

1-25-1918

## Carrizozo News, 01-25-1918

J.A. Haley

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/carrizozo\\_news](https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/carrizozo_news)

---

### Recommended Citation

Haley, J.A.. "Carrizozo News, 01-25-1918." (1918). [https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/carrizozo\\_news/192](https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/carrizozo_news/192)

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the New Mexico Historical Newspapers at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Carrizozo News, 1908-1919 by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact [disc@unm.edu](mailto:disc@unm.edu).

# Carrizozo News

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER --- DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

VOLUME 19

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.

NUMBER 4

## Regular Meeting of County Commissioners

Regular meeting of the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln county was held in the court house, at Carrizozo, N. M., Monday, January 7th, 1917.

All present: Melvin Franks, Chairman; J. L. Bryan, Member; A. J. Gilmore, Member; O. T. Nye, Clerk; and C. W. Hyde, Sheriff.

The minutes of the previous meetings read and approved.

On motion of J. L. Bryan, seconded by A. J. Gilmore, Melvin Franks was re-elected Chairman for the ensuing year.

At the request of the State Tax Commission, and for the convenience of the Assessor, the following are the values fixed on real property for the coming year, for assessment purposes.

Irrigated lands cultivated including orchard, alfalfa and all other classes, not less than \$60.00 nor more than \$75.00 per acre.

Irrigable lands not cultivated \$60.00 per acre.

Non-bearing orchard lands \$20 per acre.

Dry farming lands \$3.00 per acre.

Grazing lands with or without water \$3.00 per acre.

Mineral lands non-productive not less than \$5.00 per acre.

Mineral lands productive, at surface value and on output, \$-.

Vega land \$6.00 per acre.

Timber lands \$9.00 per acre.

Town lots, the value shall be the same as heretofore fixed by this board on February 8th, 1915. It is the intention of this board to fix minimum values on the above real estate, and the true value to be determined by the assessor.

Whereas, there is a shortage in the funds of the County High School for the year 1917, caused by an underestimate for the expenses for the year, and as insufficient funds to continue the school for the full nine months as planned by said school board, and as it will be necessary, for the continuance of said school for nine months, to raise said funds outside of the county funds.

It is the sense of this board that said high school should be continued and that said money should be raised and if raised by the County School Board, this board will recommend and approve an increase in the estimates for the coming year to cover the shortage in this year's funds.

The butcher's bond of Augustin Chavez is hereby approved.

The butcher's bond of James Beaver is hereby approved.

The resignation of W. P. Bixler, Justice of Peace of Precinct No. 10 is read and accepted by the board.

The following Justice of Peace reports were examined and approved by the board:

Clayton Smith, Precinct No. 1, Frank Randolph, " 2, Willie Hightower, " 3, L. H. Rudiselle, " 4, A. H. Harvey, " 5, Chas. H. Thornton, " 6, Board recesses till 9 a. m., January 8th.

Second day, Board met all present as before.

The following wild animal bounty claims were examined and approved by the board:

1275, H. J. Boudreau, \$ 1.00  
1276, E. E. Wright, " 2.00  
1277, J. B. Butler, " 1.00  
1278, W. W. Butler, " 6.00  
1279, Wm. R. Wood, " 6.00  
1280, John H. Lane, " 2.00  
1281, Alvin Rodgers, " 2.00  
1282, P. H. Burkman, " 4.00  
1283, J. B. Butler, " 4.00  
1284, Benjamin Chavez, " 15.00

## The Big Storm

The coldest weather of which we have any record struck this section Saturday evening. Snow fell from 5 inches in depth, on the flat to 3 feet in depth in the mountains. A blizzard raged throughout Saturday night and Sunday and the thermometer steadily dropped, the minimum temperature having been reached in the early hours of Monday morning. The station here reports a temperature of 10 below zero, and at Capitan 22 below. This was the coldest, to our knowledge, ever recorded in Lincoln county.

Contrary to expectations, we have had no reports of loss of stock, though it was feared the heavy snow and intense cold would cause a heavy loss to stockmen. On the other hand, the moisture will be of great benefit to farmers and gives promise of a good crop year.

## Big Land Deal

O. T. Nye, county clerk, has purchased the land in Lincoln and Chaves counties belonging to the Thurber estate. This greater portion of the purchase lies in Lincoln county, in the Capitan mountains and was formerly known as the Lea land. It has some fine springs on it and several million feet of the finest timber in Lincoln county. Over 7,000 acres are involved in the deal and the purchase price, though not given, was a handsome sum.

1285, Eugene Dawson	2.00
1286, J. W. Joy	1.00
1287, H. B. Roberts	3.00
1288, Albert McDowell	1.00
1289, O. W. Hodges	1.00
1290, M. L. Buchanan	1.00
1291, Ellis Leslie	1.00
1292, John H. Robertson	2.00
1293, Walter Harker	1.00
1294, Arthur Stanley	1.00
1295, W. J. Burch	1.00
1296, Max Hale	2.00
1297, Lillie Perrella	1.00
1298, O. L. Starkey	1.00
1299, G. C. Benedict	1.00
1300, W. R. Lovelace	1.00
1301, P. J. Davis	1.00
1302, Philip Benson	2.00
1303, