was filed with Howard S. Reed, federal public works engineer, by the city of Holbrook, Ariz., recently. The community is seeking the loan that it may install a steam heating plant in the county courthouse.

## WOMAN'S STATUS INVOLVED.

Contrasting views as to the proper status of women were taken in proposals brought up in Germany and in Montevideo (Uruguay) Pan-American conference. Abolishment of woman suffrage is among plans discussed by Nazis for the constitutional reorganization of Germany in the next year. Views on this subject in a brochure by Dr. Helmuth Nicolai are taken as significant because of his having been newly installed in the reich ministry of the interior. He takes the ground that the franchise is the privilege of German "Aryan" men able to bear arms. The exclusion of women is taken also as "an independent and self-evident consequence of the German legal conception of the natural order of things."

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# Queen Anne's Lace

By FRANCES PARKINSON KEYES

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## SYNOPSIS

Disappointed through her inability to put finishing touches to her costume for a dance, Anne Chamberlain is irritated by the stolidity of her escort, George Hildreth. A sister in the community, Neal Conrad, young lawyer, is to be the "sensation" of the evening, and Hildreth, Anne's suitor, is vainly jealous. Conrad is impressed by Anne, perceiving her fine character. A few days later she accompanies him and his hostess, Mrs. Griffin, on a picnic, slipping into her scanty savings to buy suitable "knock" for the trip from an old friend, Mr. Goldenburg. At the end of the day Neal declares his love. Anne has no doubt of her feelings and they become engaged. The marriage is solemnized, quietly but impressively. At Washington on their honeymoon, the Conrad's meet Clarence Hildreth, friend of Neal's, young diplomat. The young couple begin house-keeping.

## CHAPTER V—Continued

The next morning, without comment, Neal gathered up the offending bills, and a day later, they came back to her, receipted. On Friday evening he asked her, casually, if she had telephoned his mother, asking her for Sunday dinner.

"I telephoned her that we couldn't have any Sunday dinners for the present because I've accepted an offer to sing in the choir of the First Congregational church," said Anne calmly. "I'll have to sing twice on Sunday and to at least one rehearsal during the week. Mrs. Simmons told me while we were hanging out our clothes that a soprano was needed badly? So I went and offered. I'm going to be paid two dollars a week."

Mrs. Simmons was their landlady. "She told me about a little boy, too," Anne went on, inwardly quaking but outwardly collected, "Jimmie Scott. He's been sick and fell behind in school work. His mother's been trying to find some one who would come to him late every morning for an hour and tutor him. Jimmie is a darling—eight years old, but he doesn't look it. I'm going to begin teaching him on Monday. And I'm going to get a dollar a day. You said you didn't want me to teach school, but you never said anything about one child, and I thought perhaps . . ."

"That was quite a wash you hung out, wasn't it?" Neal asked dryly. He was angry, terribly angry, she was sure of it. She, who would gladly have let herself be chopped to pieces—small pieces—to save him a pain in his little finger, had made him angry. It was almost too much to endure. Almost, but not quite. The streak of hardness in Anne saved her now. She faced him, somehow, without flinching. And then, suddenly, his expression changed, and he pulled her toward him, joyously, laughingly, wrapping his long, lean arms about her in a bear hug.

"You precious kid! You got the better of me after all, didn't you? Well, go to it! But stick your money in the bank. I'll give you the thirty dollars for housekeeping the first of every month."

November, December, January, February, March, April, May—Twenty-five dollars a month for rent, including heat and light, thirty dollars a month for food, another thirty for incidentals—ice, telephone, gasoline, contributions in church, cigarettes for Neal, a new pair of shoes for Anne, small dentist's bills for both of them. They were spending no more, on all their living expenses, than Neal was giving his family, and yet how much more they got for the money! At Mrs. Simmons' invitation they joined a small musical club, the Bach and Beethoven society, to which she and her sons, Fred and Frank, belonged. Several of the same young women who belonged to this club played bridge together every Wednesday afternoon, and Anne, without much difficulty, mastered the rudiments of the game, and the art of serving tea after it. And, gaining courage, when her mother-in-law entertained the Hinsboro chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Anne offered her services for the day.

