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LINCOLN COUNTY NEWS

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Electricity for Rural Districts

In setting up the Rural Electrification Administration for the purpose of bringing to farms and country homes one of the greatest factors in the nation's advance during the last half century, President Roosevelt's purpose is to vastly improve working and living conditions in rural districts.

As a farmer himself, President Roosevelt is deeply concerned because nearly six million farms in this country are denied the use of the electric power and light that to inhabitants of cities and towns are almost as indispensible as their daily bread. For years he has stressed the fact that electric transmission lines that criss-cross our rural areas and carry power to operate factory machinery and light the apartments of city dwellers have not be[illegible] could not be tapped to serve the farms they traverse.

In obtaining from the present session of Congress $100,000,000 to finance self-liquidating farm cooperatives, power district and other forms of profit-sharing organizations, the President indicated the extent to which this progressive nation has been woefully backward in electrifying rural areas. Actually only one farm in nine in the United States enjoys any form of electric service. Yet in Japan the average is more than nine out of every ten; in Sweden the figure is 40 per cent; in Canada the publicly-owned Ontario Hydro-Electric System recently started its twenty-eighth successful year by providing current free of charge in rural areas to operate electric washing machines, radio and household pumps.

In Europe leading nations have been far in advance of our own country in this respect. French plans aim to provide electricity for the entire rural population by 1940 as a result of a drastic nation-wide reduction in electric rates. Great Britain in July, 1935, appointed a parliamentary committee to advise methods of rural extension and cost reduction. Both Denmark and Norway inaugurated the system of supplying the farms with electricity 20 years ago.

The Rural Electrification, now functioning to carry out the provisions of the law, offers a great many concrete examples of what extension of electricity to rural areas will accomplish. For example, a one-kilowatt motor running for an hour does an amount of work equal to the labor of a husky man for 13 hours. It frequently costs less than five cents an hour when working and requires no bed and board when idle. The cream separator, feed grinder and utility motor will enable the farmer not only to save money and time but to find relief from back-breaking toil, such as has not fallen to the lot of the average man in town for more than half a century.

The changes proposed will be profound. The life of the country housewife will be totally changed. With an electric refrigerator she can save cream every day and churn it—still sweet—at the end of the week. In many localities the revenue from a couple of pounds of butter will pay the operating cost and good refrigeration means a great saving of food expenditure, more varied diets, the elimination of drudgery, because she can then cook more food at a time. Electric pumps provide running water systems. Electric cooking eliminates the necessity of cutting, hauling and "bringing in" cord wood, and the necessity of caring for the five-in-the-morning to seven-at-night fire in the kitchen range or the constant refilling and attendant danger of oil stove containers. And no forms of drudgery on the farm are comparable to carrying pails of water and armloads of wood.

And electric lighting of which nearly six million farms have been deprived is not only conducive to reading and study and needle work and freedom from what in the towns are entirely forgotten oil lamps, but it sheds cheer and comfort and a feeling of security.

Here is an illustration of what President Roosevelt meant by the more abundant life. And of the more than 2,000 applications for loans on self-liquidating projects that had been received by the Rural Electrification Administration up to August 1, from all of the 48 States, it was officially announced that a majority had met all engineering, economic and legal tests.

Harry Pruett

Harry Pruett oldest son of Mrs. G. F. Pruett, died Tuesday Aug. 20, at the family home here after an illness of two weeks.

Harry would have been a sophomore in hi-school this year, and his classmates will miss his quiet manner and earnest application to his studies.

He was born at Hancock, Texas October 20, 1919, and came to New Mexico with his parents when quite small.

Besides his mother he is survived by three sisters, Mrs. D. F. Stewart, Jane and Avis Pruitt; three brothers, Clarence, Bruce and Charles. His father died of pneumonia last October.

Funeral services were conducted at the Methodist church last Wednesday afternoon, by Rev. E. H. Johnson, assisted by Rev. L. D. Jordan, followed by interment in the local cemetery. Sympathy is extended the bereaved family.

The Cobras will play Sunday afternoon with Ft. Stanton. The entire net proceeds to be donated to the Park Project. Adm. 25 and 10c. COME! but prepared to pay the small Admisson. At the local diamond.

SHOE SALE

200——PAIRS——200

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at greatly reduced prices. See window. DOERING'S Store.

Ice Cream Social

The Missionary society of the Methodist church will serve ice cream and cake Tuesday, August 27. Hours 4 to 10 p. m. on the lawn at the home of Mrs. John E. Hall. Everybody invited.

Nadine Lesnet left last Wednesday evening for a short visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dingwall in Tucumcari. From there she will go on to Wichita, Kansas, where she will meet her sister Mrs. Bruce Groves, who is visiting there. Nadine will take a post graduate course in the Wichita schools this fall.

To Establish Bank in Carlsbad

On September 15th, Mr. E. M. Brickley will leave for Carlsbad where he will establish the "American Bank of Carlsbad." He intends to transfer the assets and liabilities of this bank to that point and will take care of whatever business elects to go with the new bank to Carlsbad.

Since the bank was opened here it has always enjoyed a large business for a town of this size, but the officers felt that the field for the investment of funds has contracted to the extent, that they should seek a larger location in order to expand. However, Mr. Huntsinger has rented the First National Bank building and will open a branch of his Vaughn Bank here. Mr. Brickley states that Mr. Huntsinger is a careful and able banker, and when the patrons of the First National relocate their business he hopes it will go to Mr. Huntsinger.

Mr. Brickley has been cashier of the First National Bank since its establishment here on the 28th of October, 1917,—except for a period of six months which he served for Uncle Sam in the world war. Under his guidance, the bank weathered the storms safely in 1923 and "rode the waves" successfully through a heart-breaking period of failures and disaster, and now in 1935—12 years later—had they so desired—they could have paid their depositors all that was owing to them and their shareholders $200 per share.

Since his residence in Lincoln county his activities have been many and varied. As a member of the Methodist church he has assisted in furthering every good cause, has labored with the young people and enjoys their confidence and esteem.

Mr. Brickley has served on both the municipal and county boards of education. At the request of the public organizations of the town he took the trusteeship of the Community Hall. At no cost to the Hall or to the town, he used all the proceeds of eight county fairs for the payment of indebtedness, repairs and improvement of the building.

He has served as president of the Stockmen's State Bank of Corona and the First National Bank of Mountainair, at present he is president of the Business Men's Club here.

As a member of the New Mexico State Senate from the 18th district in 1921-23. Mr. Brickley introduced the original Game Commission bill, the Anti-Gambling bill and was chairman of the joint senate and house committee that wrote the new school code.

Mr. Brickely's life isn't all hard work for he enjoyes hunting and fishing as well as the next one. Two years ago he furnished the Lincoln County News a two-column (no, not a fish story) hunting story that was a masterpiece.

In his removal to Carlsbad the community will lose a leader; the church an ardent supporter; the Masons a valued and consistent member, the young people a counsellor and friend.

We clip the following used by the Grand Chapter of New Mexico, Order of the Eastern Star in their proceedings when Mr. Brickley retired as Worthy Grand Patron:

Ernest Merrill Brickley was born and reared on a farm near Romola, Centre county, Pensylvania, was educated in the public schools there, with additional work at Spring Mills Academy, Summerville Academy and Groves City College. He worked in the lumber and steel mills awhile then taught school in Pennsylvania seven years, obtaining a teacher's life certificate in that state, came west in 1909 and entered the banking business at Tucumcari, N. M., has been president of the New Mexico Bankers' Association a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers, Association and served on major committees of the American Bankers Association.

Married at Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 11, 1911 to Carrie Gilbert Locke, who died May 5, 1916 Has one child, Miss Ruth Brickley recently graduated from the University of New Mexico. Miss Ella E. Brickley, his sister, has taken care of his home since the death of Ruth's mother, who died when she was a baby.

Was in the Air Service during the war, a member of Squadron "I" stationed at Kelley Field No. 2, San Antonio. Commissioned 1st. Lieutenant in the Officer's Reserve at the close of the war. A past Commander of Benjamin I. Berry Post No. 11, American Legion, Carrizozo, N. M.

Member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, 32nd Degree Scottish Rite, Shrine, Past Master of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, twice Worthy Patron of Comet Chapter No. 29, O. E. S., Carrizozo, N. M.

White Oaks Wins Baseball Tourney

BY M. C. ST. JOHN

One of the biggest crowds to witness a baseball game since the Norman boys wore a Carrizozo uniform was present at the baseball tournament here, promoted by Mr. W. C. Allen of Ruidoso. The first game was played Friday afternoon between Cedarvale and the Cobras. A. Lopez held the Cedarvale team to a 10 to 2 score till the first of the 9th; in this inning the Cedarvale boys started a rally which added them 4 more scores—the Cobras winning 10 to 6.

White Oaks and Hondo played the next game, the result was: White Oaks 3 Hondo 1.

On Saturday, White Oaks and the Cobras played the first game of the afternoon; Andy Lucraz Cobras' hurler started the game and Red Ozburn was the Miners' choice. This game went 10 innings, the Cobras winning by the close score of 7-6.

Hondo and Cedarvale took the field next, Hondo came out on the long end of the score by defeating Cedarvale 8 to 2.

The last games of the tournament were played Sunday, Hondo and White Oaks played the first game, both teams played hard, for the winner of this game was to play the Cobras for first prize. White Oaks was the victor of this game by defeating Hondo 4-2.

The final came next with White Oaks and the Cobras fighting for first place, Sally Ortiz and Red Ozburn went into a 9 inning pitching duel. In the last of the 9th the Cobras were leading by 1 score, and here, even the latest jazz music would have sounded like a funeral march to the White Oaks fans, but luck would have it, and to their surprise; Garrison made a beautiful line drive, coupled with a Cobra's error brought the winning run to the Miners.

Due credit must go to Gonzales, Hondo hurler, though, just a youngster, held his own against the more experienced pitchers.

Official umpires were Juan Beltran, bases, and Harry Miller behind home plate.

Next Sunday the Cobras and Fort Stanton will play here, it will be a park benefit game and the people of this town should patronize it. Adm. charges will be, 25c and 10c.

ANCHO NEWS

Mrs. Allen Kile and son Tommy are in El Paso this week.

Mrs. Jack Pruitt was an El Paso visitor last week-end

We are glad to report that Mrs. Pool Earnest is bettter this week. She was very ill part of last week. Her parents of Hot Springs are with her.

Miss Thelma Tyler an instructor in the Kansas City schools, is visiting her nephews Price and Ed Miller and families for a few weeks.

Virgil Hall has a new Chevrolet truck purchased from the City garage. Virgil is ready for his duties as school truck driver.

Mrs. Hugh Cathy will move to Ancho and conduct a boarding house this winter.

Mrs. McMillan and Corine of Carrizozo are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Hall, Mrs. Hall is Mrs. McMillan's daughter.

Mr. Perry Sears went to Santa Fe last Monday to attend the Democratic Central Committee meeting.

A new tool house is being erected in the City Park. A galvanized water tank will be placed above the tool house.

The two men who escaped from jail last week were recaptured by Sheriff McCamant and his deputies this week.

Mr. Ben S. Burns has almost completed the residence, and garage he is building next door to his home.

A big rain fell yesterday, much to everybody's delight.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our neighbors and many friends for their kindness and many favors in our recent bereavement.

Mrs. G. F. Pruett
and children.

Mrs. B. W. Wilson of Ancho was in Carrizozo yesterday afternoon.

Baptist Church

Rev. L. D. Jordan, Pastor
Reid Dudrey, S. S. Supt.

10:00 a. m. Sunday School
11:00 a. m. Morning Worship
8:00 p. m. Evening Worship

LIQUORS

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All the Standard and

POPULAR BRANDS

Your Patronage Is Solicited

ROLLAND'S

Interesting Letter From Prof. Helm

College Station,
Muray Ky. Aug. 15,1935

Lincoln County News,
Carrizozo, N. M.

Dear Mrs. Smith:—

I must write you about our Home-Coming-Day at Vienna Ill. Sunday Aug. 11, planned in honor of my return from the West after forty years away.

I think this was the happiest, saddest and most colorful experience of my life,- happy because of the opportunity to meet so many of my old friends, relatives, classmates and former pupils; sad because I missed so many who have long since passed to their reward; colorful because of the manner of the celebration.

This was all planned and carried out by my former pupils in the neighborhood where I was born, first entered school and taught my first schools.

The gates of the Vienna Park were thrown open for our convienience and my former pupils from five counties were present, not so many of the boys of forty years ago but they, their children and grand children formed quite a little crowd for a picnic, and such a picinic dinner as we did have! It reminded me of the customary last day of school in this little country school where all the patrons came to school the last day to hear the children recite after which all would enjoy a dinner prepared by the mothers and placed on a long table on the school grounds. After the dinner they would again assemble in the house and patrons would make speeches praising the teacher and children for their good work and hoping that some might become president of the United States.

So it was on this occasion; after dinner the speaking began by the Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction delivering the welcome address after which I made a feeble effort to reply, but I felt so unworthy of the eulogy which he bestowed upon me while I sat gazing into the faces of old grayheaded men and women, yet much younger than I, that I became so weak that I had to lean against a post while I made my speech. Then the real speaking began in which ministers, lawyers, doctors, bankers, farmers and two state senators took part offering tributes to the good work I had done for the schools in Southern Ill. I am sure they overdrew the picture many times but since they are all former pupils of mine I could not help feeling a little proud that I had once been their teacher. Now I am wondering if forty years from now I should return to New Mexico if I would recieve the same hearty welcome that I received here and if I would find as great a change in the country and as many great men and women among my former pupils as I found here; at the present rate of speed at which things now move I think I would find greater changes and greater men and women, at least I hope so and the boys and girls might now begin to prepare their speeches for I may not wait forty years to return.

Give my regards to all of my New Mexico friends.

Yours truly,
J. M. Helm.

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Marquez and "Momo" Armijo of Alamogordo were here during the baseball tournament.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Victory in Rhode Island Election Elates the Republicans—Guffey Coal Bill Undergoes Changes—Black's Probers Enrage Hurley.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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REPUBLICAN leaders throughout the country were immensely heartened—probably too much so—by the result of the by-election in the First district of Rhode Island. Charles F. Risk, Republican and determined opponent of the New Deal, defeated Antonio Prince, Democrat, by nearly 13,000 votes, capturing the seat in congress which Francis B. Condon, Democrat, resigned to go on the State Supreme court. The reversal was so decisive that the Republicans hailed it as a clear indication that President Roosevelt would be defeated for re-election next year.

Chas. F. Risk

Representative B. H. Snell of New York, minority leader, made a speech about it in the house in which he said: "This is the first time the people of any part of the country have had an opportunity to pass on the reckless and extravagant expenditures of the administration. They have passed upon it in a very decisive manner. The election shows the people are beginning to think. The handwriting is on the wall. From now on we will witness similar rejections by the citizenry of the New Deal program."

Other Republican congressmen spoke in similar vein, but John J. O'Connor, New York Tammany Democrat, countered with the assertion that there was a split in the Democratic party in the Rhode Island district; while Tom Blanton of Texas shouted shame on Rhode Island because it had asked more federal aid than almost any other state. Anti New Deal Democratic senators, like Gerry, Byrd and Tydings, agreed the election was significant, but from the White House there was no comment.

Former Senator Fess of Ohio with surprising frankness expressed the belief that the G. O. P. would have to wait until 1940 to elect a President. Voicing the opinion of many, the veteran campaigner said: "I don't see how the strongest Republican without all that money next year can beat the weakest Democrat with nearly $5,000,000,000 at his disposal."

