

1-10-1919

## Carrizozo Outlook, 01-10-1919

William Kabler

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# Carrizozo Outlook

Published Weekly in the Interest of Carrizozo, and Lincoln County

VOL. XIII—NO. 48

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1919.

PRICE \$2.00 PER YEAR

Situated Between the Dark Mysterious Malpais, and the Towering Sentinel Peaks of Carrizo and Nogal

## LINCOLN COUNTY ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

**Above Named Society Head-  
ed by Chairman Ed. C.  
Monroe Will Begin Big  
Drive on Jan. 12.**

Last Monday Mr. Everett Young, who is travelling representative for the Armenian-Syrian Relief Work in the State of New Mexico, paid us a visit and organized a local committee of bankers, merchants and business men to conduct the coming drive which will be on January 12th to 19th, the result of which with the gentlemen named below, insures a certainty to begin with.

The entire administrative expense of this Committee are met privately, enabling it to devote to distinctly relief work 100 cents of every dollar received for this purpose. The work of distribution in Asia is handled by 100 or more responsible American citizens, consuls, physicians, educators and others who give their services to relief administration without salary or expense to the relief funds. The Committee's audited reports show that some \$25,000 more has been spent for relief than has been received in contributions, the difference being accounted for by the interest on the daily balances.

Thus it will be seen that our local Committee will do its work absolutely free, allowing the full financial result of its labors to go to the vital spot for which it is intended. Mr. Young, whose stay was short on account of the burden of work before him, made a decided impression on those with whom he came in contact during his visit, as a gentleman possessed of strong patriotic zeal and is deeply and sympathetically interested in the relief work for the devastated portions of the Near East; and the local Committee he has named to conduct the Campaign in this locality are all well known and have been leaders in all our local efforts of a patriotic nature.

The people should, and will be ready to receive the members of this important Committee, and donate to this laudable cause as liberally as possible. The Lincoln County Committee is as follows:

E. C. Monroe, Chairman, C. A. Perkins, Attorney, Rev. R. H. Lewelling, Pastor, George L. Ulrich, Banker, H. S. Campbell, Banker, Ed Dickey, Banker, M. B. Paden, Druggist, Carrizozo; Wanyne Van Schoyck, Merchant, White Oaks; Geo. Titworth, Merchant, Capitán; Chas. F. Grey, Merchant, Oscura; J. T. Hodo, Rancher, Encinoso; John A. Haley, Postmaster, Carrizozo; Joe Gentry, Postmaster, Fort Stanton.

## Chamber of Commerce Met

In compliance with a call from Chairman Wetmore, the Carrizozo Chamber of Commerce met last Tuesday afternoon at the Lincoln State Bank, to consider the proposition of sending two delegates to the National Highway meeting to be held at Hutchinson, Kansas, Jan. 20th.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Wetmore, who explained the object of the call, and followed by saying that the meeting at Tucumcari was so enthusiastic as to cause one of the principal speakers to say "I knew it would be something, but I didn't expect it to be so big."

In view of the fact that Lincoln being one of the main counties through which the proposed Highway will pass, an assessment of \$50.00 was levied on our county, and on motion a warrant was drawn on the treasurer of the Chamber of commerce for that amount.

The selection of two delegates to attend the meeting at Hutchinson, Kans., Jan. 20th being in order, several were named who declined, and the matter was finally postponed to be taken up later on, but seeing the necessity of making provisions for defraying the expenses of the delegates, the following named gentlemen were appointed to raise the amount of \$125.00, which amount will in the judgment of the Chamber of Commerce be sufficient. The committeemen are as follows: Henry Lutz, J. B. French, Frank Gurney, Carrizozo; E. L. Moulton, Corona; Seth F. Crews, Oscura; Mr. Peavy, Ancho.

The meeting adjourned subject to call from the Chairman.

## Passing on the Old Board

The retiring Board of County Commissioners met last Monday and Tuesday during which time they disposed of a vast amount of business that required their attention. The Board finished its labors Tuesday, thus cleaning and setting in order the house for the new Board to occupy.

## Please Help

You are asked to send your current magazines to soldiers by the simple process of putting a one cent stamp on the front cover.

## METHODIST CHURCH

(Rev. Lewelling, Pastor.)

Miss Lindsay and her little tots will have a special number at the Sunday morning service. Sunday School, 10 a. m.

Short Gospel Sermons at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Misses Marion Place and Hilaay Cooper will sing a duet at the morning service and at the evening service Miss Carrie Roberts will sing a solo.

## Joe Stratton Ships

Joe Stratton shipped three car loads of cattle to Kansas City last Friday.

## Miss Conway and American Library Association

Sometime during January a drive for books will be made for the American Library Association. These books are for the boys in the camp here and "over there," and for those in the hospitals. As there is an amount of classifying that must be done before these books can be sent it is desirable that they be gotten together as soon as possible. About 75 volumes have been already collected and it is hoped that every home will respond to this call. Fiction and Non-Fiction are equally desirable. Old worn out books and those printed on cheap paper will be discarded if donated. Only good books are wanted and by practicing a little self denial Carrizozo can do more than her part.

If you have books tell, 'phone or write Miss Edna Conway who is the County Representative of the American Library Association.

## At Life's Eventide

Last Saturday evening at the home of his daughter Mrs. W. M. Kennedy, occurred the death of one of Lincoln County's oldest pioneers, Mr. A. C. Bragg.

Mr. Bragg came to this locality 32 years ago, and has made this his abiding place since that time. The remains were conveyed to White Oaks, where they were interred in the cemetery at that place, with the Rev. Lewelling conducting the services. The deceased is survived by six children: Mrs. W. M. Kennedy, Carrizozo; Mrs. L. A. Moore, Llano, Texas; Mrs. Maggie Johnson and Mrs. J. W. Sutherland, Clifton, Ariz.; James C. Bragg, Tyrone, N. M.; and Geo. T. Bragg, of Miami, Ariz.

With others of his time, he helped to blaze the way for civilization, for future generations to come, and lived to see the day when many of what he once considered dreams for the future welfare of this region came true, and after a life of usefulness, lay down peacefully to sleep.

## Commissioners Start Good

The new Board of County Commissioners, Messrs. Moulton, Taylor and Sevier take the reins of the retiring Board in a manner that shows in the beginning that they are on the lookout for the interests of Lincoln County as a whole. The Board will make a good showing to the people.

## Nelson-Talley

Last Saturday afternoon at the office of the County Clerk with Justice of the Peace Harvey officiating, Mr. Ed W. Nelson and Miss Nina Talley were united in marriage, both parties being from Capitán.

The groom is a stockman of Hondo and the bride has been in the employ of the Capitán Mercantile Co. The newly married couple will make their home at Capitán.

## Boone-White

Last Saturday, Jan. 4th, at 10 a. m. Mr. Elton Boone and Miss Bessie White were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. White. Rev. Lewelling performed the wedding ceremony, the affair being solemnized in the presence of the immediate family only.

It was in accordance with the wishes of all concerned, that the wedding be as simple as possible; consequently there was no music, no flowers, and simplicity marked the affair throughout.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. White and being raised in Carrizozo, her friends and admirers are many. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she is identified as one of its leaders. Her numerous friends and associates join in wishing her a world of happiness.

The groom is Assistant Cashier of the Lincoln State Bank, and has lived in Carrizozo for the past three years, during which time he has made friends rapidly. He was for a time employed as clerk in the Exchange Bank and afterwards connected with the Western Garage, after which he accepted the position he now holds with the bank. The Boones will be at home to their friends at the bride's home for the present, until plans are made for their future dwelling place.

## Read and Reflect

Santa Fe, N. M.  
January 8, 1919.

Mr. E. C. Monroe,  
Carrizozo, N. M.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith copy of telegram received from Mr. C. P. Burgess, Director Western Division, New York, which is self explanatory. Please govern yourself accordingly.

"Cleveland Dodge, Treasurer Armenian Syrian Relief cabled yesterday to Pres. Wilson regarding his request to Congress for One Hundred Million Dollars for European Relief. Following reply received to-day. Quote. Government. President's Residence, Paris? Six. Cleveland H. Dodge. The appropriation asked of Congress for handling Food Relief is not intended in any way to take place of subscriptions being asked for relief and rehabilitation in the Near East. I hope this subscription will not in any way be interrupted or reduced. The need is immediate and very great. Signed. Woodrow Wilson. Quote. Push this in papers and everywhere possible. Biggest piece publicity we have received. Get this cablegram to all your county and city chairman at once."

(Signed) C. P. Burgess,  
Very truly yours,  
R. E. Twitchell,  
State Chairman.

## DEATH LURKS IN MINE SHAFT AT PARSONS, N. M.

**Gen. Supt. Forgetting His  
Own Orders to Man Above  
Killed by Beam Suspended  
in Shaft Overhead.**

Last Tuesday, one of the most unfortunate accidents of the past year happened at the American Mine, at Parsons, a mining town about 25 miles from Carrizozo. Mr. Roy Coolidge, who was a mining engineer in the employ of the American Mining Co. was working on a landing about 300 feet below the surface, and needing some heavy beams, called to the men above to lower them into the shaft, but gave orders to leave the beams suspended in the shaft above him, until he arranged for them below.

It seems that after giving his orders, Mr. Coolidge so busily engaged in his work, forgot all about the suspended timbers, and some item of necessity having been overlooked above, rang the bell, to be hauled up, and thinking everything safe in the shaft, he was drawn rapidly towards the top.

How far he ascended before the accident occurred, no one seems to know, but as he was being drawn toward the hanging beams, one of the lot in some manner became detached from the cluster, and dropped down the shaft, striking the unfortunate man on the head and killing him instantly. The remains were taken in charge by Undertaker Ed. Kelley and at this writing are awaiting the arrival of relatives after which, the question of where the remains shall be interred will be settled. The deceased leaves a wife and two children to mourn his untimely death.

No blame is attached to the American Mining Co., as the management has at all times, taken every precaution for the prevention of accidents, and the cause is plain that Mr. Coolidge, practical man that he was, had simply become so engrossed in his work that he forgot all about giving the orders, and was unconscious of the instrument of death above him.

Later—Mr. J. W. Coolidge, father of Supt. Coolidge, arrived from Council Bluffs, Ia. since the above writing, and will accompany the remains to Rapid City, S. Dak. for interment. He will be accompanied by the family.

## On Educational Mission

Prof. T. W. Conway and County School Supt. Mrs. R. E. Blaney, are attending a meeting of the Superintendents' wing of the State Teachers' Association at Santa Fe, to assist in some unfinished work which is the result of the postponed meeting of that organization some time ago on account of influenza.



## CONDENSATION OF FRESH NEWS

THE LATEST IMPORTANT DIS-  
PATCHES PUT INTO SHORT,  
CRISP PARAGRAPHS.

## STORY OF THE WEEK

SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF  
EVENTS IN OUR OWN AND  
FOREIGN LANDS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

### About the War

British forces have been landed at Riga, according to advices received at Copenhagen.

Over 1,100,000 American soldiers at home and abroad have been designated for demobilization since the armistice was signed.

British sailors and Estonian troops effected a landing near Narva, a Hel-singfors dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende reported at Berlin.

Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, command-in-chief of the allied forces in the Near East, made his official entry into Constantinople Sunday, coming from Saloniki on board the French cruiser Patrie.

Sir Edward Kemp, minister for the overseas military forces of Canada, says that by the end of January 55,000 soldiers will have returned to Canada. These soldiers are made up of 15,000 in November, 20,000 in December and 20,000 in January.

Daily telephone conversations between Berlin and the headquarters of the Third American army in Coblenz have taken place recently. The conversations have been in connection with the work of the interallied armistice commission and also in arranging details concerning the war material which the Germans are assembling in the region of Coblenz.

With the issue of the official figures of the French losses in the war it is possible to arrive at the approximate estimate of the appalling toll of life. The dead, so far, number 5,936,504. The individual national losses in dead are: British, 706,726; French, 1,071,500; American, 58,478; Russian, 1,700,000; Austrian, 800,000; German, 1,600,000. The total German casualties are given by the Berlin Vorwaerts as 6,530,000, and the Austrian, 4,000,000.

### Western

Four street car employees were injured in an explosion at the Forty-eighth street car barns of the Kansas City Railways Company.

D. O. Mackey, prominent sheep raiser of the intermountain section, who lives in Salt Lake City, guessed within four days of the time the great war would end, and as a result he has just deposited a "pot" of \$2,900, made up by sheepmen of that section in February, 1915.

Arizona mine operators in meeting at Tucson were inclined to the belief that curtailment of operations would become necessary in the face of from 800,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 pounds of surplus copper, but decided that in view of the vital interest of employees' participation in the peace conference, it might of the situation.

### Washington

Deportation of most of the 3,000 or 4,000 enemy aliens now interned in the United States will be recommended to Congress shortly by the Department of Justice.

Concerted price fixing by any industry after the government ceased to exercise price control, Jan. 1, will be regarded by the Department of Justice as in restraint of free competition.