"It's very kind of you, my dear. I should have asked you of course, in any case, but I thought you might feel it embarrassing to attend, when you are not eligible to the organization."

"I am eligible," said Anne carelessly. "Mother has belonged for years, though she seldom goes to the meetings—we don't think much of it at home, because we're all descended from Revolutionary heroes there. Hamstead has a chapter that's been active for years. My father's great-grandfather, Moses Chamberlain, who was one of the first settlers in the upper Connecticut valley, was a lieutenant colonel in the Revolution. I could of course go in through both those men, and I believe several others, but I've never bothered."

"Neal never told me you belonged to those Chamberlains—"

"I don't believe Neal knows it. We've never discussed it."

"And the Wadsworth—why, Anne, you could belong to the Colonial Dames, too—as far as your ancestry is concerned. But of course you have to be formally invited to that."

"I have been formally invited," said Anne, still carelessly. "Mrs. Scott, Jimmie's mother, asked me. But I'm considering whether I can afford the dues."

"I should be delighted to pay your dues."

Anne, who by this time was well aware of Neal's contribution to the Conrad family, felt that this offer had its humorous aspect. But she did not say so.

When spring came, Neal took out the horseless carriage, and every Sunday afternoon they went out for a drive. Sometimes Neal reached home early enough for one on a week day, too; but he was staying later and later at his office, as the volume of his work steadily increased. When Jimmie Scott went away to the seashore, and the soprano whose place Anne had filled at the First Congregational church returned, Neal tried to extract a promise from his wife that she would embark on no more wage-earning ventures without consulting him.

"We're really ahead of the game now. Everything's back in the savings bank that we took out, and more too; and if I don't take any vacation this summer not even for a few days, but plug right ahead—"

"Oh, of course, that's what you ought to do—"

"But wouldn't you like to go home for a little while? I mean to Hamstead. It gets terribly hot in Hinsboro."

She would not hear of it. She insisted that she did not mind the heat at all. She did mind the heat, however, much more than she had expected, much more than she ever confessed. The low-ceilinged rooms, close up under the eaves, which had been so cozy and comfortable in winter were hideously hot by the first of July. At the end of September they were still hideously hot. And Anne's work never seemed to give her any respite from the heat. Neal bought her a sewing machine, the best on the market, and paid cash for it. With this in her possession, she began to replenish their wardrobes, which were both becoming depleted.

Suddenly the heat broke, there was an unseasonable "cold snap." Anne, who had gone out in the horseless



And Then, Suddenly, His Expression Changed, and He Pulled Her Toward Him.

carriage for a short ride without a wrap, came home chilled to the marrow of her bones. The next morning she was too ill to get up.

She did get up, nevertheless, her head throbbing, her limbs alternately quivering with cold and burning with fever. She ached all over. Neal, reading the morning paper, drinking his coffee, eating his cereal, noticed nothing the matter with her. When he had gone for the day, she lay down on the window bed, her breakfast dishes unwashed, her bread unbaked. Towards noon she forced herself to put the flat in order before she succumbed again. Just before six the telephone rang. It was Neal.

"Hello, honey. How are you?"

"All right."

"Would you mind very much if I didn't come home to supper? There's a Mr. Dawson, of Belford, here, who wants to go over some matters with me, and he's asked me to take dinner with him at the hotel. I think I better, perhaps—"

"Why, of course, Neal—"

"I won't be late. Goodbye."

But he was late. "Anne put the half-prepared food into the refrigerator, and crept supperless back to bed. She lay there for hours, too miserably uncomfortable to sleep, too stupid and dizzy to read, counting the moments until he should come and comfort her. At last she heard his key turning in the latch. He bounded into the bedroom and sat down beside her, bubbling over with excitement.