REPUBLICANS of the ten Midwestern states that participated in the Grass Roots conference in Springfield, Ill., have made the Grass Roots movement a permanent auxiliary of the party. Harrison E. Spangler of Iowa is its chairman, Mrs. Leslie Wheeler of Illinois the vice chairman, and Jo Ferguson of Oklahoma, the secretary. Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky, not represented at the Springfield meeting, have been invited to join in the movement.

SENATOR HUGO BLACK of Alabama may bring out a lot of facts in his inquiry into lobbying, but his way of conducting the investigation is not winning him any credit. The house has all along felt that he was trying to bully it into accepting the utilities bill "death sentence" clause and has been correspondingly resentful. Various witnesses before the senate committee have felt, seemingly with reason, that they were being treated unfairly.

P. J. Hurley

One of these witnesses who complained bitterly was Patrick J. Hurley, secretary of war in the Hoover administration. He testified that he had received $100,000 from the Associated Gas and Electric system in the last three years, but insisted he was paid for legal advice only and had done no lobbying. Hurley was not permitted to read a prepared statement, and Black's interjections and questions so angered the witness that he rose to his feet and shouted: "Everyone knows all you gentlemen are good prosecutors! Of course, you don't know what it is to be fair or just. You try to put words into a witness' mouth. Your questions are all on the type of the 'Why don't you stop beating your wife?' query."

Joseph P. Tumulty, who was secretary to President Wilson, also was put on the stand and was not treated so roughly. He, too, admitted receiving considerable sums from utility concerns, and like Hurley he denied that he had done any lobbying. Tumulty testified that he paid former Senator George H. Moses (Rep.), N. H., $3,000 and would pay another $2,500 to John Walsh, a brother of the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh (Dem.), Mont. Moses and Walsh, Tumulty said, are attorneys and aided in work done for the utility clients.

THERE were strong indications that the house ways and means committee would produce an entirely new measure to replace the Guffey bituminous coal bill. Chairman Doughton revealed that the committee had adopted a number of amendments designed to bring the measure within constitutional limits and to meet objections that it would discriminate against some coal districts. The committee still stood 14 to 11 against the bill, however. The President was said to have informed the Democratic members that he was agreeable to any changes they might wish to make provided the main objectives of the measure were maintained.

According to current report, the changes agreed upon in the committee included:

Elimination of the section forbidding the Interstate Commerce commission to issue certificates of convenience and necessity for operation of railroads to bituminous mines without prior approval by the bituminous coal commission.

Establishment of a consumers' counsel to safeguard the interests of consumers.

Addition of a provision for hearings to determine whether the method of fixing prices was working to the detriment of any coal producing district.

Reduction from nine to five in the number of commission members, and the addition of a stipulation that none shall have any outside connections.

Reduction from 25 to 15 per cent in the amount of the tax assessed against mine operators.

Reduction from 99 to 90 per cent in the amount of credit allowed the producers who abide by the code.

VIOLENTLY attacked from all sides and nowhere defended with enthusiasm, the President's new share-the-wealth tax bill nevertheless was put through the house because of the great administration majority and also because the congressmen are tired out and eager to go home. Representative Treadway, Republican, of Massachusetts, made a last effort against the measure with a resolution to send it back to committee, but this was easily defeated.

Gen. Barbour

As passed by the house, the bill is not quite what the President asked for. Briefly summarized, it increases taxes on individual incomes over $50,000, substitutes a graduated corporation income tax for the present flat levy, puts new taxes on inheritances and gifts in addition to those already borne by estates and gifts, imposes new taxes of 5 to 20 per cent on "excess" profits of corporations.

It is designed to raise revenue estimated at between $250,000,000 and $270,000,000. Its warmest friends couldn't explain how this would do much in the way of bringing about what the President calls "wider distribution of wealth," or in the way of balancing the budget.

The measure was handed on to the senate with dubious prospects. It was expected the senate finance committee would study it for about a week, and in the meanwhile the conservative Republicans and not a few Democrats were preparing to fight it. Senator W. W. Barbour of New Jersey, Republican, fired an opening gun with a statement in which he said: "Votes, and votes alone, are the objective of this half-baked measure."

Declaring the bill "has no relation to making income meet outgo, but is intended to accomplish some weird social objective," Barbour continued:

"What this bill actually attempts is to climb upon that hard-ridden steed, 'Share-the-Wealth,' and ride him away while the demagogues who have pressed him sorely in the past are looking in the other direction.

"The bill should be laid away until the next session of congress when the budget for the ensuing year will be presented. Then, in the light of carefully appropriated federal moneys, we can determine how much revenue will be needed to operate.

"Taxes can be levied deliberately as a true revenue measure. Any other program is not good business and is not good government."

One change made by the house against the President's wishes involved corporations' gifts to charities. Mr. Roosevelt was firmly against letting corporations deduct from their taxable income any gifts to charity. Just as firmly the house voted to let them deduct up to 5 per cent of their incomes.

WITH some reluctance the senate began consideration of the Walsh bill giving the President power to require minimum wage and maximum hour standards of all firms bidding for government contracts. That measure has been added to the administration's "must" list. The Republicans were preparing to fight the bill as another government plan for regulation of private industry. They point out that it hits about every industry in the country, since it not only applies to corporations selling to the government but extends also to state and local projects wholly or partly financed by federal funds.

NOT to be dismayed by the death of NRA, Senator J. C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming thinks the objectives of that contraption, high labor standards and fair competition, can be realized, and for that purpose he has drawn up a measure for the regulation of all national commerce by licensing business.

The bill creates a licensing system for businesses engaged in commerce among the states and provides a national incorporation law.

The federal trade commission, the government's business policeman in the days before NRA and the agency to which the New Deal turned after NRA codes were outlawed, would be the keystone of the new plan. O'Mahoney's bill would increase its membership from five to nine, with three commissioners representing employees, three employers, and three the general public.

NOTWITHSTANDING warnings by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and other sane Germans, some of the Nazi leaders insist on pushing to further extremes the war on Jews and Catholics. For instance, Paul Joseph Goebbels, minister of propaganda, in a speech at Essen announced drastic action against all "enemies" of the Nazi state—Jews, Catholics, the foreign press and the Stahlheim war veterans. He predicted these important developments:

Paul Goebbels

1. Suppression of the Catholic press and intensification of the Nazi campaign against all Catholic opponents of the third reich.

2. Nationwide dissolution of the Stahlheim.

3. An official ban in near future on marriages between Jews and Aryans.

ENGLAND and France were still trying to find the way to avert war between Italy and Ethiopia, but Premier Mussolini of Italy was so skeptical that he ordered 75,000 more men to the colors. By the first of October he will have about a million men in uniform. Haile Selassie, the Ethiopian emperor, was reported to have sanctioned the concentration of 60,000 of his troops on Italy's east African frontiers. The chiefs, it is said, are finding it increasingly difficult to restrain their warriors from overt acts that would surely precipitate warfare.

ANANDA, the eleven-year-old king of Siam, nearly lost his throne the other day. A widespread plot was formed under the leadership of noncommissioned officers of the regular army to overthrow the government. But loyalists uncovered it and effectually smashed it. The plotters intended to seize and kill their superior officers and oust the regency council that rules the country.

SUDDEN death put an end to the career of Nathan P. Bryan of Jacksonville, Fla., presiding judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Judicial circuit. Judge Bryan, who was sixty-three years old, was formerly United States senator from Florida.

Frank H. Hitchcock, publisher of the Daily Citizen of Tucson, Ariz., succumbed to pneumonia after several months of ill health. Prominent in Republican party politics all his mature life, Mr. Hitchcock managed Taft's Presidential campaign in 1908 both before and after the convention and was postmaster general in the Taft cabinet. For years he was actively interested in the progress of aviation.

JOE LOUIS, negro pugilist of Detroit who hopes some day to be the heavyweight champion of the world, advanced another step toward that goal by defeating "King" Levinsky in the first round of a scheduled ten round bout in Chicago. Levinsky was knocked down four times in little more than two minutes, and the referee then gave the fight to Joe on a technical knockout. Louis and Max Baer, former champion, have signed for a battle in September.

SAMUEL INSULL'S annual pension of $21,000 has been restored by vote of the directors of the Chicago utility companies which he formerly headed, and he also receives about $33,250 to cover payments accruing since the beginning of last year when payments were suspended by the companies. Insull previously announced he had made no effort to regain his pensions. Agitation to restore the payments was begun after Insull had been freed in the federal and state courts of all criminal charges growing out of his management of his former properties.

WAGE cuts decreed by the French government led to strikes and violent demonstrations. Especially riotous were naval shipyards workers at Brest, steamship employees at various ports and bus and gas plant workers in Paris. The sailing of several large liners was delayed. Finally the government issued new decrees lowering the cost of living, and the strikers were somewhat mollified. The Communists were blamed for the violence.

NEARLY $8,000,000—$7,784,000, to be exact—has been allotted from the works-relief funds by President Roosevelt for a census of American business. The census bureau asked and received this after it had been allotted $293,000 for a survey of retail trade. The business work is to begin at once, and the canvass will start on January 2.

Southwestern Briefs

More than half the twenty-nine pilots in New Mexico are licensed to pilot transport planes, according to a release from the Bureau of Air Commerce.

New Mexico will continue use of the one-and-five-mill tax tokens for sales tax payments despite a ruling by Secretary Morgenthau that the tokens are illegal.

The new CCC camp has been established at Carrizozo, N. M., and will do range improvement work, the division of grazing, Department of the Interior, announced.

Twelve out of fifteen applicants for admission to the New Mexico bar successfully passed the recent examinations and have been recommended by the bar commissioners for temporary licenses.

Hugh M. Gardner, acting president of State College at Las Cruces, N. M., has announced the appointment of Dr. Arvil Stark as assistant professor of horticulture and landscape gardener at the college.

B. S. Kisch, one of the lawyers registered at Santa Fe for the State Bar Association convention, probably is the delegate the greatest distance from his home town. Kisch registered from Allahabad, India.

Plans for construction of a $45,000 PWA gymnasium at School of Mines, Socorro, N. M., have been released to contractors by Britelle and Ginner, architects. Bids on the structure will be opened at Socorro August 31.

Arizona State Teachers' College at Tempe, Arizona, will throw open its doors for fall registration Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 5, 6 and 7, announcement was made this week as the 1935-36 catalogue came off the press.

A request has been made by the New Mexico park service to the WPA for $34,000 for installation of sewer and water systems at the Aztec ruins national monument, Carlsbad caverns, El Morro national monument and White Sands national monument.

Upwards of 1,000 men are expected to be employed soon on works progress projects, according to Gordon Herkenhoff, director of projects and planning, who made public the list of projects forwarded by New Mexico to Washington for approval or rejection.

W. B. Gohring, supervising engineer in Arizona for the mining loan division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said recently that the mining industry in the state is on the threshold of a sensational boom as a result of financing being provided by the RFC.

The Arizona Cattle Growers' Association reported that range conditions in southern Arizona have shown marked improvement as the result of recent heavy rains. Water holes were filled and forage received sufficient moisture to provide excellent feed for cattle, it was reported.

Clinton P. Anderson of Albuquerque has been named state administrator for the National Youth Movement, according to Congressman Dennis Chavez. Mr. Anderson is a former county and state FERA administrator and is now FERA regional field representative for the Rocky Mountain area.

The appointment of Howard N. Watonbaugh of the University of Arizona as associate professor of agronomy and associate experiment station agronomist, and W. Earl Beam as assistant professor of English at State College, Las Cruces, has been announced by Hugh M. Gardner, acting president.

An application for a loan of $3,500,000 to finance construction of the Glen Bridge-Verde Highline irrigation system, or the Alternate Colorado River-Verde Tunnel project, has been filed with the Phoenix office of the Public Works Administration by Fred T. Colter, president of the Arizona Highline Reclamation Association.

Five hundred thousand Mexican silver pesos were shipped recently from Nogales by Mexico to California where the coins will be turned into bullion and recoined into half-peso pieces. The silver pesos were called in several months ago by the Mexican government due to rise in the value of silver. The shipment weighed several thousand pounds.

S. A. Spear, Arizona state director of the national emergency council, said loans for development of small mining properties must be obtained through Washington, although application blanks are being sent out by the Arizona office. Aid will be extended to miners whose property can be developed and mills erected at a cost of less than $20,000.

Parker, Ariz., Colorado river reservation town, recently experienced its first Indian uprising since the days of the tomahawks were more in use. Nearly thirty braves of the Mohave tribe, armed with stones and clubs and stirred up by agitators over the arrest of one of their members, closed in on officers from all directions. Rather than fire into the mob, Jim Washum, sheriff's deputy, released the prisoner, charged with being intoxicated, and the Mohaves quickly left town.

The New Mexico Crop Improvement Association will hold a meeting during Farmers' Week at State College in Las Cruces. This meeting will be of interest to members of the association and other farmers as well. The address of welcome will be extended by Acting President H. M. Gardner, New Mexico State College; J. R. Ogden, president of the Crop Improvement Association, will discuss progress within the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association, and J. C. Overpeck, station agronomist, will discuss crop improvement work at State College.

A WALLED PARADISE

The Ideal Life in Halawa.

A TRAVELER, novelist, naturalist, poet and philosopher have dreamed consistently of a "lost land."

They haven't wanted to find it because it would then no longer be "lost." They merely wanted proof of its existence. There would be the setting for flights of fiction and fancy. There would be the locale of romance supreme, and undiluted by fact. It would be peopled by the fabled "lost tribe."

It may be the valley of Halawa, on the island of Molokai, right within the boundaries of the United States.

Few have ever seen it but it is known to be there, a walled Paradise, almost as virgin in primitive peace and plenty as if it were the Garden of Eden rediscovered.

What is known as civilization has not yet dawned there. Steps have been taken to prevent it from dawning.

Even the birds have not learned the almost universal lesson of animate life—that the struggle for existence leads to natural enmity, pitting one species and one tribe in a conflict against another.

An Isolated Eden.

The people are in the same blissful state of isolation. They want nothing from outside and no one yet has shown a desire to get what they have. Impassable walls of rock shut them out from the land. A rift gives them an outlook upon the calm Pacific. Ships pass but do not stop. Occasionally an airplane blots the blue sky but never lands.

Buffalo and deer are the only strangers that have ever invaded this quiet valley since its known history first began. The people, so far as they can tell, came with Nuu, the Hawaiian Noah. Nuu brought very few animals except the song birds. The buffalo and deer have been introduced since Captain Cook discovered the islands.

Spearing Fish.

The hunter has not followed them into Halawa. It has been too difficult and deer have been so abundant in the open parts of Molokai that there has been no inducement.

Halawa wears the purple robes of a royal domain. Sheer walls, rich in varied tones, that extend from blue to orange, rise abruptly from the floor, festooned richly with loops of swinging vine and plumed with arboreal verdure. Over a vertical precipice at the head of the valley two streams pour their crystal waters, the treble melody of the singing birds supported by the diapason harmony of thundering falls.

Purchased for Preservation.

The few families of Polynesians dwelling here have maintained the simple customs and habits of their ancestors. They are as unconcerned with the world outside as are the birds and animals. They are practically unaware that they have been "discovered."

The pineapple and sugar planter passed them by in the general invasion of the islands. Their own little Eden supplies all their wants. All that is necessary to their happiness is that they be left alone.

Civilization, however, like nature, abhors a vacuum and even a lost land had to have protection from being found. Some weak spot in the Halawa walls might have developed but for their recent reinforcement.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Fagan, of California and Hawaii, decided that the valley of Halawa must be left, if possible, as a legacy to the future. They have purchased the 9,000 acres for the purpose of maintaining it in its primitive state without exploitation. On the table lands above the territory has erected another barrier against invasion by creating a forest reserve of thousands of acres.