Secretary Baker said that no decision had been reached as to which of the two big powder plants now under construction would be retained by the War Department.

A new issue of \$750,000,000 or more of treasury certificates of indebtedness maturing in six months was announced by Secretary of the Treasury Glass in preparation for the Fifth Liberty loan.

Taxes designed to raise about 80,000,000,000 marks are planned by the council of the people's delegates, said an official report received from Bern, quoting a Berlin dispatch from the Sueddeutsche Zeitung.

Government supervision over the copper mining industry in all respects ends Jan. 1, and thereafter it is the intention of the big producing companies to again put into effect the wage scale based on the market price of the metal.

"I have not resigned, but I expect to quit and return to the United States as soon as I can clean up my affairs in Paris, as I intended to do before I came to Europe," George Creel, head of the committee on public information, said Saturday.

### Foreign

A steady stream of troops from overseas and army camps is moving homeward.

Russian troops have captured Perm from the Bolsheviks, taking 18,000 prisoners.

A political debacle is imminent in Turkey, said a London Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens.

Burglars recently entered the former home of Goethe at Baile, Switzerland, and carried off a quantity of mementoes of the poet.

Vilna has been captured by Bolshevik forces, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the London Mail, quoting Petrograd reports.

An order has been issued to the American soldiers that an officer or soldier who speaks to a German woman does so at the risk of court-martial.

King George walked into President Wilson's London apartment at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, Dec. 28, and congratulated him on his sixty-second birthday, wishing him many returns.

Premier Lloyd George conferred with his colleagues on the provisional list of a new cabinet. Austen Chamberlain is said to be slated for the post of chancellor of the exchequer, succeeding A. Bonar Law.

The daughter of Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik minister of war and marine, and a Bolshevik named Lewow, were arrested in Warsaw, according to a Polish agency at Lonsanne. Six million marks were found in the apartment which they were occupying.

In addressing the Chamber of Deputies, Premier Clemenceau made it plain that it was his intention to support Great Britain in the peace negotiations on the question of the freedom of the seas, and he declared that his attitude in this matter was approved by President Wilson.

There is another rumor current—this time well authenticated in official circles—that King George will visit the United States as soon as the international situation becomes normal again. It is known that the king is strongly in favor of a yearly exchange of visits by American and British warships. He so expressed himself to Admiral Rodman, U. S. N.

### Sporting News

Jack Dempsey of Utah knocked out Gunboat Smith of New York in the second round of a scheduled ten-round bout at Buffalo, N. Y.

Senator Chamberlain declared there was much inefficiency, injustice and loss of manpower resulting from failure to provide training planes for young American aviators.

Nicola was high among the amateurs at the regular weekly shoot of the Denver Trap Club at the Aurora grounds. He hit the birds for a total of 49 out of a possible 50, his pace being a trifle too fast for the rest of the field. Luff was right up in front, however, with 48.

Private J. C. Benton, who is none other than the famous Rube of the Giants, was discharged from the army at Camp Jackson and will leave at once for his home at Clinton, N. C. He said he expects to return to baseball next spring, and will go to Hot Springs about Feb. 1 to get in shape for the campaign.

### General

Through train service between Paris and Brussels, which was stopped by the outbreak of the war in 1914, was resumed Sunday.

The broad features of the election results announced Dec. 28 are the sweeping triumph of the Lloyd George coalition, the complete route of the Asquithians, the pacifists and the women candidates, and, perhaps most significant of all, the victory of the Sinn Feiners all along the line. Premier Lloyd George has 619 seats for his coalition, out of a membership of 707. The Sinn Feiners have selected seventy members and Labor approximately seventy-five.

President Wilson left Paris for Italy Wednesday night.

Lloyds announces that the American bark Aryan, bound from Wellington, New Zealand, to San Francisco, burned 300 miles east of Chatham. The captain and thirteen men have been landed at Chatham Island in a lifeboat.

The constant recurring rumor that America will soon send foodstuffs to Germany has been revived by the arrival at Munich of Ellis Dresel and Franklin Day, both of Boston, and both connected with the American legation at Bern. They have begun a tour of German cities to study food conditions.

Premier Lloyd George, in receiving American newspaper correspondents at his residence in London Saturday night as President Wilson was ending his visit in London, and returning to France, said that the conferences with the President had brought about an agreement on general principles. The premier said he felt assured that matters which had been agreed upon between America and England would prove of the greatest assistance in the work of the peace congress.

## U. S. HOSPITAL SHIP STRIKES ROCKS

TRANSPORT NORTHERN PACIFIC  
HAD 1,679 SICK AND WOUNDED ON BOARD.

## LEFT FRANCE ON DEC. 25

THIRTEEN DESTROYERS AND  
TUGS STAND BY TO TAKE  
OFF INJURED.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York, Jan. 2.—The American transport Northern Pacific, which left Brest, France on Christmas day with 2,480 wounded and well American soldiers, sailors and nurses, went aground on Fire Island, one of the most dangerous points on the Atlantic coast, in the rain and fog at 3:30 a. m. on New Year's day. Seven hours later, with weather conditions unfavorable, rain and snow falling intermittently and a southerly wind blowing the vessel harder into the sand, navy officials saw no prospect that the ship would be released until today, and a coast guard crew began casting lines from the shore.

"Northern Pacific is no danger," said Capt. Connelly's message. "Relatives of soldiers and crew need have no fear for their safety. The soldiers in all probability will be landed tomorrow or whenever winds shift to northward of west."

Thirteen vessels, including the U. S. cruisers Columbia and Des Moines, the transport Mallory, the hospital ships Solace, six destroyers and five tugs are standing by to give all possible aid.

On the Northern Pacific, which is a navy transport of 8,255 tons gross, were 1,679 troops who were wounded or sick, 625 troops who are well, seventeen navy nurses, seventy-five sailors, seventy-three army casual officers and eleven navy casual officers—in all 2,480 men and women.

### COLORADO ASSEMBLY CONVENES

House Elects Cole Speaker, and  
Adams Is President of Senate.

Denver.—Another Legislature has begun the task of placing the commonwealth on a basis of greater efficiency and continued prosperity. The Twenty-second General Assembly was convened at noon on New Year's day by Lieut. Gov. James A. Pulliam in the Senate and Mark D. Bowen, retiring chief clerk, in the House.

The House was organized with no delays, Allyn Cole of Prowers county being chosen as speaker in accordance with a previously arranged program.

In the Senate, W. H. Adams of Conejos county was elected president pro tem.

### \$150,000,000 Operating Railroads.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The government's loss in operating the railroads in 1918 is calculated by railroad administration officials at less than \$150,000,000. This represents the difference between the amount the government will be compelled to pay railroad companies as rental for the use of their properties—the so-called guaranteed return—and the net income which the government will receive from the railroads.

### Higher Street Car Fare Upheld.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Missouri Supreme Court reversed Circuit Judge Slate's decision that the Missouri Public Service Commission had no authority to increase the street car fare in Kansas City from 5 to 6 cents.

### U. S. 1918 WAR COST \$18,160,000,000

Total Expenditures to Date in World  
Struggle Approximately  
\$24,500,000,000.

Washington.—It cost the American people about \$18,160,000,000 to run its expensive war government and make loans to allies in the year ending Dec. 31, according to computations from treasury reports.

December expenditures above \$2,000,000,000, the record of the nation's history, sent aggregate war costs to date to approximately \$24,500,000,000.

Of the \$18,160,000,000 paid out of the treasury's coffers in 1918, probably \$10,000,000,000 went for the army and the general military establishment, about \$2,000,000,000 for the navy, \$1,000,000,000 for the ship building program, \$1,000,000,000 for other civil government needs and \$4,160,000,000 as loans to America's brothers in arms.

That the public has paid only about one-third of the war's expenses, excluding foreign loans, in taxes in cash and two-thirds as loans to be repaid in another generation, is indicated by treasury figures from various sources.

## WORLD NEEDS FOOD

Demand Makes Opportunity for  
Returning Soldiers.

Thousands Will See Glorious Possibilities in Settlement of Available Farm Land in This Country and in Canada.

The war is over, peace will soon be signed, the fighting nations have sheathed their swords, and the day of reconstruction has come.

### What of It?

Hundreds of thousands of men, taken from the fields of husbandry, from the ranks of labor, from the four walls of the counting house, and the confines of the workshop, taken from them to do their part, their large part, in the prevention of the spoliation of the world, and in the meantime removed from the gear of common everyday life, will be returning, only to find in many cases old positions filled, the machinery with which they were formerly attached dislocated.

Are they to become aimless wanderers, with the ultimate possibility of augmenting an army of menacing loafers? If they do it is because their ability to assist in laying new foundations, in building up much-needed structures, is underestimated. Men who fought as they fought, who risked and faced dangers as they did, are not of the caliber likely to flinch when it comes to the restoration of what the enemy partially destroyed, when it comes to the reconstruction of the world, the ideals of which they had in view when they took part in the great struggle whose divine purpose was to bring about this reconstruction.

Inured to toil, thoughtless of fatigue, trained in initiative and hardened by their outdoor existence, they will return better and stronger men, boys will have matured and young men will have developed.

They will decide for themselves lines of action and thought, and what their future should and will be. On the field of battle they developed alertness and wisdom, and they will return with both shedding from every pore.

Action was their watchword, and it will stand them in good stead now that the din of the battle no longer rings in their ears, or the zero hour signals them to the fray, and it will continue during their entire existence.

But if they return to find their old avocations gone, their places filled, the institutions with which they were connected no longer existing, new walks of life and employment must be opened to them. It may be that the counting house, the factory, the workshop will have lost their attraction. The returned soldier will look elsewhere for employment: within his reach there is always the "Forward-to-the-Land" necessity. In this lies the remedy that will not only take care of a multitude of those who may not be able to return to their former occupations, whose desires are not to do so, whose health prohibits them from indoor life or whose outdoor habits from the past one, two, three or four years have given them such a taste and desire for it that confinement would be unbearable. Farm life will thus appeal to them, and the indications are that it will be taken advantage of by thousands. It means much to them as well as to the continent of America that provides the opportunity to the world at large, and to the stricken and famished nations of Europe, who, not only today, but for years to come, will require the sustenance that can only largely be supplied by the United States and Canada. By following the pursuit of agriculture the returned soldier will continue the cause he so greatly advanced when fighting on the field of battle. Both countries have undeveloped areas yet open to settlement.

There is little need here to direct attention to the wealth that has come to the farmers of Canada within the past few years. It is not only in grain growing that unqualified and almost unequalled success has followed honest effort, but the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs has been a large source of profit. These are facts that are well known to the many friends and acquaintances of the thousands of farmers from the United States who have acquired wealth on the prairies of Western Canada. Farms of from one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty acres of the richest soil may be secured on reasonable terms, and with an excellent climate, with a school system equal to any in the world, and desirable social conditions, little else could be asked.

Canadian statesmen are today busily engaged planning for the future of the returned soldier with a view to making him independent of state help after the immediate necessary assistance has been granted, the main idea being to show in the fullest degree the country's appreciation of the services he has rendered.

But now that the war is ended, and

the fact apparent that of all avocations the most profitable and independent is that of the farmer, there will be a strong desire to secure farm lands for cultivation. Canada offers the opportunity to those seeking, not as speculation but as production. The deepest interest is taken by Federal and Provincial authorities to further the welfare of the farmer and secure a maximum return for his efforts. Large sums of money are spent in educational and experimental work. Engaged on experimental and demonstration farms, and in the agricultural colleges, are men of the highest technical knowledge and practical experience, some being professors of international reputation. The results of experiments and tests are free and available to all. Educational opportunities for farmers are the concern of the government and appreciation is shown by the number of farmers who attend the free courses.

Agriculture in Canada has reached a high standard, notwithstanding which lands are low in price.

Thus upon the United States and Canada for many years will rest the great burden of feeding the world. With free interchange of travel, difficulties of crossing and recrossing removed, Canada may look for a speedy resumption of the large influx of settlers from the United States which prevailed previous to the war. During the war period there was a dread of something, no one seemed to know what. If the American went to Canada he might be conscripted, put in prison, or in his attempt to cross the border he would meet with innumerable difficulties, most of which, of course, was untrue. These untruths were circulated for a purpose by an element, which, it was discovered, had an interest in fomenting and creating trouble and distrust between two peoples whose language and aims in life should be anything but of an unfriendly character. The draft law of the United States, adopted for the carrying out of the high purposes had in view by the United States, kept many from going to Canada during the period of the war. The citizen army of the United States was quickly mobilized, and contained a large percentage of the young men from the farms. In this way many were prevented from going to Canada.

That is all over now. There are no real or imaginary restrictions; there is no draft law to interfere. On the contrary, there is an unfathomable depth of good feeling, and the long-existing friendship is stronger than ever. This has been brought about by the knowledge of what has been done in the recent great struggle, each vying with the other in giving credit for what was accomplished. In thought and feeling, in language, in aims in life, in work, in desire to build up a new world, there has been bred a kinship which is as indissoluble as time itself.—Advertisement.

### Held at a Distance.

"Father," said the ex-crown prince, "why do you keep the title of 'count'?"  
"As a sort of compromise. I feel that very few people are going to like me well enough to want to call me by my first name."

## OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system this remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that so many people claim, it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post, Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

### Her Method.

"Does Mildred talk when she plays golf?"

"No, only when you play."—Life.

Some men have a mania for shutting doors in summer and leaving them open in winter.

**When Your Eyes Need Care  
Try Murline Eye Remedy**  
No Stinging—No Pain—No Discomfort—No Cost as Prescribed by M.D. Write for Free Book  
MURLINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO



**First Visit in Five Years**

Editor Morgan of the Otero County News at Alamogordo, came up on No. 4 last Sunday and spent several hours among friends in Carrizozo. Mr. Morgan says it was his first visit to our town in five years and he expressed himself as highly pleased with the town. We were glad to meet Mr. Morgan and hear him praise our town, and promise to return the visit within the next five years, but could not make a promise of going any sooner, as it takes the average newspaper editor fully that long to accumulate enough ready money to undertake a trip of that distance.

Cleaning, Pressing and Mending carefully done at the Carrizozo Cleaning Works. You need the service and we need the money! Carrizozo Cleaning Works.

**Go to the Crystal**

It is unnecessary to enumerate the many treats the public has in store for it at the Crystal Theatre; to the amusement loving portion of our people enough may be said when we say, that the very best pictures that can be procured are being constantly exhibited, and bear the unmistakable brand of the best, such as "Paramount" "Pathe" "Blue Bird," and none can boast of better. Coupled with these nightly attractions you have a theatre with a bountiful seating capacity, good elevation and good music. What more could the public desire.

We do the work and render good results at the Carrizozo Cleaning Works. Bring us your business - Carrizozo Cleaning Works.

Anton Vega as Jailor and David Smith as Janitor at the Court House have been retained by the new Board of County Commissioners.

The new management of the Carrizozo Cleaning Works solicits your trade. We guarantee satisfaction. Bring in your clothes to clean, press and repair. Carrizozo Cleaning Works.

**The Part Animals Played In The Great World War**  
(The University News)

At the recent meeting of the Ten Don Club, at the home of Supt. Rueben Perry of the government Indian School, Professor Hodgkin of the department of education, read a paper on "The Part Animals Played in the Great World War." The millions of horses, the hundreds of thousands of pigeons and tens of thousands of dogs used in this war, with the stories of heroism and almost human intelligence displayed by the animals, furnish a most thrilling chapter in this world's history, and a fine opportunity of bringing before the young people man's obligation to animals, and the need of kinder treatment by man of these sub-human companions and helpers.

**Unfortunate Delay**

"If you refuse to marry me I'll enlist."  
"What a pity you didn't ask me four years ago."

**Reported From Defiance, Ohio**

"Going to France?" asked a traveling man at the station of a negro soldier.

No, sah! I'se not going to France," replied the dusk soldier. "I'se gwine to Berlin, but I may stop in France for a showt time on de way."

**Couldn't Be Right**

A celebrated barrister undertook a trademark case that looked hopeless for his client. The client went abroad, leaving his telegraphic address, with instructions that he be notified of the decision.

He won the case and the barrister cabled, "Justice has triumphed."

The client wired back, "Lodge immediate appeal!"

**Turn Over a New Leaf**

By subscribing for THIS PAPER

**Who Am I?**

Q I am the backbone of every successful career and the cornerstone of every fortune.  
Q Without me no man has ever achieved success, nor has any nation ever become great. Q My power is limitless and my application boundless. Q I lift my possessor to higher planes of living and bring the hopes of his life to a realization. Q I am of greater value than pearls and diamonds, since through me they are obtainable. Q He who possesses me has contentment in the present and safety for the future. Q To obtain me requires naught but personal effort, and once you possess me, no man can take me from you. Q I guarantee dividends that last through life and after on all effort invested in me. Q I exalt all and guarantee prosperity to all. Q I am the heart of character and the soul of success. I am THRIFT.

Exchange Bank of Carrizozo  
Carrizozo, New Mexico

**Hundreds of Boys' Last Year's Suits at Last Year's Prices**

We have a wonderful lot of these Boys' nice warm Suits and they are extra good wearers which we bought last year at last year's prices. Large assortment of styles; made in the most popular models for Boys from 6 to 18 years. These values cannot be duplicated when these suits are gone, so we advise you to buy yours now at

\$6.00 Values **\$4.50** NOW . . . \$8.75 Values **\$6.65** NOW . . . \$9.00 Values **\$7.25** NOW . . . \$12.00 **\$9.00** NOW

**Men's Overcoats**

\$28.00 Values **\$21.00** Now . . .  
32.50 Values **\$24.25** Now . . .  
35.00 Values **\$26.25** Now . . .

**Mackinaws**

\$10.50 Values **\$7.90** Now . . .  
13.50 Values **\$10.15** Now . . .  
16.00 Values **\$12.00** Now . . .

**MORE FOR YOUR MONEY ALWAYS AT  
CARRIZOZO TRADING  
COMPANY**

**Kansas Blackleg Serum  
Blackleaf "40"  
Studebaker Wagons  
Hog Fence  
Steel Roofing  
Dynamite, Etc.**

**The Titsworth Company,  
Capitan, New Mexico**

It pays to Advertise in The Outlook.



# BIG EVENTS HAVE MARKED YEAR 1918

Peace Comes to World After  
More Than Four Years of  
Bloody Fighting.

## END OF WAR COMES QUICKLY

President Wilson Joins Allied States-  
men in Congress That Will  
Remake the Map of  
the World.

Great events crowded fast upon each other during the year 1918. In the early days of the year the German hordes threatened to overcome all the armies of the nations that were fighting to save world civilization. Then the tide turned and within a few brief weeks the Kaiser's great armies had been crushed and were almost in rout. Finally, with a swiftness that startled the world, Germany and her allies surrendered to the victorious armies of the allies. The great war which for more than four years had drenched the soil of Europe with blood was at an end. The year ended with the world virtually at peace.

The leading statesmen of all the great nations were assembling at Paris during the closing days of the year for the peace conference which will remake the map of the old world and which, it is hoped, will prevent for all time another conflict such as that which has just ended. New nations already had begun to arise out of the ruins of the central empires, and it was regarded as certain that others would grow out of the peace conference. Despite the chaotic conditions existing in Germany and Austria, as well as in Russia, where civil war raged, the world looked forward to better times as the new year dawned.

## HOW THE WAR WAS WON

The year opened with the opinion generally prevailing that the world war could not be brought to a conclusion in less than eighteen months. It was an open secret that the German high command was planning to make a supreme effort on the western front.

In Russia Premier Lenin and Foreign Minister Trotsky entrenched themselves in power by dissolving the constituent assembly which met at Petrograd January 18. On January 21 an all-Russian congress of soviets was convened to replace the constituent assembly. There was little activity on any front during the month, but on January 30 it was announced officially that American troops were holding front-line trenches in France, occupying a sector northwest of Toul.

The Americans holding this sector received their baptism of fire when they repulsed a vigorous German raid. The Americans lost two killed, four wounded and one missing. On February 5 the steamer *Tuscania*, carrying 2,170 American soldiers, was torpedoed and sunk, with a loss of 150 lives. On February 9 the Ukraine signed a separate treaty of peace with the central powers.

Conditions in Russia continued to be chaotic. The Bolsheviks declared the war with Germany over but refused to sign the peace treaty demanded by Germany. The Germans thereupon renewed hostilities against Russia, capturing Revel, Russian naval base, and advancing on Petrograd. Lenin and Trotsky then announced that Russia was forced to accept the German peace terms. On March 3 the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk signed the peace treaty with Germany, providing for the cession of a vast area of Russian territory, the payment of a big indemnity and the disbanding of the Russian army and navy.

**Germans Begin Great Drive.**  
On March 21 the long-heralded offensive of the Germans was launched. A terrific blow was delivered against the British lines on a front of more than 50 miles, extending from the River Oise, near La Fere, to the Senne River, about Croisilles. Wave after wave of the finest German troops were hurled at the British lines, and in a few days had advanced 15 miles. The British Fifth army at the point where it touched the French lines was routed, and for a time the allies faced disaster. The Germans continued to push southward, and at the end of 15 days had advanced 47 miles from La Fere and were within six miles of Amiens. Here the advance was halted. In the meantime, on March 29, the allies, facing a catastrophe, at last agreed upon a unification of command, and General Foch, the brilliant French leader, was placed in supreme command of all the allied armies.

On April 10, the Germans shifted their attack and began the second phase of their offensive—a drive against the British in Flanders with

the channel ports as the objective. Here again the British were forced to give ground, but there was no break such as occurred earlier on the Somme front. The British and Portuguese were swept back along the River Lys. The Germans took the Mossines ridge and threw 125,000 men against the British below Ypres. But the Ypres defenses held firm, and in the west the Germans failed in their efforts to reach Hazebrouck. The terrific drive spent itself and the Germans had failed to threaten the channel ports seriously.

On April 22 the British navy executed one of the spectacular feats of the war, blocking the channel of Zeebrugge, a German submarine base.

On May 27 the Germans renewed the offensive with a powerful attack between the Aisne and the Marne. In a day they swept over the Chemin-des-Dames on the heights north of the Aisne and crossed the river in a rush. Next they took Soissons and reached the Vesle. On they went to the Marne, extending their front on the river from Chateau-Thierry to Verneuil, and threatening Reims in their advance. The drive was halted with the Germans occupying a front 16 miles wide on the Marne.

In the meantime the Americans had won attention on May 28 by taking Cantigny on the Picardy front in a brilliant attack.

On May 25, German U-boats began operations off the coast of the United States, sinking 11 ships.

The German drive for Paris was resumed but the turning point was reached when on June 6 and 7 American marines were thrown across the path of the advancing army at Chateau-Thierry. The Americans not only stopped the Germans but drove them back two miles, capturing several hundred prisoners.

In an effort to unite the Somme salient with that of the Marne to provide a base for another move toward Paris, the Germans launched another heavy attack west of Noyon on June 19. They made considerable gains on a 20-mile front but the drive was halted within two days.

On June 11, Washington announced that the United States was then represented on the battle line by 700,000 men.

### Austrian Offensive Is Fiasco.

Attention was transferred from France to Italy when on June 15 the Austrians opened an offensive on the Italian front from Asiago plateau to the sea. The attack proved a complete fiasco. It was repulsed at all points and the Italians pursued the fleeing Austrians across the Piave, taking 45,000 prisoners.

The German commanders made one last effort to break through to Paris when the crown prince's army group on July 15, the morning after the French national holiday, launched an offensive along a front from Chateau-Thierry to Maastricht, 30 miles east of Reims.

This fifth and last phase of the great offensive failed most signally, being stopped on the third day. The American forces played a big part in this second decisive battle of the Marne.

### Allied Offensive Opens.

On July 18 General Foch assumed the offensive. He struck the crown prince's right flank a vital blow and on the first day the French and Americans fought their way for six miles along the Aisne, reaching the outskirts of Soissons. For two weeks the great counter-offensive continued. On July 29 the Americans met the crack divisions of German guards and defeated them in a stubborn battle at Serzy. Soissons fell to the French on August 2 and by the following day the entire Soissons-Reims salient had been wiped out.

General Foch opened the second phase of his counter-offensive on August 8 when a surprise attack was launched on a 20-mile front in Picardy, the allies gaining seven miles at some points and taking 7,000 prisoners. The following day Haig's men gained 13 miles in Picardy and the next day the French, attacking on a 20-mile front, wiped out the Montdidier salient.

### Foch Hammers Foe.

Then followed a series of sledgehammer blows on all portions of the front, all fitting into the general scheme of attack worked out by the master mind of Foch. On August 29 Laassigny fell and the former Somme front was restored. British and French armies, aided by American units, continued the smash on the Somme front and on August 30 the Germans were hurled across the Somme. The British took Bapaume and were close to Peronne. Roye fell to the French and dozens of small towns were wrested from the invaders. Further north the British smashed the Hindenburg line and forced the Germans to begin a retreat from the Lys salient.

On September 12, the First American army, under the direct command of General Pershing, began a brilliant action which wiped out the difficult St. Mihiel salient in three days. The Americans took 20,000 prisoners in this action.

Serbian, French and Italian forces, on September 18, launched a big drive against the Bulgarians in Macedonia. Almost simultaneously the British broke the Turk lines in the Holy Land.

The first decisive break in the ranks of the central empires came on September 27, when General Malinoff, commander of the Bulgarian armies which were routed before the advancing Serbs and French, asked for an armistice. On September 30 Bulgaria accepted the armistice terms proposed by the allies and surrendered unconditionally.