"Anne—Anne—are you asleep? What do you think has happened? Mr. Dawson and a few other men have been talking to me, and they want me to run for state legislator. The candidate from this district—Mr. Sooker, you know—has died, and they think I'd never have a better chance to try my luck. It's what we've both hoped for, come sooner than we dared to hope. And, thanks to you, there's plenty of money saved up for the necessary expenses. Oh, Anne, do say you're glad!"

She said so, of course, dizzily, her voice sounding a long way off to her. She was glad—thankful—overjoyed. Only—why didn't she feel so? And why—oh, why—couldn't Neal—Neal, who had always been so thoughtful, so solicitous before, in the light of this new conquest, even see, how sick she was without being told?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

# Science Battles Alfalfa Disease

## Specialists Endeavoring to Conquer Bacterial Wilt Through Midwest.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture—WNU Service.

In the very heart of the alfalfa belt—Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa and Illinois—the bacterial wilt has been spreading, reducing yields, and cutting short the profitable life of alfalfa stands. Specialists have learned that the planting of a resistant variety is the best counterattack. They are testing resistant strains and are breeding new varieties to combine good qualities with resistance to the disease.

Bacterial wilt dwarfs the plant—thus reducing yields—and causes a yellowing of the leaves. Infected plants usually die after a year or so, leaving space for weeds to creep in and injure the quality of the hay. In Nebraska many growers have been letting alfalfa grow as a semi-permanent hay crop, not included in rotations. Where wilt is severe many fields now cease to be profitable after three to five years. Unfortunately, some of the hardest alfalfas—Grimm and Cossack—are attacked severely by wilt.

To combat wilt, the United States Department of Agriculture sent a representative to the Caucasus and Turkestan in 1929 in search of resistant varieties. Under tests the Turkestan alfalfas have varied considerably in wilt resistance and in hardness. Laboratory and greenhouse work has speeded these tests. Plants grown under glass are then subjected to winter temperature produced artificially to test their hardness. In tests of wilt resistance, alfalfa seedlings grow in a greenhouse through the winter. In spring they are inoculated with wilt and transplanted. By fall the specialists can give a close estimate of their wilt resistance.

Scientists are carrying on an intensive breeding program with a view to developing resistant hybrids that yield heavily and that do not have some of the other undesirable characteristics of Turkestan alfalfa.

## Seek Serum for Plague Infecting Farm Horses

Unusually numerous cases of infectious equine encephalomyelitis, sometimes erroneously called sleeping sickness, have been reported to the United States Department of Agriculture in recent months. This malady which affects the brain and spinal cord of horses and mules is not a new disease, the department points out. Studies of recent outbreaks in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, show that the disease is the same as the condition commonly termed "forage poisoning," "stiggers," "Kansan-Nebraska horse plague" and "cerebro-spinal meningitis." The disease sometimes goes by still other names.

Intensive studies by the department show that the disease is of an infectious nature and is caused by an invisible virus. This virus produces a disease which is very similar to one reported several years ago in California and which has occurred also in other states west of the Mississippi. However, it has been found that the eastern virus possesses certain distinct characteristics different from the virus causing the western disease. The efficacy of serum against the disease has been questioned and laboratory experimentation is in progress.

## Don't Feed Whole Soys

The problem of soft pork has been a serious one in certain hog producing sections for many years, notes the Prairie Farmer. Some markets get a large proportion of these hogs and necessarily buy on a lower price range than the markets of the corn belt. In recent years soybeans have been introduced into the corn belt, and because of low prices many farmers feed them to hogs. Soybeans contain a high percentage of oil, and this oil causes soft pork. While soybeans are valuable as a hog feed for their high protein content, they should not be fed to hogs that will be marketed. Feeding of the meal after the oil is removed is safe and does not cause soft pork.

## Kill the Woodchucks

Woodchuck holes are a great nuisance. They may cause a horse to break a leg, while the mounds may break the cutting bar of a mower or at least blunt the knives. Search out all of the holes and plug up all exits. Into the entrance either put calcium cyanide or else use the exhaust of an automobile. To use the automobile attach a pipe and run the engine for twenty minutes, then plug up the hole and go to the next burrow. In the case of cyanide also the burrow must be carefully closed, preferably with damp earth. When using both these methods care must be taken.