No Money Used There.

One of the remarkable customs that is being preserved by the tribe in the Halawa valley is to live without money. There was no currency among the native Hawaiians before they were discovered. The cynic if not the economist may see in this fact alone a sufficient reason for preserving even a small part of the strange domain in its original state.

Peace, plenty and contentment are the unique characteristics of Halawa, almost mythical in its contrast to even the remotest parts of the known world. There are no picnic grounds in these Elysian fields. It is a place to be spoken of with awe and wonder, not to be visited.

The title may change hands but possession has so far remained with the little handful of aborigines who still vaguely believe that the heavens and the waters and the earth were created for the sustenance of mankind, without benefit of deed or abstract of title.

Italian City Designed for Aviation "Center"

Italy is building a new city—Guidonia. Recently, Littoria, Sabaudi, Pontinia and Mussolinia, new towns which were built as rural centers, appeared in the news headlines. Now Guidonia, named in honor of Alessandro Guidoni, one of Italy's most famous pilots, who was killed in an airplane disaster in 1928, basks in the spotlight of Italy's city-building program.

Guidonia is only 16 miles from Rome, says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society. Aviation caused its construction, and according to plan, aviation will dominate its industries. It will, in fact, be a giant aviation laboratory manned by scientists and laymen whose first interest is research and experimentation in aviation.

No airplanes or airplane motors will be built there, but in its laboratories will be found the most modern equipment for making all sorts of experiments on model airplanes. One part of the "laboratory" will be devoted entirely to research on flying in the stratosphere.

When the city is completed, officials and employees will live in comfortable homes and work in a carefully planned buildings. There will be churches, a city hall, schools, and construction and other shops. Most interesting, perhaps, of the completed buildings are the mysterious looking towers in which model airplanes already are being tested.

In the Radio pavilion, scientists now experiment with the use of radio in aviation. In the three-story building of the Superior Board for Studies and Experiments, intensive study is being made of air photography and of the many instruments used in airplanes. In other buildings tests are made on motors, and the speed of hydroplanes. The Aerodynamical galleries are equipped with ventilators worked by 450 horsepower motors that cause winds of strong velocity to test the strength of model airplanes.

Harvest All Year 'Round

While wheat harvest in this nation runs from May in Texas to August in the Dakotas, wheat is harvested in some part of the world every month of the year. In January, Australia, New Zealand and Chili harvest; in February and March, East India and Upper Egypt; in April, Lower Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba; in May, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco. In fall months wheat is harvested in August in Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Poland, Canada; in September and October, in Scotland, Sweden, Norway and Russia; in November, in Peru, South Africa and Argentina; in December, Burma and Argentina.

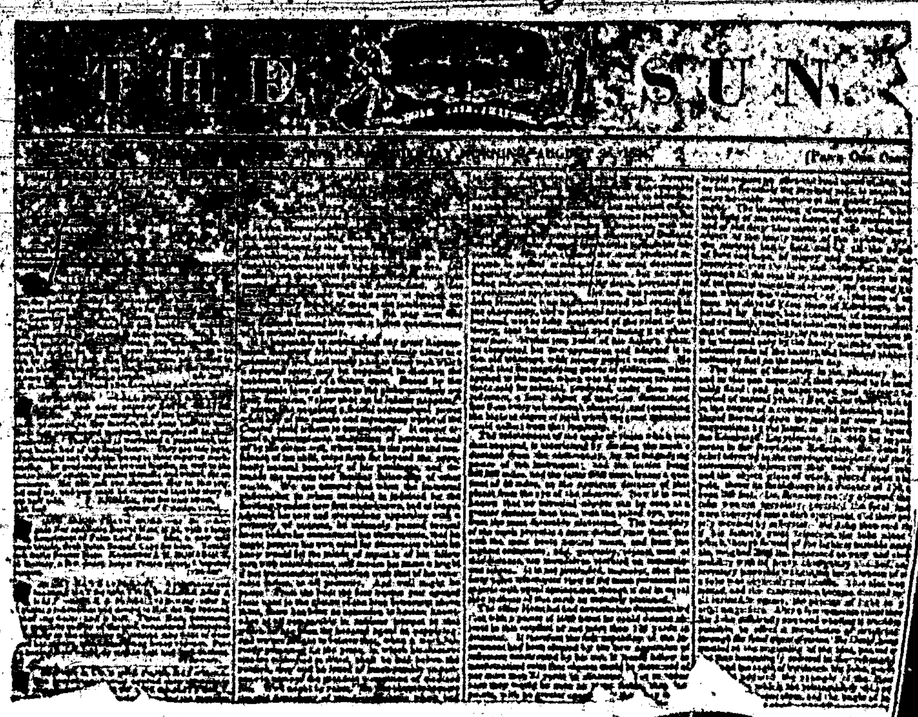
Daily Population Increase

It is estimated that the daily increase in the population of the United States amounts to one person every 36 seconds, based on the 1930 census. The average is one birth every 14 seconds, one death every 22 seconds, one immigrant every 12 minutes, one emigrant every seven minutes.

Nicotine in Tobacco

The average amount of nicotine in tobacco varies from 2 to 8 per cent, the coarser kinds containing the larger quantity, while the best Havana cigars seldom contain more than 2 per cent, and often less. Turkish tobacco contains scarcely any.

The Story of a Famous Hoax



Richard Adams Locke

The First Instalment of "The Moon Hoax"

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago this month both America and Europe were buzzing with excitement. An English astronomer had invented a wonderful new telescope and with it had "made the most extraordinary discoveries in every planet of our solar system; had discovered planets in other solar systems; had obtained a distinct view of objects in the moon, fully equal to that which the unaided eye commands of terrestrial objects at the distance of 100 yards; had affirmatively settled the question whether this satellite be inhabited, and by what order of beings; had firmly established a new theory of cometary phenomena; and had solved or corrected nearly every leading problem of mathematical astronomy."

It was an American newspaper, the New York Sun, which made this astounding revelation. The Sun had been founded by Benjamin H. Day in 1833 as the first of the penny newspapers in the United States.

On August 21, 1835, the second page of the Sun carried this small news item: "CELESTIAL DISCOVERIES—The Edinburgh Courant says—'We have just learnt from an eminent publisher in this city that Sir John Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope, has made some astronomical discoveries of the most wonderful description, by means of an immense telescope of an entirely new principle.'" It was true that Sir John Frederick William Herschel, the greatest astronomer of his time, had gone to South Africa in January, 1834, and established an observatory near Cape Town to complete the first telescopic survey ever attempted of the whole surface of the visible heavens. So that much of the story was true.

On August 25 three columns of the first page of the Sun were devoted to an article which appeared under a modest headline of "GREAT ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES—Lately Made by Sir John Herschel, LL.D. F.R.S. &c—At the Cape of Good Hope." This article was credited to the "Supplement to the Edinburgh Journal of Science." It was true that there had once been an Edinburgh Journal of Science but the readers of the Sun did not know that it had suspended publication several years previously.

This first article was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the importance of Sir John's discoveries. He had "paused several hours before he commenced his observations, that he might prepare his own mind for discoveries which he knew would fill the minds of myriads of his fellow men with astonishment. And well might he pause! From the hour the first human pair opened their eyes to the glories of the blue firmament above them, there has been no accession to human knowledge at all comparable in sublime interest to that which he has been the honored agent in supplying. Well might he pause! He was about to become the sole depository of wondrous secrets which had been hid from the eyes of all men that had lived since the birth of time."

All of which was an excellent "build-up" to whet the interest of the Sun's readers in what was to follow. But it did not give any definite information about the astronomer's discoveries so there was nothing for its readers to get excited about yet. But on August 26 the Sun printed four columns of vivid description of what was to be seen on the moon. The astronomers reported:

"In the shade of the woods on the southeastern side we beheld continuous herds of brown quadrupeds, having all the external characteristics of the bison, but more diminutive than any species of the bos genus in our natural history. Its tail was like that of our bos grunlens; but in its semi-circular horns, the hump on its shoulders, the depth of its dewlap, and the length of its shaggy hair, it closely resembled the species to which we have compared it.

"It had, however, one widely distinctive feature, which we afterward found common to nearly every lunar quadruped we have discovered; namely, a remarkable fleshy appendage over the eyes, crossing the whole breadth of the forehead and united to the ears. We could most distinctly perceive this hairy veil, which was shaped like the upper front outline of the cap known to the ladies as Mary Queen of Scots cap, lifted and lowered by means of the ears. It immediately occurred to the acute mind of Dr. Herschel that this was a providential contrivance to protect the eyes of the animal from the great extremes of light and darkness to which all the inhabitants of our side of the moon are periodically subjected."

On that day the moon story in the Sun became the talk of New York. But more was to follow for the next day's account introduced the Sun's readers to new regions of the moon—the Vagabond mountains, the Lake of Death, craters of extinct volcanoes and luxurious forests divided by open plains "in which waved an ocean of verdure, and which were probably prairies like those of North America." Of animals there were classified nine species of mammals and five of oviparia." But the Sun's readers were waiting eagerly to know if there was human life on the distant planet, and on August 28 that curiosity was satisfied. The astronomers were looking upon the cliffs and crags of a new part of the satellite: "But whilst gazing upon them we were thrilled with astonishment to perceive four successive flocks of birds descend with a slow, even motion from the cliffs on the western side and alight upon the plain. . . About half of the first party had passed from our canvas, but of all the others we had a perfectly distinct and deliberate view. They averaged four feet in height, were covered, except on the face, with short and glossy copper-colored hair, and had wings composed of a thin membrane, without hair, lying snugly upon their backs, from the top of the shoulders to the calves of the legs.

"The face, which was of a yellowish flesh-color, was a slight improvement upon that of the orang-utan, being more open and intelligent in its expression, and having a much greater expanse of forehead. The mouth, however, was very prominent, though somewhat relieved by a thick beard upon the lower jaw, and by lips far more human than those of any species of the Simia genus . . . These creatures were evidently engaged in conversation; their gesticulation, more particularly the varied action of the hands and arms, appeared impassioned and emphatic. We hence inferred that they were rational beings, and, although not so high an order as others which we discovered the next month on the shores of the Bay of Rainbows, that they were capable of producing works of art and contrivance . . . We scientifically denominated them the vespertilio-homo, or man-bat; and they are doubtless innocent and happy creatures."

The Sun's circulation sky-rocketed to 15,000, to 16,000, to 18,000—on up to 19,360, the "largest of any daily in the world." Its press had to run 10 hours a day to turn out enough papers to meet the demand.

The next installment comprising 11,000 words was printed on the three succeeding days. In it was revealed the discovery of the great Temple of the Moon, built of polished sapphire, with a roof of some yellow metal, supported by columns 70 feet high and six feet in diameter. In the valley of the temple a new set of man-bats was discovered. Then one night, when the astronomers finished work, they negligently left the telescope facing the eastern horizon. The rising sun burned a hole 15 feet in circumference through the reflecting chamber, and ruined part of the observatory. When the damage was repaired the moon was invisible, and the narrative came to an end.

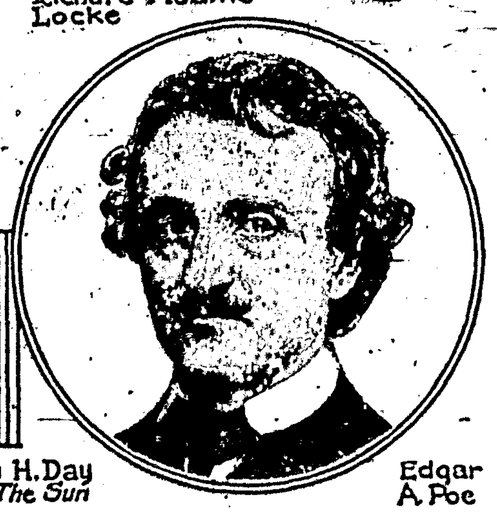
Although the story had ended, echoes of it were being heard far outside the Sun's circulation territory. In Paris the Sun articles were translated into French and issued as illustrated pamphlets. The same thing was being done in London, Glasgow—and even in Edinburgh, the home of the fictitious "Supplement to the Edinburgh Journal of Science"!

And then came revelation that the whole thing was a gigantic hoax! A reporter on the New York Journal of Commerce named Finn met a reporter on the Sun named Richard Adams Locke. Finn told Locke that his editor had instructed him to get extra copies of the Sun containing the moon story because the Journal of Commerce was going to reprint it the next day. "Don't print it right away," said Locke. "You know, I wrote that story myself."

Instead of being grateful for being saved from printing the fake, the Journal of Commerce immediately denounced the story as a hoax. Other newspapers took up the cry.

But the Sun did not immediately confess how it had fooled not only its own readers but almost the whole scientific world. Finally on September 16 it printed a long editorial discussing the moon stories and mentioning the widespread interest they had aroused. It said: "Some persons of little faith but great good nature, who consider the 'moon story,' as it is vulgarly called, an adroit fiction of our own, are quite of the opinion that this was the amiable moral which the writer had in view. Other readers, however, construe the whole as an elaborate satire upon the monstrous fabrications of the political press of the country and the various genera and species of its party editors. In the blue goat with the single horn, mentioned as it is in connection with the royal arms of England, many persons fancy they perceive the characteristics of a notorious foreigner who is the supervising editor of one of our largest morning papers." This "notorious foreigner" was James Gordon Bennett, born in Scotland, who had shocked not only the conservatives of New York but some of his journalistic contemporaries by the sensationalism of his Herald.

Benjamin H. Day
Founder of The Sun



Edgar A. Poe

The "Moon Hoax" had the curious effect of spoiling a promising tale by a man destined to become one of America's greatest writers. Edgar Allen Poe had started a fanciful tale of a similar nature under the title of "Hans Pfaall." But when he "found that he could add very little to the minute and authentic account of Sir John Herschel" he tore up the second installment of his story. In later years he took pleasure in picking to pieces the Sun's moon story. He wrote:

"That the public were misled, even for an instant, merely proves the gross ignorance which, 10 or 12 years ago, was so prevalent on astronomical topics. And yet it was, on the whole, the greatest hit in the way of sensation—of merely popular sensation—ever made by any similar fiction either in America or Europe. From the epoch of the hoax, the Sun shone with unmitigated splendor. Its success firmly established the 'penny system' throughout the country, and (through the Sun) consequently we are indebted to the genius of Mr. Locke for one of the most important steps ever yet taken in the pathway of human progress."

If Poe's estimate is correct, then Richard Adams Locke is deserving of better than the obscurity into which his name has sunk, except when occasionally his famous hoax is recalled. He was born September 22, 1800, at East Brent, Somersetshire, England, and he was a descendant of John Locke, the famous English philosopher.

Locke was educated by his mother and by private tutors until he was nineteen when he entered Cambridge. As a student there he began his writing as a contributor to the Bee, the Imperial Magazine and other publications. Becoming interested in the experiment in democracy which was being tried by England's erstwhile colonies across the Atlantic, he founded the London Republican to spread the doctrines of the new democracy. But it soon failed.

Devoting himself to literature and science, he next established a periodical called the Cornucopia. In the meantime he had married and when the Cornucopia failed after six months he resolved to seek his fortune in America. In 1832, accompanied by his wife and daughter, he came to New York and went to work for Col. William Watson Webb of the New York Courier and Enquirer. While covering the murder trial of a religious fakir named "Matthias the Prophet," Locke became acquainted with Benjamin H. Day, the founder of the Sun.

Finding that Locke was the best reporter there, Day hired him to write a series of feature stories on the religious fakir for the Sun. As a result Webb discharged him for working "on the side" for the lowly penny rival of his paper and Locke was glad to go to work for Day as an editorial writer on the Sun at $12 a week.

After the Matthias trial ended it was rather a dull time for the New York newspapers. So Locke went to Day with a plan for "stirring up something" and Day readily agreed to what his star writer proposed. The result was the moon story of a century ago, perhaps the most famous hoax of all time and certainly the most important. For, if as Poe says, it firmly established the cheap newspaper in this country then Americans, who enjoy the benefits derived from this "university of the people," as the newspaper has been called, can remember gratefully Richard Adams Locke.

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Rod and Reel

By VIRGINIA E. STRONG

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JOE HARKNESS and I met when a traffic jam caused our cars to lock fenders. His apologetic grin and our exchange of cards began a warm friendship. My games were architecture and golf; Harkness' steel and fishing.

By the time I had constructed their fishing lodge in Canada a few years later, Joe's wife was familiarly depending on me to be the extra man at her various entertainments.

Recalling it now, I believe the first time I noticed the fish hooks, the barb of one caught in the eye of the other, was during a fall visit at the lodge when rainy weather kept us indoors. They were tacked over the big stone fireplace.

When I found them in the city apartment my friends occupied while I built their Normandy chateau—the only hint of fishing in the room—I was mildly piqued. But when I saw them hanging between French paintings on the walls of their new home I was intensely curious.

I couldn't tell the Harkness that Corot and Millet would hardly enjoy sharing honors with fish hooks but I did ask what special significance they had.

Joe looked at them, a quizzical gleam in his eyes. "When is a fish story not a fish story?" he queried.

Sally made it a little more intriguing by replying in a low voice, "When it ends like a fairy tale."

"You see, Ken," Joe began, "long years ago, when Sally was young and beautiful—"

"He means, of course," Sally interrupted, "when I was young and gullible!"

The male Harkness chuckled. "Well, anyway, she doesn't dispute the young part, Ken. She was young, you know!"

He ducked the magazine she threw and continued. "Sal's dad and mine belonged to the same clubs. We were the only children of those widowers, so they took us around more than most parents do and Sally and I were thrown together quite a bit.

"We followed the same golf tournaments, watched the same swimming events, polo, tennis—oh, everything that went on. Well, McCrea, Sal's dad, and my old man had argued the golf championship of Valley club for over a decade. Neither one of them could win that extra game that would make the trophy his own."

"It was like a Kentucky feud after they'd been fighting for twelve years," Sally broke in with a pensive smile. "The feeling between them was so strong that the board of directors decided the winner for the coming event—which was to be the thirteenth tournament—would get the cup once and for all. Each of them had won it six times, you see."

"Well," Joe sighed, "it's a funny thing, Ken. McCrea died in the spring of the following year and it almost seemed that my dad couldn't stand the disappointment of not playing that final tournament, for he soon died, too!"

Harkness seemed lost in his memories for a minute and Sally carried on. "Their deaths were quite a blow to both of us and for a long time we were like fish out of water. But youth has a way of forgetting unhappiness and Joe and I—well, we just took up the battle where our fathers had left off."

"Yeah," my host agreed. "We tried golf at first but we were both so rotten we soon gave it up. Then trap shooting became the fad and Sally and I carried even scores for a long time. Both of us had been doing a lot of fishing, meanwhile."

"I think I never hated anybody quite as much as I did Joe Harkness," Sally confided, "the year the gang at the club complained that our inherited competition had degenerated to hot air." Sally smiled. And when Sally smiles you just naturally smile with her. "They said they were going to have a medal struck off with a picture of Anagins on it and present it to the winner!"

Harkness' face simply beamed as he went on with the story. "Anyway, Ken, for the first time in our lives we agreed on something; we both objected to being called liars. So we settled on a fishing party then and there that would decide which of us was the better man.

"We decided to cast on opposite sides of the same stream and went out the next day with fire in our eyes. We'd been at it for several hours with a couple of trout apiece, when I felt an awful tug on my line. I played it for a while, slowly reeling in, convinced that I had a whopper! My rod bent and I was having the time of my life. Finally I gave a long, steady pull that should have landed him, when I hear a—uh—respectably large splash."

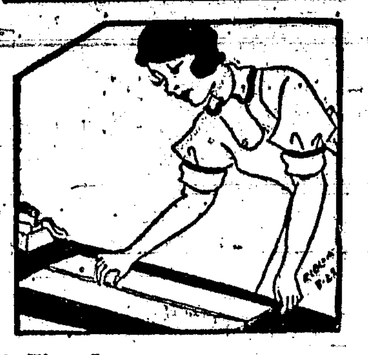
Joe shook with laughter. "Sally, still hanging onto her rod, had been hauled in. Our hooks had caught just as you see them now, Ken. And that's the way they've stayed 'cause it was during that excitement that we realized our contest wasn't nearly as important as—as other things."

We were all grinning now. "Then nobody really won, did they?" I asked.

"Well, you see, Ken," Joe replied, a twinkle in his eyes, "we've never quite settled that. But since I actually had to pull Sally out of the stream, I'm inclined to believe I caught the biggest fish."

"And since I've been 'hooked' now for over fifteen years," Sally countered with affectionate sarcasm, "I'm inclined to agree with him!"

Housewife's Idea Box



A Time Saver

Fold your towels into thirds lengthwise. You will find this a great help. When you slip them over the rods in your bathroom you will not have to refold them. It seems also, that the towels fold easier and straighter when folded lengthwise. Try it the [illegible]

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Resourceful Gulls

A remarkable case of birds meeting a new situation by a change in the characteristic behavior has just been reported by the federal biological survey. The birds are the gulls of the Salt Lake valley of Utah. They are fond of cherries. Great cherry orchards have sprung up through the territory in the last decades.

Now, the gull, with its clumsy, webbed feet, cannot perch on the branches and help itself to cherries, like the robin. It must wait for the fruit to fall, which doesn't happen in the great commercial orchards. So the gulls have learned to hover over the trees, beat down the fruit with their wings, and then fly to the ground and feast on their harvest. They also have been observed in the tops of the cherry trees, supporting themselves with outspread wings and devouring all the fruit within reach.

Provide Food for Dead

Ojibway Indians still place food for the dead at their burial grounds at L'Anse and Chicaugon, Mich., says a correspondent in the New York Times. Miniature houses are built for the food, and the Indians say their dead come to the houses at midnight and partake of it. As a matter of fact, small animals and birds usually eat the food.

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Lincoln County News

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1935

Mrs. Era B. Smith, Editor and Publisher

Special Favor Seekers Fight New Deal

The primary object of the New Deal is to safeguard the interests of the masses, and the way it has accomplished this purpose arouses the bitter opposition of those who are accustomed to preying upon the public.

Every organization that seeks to enjoy monopoly and special favors is resisting President Roosevelt's recovery program because it is stripping privilege of its stolen raiment.

It is important that the public realize efforts are being made by a combination of political groups [illegible] to nullify [illegible] Republicans, [illegible] Democrats and the proponents of many varieties of impracticable schemes are making a persistent and desperate effort to make it appear that the measures sponsored by the Roosevelt administration to promote national recovery have broken down.

These groups are not representative of any common social or political viewpoint. Their principles, in so far as they have any, are divergent and conflicting. But they are now united in a drive to seize control of the government and it is already apparent that unlimited campaign funds are being made available for their aims. Radical agitators are serving the combination to attempt to offset the natural movement of all liberals into the Roosevelt forces.

And those who condemn the New Deal have nothing whatever to suggest in its place. They would ignore the unemployed. They would leave production unregulated and permit the prices of farm products to sink again far below the cost of production. They would invite renewal of farm mortgage foreclosures and shut their ears to the appeals of those who seek to acquire homes. They would permit monopolists to gratify their greed without restraint—in short they would turn back to the days of Hoover.

Driving Drunk Charge Filed Against N. M. Man

Charges of driving a car while intoxicated and causing an accident on the Alamogordo-La Luz Highway were filed here today by Sheriff H. S. Beacham against A. N. Bailey custodian of the Adyeupe Mines.

Ted Poter, 24, of Alamogordo, was critically injured when Bailey's car collided with his car on the highway. A piece of oak from Bailey's car, two inches wide and 16 inches long was driven entirley throught Porter's body, piercing a lung just below the heart. Poter was given a chance to recover. —El Paso Times.

White Oaks News

Mrs. F. P. Cleghorn entertained the Bridge Club at her home Wednesday afternoon of last week. Mrs. Barney Ward won high score and Miss Thelma Collier consolation. Delicious pie and coffee were served. Mrs. Belle Collier and Mrs. M. F. Wells were guests.

Mr. and Mrs. George Goodson of Luna visited in White Oaks Wednesday.

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Can You Answer "Yes"?

Most of us, knowingly or otherwise, take chances with fire. And that's a game in which the player always loses. He can't win.

Here's a simple little questionnaire that may aid you in eliminating common fire risks—and may also give you an inkling into the unnecessary chances you have been taking.

Have your furnace, its pipes, and other heating devices and equipment been recently inspected and approved by an expert? Has your electric wiring likewise been checked by an approved electrician—not by an amateur? Do you make it a practice to keep your basement, attic and unused rooms free from accumulations of paper, rags and other waste? Do you keep property free from dry grass? Do you store explosives and inflammable liquids in safe places, and in approved metal containers? Do you take constant care with matches, tobacco and smoking materials? If you have done any building or remodeling, have you conformed to an up-to-date building code calling for the most approved construction and the most fire-resistive materials? And, finally, do you take advantage of expert inspection services offered by fire marshals, insurance organizations, and other bodies?

If your answer to any of these questions is "No", you are taking chances with fire. You are imperiling your property and that of your neighbors—and perhaps imperiling lives as well. Most fire hazards can be eliminated with but small expenditure of either time or money—and whatever investment your make will pay big dividends in safety and security.

The Waffle House ANNEX

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FOR SALE:—

O. M. Franklin's Blackleg Bacterin, per dose 10c. Parke Davis & Co's. Blackleg Bacterin, per dose 6c.—The Titsworth Co., Inc. Capitan, N. M.

El Cibola Hotel
Under The Management Of Mrs. B. D. Garner
Beautiful, Airy Rooms
Delicious Home-Cooked —MEALS—
We are always prepared to SERVE YOU

Re-Sale Bargains!
Stoves—Radios—Dishes
Utensils—Furniture—
Rugs—Men's Coats, Guns
Petty's Re-Sale Store

Notice for Publication

Department Of The Interior
General Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, August 2, 1935.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lucy Hipp, widow of Rufus M. Hipp, deceased, of Capitan N. Mex., who, on May 24, 1930, made additional homestead entry, No. 040471, for S½ Sec. 1, N½N½, Section 12, Township 5S., Range 15 E., N. M. P. Meridain, 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 13th day of September, 1935.

Claimant names as witnesses:
W. B. Payne
Patrick G. Coor
S. E. Greisen
William Nix, all of Capitan, N. Mex.

Paul A. Roach
A.9 S6. Register.

CAPITAN BEAUTY SHOP
Now located in the Capitan Mercantile Building.
Duart Permanent $5.00
Nu-Pad Permanent 3.50
Oil O'Castor Permanent
Regular $7.50 Oil Permanent ..... $5.
Telephone in connection
Call for appointments and save
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
—*THELMA PETERS.*

042788

Notice for Publication

Department Of The Interior.
General Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, August 2, 1935.

NOTICE is hereby given that Abraham B. Sanchez, of Carrizozo, N. Mex., who, on June 5, 1931, made homestead entry, No. 042788, for All, Section 22, Township 3 S., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Frank J. Sager, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. Mex., on the 13th day of September, 1935.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Felipe Sanchez,
Nestor Padilla,
Joe Raynaldo Sanchez, all of Tularosa, N. Mex.,
Aurelio Martinez, of Carrizozo, N. Mex.

Paul A. Roach
Aug. 9—Sept. 6. Register.

FRANK J. SAGER
U. S. COMMISSIONER
HOMESTEAD FILINGS AND PROOFS
Insurance Notary Public
Office opposite Telephone Ex. Carrizozo, N. M.

Santa Rita Church
Catholic

(Rev. Fr. Salvatore, Pastor)
Sunday Mass, 8:00 a. m.
Evening Service 7:00 p. m.
Everybody Cordially Invited

T. E. KELLEY
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
Phone 33
Carrizozo : : : N. Mex.

046530

Notice for Publication

Department Of The Interior.
General Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, August 2, 1935.

NOTICE is hereby given that Felipe E. Sanchez, of Tularosa, N. Mex., who, on November 16, 1932, made homestead entry, No. 046530, for E½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, S½, Section 23, Township 3 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 13th day of September, 1935.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Abraham B. Sanchez,
Aurelio Martinez, both of Carrizozo, N. Mex.,
Nestor Padilla,
Joe Raynaldo Sanchez, both of Tularosa, N. Mex.

Paul A. Roach
Aug. 9—Sept. 6. Register.

050280

Notice for Publication

Department Of The Interior
Generl Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, August 2, 1935.

NOTICE is hereby given that Irl Faver, of Claunch, N. Mex., who, on August 28, 1934 made homestead application, No. 050-280, for S½S½, NW¼SW¼, N½NW¼, NW¼NE¼, Section 26, Township 2S, 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 Frank J. Sager, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. Mex., on the 12th day of September, 1935.

Claimant names as witnesses:
K. R. Spear
Charlie Petross
A. J. Petross
W. T. Morse, all of Claunch, N. Mex.

Paul A. Roach
A9. S6. Register.

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

044387-046693

Notice for Publication

Department Of The Interior.
General Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, August 2, 1935.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nestor Padilla, of Tularosa, N. Mex., who, on November 14, 1933, made original homestead entry, No. 044387, and on November 22, 1933, made additional homestead entry No. 046693, for All, Section 27, Township 3 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 13th day of September, 1935.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Jose Padilla,
Joe Raynaldo Sanchez, both of Tularosa, N. Mex.,
Aurelio Martinez,
Abraham B. Sanchez, both of Carrizozo, N. Mex.

Paul A. Roach
Aug. 9—Sept. 6. Register.

041710

Notice for Publication

Department Of The Interior.
General Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, July 19, 1935.

Notice is hereby given that Ira James Kennedy, of Claunch, N. Mex., who, on April 3, 1930, made homestead entry, No. 041-710, for All, Section 23, 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. M., on the 30 day of August, 1935.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Fred T. Phipps,
Willie Petross,
Frank Loller,
C. J. Petross, all of Claunch, N. Mex.

Paul A. Roach
July 26—Aug 23. Register

New Machines
MODERN SHOP
"Let Us Save Your Sole"
Hyde's Shoe Shop
Capitan, N. M

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

Patronize The
CARRIZOZO EATING HOUSE
THE PLACE TO EAT
NIGHT and DAY SERVICE
Dinner Parties our Specialty
Business Men's Lunch 11:45 to 2:00 o'clock
50c

CARRIZOZO HOME LAUNDRY
Work Called For and Delivered
All Work Guaranteed
Phone 50 Carrizozo, N. Mex.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED AT THE SPECIAL ELECTION TO BE HELD SEPTEMBER 17, 1935.

Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution Nos. 5 and 15; Committee Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 1; and House Joint Resolution No. 20, and House Joint Resolution No. 22, at pages 481 to 486 inclusive, of the Session Laws of 1935, the following Constitutional Amendments are submitted to the qualified voters at the Special Election to be held September 17, 1935.

MRS. E. F. GONZALES,
Secretary of State

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1

A SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING TO AMEND SECTION FIVE OF ARTICLE EIGHT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO AND FIXING THE TIME FOR HOLDING AN ELECTION THEREON.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 5; Approved January 31, 1935

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

Section 1. That it is hereby proposed to amend Section five of Article Eight of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, said Article being entitled "Taxation and Revenue," so as to read as follows:

"Section 5. The legislature may exempt from taxation, except for special assessments, and/or except from assessments and levies for bond issues, the homestead of each head of a family, or widow, and of every honorably discharged soldier, sailor, marine and army nurse, who served in the armed forces of the United States at any time during the period in which the United States was regularly and officially engaged in any war, in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; provided that only one exemption may be claimed by any one person. Provided, further, that in every case where exemption is claimed on the ground of the claimants having served with the military or naval forces of the United States as aforesaid, the burden of proving actual and bona fide ownership of such property, upon which exemption is claimed, shall be upon the claimant.

Section 2. In the event of the passage and approval of the foregoing amendment the same shall be submitted to the people at the general election in November, 1936; provided, however, that in case a special election is held prior to 1936 the same shall be submitted to the people at such election.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 2

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO FOR THE AMENDMENT OF SECTION 6 OF ARTICLE XII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO RELATING TO EDUCATION, AND FOR THE REPEAL OF ARTICLE V OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, INSOFAR AS SAID ARTICLE RELATES TO THE OFFICE OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 15; Approved February 25, 1935

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

Section 1. That it is hereby proposed to amend Section 6 of Article XII of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico entitled "Education," to read as follows:

"Section 6.

(a) A state board of Education is hereby created, to consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the Governor and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The terms of office of the members of said Board shall be six years; but the members of said Board first appointed hereunder shall be appointed to hold their offices for terms as follows: two for two years, one for four years, and two for six years, from and after January 1, 1937.

(b) Members of said Board may be removed from office only by judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction, for such causes and under such procedure as may hereafter be provided by law. Vacancies in the membership of said Board shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Governor. Members of said Board shall receive such compensation and expenses as may be provided by law, until different provision is made, shall receive the same per diem and expenses now provided by law for members of the State Board of Education.

(c) The State Board of Education shall have the control, management and direction of all public schools, under such regulations as may be provided by law; and until otherwise provided by law, said Board shall have all the powers now vested by law in the State Board of Education and in the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Said Board shall annually elect one of its members Chairman and shall prescribe its own rules of order and procedure concerning its official duties. It shall adopt a seal, with an appropriate device thereon and such seal affixed to any instrument signed by the Commissioner of Education, shall be prima facie evidence of the due execution thereof. Said Board shall appoint a Commissioner of Education who shall be an experienced educator and shall be selected solely on the basis of merit, administrative ability and professional preparation. The Commissioner of Education shall hold office at the pleasure of said Board and shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Board, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by law. The Commissioner of Education shall be the Secretary and chief executive officer of said Board, and shall perform such duties as said Board may direct, and may be invested with such of the powers and duties of said Board as said Board may by regulation provide.

(d) The Commissioner of Education shall, during his term of office, reside and he and said board shall keep the public records, books, papers and seal of said Board at the seat of government.

(e) The Legislature may provide for District or other school officers subordinate to said Board.

(f) The provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico insofar as same relate to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction are hereby repealed.

(g) This amendment shall become effective January 1, after its adoption, but it shall not affect the term of office or the compensation of the Superintendent of Publi. Instruction elected at a General election held prior to or concurrently with the election at which this amendment may be adopted, but said officer shall during the remainder of his term of office be subject to all the remaining provisions hereof."

Section 2. That in the event of the passage and approval of the foregoing, the same shall be submitted to the people at the general election in November, 1936, or at any special election held prior to that time for the purpose of voting on Constitutional Amendments.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 3

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERMITTING LAND EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Committee Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 1; Approved February 25, 1935

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

Section 1. That the following Amendment to the Constitution of the State of New Mexico is hereby proposed to be added thereto as a new article to be known as Article XXV and entitled:

LAND EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO AND THE UNITED STAES OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE XXV

LAND EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Commissioner of Public Lands of the State of New Mexico is hereby authorized by and with the consent and approval of the Governor and Attorney-general to exchange any lands under any grant from the United States of America to the State of New Mexico for any public lands of the United States of America situated within said state for lands of equal value therefor, or under such terms as the said Commissioner of Public Lands and the Secretary of the Interior may mutually agree, provided this amendment shall not become effective until the same is approved by Congress.

Section 2. In event of the passage and approval of the foregoing amendment, the same shall be submitted to the people at the general election in November, 1936, or at any special election held prior to that time for the purpose of voting on constitutional amendments."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 4

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION 15 OF ARTICLE II OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, TO PERMIT SECOND TRIAL FOR SAME OFFENSE, OR SAME DEGREE OF OFFENSE.

House Joint Resolution No. 20; Approved February 28, 1935.

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

Section 1. That it is hereby proposed to amend Section 15. of Article II of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico so as to read as follows:

"Section 15. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal proceeding, nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense."

Section 2. In event of the passage and approval of the foregoing amendment, the same shall be submitted to the people at the general election in November, 1936, or at any special election held prior to that time for the purpose of voting on constitutional amendments.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 5.

AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION 14 OF ARTICLE II OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, TO PERMIT SPEEDY PUBLIC TRIAL OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIME.

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING

House Joint Resolution No. 22; Approved February 28, 1935.

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

Section 1. That it is hereby proposed to amend Section 14 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico so as to read as follows:

"Section 14. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, felonious or infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury or information filed by a district attorney or attorney general or their deputies, except in cases arising in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. No person shall be so held on information without having had a preliminary examination before an examining magistrate, or having waived such preliminary examination.

A grand jury shall be composed of such number, not less than twelve, as may be prescribed by law, citizens only, residing in the county for which a grand jury may be convened and qualified as prescribed by law, may serve on a grand jury. Concurrence necessary for the finding of an indictment by a grand jury shall be prescribed by law; provided, such concurrence shall never be less than a majority of those who compose a grand jury, and provided, at least eight must concur in finding an indictment when a grand jury is composed of twelve in number. Until otherwise prescribed by law a grand jury shall be composed of twelve in number of which eight must concur in finding an indictment. A grand jury shall be convened upon order of a judge of a court empowered to try and determine cases of capital, felonious or infamous crimes at such times as to him shall be deemed necessary, or a grand jury shall be ordered to convene by such judge upon the filing of a petition therefor signed by not less than seventy-five resident taxpayers of the county, or a grand jury may be convened in any additional manner as may be prescribed by law.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend himself in person, and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have the charge and testimony interpreted to him in a language that he understands; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of necessary witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed or in some other county of the state free from exception to be designated by the District Judge of the district in which the offense was committed, or the District Judge, designated to preside at the trial of said cause."

Section 2. In event of the passage and approval of the foregoing amendment, the same shall be submitted to the people at the general election in November, 1936, or at any special election held prior to that time for the purpose of voting on constitutional amendments.

August 9-30.

School Notes

Preparations for the opening of school, Monday, September 2nd are going forward. Several of the teachers are in town and others are expected within the next few days. Three vacancies are yet to be filled. One was caused by the resignation of Miss Maynor Fay McGee, who will teach in her home town, Las Cruces.

Last Saturday Miss Tressie Davis arrived from Republic, Mo., where she had been spending the summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Bright came home last Friday from a trip to Lucas, Ohio, where they had been spending their honeymoon as guests of Mr. Bright's parents, Rev. and Mrs. Geo. S. Bright.

Friends of Miss Hazel Melaas, who taught here the past seven years will congratulate her upon securing a position in the Carlsbad High School. Miss Melaas will teach advanced English and Literature, to Juniors and Seniors, only. Her new position is a distinctive promotion in several ways.

RAMON NEWS

Horace Morton and wife, W. R. Lindsay, W. A. Blankenship, B. L. Robinson, R. H. Lett and R. H. Marshall and wife were in Corona last Thursday.

W. G. Davis is at Dunlap making arrangements for putting on a rodeo at that place some time the last of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bunch went to Hot Springs last Wednesday and were accompanied home by C. C. Harbert.

J. W. Smith and Myrl Kennedy went to Fort Sumner last Tuesday to get a load of grapes and peaches for the people of their vicinity.

Lewis Johnston spent last Tuesday and Wednesday in Roswell.

Roy Hawkins and family of Bovina, Texas are moving back to their place just north of Ramon.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Beagles spent last week with Mrs. Beagles' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Smith of Roswell.

C. C. Harbert and Hugh Bunch made a business trip to Roswell last Friday.

Mr. Hall and daughter of Capitan were in Ramon last Saturday.

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● Herald Post

El Paso's Newsiest Evening Paper

15c per wk. 65c, month

JUAN PADILLA
Agent.

Local and Personal

Jobie McPherson took a truckload of feed to Vaughn last Saturday for Clark's feed store.

Messrs. C. Carl and Riley McPherson and daughters Virginia and Oney visited Lincoln last Tuesday.

Ethel Dow returned from a visit to El Paso relatives last Monday.

C. O. Davis has gone to Roswell to help his brother Hazen in the Capitan Theatre.

Mrs. Pearl Stearns was a business visitor in town last Monday.

Joe Devine of Santa Fe came last Sunday to visit his wife and baby a few days.

Mr. Louis Nalda of the Red Canyon Sheep Co., was in town on business Tuesday.

Dr. T. H. Williams left last Monday for Cloudcroft and will return to Carrizozo early in September for a short stay.

Mr. Y. T. Aldez of Lincoln was here last Friday and attended the baseball tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. Kastler Taylor of Denver Colo., announce the birth of a son on Tuesday Aug. 18th. Mr. Taylor lived in Carrizozo several years ago.

Mrs. W. J. Fetter and son, Johnie of Phoenix, Arizona, visited Mrs. Albert Snow here Sunday. Mrs. Fetter had been spending two weeks at Roswell and on the Ruidoso, and was enroute home.

Mrs. A. J. Gilmore returned last week from a trip to Glencoe where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Tully. She came by way of Tularosa and visited a son.

Coffee Shoppe

Tuesday:
Enchiladas 6 p m.

Friday:
Fish Dinner 6 p.m.

Sunday:
Fried chicken
Both Lunch and Dinner

Mrs. John Walker.

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

BURNETT'S
Cash Grocery & Market

Quality is our First Consideration
We stand back of everything we Sell

We have an Endless variety of staple and fancy Groceries.

We Appreciate Your Patronage

Choice Baby Beef
CHOPS, Sausage
STEAK, PORK

Phone 11

LET US ASSIST YOU IN GETTING A LOAN FOR BUILDING OR REPAIRING YOUR HOME.

LUMBER

Windows - Doors - Paint - Glass - Builders' Hardware - Cement - Roofing - Lime - Three-Ply Wall Board - Rope - Pipe - Pipe Fittings - Bolts.

Honest Grades *Fair Prices*

WESTERN LUMBER CO.

"Our people have both feet on the ground and they are increasingly interested in the truth in arriving at sound conclusions regarding our national progress in meeting current problems."
— President Roosevelt.

"The whole period we are passing through comes back in the end to individual citizens, to individual responsibility."
—President Roosevelt.

Park benefit baseball game here Aug. 25th, Cobras-Ft. Stanton.

For many years leading farm spokesmen have said that, in the long view, the farmer's salvation will depend upon his efforts, his own work his own abilities. The bulk of thinking farmers share that view. They know that self-help is the only kind of help that can produce permanent results. And they are planning and working accordingly. Better and more scientific farming, plus improved buying and selling methods made possible by agricultural cooperatives, are the great influences behind farm progress.

Properly Stowed Bags Add to Comfort

Comfort, pleasure, and safety on a tour depend largely on efficient loading of the luggage, and modern body designs have done much to ease the problem, as these views of Chevrolet models reveal. In the upper left view, the suitcases have been fitted in snugly, the adjustable front seat having been moved forward to allow extra leeway, and the driver is now pushing back the seat to clamp the bags in place for the day. Upper right, the tourist is utilizing the baggage space back of the rear seat. The two lower pictures show the loading of a sports compartment and a sedan trunk.

CHIC HOUSE FROCK WINS POPULARITY

PATTERN 9209

Your personal appearance about the house gets a new assurance of chic when you select this cleverly cut frock! A new slant on the popular yoke-sleeve is featured bringing the bodice up to form a round neckline and diagonal shoulder line! The three buttons are a clever way of accenting the new slant. The unusual pockets boast a button for good measure too, and you can see by the diagram that the frock is easy enough for a beginner to make! A printed cotton for the housedress, but a new plaid seersucker or gingham would make a charming run-about frock!

Pattern 9209 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards 36 inch fabric.

Complete, diagrammed sew chart included.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, the STYLE NUMBER and SIZE.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 232 West Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Smiles

QUEENS AT PLAY

Cousin Emily—Mrs. Spriggs went to Eleanor's the other night and found a famous airman there. So for her next evening she got an even more famous man. Isn't that like Mrs. Spriggs?

Cousin Kate—Exactly! Always wanting to trump her partner's ace.—Sydney Bulletin.

Inconsistent Mummy

Visitor—But aren't you too small to stay up so late?

Joan—Mummy says so, but in the morning she tells me I'm too big to lie in bed.

Looking to Future

"No, Henry, I don't think a manicurist should marry a dentist."

"And why not?"

"If we fought it would be tooth and nail."

Publicity Profit

"Do you think good plays win literary prizes?"

"Not necessarily," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, "but good manners often do."

Golden Phantoms

FASCINATING TALES OF LOST MINES

©W.N.U. By Edithe L. Watson

$100,000 IN GOLD

1849—what a date in history it was! —Especially for the West. '49 west of the Mississippi was a year that marked the real beginning of things. People coming and going. High hopes ebbing and flowing. Fortunes made and lost. Gold, wasted, thrown away, and stolen. Murder, robbery. That was what '49 meant to the West.

There are stories enough to fill a library about the gold of '49 alone. People went mad over it. The golden phantom was at its most alluring, and men followed it crazily, unswervingly, determined to gain its promised riches if they had to kill those who got in their ways. The West was overrun with bandits who hungered and thirsted for gold.

That year, in Sacramento, California, there was a band of eight men who planned to enrich themselves at the cost of others. They went about it in rather haphazard fashion, however. Gold dust may be packed in sacks, gold bars are heavy but precious, but gold money clinks, and slides, and takes up extra space—and it was gold money that the thieving octette stole. One hundred thousand dollars in golden coin came into their greedy hands. Divided by eight, this would leave each with a small fortune, as computed in those days. And then, there was always the possibility that something might happen to remove one or more of the number.

The guilty eight headed east with their spoil. Across the Rockies, out toward the plains, they hurried. Six of them fell along the way, killed by soldiers who had tracked them. The surviving pair hurried ahead, anxious, desperate.

But they could not escape with their burden of gold. It must be hidden somewhere in safety, marked so that they would not lose the location, and left. It would wait for them to come back to it.

So the two, hastily inscribing a false date on three stones, buried the gold in a gulch, marked the spot by the dated stones, and vanished into the East.

More than thirty years later, a man stopped at a sheep camp near the present town of Clifford, in eastern Colorado. He was, he told the herder, seeking for the treasure which he had buried in '49. For weeks he stayed in the neighborhood, searching for that fortune in coins—searching in vain. At last he went back East, defeated, but before he left he told the sheepman of the three dated rocks, with their false inscriptions "1847." Somewhere these three rocks still lay, and within their triangle a faint golden phantom hovered, guarding the stolen hoard hidden so long ago.

James Will, the owner of the sheep, would have been more than human if he had not succumbed to the lure of that phantom. Others, to whom he confided the story, hunted also. But no such dated rocks could be found.

At last, only a few years ago, a man named Elkins discovered one of the stones. His find caused scores of persons to flock to the place, digging where it seemed likely the treasure had been hidden. But nothing came to light except roots and rocks, disinterred eagerly, thrown down angrily by disappointed treasure hunters.

Then late in November, 1934, a second stone was found. T. C. Hatton of Clifford discovered it—a flat rock bearing the inscription "D. Grover and Joseph Fox Lawe—Aug. 8, 1847." And the hunt was on again.

It may be presumed that Grover and Lawe were the fugitives who buried the gold, although why they should thus perpetuate their guilty names is not clear.

So far, no one has succeeded in finding the treasure. Will the third stone be discovered some day in the future, and will another generation of eager gold-seekers dig over the ground?

Perhaps—and yet it may have happened, also, that the man who came back in the '80's to search for the cache found it—and did not tell. He may have moved it, come back later, and taken it away—or even (and this is possible) found that his surviving partner in crime had already been on the scene.

It is possible, too, that the stranger might have been "spoofing" the sheepherder. He could have been looking for something entirely different from hidden, stolen gold, and he could easily have inscribed that peculiar date on the rocks at that time. Why? Well, why do men enjoy playing practical jokes?

Still, no one could convince the people of Clifford that his story was other than the purest truth. The golden phantom is one ghostly figure that is delightfully easy to believe in.

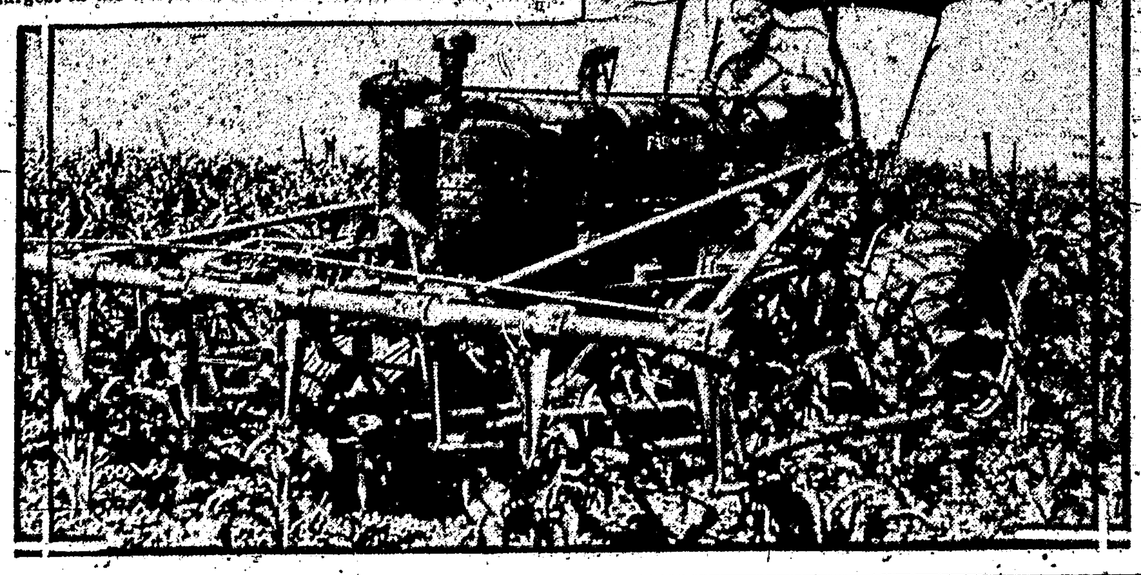
And maybe it is all true—maybe some one will dig up that pleasant sum of one hundred thousand dollars in gold coin some day—who knows?

The English Setter

The English Setter is a larger breed of the Spaniel group. It is a sporting dog and is taught to crouch down when marking game, instead of standing, like a Pointer. It is a handsome animal with a wavy, silk coat, while the tail carries a fringe of long, straight hair.

Illinois' Largest Land Owner Busy on His Farm

HARPER SIBLEY, head of the United States Chamber of Commerce, although a banker by profession, owns a 4,000-acre ranch in California, a 860-acre farm near Rochester, N. Y., and is the largest individual land owner in Illinois. His corn farm in that state, at Sibley, is the largest in the world. He is shown here at his work.



Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

DANNY'S HOME-COMING

WHEN the first Jolly Sunbeams came stealing through the Green Forest, Danny Meadow Mouse began to be uneasy. He was thoroughly rested and the dangers of the dreadful night were already forgotten. Perhaps I should not say that they were forgotten, for, of course, that isn't quite true. But Danny had quite put them out of his mind. That is the way with the little people of the Green Forest and the Green Meadows. Dangers that are past are not worth thinking about. They must keep their minds clear for possible dangers to come. So Danny's thoughts were not of what he had been through, but were wholly of getting home.

He thanked his cousin, Whitefoot, for all the latter had done for him and then climbed out of the hollow stump and once more started for the Green Meadows and home. As long as he was in the Green Forest he was anxious. He didn't feel at home there. He didn't know what to expect. He imagined all sorts of dangers. But the instant he reached the edge of the Green Meadows his heart became light.

"Oh, Danny, I'm So Glad! I'm So Glad!"

He still had a long way to go and many things might happen before he reached that snug little home and Nanny Meadow Mouse and the babies. But Danny's heart was light, for on the Green Meadows he knew just what to do and where to go. He could see Redtail the Hawk sailing round and round, high in the blue, blue sky. He knew that Redtail was watching with those wonderful eyes of his for a fat Meadow Mouse, but that didn't worry Danny in the least. You see, he knew just how to keep out of sight.

After a while he reached one of his own private little paths. The brown grass hung over it making a regular little tunnel of it. Danny scampered along as fast as his short legs would take him and so presently he reached his snug, safely hidden little home. The half-grown children raced out to meet him to see if he had brought them something. Inside, the babies were having an after-dinner nap. Of Nanny Meadow Mouse there was no sign. You see, Nanny was out getting her own dinner. It was while he waited for her that Danny began to wonder how ever he would be able to explain his long absence. He suspected that Nanny would be very cross, very cross, indeed. He suspected that he was due for a scolding, such a scolding as only Nanny's sharp tongue could give. He knew that he deserved it. He was glad, ever so glad, to be home, but he felt most uncomfortable.

By and by, as he sat just outside his snug little home, he heard footsteps hurrying along one of the private little paths. It was Nanny hurrying home to her babies. When she saw Danny she stopped short and stared at him as if she thought her eyes were playing her tricks. Then, instead of the sharp words he expected and knew he richly deserved, Nanny rushed to him crying, "Oh, Danny, I'm so glad! I'm so glad! I thought you were dead!" And Danny Meadow Mouse knew then how great is love.

©T. W. Burgess.—WNU Service.

Greatest Depth for Diver's Work

The greatest depth at which useful work can be accomplished by a diver is 275 feet. When a diver descends, the extra air pressure to which he is subjected is instantly transmitted to the whole inside of his body. Some divers are able to withstand greater pressures than others. Much depends upon the physique and health of the individual.

QUESTION BOX

by ED WYNN, The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:

We are getting up a raffle for a poor man in our neighborhood, and I have been asked to write to you to ask if you won't buy some chances.

Truly yours,
BENNY FACTOR.

Answer: I don't want any chances, as I wouldn't know what to do with a poor man if I won one.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I have read a great deal lately about bigamy and bigamists. Am I not right when I say "If a man has one wife too many he is a bigamist?"

Yours truly,
DELLA WARE.

Answer: You are not right. I know a man who has only one wife, and only the other day he told me that although he is married to one woman he has one wife too many; yet, you can see, he has not committed bigamy.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I hear so many jokes about matrimony that I often wonder if any of the things I heard have any truth behind them. For instance, are all married people unhappy?

Sincerely,
I. RISH.

Answer: No, only the men.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I am secretary of the Ladies' Inquisitive Auxiliary, an association devoted to looking into other people's affairs. We need some money so have decided to give a novelty party in the Town hall. Have you ever heard of a White Elephant Party? If so please describe it in detail, will you?

Sincerely,
SARAH TOGA CHIPS.

Answer: A "White Elephant Party" is a party where the ladies are supposed to bring any little thing that is around the house which they can find no use for, and yet is too good to throw away. Ladies cannot bring their husbands.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I know a boy who likes to show off when there is a crowd around. He plays the saxophone very poorly yet he always brags about his playing. He said that when the Prince of Wales was over here that the prince attended an amateur performance and the prince commanded him to appear, with his saxophone, before him. Do you believe him?

Yours truly,
CLARA KNETT.

Answer: What your boy friend means is simply this: He appeared, with his saxophone around 9 o'clock and the prince did not arrive at the performance till 10 o'clock. Therefore, he really appeared before the prince.

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Mother's Cook Book

TAPIOCA ICE CREAM

NOW that the mechanical refrigerator has become such an everyday affair, we are learning new ways of economy in foods as well as energy. The use of quick-cooking tapioca has become common in the preparation of soups, omelets, berry pies and meat loaves, but now comes the thrilling discovery of what this versatile ingredient can do for ice cream. With the use of tapioca, a velvety smooth cream can be made without the bother of cranking the freezer. Yet no more cream is required than for the mixture which must be stirred.

Simply prepare the mixture, set the control for freezing desserts and forget all about it until the freezing is complete. For those who have no mechanical refrigerator, turn the mixture into a mold, pack in ice and salt and let stand for four or five hours.

Formerly recipes of the mousse type, with a large proportion of cream have had to be used in order to get satisfactory results in the texture, without stirring. All cream dessert are too rich as well as costly to serve for the average housewife, also are too rich for the children and adults after a heavy dinner.

Chocolate Ice Cream.

Take two squares of unsweetened chocolate cut into pieces, add to two cupfuls of milk in a double boiler and heat. When the chocolate is melted beat with a rotary beater until well blended, add three tablespoonfuls of quick-cooking tapioca, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and cook until clear and thickened, stirring frequently. Add one-half cupful of sugar and four tablespoonfuls of light corn sirup; cook until all are well blended, then cool. Strain the mixture by stirring, not rubbing through a fine sieve. Chill. Add two tablespoonfuls of sugar to two beaten egg whites and fold into the mixture. Add one cupful of cream whipped and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Turn into the freezing tray and freeze as rapidly as possible. Three to four hours are required. Lacking the refrigerator, pack in ice and salt for several hours.

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Do YOU Know—

That Easter probably derives its name from Eastre, a Saxon goddess? In the ancient church, the celebration of Easter lasted an octave (8 days). During that time alms were dispensed to the poor—slaves received their freedom and the people gave themselves up to enjoyment.

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THE COUNTY FAIR

By ANNE CAMPBELL

THE apple that hung on the gnarled brown bough
And dreamed of perfection the summer through,
Is wearing a blue satin ribbon now;
Our Grandfather's peaches won first prize, too,
The biggest of pumpkins, the grandest squash
Have taken their place in the rustic square;
And Granddad may tease and declare it's bosh,
But Grandmother's jam won first prize at the fair.

There are quilts with patterns so intricate,
You would scarcely believe a woman's hands
Could fashion a comforter delicate
As the varied tints of a rainbow's bands;
There's embroidery fine as a cobweb spun
On a rainy day in a spider's lair;
And many a task that was bravely done
Last year is now at the county fair.

The pickles and pies and the cakes and jell,
Examples of home and the kindly art
Of women who, doing a small thing well,
Learn to tackle life with a joyous heart!
And deeper than you and I see displayed
Goes the evidence of their loving care . . .
The symbols of beauty in homes they've made
Are plainly in view at the county fair.

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Gay Ensemble

Gay plaid seersucker, in red, green and yellow over white, fashions a lovely little summer outfit which is worn above, by Maureen O'Sullivan. The dress is backless. A white linen purse with red, green and yellow banding, and white accessories complete the ensemble.

Modern Betsy Ross Makes a Flag

MISS BETSY ROSS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Ross, at work on an American flag for the colonial village which is being built at Upper Lake Mohawk, N. Y.

The Lucky Lawrences

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

Copyright by Kathleen Norris
WNU Service

SYNOPSIS

The Boston Lawrences came to California at the beginning of the gold rush, but the holdings of the family have shrunk to a small farm, and the old family home in Clippersville. Phil, twenty-five, is working in the iron works, Gail in the public library and Edith in the book department of a store. Sam is in school, and seventeen-year-old Ariel is becoming a problem. Phil is fascinated by "that terrible" Lily Cass, whose husband has deserted her. Young Van Murchison, scion of a wealthy family, returns from Yale, and Gail has visions, through marriage with him, of the turning of the Lawrence luck. Dick Stebbins, Phil's friend, has the run of the house. Gail goes with Van for a week-end with the Chipps, his uncle and aunt. She is received coldly. At a roadhouse Gail sees Ariel, at midnight. Next day Ariel admits she was at the place, and displays no remorse. A policeman brings Ariel home, announcing that a child has been killed in an automobile smashup. Ariel was driving one of the cars. Dick Stebbins, who has been admitted to the bar, has the case against Ariel dismissed. Gail suddenly realizes that she loves Dick and not Van. Stebbins and Ariel elope, according to a note left by the girl. Phil and Lily, now widowed, are married and Lily and her three children make their home in the Lawrence house. Edith is fatally injured in an accident for which little Danny, one of Lily's children, is innocently responsible.

CHAPTER IX—Continued

—19—

The oil company began to build a trim little station, all red-and-white paint and fences, on the corner of the Lawrence place, and Phil spent his Saturday afternoons and Sundays clearing the overgrown garden at the other side of the house, chopping down moldy old shrubs and trees starved and cramped for light and air. Sunshine flooded the house that had been robbed of it for forty years; the rusty marks of the vines showed on the shabby paint.

The trees fell with long crashes in the hot January sunshine, and lay prone across the pampas grass and verbena bushes. Light streamed oddly into the dining room, and into the downstairs sitting room, where Edith had lain muttering on a chill October afternoon. The old house seemed shabbier than ever in this humiliating undressing; and yet it was good to have the great oaks on the western side of the garden exposed in all their stalwart beauty, and to obliterate the old paths with their bottle borders, and roll the tortured and raked earth smooth for a lawn.

Phil and Sam toiled and sweated happily at the changes; the small boys tumbled ecstatically, like worm-hunting robins, in their wake. Great brush fires smoked up into the clear warm spring air, and the ashes sifted softly upon Lily and Gail, who sat on the steps of the side porch and gave general directions as to the pruning of vines and the lopping of branches.

The heavily massed foliage gave way, parted, fell in great clumsy masses to the ground. Sometimes both men got tangled in it, and had to be helped out, with panting and laughter.

"They are happy," Gail thought, seeing Phil grow younger, simpler, more contented every hour. The disreputable old house, weather-beaten without and within, was heaven to him. Lily, paler now than she had been, her slender shapeless body already rounding out toward motherhood again, held in her stubby little common Wibsef hand the keys of life for Phil. He had never been ambitious, socially or in a business way; what other men did, what the neighbors meant, signified nothing to Phil.

"They are happy, and I mustn't spoil it. Sam will marry here in Clippersville, just as Phil has, and they'll always be friends. And when I can I'll go away, I'll find my sort of living, too.

"But until I go, I must add to their happiness. Nobody—nobody ought to suffer, if there's any way out!"

If Lily had ever annoyed Gail, she did not annoy her now. Lily's complete lack of culture was nothing—Gail never thought of it. Lily's little airs and graces as Mrs. Phil Lawrence passed unnoticed. Lily could go to the movie with Phil, at the end of the long, busy day; there was no imposition in leaving the children with Gail, for Gail was at home anyway, and the children adored her.

She spent a wet March evening pasting pictures in her camera book, turning the pages backward, lingering against her will over the little prints.

Ariel, about ten, a fairylike little creature, with ringlets. Edith, in her white sweater, laughing and holding the dog—what was his name?

"Phil, what was the name of that mongrel we had for awhile?"