### Teutons Move for Peace.

Turkey moved for peace on October 4 and the German people were thrown into a panic as they saw their allies crumbling. Prince Max, who had now become German chancellor, addressed a note to President Wilson, asking that steps be taken immediately to conclude an armistice and to open peace negotiations. President Wilson answered by asking whether he spoke for the people or the then rulers of the empire and whether the proposal was based on an acceptance of the president's 14 peace points. Meanwhile the drive on the west front continued, and the Germans were driven from much ground that they had held since 1914. The Hindenburg line was smashed at many points. Pershing's men broke the foe's main line of defense west of the Meuse and after days of bitter fighting cleared the Germans out of Argonne forest. The Germans were forced to abandon the Chemin des Dames and to retreat on a long line from Laon as far east as Argonne.

Germany sent another note to President Wilson on October 12, accepting the latter's 14 peace principles and urging the president to transmit its proposal for an armistice to the allies.

The answer of the allied armies to the German peace proposals was to deliver still harder blows at the retreating enemy. In the north the Belgian army, led by King Albert, co-operating with the British, began to sweep the Germans from the Belgian coast.

Chancellor Max, on October 21, sent another peace note to President Wilson, denying the charges that the Germans had been guilty of atrocities on land and sea, and again giving assurances that the new government represented the people of Germany. President Wilson replied two days later, agreeing to transmit the request for an armistice to the allies.

### Italians Rout Austrians.

As this note was delivered the allies were smashing the Germans at all points on the western front and on October 24 the Italians launched a great offensive against the Austrians on the Piave front, who within a few days were in headlong flight with the Italians in pursuit. The Americans continued to smash the Germans in vicious attacks west of the Meuse.

The month of November opened with the German armies facing utter rout, the armies of her allies completely shattered and the end in sight. Turkey surrendered unconditionally to the British and the Austrians begged for an armistice, while their armies were in full flight. The allied war council at Versailles began to prepare the terms to be submitted to the Germans.

The American First army smashed the German lines at Grand Pre and advanced seven miles west of the Meuse as the enemy line cracked.

Austria-Hungary, on November 3, accepted the armistice terms which provided for unconditional surrender, hostilities ceasing at three o'clock November 4.

On November 5, President Wilson notified Germany to apply to Marshal Foch for terms, he having been informed that they had been prepared by the allied war council.

German envoys were appointed and approached the allied lines but in the meantime the allied armies did not lessen the pressure they were exerting on the enemy. The Americans, having inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy, clearing the whole front between the Meuse and the Aisne, rapidly advanced toward Sedan, cutting the vital communications between Metz and the long German line extending to the north.

On November 9 the Kaiser abdicated and the crown prince renounced his claims to the throne. The government of Germany passed into the control of the social democrats and Herr Ebert was made chancellor. The Kaiser fled to Holland and was permitted to remain there by the Dutch authorities. At the same time various other German princes abdicated and soldiers and workmen's councils sprang into existence at many points.

### Germans Sign Armistice.

On November 11 the German envoys signed the armistice which amounted practically to unconditional surrender.

The armistice became effective at 11 a. m. Paris time, November 11. With the cessation of hostilities revolution spread through Germany and Austria. Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated and a people's government was set up.

Carrying out the terms of the armistice the Germans surrendered 71 warships to the allies on November 21.

Conditions were very unsettled in Germany during the closing weeks of the year, the socialist government apparently sharing power with the soldiers and workmen's councils. Plans were under discussion for the summoning of a constituent assembly to determine the future character of the government but activities of the radical

socialist element under the leadership of Herr Liebknecht threatened to disrupt the entire former empire.

On November 29 President Wilson announced that he would head the American delegation to the peace conference and that the other delegates would be Secretary of State Lansing, Col. E. M. House, Henry White, former ambassador to France, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States military representative on the supreme war council. The president, accompanied by the other peace delegates and a large party of assistants, sailed for France December 4.

President Wilson arrived at Brest December 13 and proceeded to Paris, where he was given an enthusiastic reception.

British, French, American and Belgian armies of occupation advanced into Germany as the Germans retired in accordance with the armistice, the allied armies reaching the Rhine during the early days of December.

## DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Practically every phase of American life felt the dominating influence of war throughout the year 1918.

In the field of national legislation woman's suffrage and nation-wide prohibition were urged as war measures. The woman's suffrage amendment was defeated in the senate October 1, after having passed the house. A nation-wide prohibition measure, to become effective June 30, 1919, was enacted by congress and approved by the president November 22. On September 6 President Wilson had ordered the manufacture of malt liquor stopped on December 1, as a food-conservation measure.

Government control of the railroads was followed during this year by government control of all telegraph and telephone lines. Congress on July 13 authorized the president to take control of the wires and the government assumed control on July 31. On November 17, the government also took control of all Atlantic cable lines.

The first general election since the United States entered the war was held on November 5. The Republicans won both houses of congress, the senate by a majority of two and the house by a margin of more than forty.

During September, October and November the entire country was swept by a serious epidemic of Spanish influenza. Thousands of soldiers in the army camps and other thousands of civilians succumbed thereto and to pneumonia.

The country was surprised on November 22 by the resignation of William G. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury and director general of the railroads. Representative Carter Glass of Virginia was named to succeed Mr. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury December 5.

On November 28 Governor Stephens of California commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted in connection with the death of ten persons from a bomb explosion in San Francisco during a preparedness parade July 22, 1916.

## FOREIGN

The map of Europe was being remade as the year 1918 came to a close. The Czech-Slovak republic was already in existence before the close of the war, having been recognized as an independent belligerent government by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, but the coming of peace saw the formal establishment of this new government at Prague. The end of the war also practically assured the rising of a great new Poland, made up of most, if not all, of the territory divided up years ago among Germany, Austria and Russia. Finland threw off the shackles placed upon her by Russia and out of the turmoil of civil war emerged as a free and independent nation. The peoples of other smaller subject states asserted their independence.

Civil war continued to threaten the new republic of China throughout the year. Hsu Shih Chang was elected president of the republic on September 6 and during the next few months reports indicated a possibility of an agreement being reached between the northern and southern sections of the country.

Peru and Chile were reported on the brink of war during the closing weeks of the year. The trouble between these countries was an outgrowth of the nitrate war of years ago in which Chile won Taoma and Arica.

Dr. Sidonia Paes, president of Portugal, was shot and killed at Lisbon, December 15. The assassin was killed by the crowd that witnessed the crime. Two days later Admiral Canto Y. Castro was elected president of Portugal.

## LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Labor unrest, resulting in many strikes, threatened to seriously hamper the government's war preparations early in the year but through a spirit of co-operation shown by both labor and capital the danger was averted and there was little labor trouble during the greater part of the year.

During the early days of the year disaffection appeared among the workers in the shipyards and by February 12 the situation had assumed a serious aspect with strikes in effect in five yards. By February 16 the strike had spread still further in spite of an advance in wages announced by the labor adjustment board.

On February 17, President Wilson, in a letter to William L. Hutchison, head of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, concerning the ship carpenters' strike, denied the right of labor to strike at that critical juncture. "Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?" the president asked. The workmen responded to the president's appeal and the strike was declared off. At the same time Secretary of Labor Wilson announced the personnel of a national board of labor, to be composed of representatives of both labor and capital. On February 24 this board opened a conference for the purpose of establishing a basis for the settlement of disputes during the war. Former President William H. Taft, chosen by the employers, and Frank P. Walsh, selected by the labor organizations, alternated as chairman. This conference, on March 29, reached an agreement providing that all labor disputes arising during the war should be submitted to a board of mediation. This agreement was adhered to by both employers and employees and comparatively few strikes occurred during the remainder of the year.

## DISASTERS

Fires, railroad accidents and explosions took a heavy toll of human life on land during the year 1918 while the elements combined with the torpedoes of the German U-boats to send thousands of innocent persons, including women and children, to their death at sea.

Fifty-two children met death in a fire which destroyed a convent at Montreal, Canada, February 14. February 24 the liner *Florizel*, bound from St. Johns, N. F., to New York, was wrecked by a blizzard near Cape Race and 92 lives were lost.

Seventy inmates of an insane asylum at Norman, Okla., were killed in a fire which destroyed that institution April 13.

On May 1 the Savannah liner *City Athens* was sunk in a collision with French cruiser off the Delaware coast and 66 lives were lost. On May 1 nearly a hundred persons were killed by explosions in the Aetna Chemical plant near Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixty-three persons, including well-known circus performers, perished when a circus train was wrecked at Gary, Ind., June 22. Fifty persons were killed by the collapse of a building at Sioux City, Ia., June 29.

A small factory explosion in England killed 50 persons July 1 and on the following day an explosion in a munitions plant near Syracuse, N. Y., killed 16. Eighty-five merry-makers perished when an excursion boat sank in the Illinois river July 5. A hundred persons were killed in a collision between two trains near Nashville, Tenn., July 9.

During the months of September and October hundreds of persons lost their lives at sea either by accident or by the torpedoing of passenger boats by German submarines. On September 12 the British steamer *Galway Castle* was torpedoed and 189 persons, including 90 women and children, were lost. The American cargo boat *Ticonderoga* was torpedoed September 30 and 213 persons were lost. A torpedo boat sank a Japanese liner on October 4 and 290 persons were drowned.

A tornado swept a part of Minnesota August 21, killing 50 persons at Tyler and Connors.

On October 6 the United States transport *Otranto* was sunk in collision off the Irish coast and 450 persons lost their lives. Four hundred were lost when the British mail boat *Lanister* was torpedoed and sunk October 10.

A series of terrific explosions in a shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., on October 3 killed 94 persons and destroyed a vast amount of property. A severe earthquake which caused the death of 150 persons was reported in Porto Rico October 11. Great forest fires raged in northeastern Minnesota during October. Many towns were destroyed and about 1,000 lives were lost. On October 25 the steamship *Princess Sophia* was wrecked on the Alaskan coast and 343 were lost.

Ninety-eight persons were killed November 1 in a wreck on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines. On November 21, about 1,500 persons were reported killed by the explosion of German aviation trains en route from Belgium to Germany.

One of the most unusual cases in maritime history was that of the United States navy cutter *Cyclops*, which disappeared at sea while bound from the West Indies to an American Atlantic port. Announcement was made April 14 that the boat, with 293 persons on board, was a month overdue. Not a single trace of the boat or its passengers and crew was ever found, and the fate of the vessel is a complete mystery.

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## THE OUTLOOK

Published Weekly in the Interest of Carrizozo and Lincoln County, New Mexico.

A. L. BURKE, Editor and Publisher

Member of American Press Association

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY

Entered as second-class matter January 1, 1911, at the post office at Carrizozo, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Advertising forms close Wednesday at noon and close Thursday night. If you do not receive your paper regularly, please notify the Publisher of Advertising rates on application

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

ONE YEAR, in Advance \$2.00  
SIX MONTHS in Advance \$1.00

OFFICE PHONE NUMBER 24

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1919.



YOUR FLAG AND MY FLAG

### Governor's Proclamation

WHEREAS, through the inhuman practices of the Germans and the Turks during the war nearly 4,000,000 Christians and Jews are homeless and on the verge of starvation in the Near East; and WHEREAS, no government aid is available at this time, and assistance must be given at once through the generosity of individuals; and WHEREAS, THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF, duly and properly organized throughout the nation and with representatives of the highest integrity in the State of New Mexico, has dedicated itself to the task of raising \$30,000,000 for the relief of these stricken peoples; and WHEREAS, the quota fixed for New Mexico is \$35,000 justly and equally among the several counties as the minimum sum to be subscribed by the people of this sovereign state:

NOW THEREFORE, I, O. A. LARRAZOLO, Governor of the State of New Mexico, do officially recognize this effort as one worthy of the support of all our citizens, and urge all loyal New Mexicans to subscribe as generously as they may be able to do, thereby maintaining the record for patriotism and liberality which has been made by our beloved state during the whole of the war period.

Done at the Executive Office this the 4th day of January, 1919.

(SEAL)

Witness My Hand And The Great Seal of The State of New Mexico.

O. A. Larrazolo,

Attested:  
Manuel Martinez,  
Secretary of State.

### United War

#### Work Campaign

The War Work Committee turns in through its Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. McDonald, the following report:

Cash Receipts, \$5,517.06; Expenditures, \$20.85; Turned over

to Mr. R. C. Pitts, pledge cards for collection later on, \$455.50.  
Mrs. W. C. McDonald,  
County Treasurer,  
U. W. W. C.

### Look! Look! Look! Look!

Bedsteads, Mattresses, Go-Carts, Combination Chair and Step Ladders, Furniture.—N.B. Taylor & Sons.

### Legal Blanks

Mining Locations, Warranty Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Bills of Sale and all kinds of legal blanks at this office.