## Soil From Salt Marshes

Black soil from salt marshes in all probability contains certain amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash and, while not as readily available as in commercial fertilizer, will add some plant food in the soil. The organic matter in the black soil will also be of considerable value in improving the physical condition of the cultivated lands, especially if they are sand or a sandy nature. Where the cost is not too high, the application would be profitable.

# FARM POULTRY

## POULTRYMEN LIST THEIR PROBLEMS

### Marketing Output, Diseases, Most Important.

Farm bureau committeemen have told the poultry department at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca what they consider the most important problems on poultry farms in New York.

The largest single problem has to do with marketing, and concerns the profitable sale of broilers. In all, 233 farmers have given this as the most important.

Next after that, numerically, comes the problem of the disease known as coccidiosis. Although 194 mentioned this disease, the total number of those interested in all diseases is 800. These diseases include range paralysis, worms, colds, roup, chickenpox, and other such sources of loss. Other important problems are high costs of feed, ventilation, satisfactory sources of baby chicks, and failures to obtain top prices for eggs.

When these men gave a list of topics which poultrymen would like to have discussed at poultry meetings, it ran somewhat in this order: Feeding laying hens, 243; diseases and parasites, 237; the outlook for poultry and poultry products, 237; cost of producing eggs and pullets, 204; the use of electricity on poultry farms, 100; house construction and ventilation, 140; various factors affecting the income from poultry, 123; quality of eggs, 116; feeding chicks, 108; breeding, 102; the relation of egg quality to price, 80; brooding, 84.

The poultry department at Cornell says that it considers this a fair index of the relative importance of the various types of work which it is called upon to do through the extension service.

## Soft Shelled Eggs Are Problem During Winter

Soft shelled eggs are often a real problem during the winter months. Part of the trouble can be overcome by feeding. This is accomplished with a well-balanced ration consisting of a good laying mash kept in hoppers before the birds all the time; supplemented by a grain ration fed night and morning either in hoppers or in the litter as a scratch, and by keeping crushed oyster shell or limestone grit within reach of the layers at all times, says a correspondent in Successful Farming.

The next step is to give the birds access to the direct rays of the sun as much as possible. This is accomplished by the use of glass or glass substitutes of a type which allow the ultraviolet rays of sunlight to pass through them. In addition, as there is not a great deal of sunshine in some parts of the country during winter, vitamin D should be supplied by feeding cod liver oil in the mash at the rate of one pint to 100 pounds of the mash.

## Leg Weakness

Weak legs are often caused by rhabdomyositis. Other causes include overcrowding or overheating in close, unventilated quarters. It may develop in young chickens kept in brooders in which the heat was not properly distributed; or, where the birds are kept constantly on wooden floors. Intestinal trouble, especially when caused by worms, can cause this weakness, which is then merely a symptom of internal derangement. Pullets when beginning to lay often have similar symptoms but usually recover after laying the first half dozen eggs.

## Feed Male Bird Separately

Frequently the male bird of the poultry harem allows his wiles to consume practically all of the feed. In order that he may keep in vigorous health and good breeding condition it is often good practice to feed the male separately, according to an expert poultry producer. A warm or wet mash in which is mixed a tablespoonful of a good grade of cod liver oil will remedy matters, improve fertility and benefit the growing chicks.

## Keeping Records

Records are an important part of the poultry business. Every poultry man should keep at least an egg record each day. This will show the daily variation and may indicate that a change of feed or management is necessary. It also creates more interest in the flock and in their care. Another record one might keep is one of the number of birds. On this record one should indicate the number of birds sold, eaten or died. Farmers usually take their records the first of the year.

## Feed and Labor Costs

The amount of labor involved in taking care of poultry was found by the Kansas state board of agriculture to be 2.9 hours per bird each year in flocks of less than 100 hens. Flocks that averaged more than 150 hens required only 1.6 hours per bird for care. Cost of feed averaged 43.4 per cent of total cost of production and man labor 23.7 per cent. This study emphasizes the importance of giving careful study to both feed and labor costs. They are most important.