"Bim?"

"Bim."

Pictures taken out on the Stanislaus place with the Stebbinses. Dick, a rough-headed, long-legged fellow of twenty, little Sam all freckles and elbows.

Picnic pictures, up at the dam. Edith, quite a little girl, laughing, with her eyes glowing under a broad straw hat, and in the gingham Miss Lotty had made her. Pictures with Papa in them: Papa opening a bottle of olives—Papa going off bicycling with Doctor Smith.

And Edith again—and again—and again: in her bathing suit; in a kitchen apron, with a big spoon; in her kimono, with her drying hair all over her shoulders.

"I think I could bear it better, Phil," Gail said sometimes, "if Edith had had the beauty and sweetness she wanted to—if she hadn't had to plug to Muller's day after day, in her shabby little corduroy dress!"

"But she was happy, Gail. She was one of the happiest girls I ever knew. If she could just have you—"

But this would be too much. Gail must flash from the room, flying, hurrying bowed before the storm.

On a certain March Sunday Phil asked Gail rather timidly if she thought it would be a good day to take their luncheon up to the dam.

Gail looked up with her perplexed little smile, bringing her thoughts home, drawing her thick dark brows together for a second. Then her serious face brightened.

"Oh, Phil, it'd be a marvelous day for it!"

He looked at her as if he had never seen her before, although he gave no sign of finding a change in her. But there was something actually beautiful in Gail's face now, something disciplined, spiritualized, something for which Phil this morning found the word "noble." Somehow he felt a blur over his eyes and a certain dry thickness in his throat, as she began, with all her old readiness and easiness, the familiar preparations.

"Of course you never saw any sandwiches like them, Miles, because I invented them. When Uncle Sam was only a little boy, he and my sister Ariel . . ."

Stab, stab, stab at her heart. Her voice went on.

"He and my sister Ariel used to ask for 'heavenly' sandwiches, and I used to make them this way—deviled ham, and jelly, and cheese, and anything else I had—all together."

Her mild, sweet-tempered look went kindly to the little boy. Her skillful hands went on slicing the big loaf, trimming crusts, pressing the filled halves of the sandwiches together.

"See if there are any of those paper napkins on that shelf, Phil."

She looked up, caught her brother's gaze.

"What is it, Phil?"

"Nothing!" Phil said.

If the sight of the shining dam, surrounded by feathery spring greenery, hurt her when she and Phil, Sam, Lily, and the children reached it at a glowing noontide—if the sight of it hurt her, she gave no sign. Phil noted that her thick dark eyelashes were wet, and her eyes ringed faintly with umber. Busily, efficiently, she set out about the preparing of the luncheon, she and Lily murmuring as they made coffee and toasted little sausages on sharpened sticks.

Afterwards the children dug and splashed in the creek, and their elders grouped themselves on the shingle, talking of Clippersville affairs and Clippersville folk.

Lily had the peculiar quality, not unusual in women of her alert, keen type, of being able to make even the most casual gossip interesting. What she did not herself know about the old families in town, her mother and grandmother did, and Lily had been listening to Ma and Gram all her life.

Gail listened fascinated to her stories. They were never sensationally told, although they dealt with murders, mysteries, feuds, crimes, life, and death. But there was something in the details, in the general pictures Lily painted about them, that Gail found inexhaustibly entertaining.

"Old Mrs. Peevey," Lily would recount, "always felt that Jim Canna was there the night Belle White was killed—or knew something about it anyway—and she used to go to the courtroom. . . .

"Ma had gone over to get a cup of yeast risin's from Lizzie Gunn . . .

"She says 'Do you s'pose you have a piece of that gray voile in your piece bag, Mis' Wibser?' . . .

"Ma didn't have her clothes off for four nights. She always sets up with the Rogers family when they die. . . .

"And old Mrs. Gansey tore her hair—Gram says she just twisted it like it was so much cotton yarn—and she says, 'It was them boots drug him to his death!' . . .

"They say when Old Man O'Connor was dying he kep' sorter groping on the bed, and Daisy—she was expecting any minute then—Daisy says, 'Do you want your big blackthorn stick, Pa?' 'Yes,' he says, 'I don't know where I'm going, Daze, and I'd just as soon have my stick in my hand!'"

Just now, when the waters of her own soul were running so low, Lily's stream of conversation had its uses; it soothed Gail, it diverted her from too constant a contemplation of the dark current of her own life.

It was all real, all human; Gail was conscious of a little thrill of pleasurable anticipation when Lily got into a narrative vein.

And of course there was always plenty to talk about in Clippersville. There was always a fire, an accident, a marriage or divorce to supply interest and to lead the conversation off into countless collateral and connected lines.

Today here was the astonishing fact of the Wilcox baby to discuss. An eight-pound boy, normally born to a normal and happy mother, and putting on an ounce a day—nobody in Clippersville could believe it, least of all the happy parents.

"He acts," Gail said, "like a person in a dream."

"Ma and Gram," said Lily, "went over to see the baby because Gram nursed Mrs. Wilcox's mother for seven years—she was a paralytic—and she says that Mrs. Wilcox was crying, and she ast her would she look at Sterling—what do you know about Sterling for a name!—and she says, 'Shall we call the doctor?' she says. 'He's been lying like that for fifteen minutes!' and Ma says, 'All he's doing is snoring, Louise!' and honestly," said Lily, with a pathetic, serious look at the others—"honestly I thought my grandmother would pass quietly out of the picture, I honestly did!"

And when Gail, who laughed so rarely now, would laugh, Lily would look surprised. But she liked to hear Gail laugh, just the same, and Phil always rewarded his garrulous little wife with a look of gratitude.

Today they also had to discuss, as did all Clippersville, the amazing, the sensational bankruptcy of the Murchison Flour mills. Rumor had been playing with this possibility for some time, but Clippersville was as full of rumors as an army camp, and nobody had taken seriously the idea that the invincible Murchison fortune might fail.

But fallen it had, completely, entirely. The Clippersville mills, the Salinas offices, the New Jersey plant had all passed into other hands, the Chipps' mansion was for sale, and the Chipps were going to live, without a servant, on the Los Gatos ranch and try to make it pay.

It was all too bewildering! Why, the mere name Murchison had been one with which to conjure for a generation, and for years everybody had told everybody else that they had been "coining" money, that they had "scads," that they were "made" of it!

The Murchisons and the Chipps, with their trips to New York and their fashionable affiliations with San Francisco and Burlingame! This was a tumble for them, sure enough. "They say that Arthur Murchison could have been sent to jail!" Clippersville said, not without satisfaction.

"What d'you suppose will happen to Van, Gail?"

"I was thinking. He was working at the New Jersey plant, the last I heard."

"I thought he was abroad?"

"He was—with another boy. Or he was going. Mrs. Chipp told Edith—"

A pause. Gail saw Muller's book department, and the fashionable, white-gloved Mrs. Chipp pausing to patronize grave little Edith in her corduroy dress.

"He'll have to get to work now!" Phil said, with a chuckle.

"Every penny he had came from his stepfather," Gail added, "and if Mr. Murchison really is down and out, Van will have a hard time!"

"Prob'ly the best thing that could happen to him!" Lily opined heartlessly. They talked of other things, but they always came back to the Murchison failure.

The March day grew very hot at the dam; there was no wind. Lily's three little boys after lunch crept into the shade near the grown-ups, and laying whining, panting, and fretting their faces flushed and wet with heat.

Dreamily, as if absently, Gail began to tell them a story.

"Well, once there were three little boys, just the ages of you and Miles and Danny, Wolfe. Their names were Hammy, Jammy, and Sammy—Hammy, Jammy, and Sammy Formaldehyde."

"They were relations of the immortal family?" asked Phil in the pause, his heart beat quickening. Gail had fallen to dreaming, with her eyes far away.

"They were—" She roused herself, smiled a little. "They were Monica's children."

"Oh, Monica married then?"

"Monica married a sewing-machine agent."

"Oh?" said Phil. A look of peace came into his kind, worried eyes. He settled back. "Go ahead!" he said.

The hot spring sun beat down upon the sapphire waters of the dam, but where the creek widened and spread at its mouth the shade of the redwoods fell, and there was greenness and coolness. Only the dragonflies were moving in the fragrant March world; there was no cloud in the Italian blue of the sky, no splash of fish in the dam.

Up on the surrounding ring of the guardian hills the lilac was still blooming, in pale blue plumes; the manzanita streaked the summits with creamy lines; even the bay trees bore golden tips. A bluejay screamed like a bullet through the air, and was gone. Then silence, and the ripple—ripple—ripple of the water that accentuated the silence once more, and Gail's slow, rich, hesitating voice beginning the new chronicles of the Formaldehydes. But no Formaldehyde story had ever affected Gail before quite as this one did. This was new. This was creation.

The hour marked a change in Gail, and she felt it without realizing just what it meant. She knew, vaguely, that everything was different, on this March Sunday—the sky bluer than she had ever known it before, the buttercups more mysteriously golden, every new leaf, every crystal shadow in the dam or flash of diamonds in the creek penetrated with new meaning, with unearthly light.

Phil, in his shabby old clothes, Lily, already a little clumsy and slow in movement, seemed to thrill and throb with the cosmic pulse of the whole great world, and more than all—more than sky and trees, creek water and blossoming spring—Gail felt herself alive, alive with everything that lived. Gail Lawrence, nearly twenty-seven years old, tawny-headed, blue-eyed lithe, strong, adequate—feeling, remembering, acting, loving and suffering—was living at last!

The miracle of it remained with her as they went home in the late afternoon; stayed with her illuminating, interpreting, changing all the commonplaces of life into glory. Gail felt dazed with felicity; it must not stop, this penetrating, poignant sweetness. She knew it would not stop.

She went through a week of floating, of dreaming.

TO BE CONTINUED.

POULTRY

BALANCED RATION FOR YOUNG TURKS

Adequate Nutrition Needed in Early Growth.

By L. E. Cline, University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Expert.
WNU Service.

Unless young turkeys are fed a proper ration during their period of most growth, they are likely to show very poor net returns at marketing time. All the needed elements of nutrition must be provided in adequate quantities and in proper proportions to obtain maximum development. These requirements are not always taken seriously by some turkey raisers.

At the present stage in their growth, the young turkeys are building their skeletons, muscle tissues, feathers, and body organisms at a rapid rate, all of which requires special kinds of food in definite proportions.

Many of the ills of their turkeys which are so discouraging to turkey growers at this time of year are the direct result of malnutrition, and can be corrected through a properly balanced ration if prompt action is taken.

Loose, flabby crops, which often become troublesome, are the result of insufficient protein. Turkeys up to two months of age should have at least a 25 per cent protein ration. After this time the protein can be gradually reduced to 14 or 10 per cent at fattening time.

If the proportion of total ash in the feed exceeds 7 or 8 per cent, there is great danger of the young poults developing leg deformities. At the first showing of leg trouble the per cent of ash in the ration should be looked into and lowered if too high.

Stuck-up eyes and nostrils, as well as puffy sinuses, are often the result of insufficient fresh green feed. Deformed breasts and back bones also are caused by this deficiency in vitamin A which can be obtained from green feed. Serious loss to the turkey farmer can result from the lack of green feed or a proper substitute.

A properly balanced ration may cost more per pound than one which is thrown together without thought of the turks' needs. Since this is the time when the foundation for the turkey crop is being laid, it is poor economy in the long run to skimp on the principal means of building the flock.

Water Glass, Lime Water to Preserve Eggs for Year

There are two methods of preserving eggs which are efficient for the average family. One is to preserve them in water glass, and the other is to keep them in a solution of lime water. Water glass is available at most drug stores, and is reasonable in price. The material is dissolved in water and the eggs should be immersed in the solution.

A solution of lime water may be made by dissolving burnt lime in water, and pouring off the clear solution after the lime has settled. The clear solution is used for preserving the eggs.

Only clean, fresh eggs with sound shells should be put in these solutions to be preserved. Stone jars make satisfactory containers for preserving eggs in this way. Usually eggs can be kept in good condition for a year in either water glass or lime water solution.—Massachusetts State College.

Line Breeding

A definition of line breeding given by a prominent poultry breeder is: "Line breeding is a form of systematic inbreeding in which an effort is made to keep away from too close inbreeding. It is really, in its ordinary use, breeding confined to the blood lines of a single family. The details of this practice vary considerably with different breeders, but the purpose is the same in each case, namely, to avoid the necessity of introducing blood of another strain or family with the disastrous results to the uniformity of the strain which often accompanies such introduction of blood. Line breeding, whether known by this name or not, is almost universally used by successful breeders, but is often accompanied by the occasional and judicious introduction of outside blood."—Missouri Farmer.

Breaking Broody Hens

Broody hens should be confined in a wire-bottomed or wire-netting floored coop for three or four days. When confined they should be fed laying mash and given an ample supply of fresh water. A grain diet will prolong the broody period. Hens that are not easily broken of the broodiness should promptly be culled out of the flock, since they spend so much time trying to set that they cannot be profitable to the busy poultryman who has a large flock.

Egg-Canning Grows

Notwithstanding sharp competition from China, the egg-canning industry in the Chicago market has shown a steady development in recent years, and four companies are now operating in this market, with an annual output valued at over $500,000. The progress of the egg canning industry in Chicago has become a highlight in recent years. The business runs into approximately 150,000,000 pounds annually. A case of eggs yields from 36 to 38 pounds of the shelled product.

OLD AND NEW PATCHWORK QUILTS

Patchwork quilt making is still in the limelight and the old patterns seem to be most in demand.

Here are the names of the blocks shown above. Most of them are very old designs—"Log Cabin"—"Rare Old Tulip"—"Poinsettia"—"Pineapple"—"Butterfly"—"Pussy in the Corner"—"Pin Wheel"—"Sunbonnet Babies."

When making the next quilt watch the seams, one seam sewed wrong ruins the whole block. Here are a few suggestions for making perfect quilts. Press all material before cutting. Use blotting paper for patterns, thus avoiding pinning. Cut each piece exactly like pattern. Match all edges perfectly when sewing together. Lay the patches and blocks out for best color combinations before sewing together.

Patchwork Quilt Book No. 21 contains 37 old and new quilt designs with illustrations, instructions and cutting charts for the patches. The above 10 quilts are included. Send 15c to our quilt department and receive this book by mail.

Address, HOME CRAFT COMPANY, DEPARTMENT D, Nineteenth and St. Louis avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Inclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

UNFAIRNESS THAT CAN BRING PAIN TO CHILD HEART

I did something recently I regret terribly. The eyes can be such traitors, and we do things before we know it. A glance can wound, and I know mine did.

Two small girls came into the hotel dining room with their mother. I had seen them before and stopped to talk to them. Both were friendly, but the dark one had star points in her eyes and was altogether charming.

In their little plaid dresses and great red bats at luncheon they were pictures—the one pale and piquant, the other fair and rounded. Both were pretty, but the little blond had a way of catching the eye first. I don't know why, but one senses instantly, when one understands children, that the elder one was supposed to be the beauty of the family, the one with the sunny hair.

I looked over and grinned. Little brunette facing me smiled back, a lovely look on her face that said as plainly as if she had spoken, "We're friends, aren't we?"

Then I betrayed badly. Quite involuntarily my eyes turned to the other. She was busy fixing her hat. Back to the other, then, like a flash, but it was too late. She had turned, sideways, and looked pensively at the floor. It is hard to describe this small drama that took only a few seconds. Some faces, especially children's, write a whole story in an instant.

The story is that these two sisters, so nearly of an age, have probably been compared all their lives. The dark one, with her spiritual beauty, has become accustomed to people turning from her to her sister. I had done it, too. It was not for the reason she thought, but there it was. She is far the prettier to me, but all her life she will have an inferiority about her looks—if I known my signs.