### Notice of Sale of Mining Machinery

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of a certain Chattel Mortgage, executed and delivered by Charles E. Brown of Lincoln County, New Mexico, as Mortgagee, in favor of The Lincoln State Bank of Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico, as Mortgagee, which said Mortgage is dated the 30th day of July 1917, and is of record in the office of the county clerk of Lincoln County, New Mexico, in the Chattel Mortgage Record, the undersigned C. Walker Hyde, (or his successor in office) Sheriff of said county and state, for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness stipulated in said Mortgage, in the sum of Eight Hundred (\$800.00) dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and attorney's fees in the sum of One Hundred and Forty-two (\$142.76) and 75-100 dollars, and the costs of this sale, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 9th day of January 1919, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, of said day, on the site of the mining property known as the Dr. Paden and Colonel Pritchard mining property, situated near Jicarilla, Lincoln County, New Mexico, the following described mining machinery and chattels, to wit:

(1) new Mogul International Harvester Company engine, 15 horse power; (2) pan motion concentrators machines; (3) combination sluicing machine; (4) trammel drum and equipment; 1500 feet of 1 1/2 inch gaspipe; (4) ore cars; 600 feet of iron track; and all belts and pulleys, all situate on the property of Dr. Paden and Colonel Pritchard, near Jicarilla, New Mexico, or so much of said mining machinery and chattels as shall be necessary to satisfy the above mentioned sum of money, and the costs of this sale.

C. W. HYDE,  
Sheriff Lincoln County,  
New Mexico.

Dated at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico, this 11th day of December, 1918. 12-13 4t

NOTE—The above sale has been postponed, on account of inclement weather, until Wednesday, February 12th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

## Building Material

As decided by the War Industries Board, Nov. 16th, it is no longer necessary to obtain a permit from any government official to make farm improvements not to exceed \$10,000. This also applies to work in towns and cities. So farmers, ranchmen and others can now make improvements up to this amount unhampered. Having a large stock of building material we can give you good service.

**Foxworth-Galbraith Lumber Co.**  
CARRIZOZO, N. M.



**DON'T THROW YOUR MONEY AWAY**  
on useless things or for so called pleasures. Youth flies fast and earning powers diminish or actually cease in old age. Protect yourself now by saving while your earning powers are good. Dollars saved now will prove a blessing and comfort when you grow old or disabled. Have a savings book on this bank and use it regularly.

## THE LINCOLN STATE BANK

BANK WITH US GROW WITH US

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Better Than Pills - For Liver Ills

The reason



NR Tonight - Tomorrow Alright

At Rolland Bros., Druggists



**Stop That Headache!**  
It's Stopping Your Work Use

**Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills**

For Any Ache or Pain.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

H. H. Jones, Pres. H. R. Roberson, Vice-Pres. D. H. Henry, Cashier

## Stockmen's State Bank

The resources of the bank, the method of its management, the appreciation and support of its customers, have given a widening usefulness to its banking functions.

This bank will be pleased to discuss with your requirements, looking forward to the establishment of permanent relations with you.

## STOCKMEN'S STATE BANK

CORONA

NEW MEXICO

H. B. JONES, President

PAUL MAYER, Vice-President

**\$1,800,000.00 IN GOLD**

Is held by the Federal Reserve Banks as a reserve of the banks who are members of the system.

THE FIRST NATIONAL is a member and shares in the protection afforded by this great reserve.

If you are a customer of THE FIRST NATIONAL you also share in this benefit.



## The First National Bank

Carrizozo, N. M.

The Only National Bank in Lincoln County

## REMEMBER:

The WESTERN GARAGE when your Ford Car needs attention. We offer you GENUINE FORD SERVICE and FORD PARTS, and our prices are standard, authorized by the Ford Motor Co., assuring everyone of a uniform price. OUR MECHANICS ARE EXPERTS on Ford work, which means that your repair work will be done right, and we also guarantee all work. Bring us your Ford and we will save you time and money. Our Accessory Department is the most up-to-date in the country. Step in and be convinced. Fabric and Cord Tires—Republic, Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone, Federal, United States—in sizes for all cars.

Headquarters for Carrizozo Roswell White Line Stage Co.  
OUR MOTTO—Prompt and Efficient Service.

**Western Garage**  
**OUR TERMS—CASH.**

## The Carrizozo Meat Market

is the place to get choice cuts of



**BEEF  
PORK and  
MUTTON**

Salt and Smoked Meats of all kinds and Sausage too, in link or bulk

CARRIZOZO MEAT MARKET

A. C. WINGFIELD, Prop.

Carrizozo, N. M.

## Barnett FEED Store

Wholesale and Retail

**Hay, Grain and Feed  
Stock Salt, Oil Cake  
Wood and Coal**

Prices Lowest and Service Best

Carrizozo

New Mexico

**Legal Blanks at This Office**



## PROFESSIONS

Geo. Spence W. C. Merchant  
**GEORGE SPENCE**  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
 In Bank Building Phone No. 48  
 Carrizozo, New Mexico

**H. B. HAMILTON**  
 Attorney-at-Law  
 District Attorney Third Judicial District  
 Civil Practice in all Courts  
 Phone 51 Court House  
 Carrizozo - - - New Mexico

**SETH F. CREWS**  
 Attorney-at-Law  
 Practice in all the Courts  
 Otero - - - New Mexico

**EDWIN MECHEM**  
 Attorney-at-Law  
 General Practice  
 Office Over Rolland's Drug Store  
 Alamogordo - - - New Mexico

**FRANK J. SAGER**  
 Insurance, Notary Public  
 Agency Established 1892  
 Office in Exchange Bank  
 Carrizozo - - - New Mexico

**DR. R. E. BLANEY, DENTIST**  
 Exchange Bank Building  
 Carrizozo - - - New Mexico

**T. E. KELLEY**  
 Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer  
 Phone 96  
 Carrizozo - - - New Mexico

**P. M. BAKER**  
 Physician and Surgeon  
 At The Lucas Hospital  
 Office and Residence Phone No. 79


**P. M. SHAVER, M. D.**  
 Physician and Surgeon  
 Office Rooms at the Branum Building  
 Alamogordo Ave. Phone 99  
 CARRIZOZO - - - NEW MEX.

## LODGES

**CARRIZOZO LODGE NO. 30 I. O. O. F**  
 Carrizozo, New Mexico.

  
 R. T. Cribb, N. G.  
 M. H. Montgomery—Sec'y  
 Regular meetings 1918—First  
 and third Friday each month

**COMET CHAPTER NO. 29**  
**ORDER OF EASTERN STAR**  
 Carrizozo, New Mexico.

  
 Regular Meeting  
 First Wednesday of  
 Each Month.

All Visiting Stars Cordially In-  
 vited.  
 MRS. Vena Elliott, Worthy Matron  
 S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

**CARRIZOZO LODGE NO. 41**  
 Carrizozo, New Mexico.  
 A. F. & A. M.

  
 Regular communi-  
 cations for 1919.  
 Jan. 11, Feb. 8 Mar.  
 15, Apr. 12, May 10  
 June 7, July 12,

Aug. 9, Sep. 6, Oct. 4, Nov.  
 1, and Dec. 6 and 27.

Marvin Burton, W. M.  
 S. F. Miller, Secretary.

## Pay Your Road Tax

have been appointed by the  
 Board of County Commissioners  
 to collect the road tax in this  
 precinct. The tax is \$3.00 as-  
 sessed against every able-bodied  
 man between the ages of 21 and  
 69 years old. This tax is now  
 due, and prompt payment of the  
 same is requested.

G. T. McQUILLEN,  
 Collector Precinct 14

Cars washed at Western  
 Garage.

## Prof. Koonce Locates

Prof. J. E. Koonce has accept-  
 ed the position as Principal of  
 one of the ward schools at Al-  
 amogordo, the position being left  
 vacant by the resignation of  
 Prof. S. R. Tipton, who was re-  
 cently elected to the office of  
 County School Superintendent of  
 Otero County.

Professor Koonce left for his  
 new field of labor the first of the  
 week, and the wishes of a host  
 of friends will follow him. The  
 Outlook wishes to express its  
 thanks to the Professor for the  
 many courtesies extended, and  
 the pleasant relations that have  
 continually existed between the  
 Prof. and this paper. May the  
 change prove beneficial to him  
 beyond his expectations.

## Home of "Clipper Oak."

As it grows cold you will feel  
 the need of a good heater. The  
 Clipper Oak will fill the want.  
 See the complete line at N. B.  
 Taylor & Sons.

## Rev. Gwin Departs

Rev. Gwin, who has been pas-  
 tor of the local Baptist Church at  
 this place for the past several  
 months, left last Tuesday for El  
 Paso, where he will remain for  
 a short period. He then will go  
 to Silver City and take charge of  
 the Baptist pastorate of that  
 place.

Rev. Gwin is possessed of the  
 right kind of material; a sunny  
 disposition, friendly nature which  
 are the leading characteristics of  
 a Christian gentleman, and these  
 coupled with his ability as a  
 preacher of sound doctrine makes  
 him all that the Church or com-  
 munity could ask, as a good ad-  
 dition to their population. He  
 leaves the Carrizozo church en-  
 tirely of his own free will and the  
 many friends he made during his  
 stay among us wish him success  
 in all his future undertakings and  
 congratulates the church that  
 calls him.

Cattle Buying for  
Swift & Company

Swift & Company buys more than  
 9000 head of cattle, on an average,  
 every market day.

Each one of them is "sized up" by  
 experts.

Both the packer's buyer and the  
 commission salesman must judge what  
 amount of meat each animal will yield,  
 and how fine it will be, the grading of  
 the hide, and the quantity and quality  
 of the fat.

Both must know market conditions  
 for live stock and meat throughout the  
 country. The buyer must know where  
 the different qualities, weights, and  
 kinds of cattle can be best marketed  
 as beef.

If the buyer pays more than the  
 animal is worth, the packer loses money  
 on it. If he offers less, another packer,  
 or a shipper or feeder gets it away  
 from him.

If the seller accepts too little, the live-  
 stock raiser gets less than he is entitled  
 to. If he holds out for more than it is  
 worth, he fails to make a sale.

A variation of a few cents in the price  
 per hundred pounds is a matter of vital  
 importance to the packer, because it  
 means the difference between profit  
 and loss.

Swift & Company,  
 U. S. A.

What Willie Smith  
Is Doing Other  
Boys Can Do

It is a dandy way for boys to make  
 money. The field of endeavor is large—  
 Rats, Gophers, Weasels, Skunks, Mink,  
 Lynx, Coyotes, Foxes, Etc.

The Demand for Furs Was Never So  
 Great and the Price Never so High

Why Not Get Some Traps  
 And Catch Some Money?

WE HAVE JUST THE  
 TRAP YOU WANT

And Will Tell You How To Use It

Kelley & Son "OURS is the TRADE that  
 SERVICE made."

## Rolland's Drug Store

Full Line of Nyal's Remedies  
 Constantly on Hand

ROLLAND BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Toilet Articles, Etc.

Carrizozo,

New Mexico



NO BOY IS RELUCTANT  
 to take home a loaf of our bread  
 or some of our cakes. He knows  
 he is in for a treat, and his wise  
 mother knows that plenty of  
 such bread is good for growing  
 boys and girls and also for older  
 folks. Try a loaf to-day just to  
 see why our bread is so univer-  
 sally liked.

PURE FOOD BAKERY

Doering Bldg.

E. HANNON, Prop.

Carrizozo, N. M.

Best Accommodations For All The People

All The Time

CARRIZOZO EATING HOUSE

Table Supplied With Best The Market Affords



# GUNNER DEPEW

By  
**ALBERT N. DEPEW**

Ex-Gunner and Chief Petty Officer, U.S. Navy  
Member of the Foreign Legion of France  
Captain Gun Turret, French Battleship Cassard  
Winner of the Croix de Guerre

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## DEPEW IS WOUNDED IN FIERCE FIGHT WITH GERMANS AND GOES TO HOSPITAL.

**Synopsis.**—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, tells of his service in the United States navy, during which he attained the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner. The world war starts soon after he receives his honorable discharge from the navy, and he leaves for France with a determination to enlist. He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard, where his marksmanship wins him high honors. Later he is transferred to the land forces and sent to the Flanders front. He gets his first experience in a front line trench at Dixmude. He goes "over the top" and gets his first German in a bayonet fight. While on runner service, Depew is caught in a Zeppelin raid and has an exciting experience.

### CHAPTER IX.

#### Laid Up for Repairs.

One night, after I had been at Dixmude for about three weeks, we made a charge in the face of a very heavy fire. Our captain always stood at the parapet when we were going over, and made the sign of the cross and shouted, "For God and France." Then we would go over. Our officers always led us, but I have never seen a German officer lead a charge. They always were behind their men, driving instead of leading. I do not believe they are as brave as they are said to be.

Well, we went over this time, and the machine guns were certainly going it strong. We were pretty sore about the chaplain and the Swiss and all that, and we put up an awful fight, but we could not make it and had to come back. Only one company reached the Boche trenches and not a man of it came back who had not been wounded on the way and did not reach the trench. They were just wiped out.

The captain was missing, too. We thought he was done for, but about two o'clock in the morning, he came back. He simply fell over into the trench, all in. He had been wounded four times, and had lain in a shell crater full of water for several hours. He would not go back for treatment then, and when daylight came, it was too late, because we were practically cut off by artillery fire behind the front line trenches.