# The Charity Worker

By SARA BARNES

© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate WNU Service

"THAT Miss Dresden was calling again," announced Bob Williams at the Omega Chi fraternity house addressing some of the group gathered around the large fireplace in the main hall just before dinner. "You know, she's the old girl that wants our old clothes. Miss Dresden—Elsie Dresden—ouch!"

No one was especially interested, nor especially concerned. The name suggested to them all a rather dried-up spinster, of which the college town had plenty. This particular one happened to be interested in an industrial mission. The mission, she said, needed all the old clothes they could get. They sold the garments at a very small price to the men who applied for help and shelter. Sometimes, she said, all the men needed to get back on their feet again was a decent suit of clothes. It was hard to get old clothes. And it had occurred to her that the men at the fraternity houses would have lots of clothes to discard before they were really at all badly worn.

No one thought enough more about it to get together anything for the industrial mission. Then one afternoon at about five, when Bob Williams was reclining very comfortably before the open fire, Miss Dresden drew up in her sliver and with jaunty self-assurance walked to the front door of the fraternity house and rang the bell. As was the custom, Bob Williams, being nearest the front door, opened it, and straightway he knew that this Elsie Dresden was a very welcome number.

She had come for the clothes, she told him. The industrial mission was her pet charity. She and her grandmother, she explained, had not lived in town long and they felt that they were fortunate to have such an interesting cause to work for.

"I'm mighty sorry," Bob Williams told her, "that we haven't anything ready now, but I'm sure we will have tomorrow. Can you call, or shall I or one of the other men bring them around?"

"I'll call," smiled Elsie brightly, and Bob found himself smiling rather vaguely back at her.

After she had gone he explained and likewise assured the brothers, one and all, that it was their duty to produce something or other for the bundle for the industrial mission. Ronald Price was responsible for the package that followed, but he never would have thought of it if it had not been that Bob Williams insisted that Ronald should donate his old raincoat and his second pair of shoes, not to mention all the neckties he owned but two, and all his winter underclothes to the cause. "You're a senior," Bob told him. "You'll soon be earning money—and you can buy some more by the time winter comes around."

So the bundle was assembled. Ronald took upon his shoulders the task of packing it up, and the next afternoon Bob waited to be able to give it to Miss Dresden when she called. He asked if he could not go with her to the mission—so he could help carry the bundle—and before he had left her he had dated her up for the next Saturday night house dance.

That night Bob discovered that his spring suit—the only suit he owned beside the one he was wearing and his tuxedo—had disappeared from his closet. Ronald Price said that it seemed only fair. He had sent Ronald's suit.

Bob Williams made no comment, but the next morning early he found his way to the industrial mission. A brisk looking white-haired lady, apparently rather near-sighted in spite of thick-lensed glasses, was at the desk in the reception room. Hung on books and hangers behind her and around the room were various suits, coats, hats, etc.

"Is there something I can do for you, young man?" she said, and right away Bob knew she was Elsie's grandmother. "We have some rather nice things this morning."

This was an opportunity, thought Bob. It would be easier getting his suit back this way than by explaining the prank and making himself out an Indian giver.

"I was looking for a suit, so I could go to work," said Bob with assumed witfulness. "The one I'm wearing is borrowed." Bob hated to lie to a lady, but the situation seemed to warrant the falsehood.

"With a little maneuvering he picked out his own suit and retired to another room to try it on. The kind old lady insisted that a dollar was quite ample pay for it and threw in a half dozen rather good second-hand ties and some shirts, into the bargain.

Later when Elsie Dresden knew Bob much better she told him she had first begun really to admire him when he gave an almost new suit to the industrial mission. Her grandmother had told her that she let a very poor young man have it—a poor down-and-out fellow who was trying to get a job.