I hope her mother tells her how lovely she is, and that she has something beside beauty, too—charm and personality. If I see her again—and I hope I will—I shall make up for my error.—Olive Roberts Barton in the New York World-Telegram.

Crows Foresee Crash

That crows have a foreboding of disaster was shown recently in Ogmore Vale, Wales. For 00 years crows have built their nests in the branches of a lofty oak 200 years old. Without warning they all moved to another tree. A week later their old home tottered in a breeze and fell. After the crash the crows cawed triumphantly.

Hopeful Words

We are still a very young world and I believe that we are getting better.—Sir Wilfred Grenfell.

Look for the Best

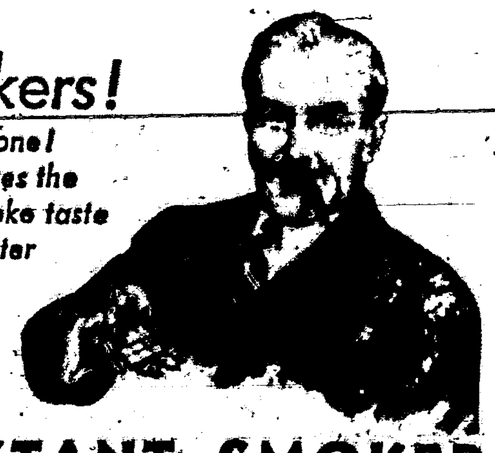
Get rid of the defeatist spirit; get faith in good, in human progress, in human destiny.—Jan C. Smuts.

Does Your Mirror Reflect Rough, Pimply Skin? Use
CUTICURA

Anoint the affected parts with **Cuticura Ointment**. Wash off after a short time with **Cuticura Soap** and hot water and continue bathing for several minutes. Pimples, rashes, and other distressing eruptions are quickly soothed and a condition established which conduces to healing.

Ointment 25c and 50c. Soap 25c.

Smokers!
Try one!
It makes the
next smoke taste
better



CONSTANT SMOKER

Most men that smoke a lot have what we call "fuzzy tongues" and don't know it! Smoking stops the flow of saliva in the mouth and you get too much acid in your system. Makes you feel sluggish and loggy. The best way to lick the acids and still keep smoking is by taking Milnesia wafers twice a day. Your mouth will always feel clean and fresh and you always have your usual pep.

Guilty of these Every Day Habits?
Eat Too Much
Smoke Too Much
Be Irritable
Lose Heart

MILNESIA Wafers neutralize the excess acids that cause indigestion, heartburn and sick headaches. Each Wafer is a full adult dose, children—one-quarter to one-half. Pleasant to take. Recommended by thousands of physicians—*At All Good Druggists.*

Economical, too! Each Milnesia package contains more Magnesium Hydroxide than all other liquid forms.

The Original MILNESIA WAFERS
MILK OF MAGNESIA WAFERS

CAPITAN RE-SALE STORE

P. G. PETERS, Prop.

WE buy and sell all kinds of used FURNITURE
We invite you to call in and see our line of goods, or write us. Free delivery in Capitan.

"Grain Thieves"

Two hundred million bushels and more of grain is the annual toll levied by grain thieves upon America's cereal crops - - a terrific loss in profits to the grain growers of this country. These thieves play no favors, but levy their toll on every grain grower except those that know how to prevent their pilfering.

They travel under the alias of stinking smut of wheat, smuts of oat, and covered smut and stripe of barley. How these thieves can be beaten is shown in the interesting, entertaining movie "Grain Thieves". This film reveals how these thieves hide on or in the seed, how they operate after the seed has been planted, what effect they have on the stand, yields and market value of the crop. In it you see the actual growth of grain and the effect of barley stripe, one of the grain thieves, on the plant. The life story of smut and the close-ups of the principal seed-borne diseases of grains, also the various steps in marketing a grain crop including inspection, dockage, and dumping a carload of grain at the terminal elevator are interesting features of this film.

This film is being shown at Lyric Theatre, Aug. 29 to Sept. 4. Through the courtesy of Bayer-Simeson Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Vocational Camp for Girls

Mary B. Perry, PWA director of women's work and public service projects announced today, a camp for unemployed girls will be opened the latter part of August at Raton ranch near Capitan under the auspices of the women's work and public service division of the Works Progress administration.

Girls of the ages of 16 to 25 who are on relief, or whose families are on relief are eligible for attendance.

The purpose of the camp is to provide unemployed girls with vocational training to enable them to be better equipped to earn their living. The occupational emphasis will be on household training and a model cottage will be established for the purpose of practice and demonstration. In addition there will be coaching in stenography and typing, and recreation in the lines of art and music.

The camp will run for two months and be in charge of Mrs. Lucy Lepper Shaw, of the WPA staff of women's work and public service. The location of the camp has been put at the disposal of the WPA through the courtesy of the U. S. Forest Service and equipment furnished by the transient service of the FERA. 200 Girls will problably be in the camp.

CAPITAN MERCANTILE CO.

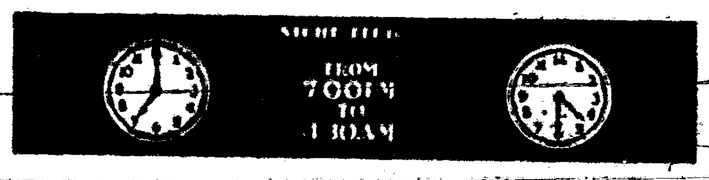
CAPITAN, N. M.

Mason Jars, pints 89c doz. Qts. 99c doz.
1-2 gal. $1.39 doz. Qt. wide mouth $1.19 doz.

Closing out many odd lots, men, women and children's Shoes $1.00 pair. Boys' Tennis Shoes 79c a pair. Mens' Tennis Shoes 89c a pair.

NOW 7 P.M.!

Long Distance night rates on station-to-station calls now begin at 7 p. m. instead of 8:30 p. m.



CLOSING OUT

SALE

on our entire stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS

At 25 per cent less than cost price. All mail orders filled promptly. Also have a complete line of SCHOOL SUPPLIES, Children's clothing, shoes, hats, caps, etc.

OUR PRICES ARE REASONABLE

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

Additional Local

Mrs. Roll, wife of the Baptist pastor at Corona and Dorothy Arnold of Corona visited Mrs. Albert Snow last Sunday as they were enroute to Ruidoso.

Misses Charlotte and Eula Emerson of Nogal were business visitors in Carrizozo Wednesday.

Mrs. Davis went to Nogal last Wednesday where she visited Mrs. Eva Emerson and other friends.

Mrs. B. A. Dudery received an announcement from Mrs. Lotah Miller of the double wedding of her two daughters the wedding taking place on August 7th.

Mrs. J. M. Snyder entertained at cards last Wednesday afternoon.

Messrs. Tennis Bigelow, Jack Harkey, Johnson Stearns, Vaden Elliott, Brooks Lewis and Walter Grumbles Jr., returned last Tuesday from Flint, Mich, where they visited the Chevrolet factory, and brought back four new cars.

Last Wednesday evening at the Baptist church Mr. Jordan entertained a crowd of CCC boys at a singing.

10¢ **Calotabs** 25¢

BILIOUSNESS

Red Reflectors for Bicycles

It seems not to be generally known that it is against the law for passengers to ride on the running boards of cars. This practice is strictly forbidden by law.

The law also provides that bicycles carry the red reflectors the same as automobiles, as a protection to the rider.

DR. GAINES

SPECIALIST in Internal Medicine
Will be at

CARRIZOZO: EL CIBOLA HOTEL
Monday night. Aug. 26, 7 to 9 p.m.
TULAROSA GOMEZ ROOMS
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8 a.m. to 12 n.

FREE BLOOD TEST

Free Consultation and Adivce

DOES NOT USE THE KNIFE

According to his method of treatment, he does not operate for chronic appendicitis, gall stones, ulcers of stomach, goitre, tonsils or adenoids. He has to his credit wonderful results in diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, nerves, heart, kidneys, bladder, bed wetting, catarrh, weak lungs, rheumatism, sciatica, leg ulcers, eye, ear, nose and throat, female and rectal ailments. Blood and pustular diseases.

Piles Treated Without the knife

Hardcastle's Beauty SHOP

½ Block West of Buena Vista

Permanent waves given on new 1935 Shelton24 heater machine. Prices $3.50 to $5.00

Capitan, New Mexico

Methodist Church

Edgar H. Johnson, Pastor
Mrs. F. L. Boughner S. S. Supt.

Sunday School at 10:00 a. m.
Preaching Services at 11:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.

After the evening service special music will be rendered by Misses Elizabeth Johnson and Louise Shelton. Everybody cordially invited.

LINCOLN LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Dow of Carrizozo spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. W. A. Wilson.

Misses Nellie and Ofelia Miranda returned last week from Las Vegas where they have been attending summer school.

We have been informed that Mr. A. B. Moss has turned in his resignation as principal and has accepted a position as principal of the Junior High school in the city of Carlsbad. Mr. Moss has been a very efficient teacher, a man who possesses rare qualifications, well liked by fellow teachers, parents and students. While it is with sorrow we see him and his family depart, yet all of us join in congratulating him upon his new position and wishing them the best of luck.

Misses Lucia and Amanda Montes from Hondo visited Lincoln friends Wednesday.

Mrs. J. M. Penfield and Jo Ana, Miss Helen Rice and Mrs. R. W. Rudulph were Roswell visitors Wednesday.

Cattle Testing

Now that the testing of cattle for tuberculosis has been completed and the county accredited, Lincoln county ranchmen are having their cattle tested for Bang's Disease. The tests are made without expense to the owners. Samples of blood are drawn and sent to the State Health Laboratory at Albuquerque for examination. The animals that the laboratory report to be diseased are appraised, marketed; and the Government pays the owner an indemnity amounting to the difference between the marketing proceeds he recieved and the appraised value not to exceed $25.00 in case of ordinary ranch or dairy cattle, not over $50.00 on registered animals. In cases where calves are being lost this test discloses whether the losses are due to this disease, and, if so, the owner may clean up his herd without expense to himself. Any ranch or dairymen who wish to have their cattle tested under this plan should communicate with me.

Dr. Carl E. Freeman
Carrizozo, N. M.

At The Lyric

Thursday Friday and Saturday

"BLACK MOON"

featuring Jack Holt and Fay Wray with Dorothy Burgess. A weird drama of love, hate, despair and glamour of the tropics.

—: ALSO :—

"Snapshot," "Tom Thumb" and "Cyclomania"

Matinee Saturday 2:30 p. m.

* * * * *

Sunday Monday and Tuesday

Jean Harlow, William Powell in

"Reckless"

with Franchot Tone, May Robson and Nat Pendleton. Music, Dancing, Pretty girls, Beautiful gowns . . . Red means to stop! If you don't you're 'RECKLESS'

—: ALSO :—

"Movie Daze"; "Grain Thieves"

Matinee Sunday 2:30 p. m.

NOGAL NOTES

A number of young folks enjoyed a bonfire Monday night.

Mrs. Lindsay has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Peters at Nogal Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Hust and children have returned to Nogal.

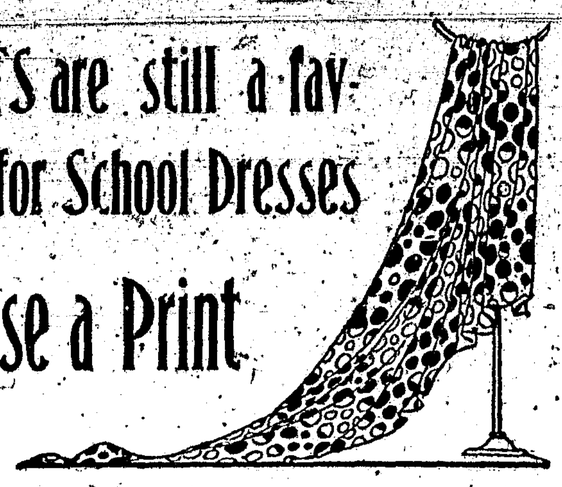
Mrs. J. G. Greer is visiting relatives in Nogal.

FOR SALE— Typewriter ribbons at News Office.

ZIEGLER BROS.

PRINTS are still a favorite for School Dresses

Choose a Print



If you are in doubt as to the type of material to use in the making of school dresses, choose a print. You will be delighted with the many new and pleasing designs that are to be found in our new stock of prints. Guaranteed fast colors.

25c Per Yard

The New Bread and Butter Tax

There are two particularly important points of public interest involved in the special chain store tax laws such as enacted in several states and proposed in many others.

First, is special or class taxation to penalize size in a specific industry, either desirable or in conformity with our constitutional ideas of government?

Second, is it wise or consistent to use as an argument for class taxation, the statement that it can be passed on the consumer?

The whole proposition is unsound because it seeks to establish a punitive system of taxation that limits initiative, limit size, raises, prices, discourages low cost service to the consumer and subsidizes inefficiency.

The punitive tax system, once established, will be extended to other "group" businesses such as banks, newspapers, gas stations, etc. In each case the tax can be "passed on to the consumer" in higher costs, thus constantly compounding the cost of living.

The chain store tax is begining of an inequitable, unsound and unAmerican tax system. It is a camouflaged "soak the consumer" tax.

It is difficult to understand just where the "consumer's" interest can be served by driving up retail food prices.

Not only should the public oppose all new tax-increasing schemes, but it should emphatically demand tax reduction in substantial amounts.

There is no justifiable excuse for special punitive tax of any kind.—Industrial News Service.

Comet Chapter No. 29 O. E. S. cordially invites its members and their families and Stars visiting in this jurisdiction to meet at the Masonic Hall at 10:45 a. m. Sept. 1, 1935 and go to the Baptist church where a joint memorial service will be held at 11 o'clock honoring Robert Morris, the founder of the Order of the Eastern Star. After the services all are invited to return to the Masonic banquet hall to partake in a covered dish luncheon. Bring your favorite dish. Rolls, tea, and coffee will be furnished by the Chapter. Come and get better acquainted with the members.

Frigidaire Made History in July

Household refrigerator sales of Frigidaire Corporation were greater in July than in any previous July in the corporation's history, Carrizozo Hardware Co., Frigidaire dealer here was notified today by Frank R. Pierce, manager, household division, with headquarters in Dayton O.

The previous high July was in 1929 Mr. Pierce wrote Mr. English.

"Frigidaire and its president, Mr. E. G. Biechler, want to express to you sincere thanks for helping to make this achievement possible," Mr. Pierce wrote. "All indications are that the late summer and fall months will result in material increases over similar periods in past years.

"Backing up confidence in the prospects for business before hot weather ends, Frigidaire has increased its manufacturing schedules so that shifts of workers in many departments have been boosted from 36 to 40 hours a week. This is a better schedule than has been in effect during this period in several years."

The Clean-up Fund

"There is an answer to the problem the average man faces in the necessity of paying his way out of life," says the Insurance Field. "It is the clean-up fund. Failure to provide that fund through life insurance has caused many estates to shrink heavily because of the forced sale of property or securities to provide the ready cash necessary to pay the cost of the last act."

The statistics back up the Insurance Field's statement. The average shrinkage of estates in administration, according to a survey made of 7,000 estates ranging in size from $2,000 to $10,000,000 is 20 per cent. In other words, if a man leaves $20,000 his heirs will recieve but $16,000 unless he has a clean-up fund of sufficient size to meet the unavoidable expenses.

Unpleasant as it is to speak of death, it is an eventuality everyone faces— and inadequate protection of one's estate amounts to gross carelessness. Creation of a clean-up fund is simply one more of the many essential services that life insurance offers.