When daylight came, the artillery fire opened up right on us, and the Germans had advanced their lines into some trenches formerly held by us and hardly forty-five yards away. We received bombs and shells right in our faces. A Tunisian in our company got crazy, and ran back over the parapets. He ran a few yards, then stopped and looked back at us. I think he was coming to his senses, and would have started back to us. Then the spot where he had been was empty, and a second later his body from the chest down fell not three yards from the parapets. I do not know where the top part went. That same shell cut a groove in the low hilltop before it exploded. He had been hit by a big shell, and absolutely cut in two. I have seen this happen to four men, but this was the only one in France.

About seven o'clock, we received reinforcements, and poured fresh troops over and retook the trench. No sooner had we entered it, however, than the Germans turned their artillery on us, not even waiting for their own troops to retire safely. They killed numbers of their own men in this way. But the fire was so heavy that, when they counter-attacked, we had to retire again, and this time they kept after us and drove us beyond the trench we had originally occupied.

We left them there, with our artillery taking care of them, and our machine guns trying to enfilade them, and moved to the right. There was a bunch of trees there, about like a small woods, and as we passed the Germans concealed in it opened fire on us, and we retired to some reserve trenches. We were pretty much scattered by this time, and badly cut up. We reformed there, and were joined by other of our troops, in small groups—what was left of squads and platoons and singly. Our captain had got it a fifth time, meanwhile, but he would not leave us, as he was the ranking officer. He had a scalp wound, but the others were in his arms and shoulders. He could not move his hands at all.

But he led our charge when we ran for the woods. We carried some machine guns with us as we went, and the gunners would run a piece, set up, fire while we opened up for them, and run on again. Some troops came out of a trench still farther to the right and helped us, and we drove the Germans out of the woods and occupied it ourselves.

From there, we had the Germans in our old trench almost directly from

the rear, and we simply cleaned them out. I think all the vows were kept that day, or else the men who made them died first.

I was shot through the thigh some time or other after the captain got back. It felt just like a needle-prick at first, and then for a while my leg was numb. A couple of hours after we took our trench back, I started out for the rear and hospital. The wound had been hurting for some time. They carried the captain out on a stretcher about the same time, but he died on the way from loss of blood. Fresh troops came up to relieve us, but our men refused to go, and though officially they were not there in the trench, they stayed until they took the captain away. Then, back to billets—not bullets, this time. I believe that we received an army citation for that piece of work, but I do not know, as I was in the hospital for a short time afterward. I do not remember much about going to the hospital except that the ambulance made an awful racket going over the stone-paved streets of Etaples, and that the bearer who picked up one end of my stretcher, had eyes like dead fish floating on water; also, that there were some civvies standing around the entrance as we were being carried in.

The first thing they do in the hospital is to take off your old dirty bandages and slide your stretcher under a big electric magnet. A doctor comes in and places his hand over your wound, and they let down the magnet over his hand and turn on the juice. If the shell fragment or bullet in you is more than seven centimeters deep, you cannot feel the pain. The first doctor reports to the chief how deep your wound is, and where it is situated, and then a nurse comes up to you, where you lie, with your clothes still on, and asks you to take the "pressure."

Then they lift you on a four-wheeled cart, and roll you to the operating theater. They take off your clothes there. I remember I liked to look at the nurses and surgeons; they looked so good in their clean white clothes.

Then they stick hollow needles into you, which hurt a good deal, and you take the pressure. After a while, they begin cutting away the bruised and maybe rotten flesh, removing the old cloth, pieces of dirt, and so forth, and scraping away the splinters of bone.

You think for sure you are going to bleed to death. The blood rushes through you like lightning, and if you get a sight of yourself, you can feel yourself turning pale. Then they hurry you to your bed, and cover you over with blankets and hot-water bottles. They raise your bed on chairs, so the blood will run up toward your head, and after a while, your eyes open and the doctor says, "Out, out, il vivra," meaning that you still had some time to spend before finally going west.

The treatment we got in the hospital was great. We received cigarettes, tobacco, matches, magazines, and clean clothes. The men do not talk about their wounds much, and everybody tries to be happy and show it. The food was fine, and there was lots of it.

I do not think there were any doctors in the world better than ours, and they were always trying to make things easy for us. They did not rip the dressings off your wounds like some of the butchers do in some of our dispensaries that I know of, but took them off carefully. Everything was very clean and sanitary, and some of the hospitals had sun parlors, which were well used, you can be sure.

Some of the men made toys and fancy articles, such as button hooks and paper knives. They made the handles from empty shell cases, or shrapnel, or pieces of Zeppelins, or anything else picked up along the front.

When they are getting well, the men learn harness making, mechanical drawing, telegraphy, gardening, poultry raising, typewriting, bookkeeping and the men teach the nurses how to

make cakes out of shell cases, and rings of aluminum, and slippers and gloves out of blankets.

The nurses certainly work hard. They always have more to do than they ought to, but they never complain, and are always cheerful and ready to play games when they have the time, or read to some point. And their work is pretty dirty too: I would not like to have to do it. They say there were lots of French society ladies working as nurses, but you never heard much about society, or any talk about Lord Helms, or Count Whosis, or pink teas or anything like that from these nurses.

A few shells landed near our hospital, while I was there, but no patient was hit. They knocked a shrine of Our Lady to splinters, though, and howled over a big crucifix. The kitchen was near by, and it was just the chef's luck that he had walked over to our ward to see a pal of his, when a shell landed plumb in the center of the kitchen, and all you could see all over the barracks was stew.

That was a regular eatless day for us, until they rigged up bogies and got some more dioxies, and mixed up some cornmeal for us. The chef made up for it the next day, though. The chef was a great little guy. He was a "blesse" himself, and I guess his stomach sympathized with ours.

There was a Frenchman in the bed next to me who had the whole side of his face torn off. He told me he had been next to a bomber, who had just lit a fuse and did not think it was burning fast enough, so he blew on it. It burned fast enough after that, and there he was.

There was a Belgian in one of the other wards, whom I got to know pretty well, and he would often come over and visit me. He asked many questions about Dixmude, for he had had relatives there, though he had lost track of them. He often tried to describe the house they had lived in, so that I might tell him whether it was still standing or not, but I could not remember the place he spoke of. During our talks, he told me about many atrocities. Some of the things he told me I had heard before, and some of them I heard of afterward. Here are some things that he either saw or heard of from victims:

He said that when the Germans entered the town of St. Quentin, they started firing into the windows as they passed along. First, after they had occupied the town, they bayoneted every workman they could find. Then they took about half of the children that they could find, and killed them with their musket butts. After this, they marched the remainder of the children and the women to the square, where they had lined up a row of male citizens against a wall. The women and children were told that if they moved, they would all be shot. Another file of men was brought up, and made to kneel in front of the other men against the wall.

The women and children began to beg for the lives of the men, and many of them were knocked in the head with gun butts before they stopped.

Then the Germans fired at the double rank of men. After three volleys, there were eighty-four dead and twenty wounded. Most of the wounded they then killed with axes, but somehow, three or four escaped by hiding under the bodies of others and playing dead, though the officers walked up and down firing their revolvers into the piles of bodies.

The next day the Germans went through the wine cellars, and shot all the inhabitants they found hiding there. A lot of people, who had taken refuge in a factory over night, decided to come out with a white flag. They were allowed to think that the white flag would be respected, but no sooner were they all out than they were seized and the women publicly violated in the square, after which the men were shot. A paralytic was shot as he sat in his arm-chair, and a boy of fourteen was taken by the legs and pulled apart.

At one place, a man was tied by the arms to the ceiling of his room and set afire. His trunk was completely carbonized, but his head and arms were unburned. At the same place, the body of a fifteen-year-old boy was found, pierced by more than twenty bayonet thrusts. Other dead were found with their hands still in the air, leaning up against walls.

At another place the Germans sheltered the town for a day, and then entered and sacked it. The women and children were turned loose, without being allowed to take anything with them, and forced to leave the town. Nearly a hundred men were deported to Germany. Three, who

were almost exhausted by hunger, tried to escape. They were bayoneted and clubbed to death. Twelve men, who had taken refuge in a farm, were tied together and shot in a mass. Another group of six were tied together and shot, after the Germans had put out their eyes and tortured them with bayonets. Three others were brought before their wives and children and nabbed.

The Belgian told me he was at Namur when the Germans began shelling it. The bombardment lasted the whole of August 21 and 22, 1914. They centered their fire on the prison, the hospital, and the railway station. They entered the town at four o'clock in the afternoon of August 23. During the first twenty-four hours, they behaved themselves, but on the 24th they began firing at anyone they pleased, and set fire to different houses on five of the principal squares.

Then they ordered every one to leave his house, and those who did not were shot. The others, about four hundred in all, were drawn up in front of the church, close to the river bank. The Belgian said he could never forget how they all looked.

"I can remember just how it was," he said. "There were eight men, whom I knew very well, standing in a row with several priests. Next came two good friends of mine named Balbau and Guillaume, with Balbau's seventeen-year-old son; then two men who had taken refuge in a barn and had been discovered and blinded; then two other men whom I had never seen before.

"It was awful to see the way the women were crying—'Shoot me too, shoot me with my husband.'"

"The men were lined up on the edge of the hollow, which runs from the high road to the bottom of the village. One of them was leaning on the shoulders of an old priest, and he was crying. 'I am too young—I can't face death bravely.'"

"I couldn't bear the sight any longer. I turned my back to the road and covered my eyes. I heard the volley and the bodies falling. Then some one cried, 'Look, they're all down.' But a few escaped."

This Belgian had escaped by hiding—he could not remember how many days—in an old cart filled with manure and rubbish. He had chewed old hides for food, had swam across the river, and hid in a mud bank for almost a week longer, and finally got to France.

He took it very hard when we talked about Dixmude, and I told him that the old church was just shot to pieces. He asked about a painting called the "Adoration of the Magi," and one of the other prisoners told us it had been saved and transported to Germany. If that is true, and they do not destroy it meanwhile, we will get it back, don't worry!

My wound was just a clean gunshot wound and not very serious, so, although it was not completely healed, they let me go after three weeks. But before I went, I saw something that no man of us will ever forget. Some of them took vows just like the men of the legion I have told about.

One of the patients was a German doctor, who had been picked up in No Man's Land, very seriously wounded. He was given the same treatment as any of us, that is, the very best, but finally, the doctors gave him up. They thought he would die slowly, and that it might take several weeks.

While in the hospital Depew witnesses a scene that convinces him that it is not only the Kaiser and his system, but the German soldiers themselves, that are responsible for much of the frightfulness that has marked the war. Read about this scene in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### A Real Compliment.

Billy Sunday has had many compliments, but the one he prizes most dearly came to him, oddly enough, from a criminal's lips.

It was in Philadelphia. Sunday had visited Moyamensing prison. There he had talked with a housebreaker so convincingly that the man had promised to lead, on his discharge, a Christian life.

This housebreaker, discussing Sunday with a guard afterward, said: "He come in here, Sunday did, and he fairly turned me inside out—made me sick o' myself, that's what he done. Oh, he's a winner. I think he's one of us—one o' the gang—reformed, you know."



Those of us who are past middle age are prone to eat too much meat and in consequence deposit lime-salts in the arteries, veins and joints. We often suffer from twinges of rheumatism or lumbago, sometimes from gout, swollen hands or feet. There is no longer the slightest need of this, however, as the new prescription, "Anurie," is bound to give immediate results as it is many times more potent than lithia, in ridding the impoverished blood of its poisons by way of the kidneys. It can be obtained at almost any drug store, by simply asking for "Anurie" for kidneys or backache. It will overcome such conditions as rheumatism, dropsical swellings, cold extremities, scalding and burning urine and sleeplessness due to constant arising from bed at night.

Send to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a 10c. trial package.

MADERA, CAL.—"I recommend Doctor Pierce's Anurie very highly. I have suffered for the last three years with catarrh of the bladder, having tried every remedy I heard of but without relief. I saw Anurie advertised in the paper, and like a drowning man grabbing at a straw I thought I would try it also, which I did with great success, as it relieved me almost immediately, before I had taken all of the trial package, and having great confidence in the remedy I immediately sent to the drug store and bought a full-size package. I can say to all suffering from any disease of the kidneys or uric acid troubles, try this remedy and suffer no longer. I have great faith in Dr. Pierce's remedy."—S. P. HENSLY.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 1-1919.

### DISMISSED IN SHORT ORDER

Simple Method by Which Mr. Peter Simons Got Rid of Undesirable Applicants for Position.

In a handsome house that overlooked the river lived Mr. Peter Simons. His housekeeper, Deborah Twyeross, was as much of a magnate in her own way as he. Mr. Peter was very high-handed with her, but he stood in awe of her, too. Still he never would let her engage his second servant, a privilege that she coveted.

In his younger days a "hired girl" received as wages \$2 a week if she could milk; \$1.50 if she could not. By the time Mr. Peter was established in stately bachelor housekeeping no girl was any longer expected to milk, and few knew how. But when engaging a servant, if he did not like the applicant's looks, Mr. Piper would say:

"Can you milk?" Of course she could not, and there the matter would end. He never asked a girl whose looks he liked if she could milk.—Peter Simons, in "A Northern Countryside."