And even after they were engaged Bob did not tell Elsie Dresden the truth of the matter. And he is wondering whether it is one of the Epaphrodisms he ought to make before they are married at the altar.

League of Nations' Home  
The new home of the League of Nations being built in Geneva, Switzerland, has a facade one-third of a mile long, an assembly hall to seat 2,000 persons and a press gallery to seat 600 journalists.



# CAP AND BELLS

A distinguished professor of a noted university was delivering an address before a group of business men. At its conclusion a manufacturer took issue with him. "Science is of no benefit to me," he insisted. "What is your business?" inquired the professor. "I manufacture suspenders," was the reply. "And where would your business be?" was the next question, "if the law of gravity were suspended?"

## HE KNEW IT



"Bringing weather, eh, Jones?" "I should say so. I've been braced four times already today."

## —Or the Second

"Do you know where you are?" demanded the tourist's wife. "No," he admitted, "I'm as lost as the average American is when he starts on the third verse of the national anthem."—Missouri Pacific Magazine.

## Prudence

"Do you agree with everything the college professors say?" "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But some of the theories they suggest are very startling." "Yes. But if you don't agree with them they are likely to prolong the argument and think up something still more startling."

## Home-like

Little Grace had returned from a two days' visit to her father's sister. "Weren't you lonesome, dear, and didn't you miss your mother?" she was asked. "No," answered the child, "Aunt Emily can boss you like everything."—Stray Bits.

## That Was That

"Doc," said the graffer, trying to get a little free medical advice "when I lie down my head gets to swimming; what ought I do about it?" "Well," snapped the doctor, "the first thing I'd say, would be to buy it a bathing suit, and maybe a pair of water wings."

## WISDOM IN SILENCE



"Sometimes it is wise to say nothing." "Yes; it may enable one to hide better the fact that one has nothing to say."

## Feared

Arthur—About how much salary should a chap get before marrying? The Bookkeeper—Oh, just a bit more than he ever will—Brooklyn Eagle.

## The Winner

"I have worked for my present employer for twenty years." "I can beat that. I celebrate my silver wedding tomorrow!"

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History "Stringing" Us?

We cling to the notion that Nero's greatest achievement was that of adding before the saddle was invented.

Resharpened Saw

You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but the rest of the time they will make fools of themselves.

Mrs. Carl Garrison and her mother, Mrs. W. O. Garrison, entertained the Missionary society last Wednesday. The house was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and pot plants. An interesting program was given.

Life's Sheerest Joy

The sheerest joy of life is that of the advocate who can win over a jury or a senate or a mob to a cause which to himself is a matter of comparative indifference.

Not Effective Substitute

One reason why prayer is not effective for some folks is because they try to substitute it for brains and elbow grease.

Home of Tornadoes

Tornadoes seldom occur outside the United States, and chiefly in the Mississippi valley.

Notice to Contractors

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until 10:00 A. M., January 30, 1934, at the office of the State Highway Engineer...

U. S. Public Works Projects Nos. N R. H. 20 A B and 164 B

This proposal is for the construction of U. S. Public Works Projects Nos. N R. H. 20 A B and 164 B in Lincoln and Chaves Counties, located on U. S. Highway No. 70 between Hondo and Roswell.

The proposed work consists of base preparation and triple penetration asphalt surface course. The contractor will be required to start work within 10 days from date of notification of award of contract...

This contract must be completed in One Hundred (100) working days. Liquidated damages in the amount of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) per day will be collected for each working day necessary to complete this contract after the expiration of the allotted time.

The engineer's estimate of cost will not be published.

Each bid must be on proposal form of the Highway Department and must be accompanied by a certified check in the amount of Two Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars (\$2,800.00).

Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the State Highway Engineer, Santa Fe, or at the office of District Highway Engineer W. R. Eccles, Roswell.

Contractors should be familiar with New Mexico laws relating to labor.

Contractors will be required to secure both skilled and unskilled laborers from official lists in the hands of local employment managers. The designated local agency or Chaves County is located at Roswell, H. R. Andrew, Manager.

The minimum wage paid to all skilled labor employed on this contract shall be Seventy five Cents (75c) per hour.

The minimum wage paid to all unskilled labor employed on this contract shall be Fifty Cents (50c) per hour.

Where camps are operated by the contractor, or by persons affiliated with the contractor, no charge of more than Seventy five Cents (75c) per day for board and lodging, or more than Twenty five cents (25c) for each meal consumed, will be allowed.

The attention of bidders is directed to the Special Provisions covering submitting or assigning the contract and to the use of Domestic Materials.

Complete specifications including schedules, proposal forms and contract forms, accompanied by general layout and typical cross sections may be obtained by listed qualified bidders at the office of the State Highway Engineer upon payment of Two Dollars (\$2.00), or same will be mailed C. O. D. Any additional plan sheets, cross section sheets or mass diagrams may be obtained on payment of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per sheet for blue prints.

All bidders are required to properly and completely fill out the Contractor's Questionnaire found in the Proposal and to affix signatures as indicated. In addition to the above, all bidders are required to have on file with and approved by the State Highway Engineer, prior to receiving a Proposal Form, a complete Experience Questionnaire and Financial Statement on standard forms which will be furnished upon request.

G. D. MACY, State Highway Engineer, Santa Fe, New Mexico, January 18th, 1934.

Additional Local

Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Jones of Angus were in town Wednesday on business.

Edward, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Berry is slowly recovering from pneumonia.

The Rainbows will have a public installation at the Masonic Temple tonight.

WANTED—Sewing to do. See Mrs. Tom Yarbrough at Mrs. Glasmire's residence.

Mrs. E. D. Boone and Mrs. B. L. of Capitan were Carrizozo visitors yesterday.

Dr. M. G. Paden was in Santa Fe on business the first of the week.

Mr. Wm Barnett of Vaughn is here, having been called on account of the illness of Mrs. Barnett.

Sheriff A. S. McCasant has been confined to his home with a severe case of influenza, since Tuesday.

Mrs. Sarah Joyce and son, George Joyce, of Atchison, Kansas, were here for the funeral of their son and brother, Charles, I. Joyce.

Mrs. Daisy Barnett has been dangerously sick at the home of her sister, Mrs. Calvin Carlsson last Monday afternoon. Her condition remains very discouraging.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Elliott and Mr. W. L. Burnett of Alamogordo were among the out of town attendants at the Joyce funeral Saturday.

Mr. M. U. Finley left for Clovis today, and will return home with Mrs. Finley, who has been there the past two weeks visiting her daughters, Mesdames Dewey Pitant and Harry Lyman.

Mrs. Rabkopf, Mrs. Stenbring and Mr. A. D. Longfellow, mother, sister and brother of Mrs. C. I. Joyce, came from their home in Kansas to attend the funeral of Mr. Joyce.

Mrs. A. L. Burke is now in Kansas City enjoying a visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. T. Lucas. Mr. Burke received a letter yesterday stating that she is improving rapidly and expects to return home shortly.

The friends of Mr. J. Verl Groce will be sorry to learn that he is quite ill of pneumonia. He was rushed to a hospital Monday and placed in an oxygen tent. Reports from his bedside are to the effect that his condition is still critical.

Constipation 6 Years, Trouble Now Gone

John J. Davis had chronic constipation for six years. By using Adlerika he soon got rid of it, and feels like a new person.

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Notice

The Lincoln County Re Employment committee will hold a meeting at the Court house in Carrizozo, at 1 o'clock p. m. Saturday, January 27th.

Born—To Mr and Mrs Marshall St. John in Las Cruces, January 22, a son. He is named Marshall, Jr. Marshall, Sr., is now in Las Cruces, but will be back on his job with the Lincoln County News tomorrow.

CARRIZOZO to Tucumcari

by TELEPHONE \$1.05 After 8.00 P. M. Only 60c These are station-to-station rates.

Drab Colors in Nests When building their nests, birds seldom use bright colored or conspicuous materials, as these would draw attention to their homes, so making discovery by an enemy possible.

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