#### His Trouble.

The young, witty-looking Tommy was leaning gracefully across the counter in the bar of the Cow and Caterpillar.

Every now and then he would give a twitch to his left arm.

"Shell shock!" whispered a sympathetic observer. "Poor fellow."

"I wonder if he will tell us his experiences?" said another man.

The subject of their remarks then turned to them and remarked, amiably:

"I wonder if I shall ever make this damned wristwatch go?"—London Tit-Bits.

The wings of thought bear us on to action.

### Influenza and kindred diseases start with a cold.

Don't trifle with it. At the first shiver or sneeze, take



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

**Itching Rashes**  
Soothed  
With Cuticura

All dermatitis, Itch, Eczema, Scabies, etc., relieved in 3 to 5 days. Cuticura is the only medicine that cures the skin.

#### Coughing

In smothering and harmful. Relieves throat irritation, tickling and get rid of coughs, colds and hoarseness at once by taking

**PISO'S**



**Off For the Coast**

Mrs. W. C. McDonald and father, Mr. G. B. Tarbell left for Hermosa Beach, Cal., where they will spend the remainder of the winter season.

**Lieut. Fitzpatrick Home**

Lieutenant Thomas Fitzpatrick arrived from Fort Bliss last Monday and like the balance of our boys, came armed with his regulation discharge papers, which means that he is home to stay. We welcome him with gladness.

**Hon. W. E. Blanchard**

Hon. W. E. Blanchard and a party of friends passed through here last Monday on their way from Santa Fe to Spindle and say they encountered some very bad roads with snow to a great depth on the trip.

**Mrs. Frazer Charles Departs**

Mrs. Frazer Charles and baby Francis left last Tuesday for Houston, Texas, to join Mr. Charles. The family are intending to make that place their future home.

**Cadets Return to Duty**

Rufus Branum, and Mayo Hamilton, have returned to the Military Training School at Roswell, after a pleasant holiday sojourn with the home folks.

**E. M. Brickley Arrives**

E. M. Brickley arrived, as was expected the first of the week and is in the pink of condition. It is hard to determine which of the returning boys look the best as they all look fine. Mr. Brickley will, as soon as he becomes accustomed to the earth, settle down to his old station as Cashier at the First National Bank.—We extend to him the glad hand of welcome.

**Kenneth Scott Enlists**

Kenneth Scott left last Sunday to enter the Naval service. He will make his first stop at San Diego, after which he will be assigned to some U. S. vessel and begin in the service of Uncle Sam.

**The Kelseys Locate Here**

Mr. Sam Kelsey and family have moved from Oscura, to Carrizozo, to make this place their home. Mr. Kelsey has received the appointment of Deputy Sheriff at the hands of Sheriff Duran, and in justice to the appointment we wish to say, that it could not have been better, and we congratulate the new sheriff on the wisdom of his first appointment. He has certainly made a good start.

**After the Holidays**

Miss Rhoda Murray has returned to take up her studies after spending the holidays with her parents at Tinnie.

**Over From Capitan**

Mrs. Neil H. Bigger, wife of Col. Neil H. Bigger of the Capitan Mountaineer, was in town last Tuesday.

**Seaborn Grey Improves**

Seaborn Grey, who will be so well remembered here as being identified with the Grey & Reilly interests in the grocery business, and who, after leaving this place located at Pecos, is just recovering from a severe illness, in which at one time was pronounced so serious that his life was despaired of. His mother, Mrs. S. C. Grey, hurried to Pecos at that time to minister to her son's wants. He is recovering nicely, being able to attend to business affairs and we congratulate the family on the outcome.

**New Baptist Preacher**

Rev. L. S. Smith, is the name of the new minister of the Baptist Church who will preach his initiatory sermon next Sunday morning. He comes to Carrizozo from Hope, N. M., and comes well recommended. The public should hear him.

**The Ed Kelleys Return**

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kelley returned from Alverado, Texas, where they spent the holiday season with Mrs. Kelley's parents.

**Went a Portion of the Way**

Mrs. J. E. Farley accompanied her daughter, Mrs. Frazer Charles as far as El Paso last Tuesday and will remain in the Border City for several days before returning home.

**Visiting the Wardens**

Alvin Hightower spent the Christmas holidays with his sister, Mrs. R. E. P. Warden.

Mr. Robert Thompson of the Vera Cruz Mining Co. spent the holidays in El Paso.

**Returned Home**

Mr. and Mrs. Blake Neal returned last week from an extended visit with relatives in El Paso.

**Gone to Hachita**

Miss Alice Scott has returned to Hachita, where she is a teacher in the school at that place. Miss Scott spent the holiday season with her mother here.

**Other Good Appointments**

The new county clerk, Mr. Geo. Clements, has appointed Ralph Treat of White Oaks as his deputy and Mrs. W. H. Osborn will remain in her old position. These appointments are commendable and will meet with the approval of people of all political parties.

**On a Business Trip**

George Ferguson was in El Paso for a few days this week on a business trip.

**Visiting Old Friends**

Dr. F. S. Randles, who was for five years a resident dentist of Carrizozo, is spending several days here this week looking up his friends of former times.

The Dr. has just returned from an extended trip to Philadelphia and other points of like importance through the east, where he has many friends and relatives, and will, after he visits here, return to Hanover, N. M. where he is interested in the Hanover-Bessemer Iron & Copper Co.

**New Commissioners Meet**

The new Board of County Commissioners met Wednesday, and after organizing and attending to business of a minor importance, took up the matter of the county printing, but the bids submitted were not in the opinion of the Board considered satisfactory, and consequently they were rejected and new bids will be called for, which will receive consideration at their next meeting which will be Monday, Jan. 20th.

**From Carrollton, Georgia**

Mr. T. A. Dolan, a mining prospector from Carrollton, Ga. is here and is investigating some of our valuable ore in this vicinity. Mr. Dolan was through this part of the country some 50 years ago, and speaks of the wonderful improvement that time has wrought. He has decided to locate here, as he sees a good opportunity to invest in some of the holdings, beside prospecting for himself.

H. J. GARRARD

E. S. CORN

**GARRARD & CORN****FEDERAL and GOODRICH TIRES and TUBES****TROUBLE RELIEVING CAR****COMPLETE MACHINE SHOP****BATTERY OVERHAULING A SPECIALTY****COMPLETE LINE OF ACCESSORIES****Self Vulcanizing Patch****Board of Directors of Lincoln State Bank**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lincoln State Bank, held in the office of the bank, on the 4th day of January, 1919, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

J. B. French, President.  
H. S. Campbell, Vice President.  
O. T. Nye, Cashier.  
E. D. Boone, Assistant Cashier.  
Mr. Nye to take up his duties as cashier on the first day of February, 1919.

**Please Bear in Mind**

The Red Cross Committees wish to thank all those who so kindly responded to the call of the Cross to workers, to shoulder their share of the responsibility, and push the unfinished garments to completion, but there remains a very important task for each yet to perform, and this must be done by the 25th day of the present month.

Therefore, all refugee garments and in fact garments of any description, that are now out in work and unfinished, must be finished and turned in by the above named date, Jan. 25th, so as to enable the committee of the whole, to make a full shipment at that time. Please bear this important matter in mind and help the committees to continue their usual custom of "Making Good."

**In Brother's Honor**

Mrs. E. J. Shulda entertained last Monday night in honor of her brother W. A. Reynolds, who has been spending the holiday season here with the Shuldas.

A goodly number of guests were present to join in the affair, and to bid adieu to Mr. Reynolds, who left for duty after the entertainment. The hostess in her usual manner presided at the piano, and thus furnished music for the dancers. Refreshments were served and nothing was left undone to insure the guests a pleasant evening, and leave the honor guest with pleasant thoughts of the last evening spent in Carrizozo.

Mr. Reynolds is in the Naval service, on the U. S. S. South Dakota, to which ship he has returned for service.

**Classified Ads**

WANTED—A cook for Blanchard Bros. on the Macho Ranch.

FOR SALE—Sleeping porch; inquire at 5th st. Alamo gordo ave. 1-3-2t

A full line of fruits and vegetables constantly on hand. Patty & Hobbs.—We provide.

Best equipped Ford shop in the state.—Western Garage

Bring your Fords to us—we will repair them right and at Ford prices. Try us—Western Garage.

Homestead Flour, \$6.20; Shorts \$3.15; Corn, \$4.00; Bran, \$3.05; Chops, \$4.10; Chicken Feed, \$4.35 Oats, \$3.60. Terms cash; subject to change without notice. Humphrey Bros.

**Bolts! Bolts! Bolts!**

All sizes of A. L. A. M. and U. S., standard bolts at Western Garage.

**ATTENTION**

Oil Stoves, Kitchen Cabinets Dining Tables, at lowest prices N. B. Taylor & Sons.

LOST—Between Dr. Lucas' Hospital and Ziegler Bros., a gold medal bearing the inscription "F. P. F."—Apply at Outlook office for reward. 1-3tf

Headquarters for "Eats" Patty & Hobbs.—We provide.

Choice beef, pork and mutton, the best the market affords. At Patty & Hobbs'. We provide.

Get a box of the Best Pears in the World for Christmas at Patty & Hobbs'. We provide.

You must eat, consequently you must buy groceries. We provide.—Patty & Hobbs'.

**Furs! Furs! Furs!**

We pay the highest market prices for Furs. Carrizozo Trading Co.

Do you know our meats are tender? Especially the GROUND MEATS! Patty & Hobbs'.—We provide.

Good eating and cooking apples at \$2 and \$2.25 per box—Patty & Hobbs.—We Provide.

For Sale—Parke Davis Company's Blacklegoids.—The Titsworth Co.

**Vulcanize! Vulcanize!!**

We are prepared to vulcanize your casings in first class style. Bring them to us. Our vulcanizing process is sure and certain. N. B. Taylor & Sons. 11-15-tf.

We are making Special Prices on Groceries for Cash. Ask us about it. Carrizozo Trading Co. Carrizozo, N. M.

Ask about our 1918 crop of pink beans in sack lots. They are exceptionally fine. Patty & Hobbs'.—We provide.

**W. W. Stadtman**

NOTARY PUBLIC  
Agent for Royal Typewriters  
FIRE INSURANCE

**"SWEET SHOP"****"NUFF SED"**



## Pithy News Items

Gathered From All Over  
New Mexico

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Denning dairy men plan to co-operate.

Eddy county ships a train load of cattle.

A Lincoln county ranch sold for \$20,000.

Mountain Park packs 90,000 boxes of apples.

Range conditions in New Mexico greatly improved.

Union county stockmen to fatten Texas sheep on maize.

Pison nut industry made practical by invention of Albuquerque woman.

Roy Trading Company installs machinery for grading and cleaning beans.

A bean and grain elevator is shortly to be erected on the railroad right of way at Springer.

Acting Governor Antonio Lucero granted a pardon to Dr. C. L. Parsons of Roswell, Chaves county.

Work on the new steel bridge to be constructed across the San Juan river at Farmington has been begun.

The Wilson farms management at Mills is planning an intensive cultivation of its large tract this season.

Father John Baptist Pitaval, archbishop of Santa Fé, has been promoted to the diocese of Amida, called Diarlekir of Diarbekir, Mesopotamia.

Jesus Mora was arrested at Deming on a charge of violating a deportation order which was issued by Judge Reynolds in Albuquerque in April, 1917.

Active canvass has started in Albuquerque to raise funds to finance the eight-mile cutoff in the Cuba road from the Alameda bridge to the Hog-Back.

The body of Grandmother Renner, an aged woman who wandered away from her home near Lucy, and for whom search was made for three days, was found in Ross cañon, near Pederuel.

The convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph at Silver City, which has been expanding rapidly during the past year, has made another purchase in order to have more room for its educational work.

Three Albuquerque soldiers returned from Camp Cody, discharged from military service, having done their "bit" in the world war. They are Ernest W. Hall, Bergr. Will Myer and Albie Hogan.

Horace T. Bray, city attorney of Magdalena, was shot and instantly killed. Lon Allen, a rancher, immediately afterward surrendered to the authorities, and is said by him to have confessed that he slew Bray.

The millions of dollars paid to farmers for beets by western sugar companies shows the value of the industry to the state and is the best argument that can be offered to show why this industry should be encouraged.

The task of finding employment for soldiers who are discharged from the army at Camp Cody has been undertaken by the federal employment service. C. H. Strens of Santa Rosa has been appointed as a representative of the federal employment service at the camp for the registration of all men who desire the help of the service in getting work.

Six federal surveying parties are in the field in New Mexico despite the lateness of the season, rushing their work so that returning soldiers will be able to acquire government lands in the state soon after their homecoming. The principal surveys are being pushed in Sierra, Rio Arriba and Taos counties, but work also is being done in other counties.

Uttering words of endearment as she leaned over to kiss her husband, who lay in bed suffering from Spanish influenza, Mrs. Susie Sullivan, 24 years old, a moment later slashed his throat with a penknife concealed in her hand, according to a confession she is said to have made to the Albuquerque police. The husband will recover. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the attack. The woman is confined in the city jail.

Following are New Mexico names in the casualty lists: Eliseo Padilla, Magdalena, died of disease; Jose A. Pino, Santa Fé; Morgan D. Hatley, Aztec; Jose L. Padilla, Marquez; Alberto Aguirre, Rodney; Marcelano Archuleta, Cleveland; and Aberico J. Romero, Rancho de Taos, wounded severely. Pedro Archuleta, Watrous; Florvito Bollhouse, Tyrone; and Reyes Gonzales, Albuquerque, wounded, degree undetermined. Benjamin I. Berry, Carrizozo, wounded severely. Neal W. Butler, Taiban, and Samuel E. Wood, Texico, wounded, degree undetermined. James W. Bush, Carlsbad, and Clancy R. Brock, Hagerman, wounded slightly.

## POLES MARCHING ON HUN CAPITAL

BERLIN ORDERS GERMAN DIVISION TO MEET 30,000 INVADERS WHO TAKE CITY.

## REBELS CONTROL POSEN

INSURGENTS TAKE RIFLES FROM 20,000 GERMANS AND SURROUND BARRACKS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Copenhagen, Jan. 8.—A Polish army of 30,000 men is marching on Berlin, according to a dispatch received here quoting rumors at the German capital.

Gustav Noske, member of the Ebert cabinet, in charge of military affairs, is said to have ordered the Fifth German division to meet the Poles.

Events in Posen are assuming a grave character, according to advices from Berlin. Large parts of the province are in the hands of the Poles and Polish troops have crossed the frontier at Skalmierzyce, a town southeast of Posen and sixty-two miles northeast of Breslau. German troops there must, it is stated, retreat in the face of a superior force of the Poles.

London.—Polish troops have entered Frankfurt on the Oder, fifty miles east of Berlin, says a Berne dispatch to the Express, which adds that the Poles have occupied Reuthen, in Prussian Silesia, and Bromberg, in the province of Posen, sixty-nine miles northeast of the Posen city.

It is reported that the Polish government has ordered the mobilization of all Poles.

Geneva, Jan. 2.—The Polish army marching toward Berlin has as its objective "a tearing raid into Germany," according to the Polish agency at Lausanne. The infantry is well armed and is supported by artillery and cavalry. The infantry already has occupied important railway centers, including Kreuz-Driesen and Poznan, and has captured a large amount of railway stock with little resistance. The Germans are re-arming demobilized soldiers and fighting is expected, although some of the demobilized troops are refusing to serve.

Warsaw.—Fighting has continued at various points in Posen between Polish and German troops in the last few days. The fortress of the city has been occupied by the Poles, while more than 20,000 German soldiers have been disarmed.

Crowds Stop Street Cars.

Denver, Jan. 3.—Service on every line of the Denver Tramway Company was stopped shortly after 8 o'clock last night as crowds numbering thousands of persons cut trolley ropes, pulled the trolleys from the wires, made passengers alight from the cars and then refused to permit the train crews to start their cars. Not a car moved on the entire line as a result of the demonstration, but shortly after midnight the owl car schedules were put into effect and were maintained throughout the entire night. All lines are running again on schedules without interference.

France Warns Against Red Reign.

London.—France has warned Germany that, if the radicals seize power, the allies will consider the preliminary peace affairs ended, said an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen Thursday, quoting the newspaper Politiken.

BOLSHEVIK ARMY DESTROYED.

Gen. Gaida Took 31,000 Prisoners in Ural Mountain Battle.

Vladivostok.—In capturing Perm, in the Ural mountains, General Gaida, at the head of the Czech-Slovak and Siberian forces, virtually destroyed the Bolshevik Third army, from which he took 31,000 prisoners. General Gaida's troops captured an armored train from which Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, was directing operations in the region of Perm. Lenine himself escaped, but several members of his party were taken prisoners.

In addition to the 31,000 prisoners reported, General Gaida captured 5,000 railway cars, 120 field guns, 1,000 machine guns, thirty automobiles, an entire wagon transport and several armored trains and several thousand horses. His maneuvers were a complete surprise to the Bolsheviks, as proved by the fact that he captured several prominent soviet leaders at the headquarters of the Third Bolshevik army. Ten Bolshevik regiments were declared to have been annihilated, and the rest of the enemy was driven across the Kama river.

The use of soft coal will make laundry work heavier this winter. Red Cross Bag Blue will help to remove that grimy look. At all grocers, 5c.

Wearing the Kaiser's "Suits." A hospital orderly, so a Canadian subscriber writes, startled his patients the other day by informing them that President Wilson was a funny man; he was going to dress up in the Kaiser's uniform and take a German warship and go over that way to attend the peace conference! The explanation followed shortly; the man had read a news item to the effect that President Wilson would travel to Europe in the Kaiser's suits on a former German vessel, etc.—From the Outlook.

How's This? We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Was Bound to Have Her. Buddy saw a sweet baby girl at a neighbor's and, running to his bank, took out all his money and said, "Mamma, please come with me; I am going to buy that baby." "Oh!" said mother, "I am afraid her mamma won't sell her." Buddy's face lost its smile for a moment, then, brightening again, he said, "Come on anyway; if we can't buy her we will rent her."

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Adv.

Anyway, She Said Something. Here is a story about Princess Mary, of the days when she used to steer for her brothers on the Thames. One afternoon their boat nearly collided with another boat rowed by two Eton boys. "When are you going to learn to row?" asked one of the Etonians, as the boats bumped. "When you learn manners!" retorted Princess Mary.

That, at least, is one version. The second journalist, having more space to fill, perhaps, reported the conversation as follows:

Eton Boy—Why doesn't your mother teach you to steer before she sends you out?

Princess Mary—Why doesn't your mother teach you manners?

Possibly there is a third version floating around. What was it she really said?—London Mail.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets put an end to sick and bilious headaches, constipation, dizziness and indigestion. "Clean house." Adv.

High Cost of Goodness. "Now, Bertie, if you're very good I'll give you a penny."

"I'm afraid I can't afford to be good for less'n two cents, gran'ma—not the way prices is today."—Life.

A man's reputation for wisdom depends less on what he really knows than it does on what he doesn't say.

When a girl is in love she is hungry only between meals.



### Stock Raising in Western Canada

is as profitable as Grain Growing

In Western Canada Grain Growing is a profit maker. Raising Cattle, Sheep and Hogs brings certain success. It's easy to prosper where you can raise 20 to 45 lbs. of wheat to the acre and buy on easy terms.

**Land at \$15 to \$30 Per Acre**  
**—Good Grazing Land at Much Less.**

Railway and Land Co's. are offering unusual inducements to homeseekers to settle in Western Canada and enjoy her prosperity. Loans made for the purchase of stock or other farming requirements can be had at low interest.

The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extend every encouragement to the farmer and ranchman.

You can obtain excellent land at low prices on easy terms, and get high prices for your grain, cattle, sheep and hogs—low taxes (none on improvements), good markets and shipping facilities, free schools, churches, splendid climate and sure crops.

For illustrated literature, maps, descriptions of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

**W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Building, OMAHA, NEB.**  
Canadian Government Agent

Holding Her Age. Ruth, six, was much interested in the visitor who engaged her in conversation.

"Have you any children?" the child inquired.

"Oh, yes; I have three."

"How old are they?"

"One is nine and one is eleven and one is fourteen."

"How much are nine and eleven?"

"Nine and eleven are twenty."

"And how much is fourteen more?"

"Twenty and fourteen would be thirty-four."

Gazing in admiration at the pretty face of the visitor, Ruth exclaimed:

"Well, nobody to ask at you would think you had been married thirty-four years."—Youngstown Telegram.

The Reason. "There goes a crack regiment."

"I suppose that is why there is so much sap about its marching."

Suitability. "That girl is a high flyer."

"Then she's met her match, for she's engaged to an aviator."

## SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY CLEANSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed.

Weakness, sleeplessness, nervousness, dizziness, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in loins and lower abdomen, gall stones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always present in your system have attacked your weak spots. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are what you need.

They are not a "patent medicine," nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they

have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delay is especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

## ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CHURCHMAN, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELIZABETH HERR, R. No. 6, Box 23, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.





# January Clearance Sale

This is a clearance sale of more than usual importance, so many elements enter into the reasons for this clearance, aside from the fact that it is our usual clearance period that any of them in itself would be sufficient to warrant extraordinary claims for the values offered. But the time has come for action rather than words; action on our part is arranging prices so as to bring cost down to a point where you will be bound to take action and make liberal purchases for immediate and future needs.

## JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

### Outing Flannels

Late shipment of Amos-  
kong Moleskin Outing  
Flannels

Regular price 35 to 40c yd.

Our Clearance Price

**25c  
yd.**

You can buy all you want  
—No Limit—



## JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

### Children's Union Suits

Odd lot of Children's  
Union Suits, extra good  
value at 75c a suit

Our Clearance Price

Two Suits for

**75c**

No Limit  
All You Want

## Clearance Sale Specials

### Bleached Muslin

36 inch wide, extra good quality  
No limit . . . . . 25c yd.

### Cluny Laces

Values up to 35c yard  
Clearance price . . . . . 5c yd.

### 1 Lot of Insertions and Embroideries

Values up to 25c yard  
Clearance price . . . . . 5c yd.

### Extra Value Flannelettes

Worth 30c yard  
Clearance price . . . . . 22½c yd.

### 50c Lace Dresser Scarfs

Clearance price . . . . . 18c Each

### Lace Curtains at Clearance Sale

\$1.75 per pair, now . . . . . \$1.35  
3.50 per pair, now . . . . . 2.65

### Boys' and Girl's Shirts and Drawers

Values up to 75c  
Clearance sale price . . . . . 25c Each

### Clearance Sale Special

\$1.75 Ladies' Fleece Union Suits  
Clearance price . . . . . \$1.25 Suit  
\$2.50 Ladies' Heavy Fleece Union  
Clearance special . . . . . \$1.75 Suit  
\$3.75 Ladies' Fine Silkateen  
and Wool Union  
Clearance special . . . . . \$2.50 Suit

All Union Suits for Misses, Boys, and  
Children's in Heavy Fleece or Fine Ribbed,  
regular price \$1.25 to \$1.50  
Clearance special . . . . . \$1.00 Suit

## January Clearance Sale Ready to Wear

### Clearance of Millinery

Hats worth  
up to \$12.50  
Choice \$2.50

### Ladies Wool Sweaters

Values to  
\$6.50  
Clearance  
price  
\$4.00



### Clearance Children's Hats

Values up  
to  
\$3.50  
Choice \$1.00

Extra Value  
\$1.00 Grade  
Ladies' Silk  
Hose  
Clearance  
Price  
75c pair

### CLEARANCE SPECIAL

\$1.50 Fancy Black Petticoats, now . . . \$1.00  
Misses' and Ladies' Silk and Serge Dresses  
All new late models  
Clearance price 20 per cent. Discount  
Only 10 Ladies' Suits Left  
Your Choice Less 20 per cent. Discount  
Pretty Line of Ladies' Silk and Serge Skirts  
Good selection and very stylish models  
Less 20 per cent. Discount

FURS—Only a few sets left to close out at once.  
Your Choice Less 25 per cent. Discount

### Ladies' Silk Blouses

Too many Waists in stock, that's the reason  
these lovely new models have been reduced  
Lot 1. All Waists up to \$6.00, now . . . \$3.35  
Lot 2. All Waists up to \$9.00, now . . . \$4.95

## January Clearance Sale

### Men's and Boys' Department

#### Boys' Heavy Gray Sweaters

\$1.50 to \$2.00 Values  
Our Clearance price . . . . . \$1.00

#### Men's Heavy Gray Sweaters

\$1.50 to \$2.25 Values  
Our Clearance price . . . . . \$1.25

#### Men's Brown Sweaters, Large S' rm Collar

Our \$4.50 kind  
Clearance price . . . . . \$2.50

#### Men's Wool Shirts, "Signal Brand"

In Gray, Khaki and O. D.  
We give 20 per cent. Discount.

#### Men's Fleece Lined Union Suits

Men's fine Ribbed Union Suits  
Our Clearance price . . . . . \$1.65 Suit

#### Men's Odd Vests

Values to \$3.50 each  
Our Clearance price . . . . . \$1.00

#### Men's Overcoats

Splendid line to select from  
We give you 20 per cent. Discount

#### Wear Well Mackinaws

and Sheep Lined Coats  
New Goods—less 20 per cent. Discount

#### Clearance Sale Special

Men's \$1.50 to \$2.00 Neckband Dress  
Shirts. Large assortment to choose  
from. Special price at . . . . . \$1.25

This is our first big sale of the New Year, and will begin Wednesday, January 15th, for 10 days only. New specials will be added every day. There are many other big values offered, but are not listed as our space is limited. Come and attend this big clearance sale daily.

**ZIEGLER BROTHERS**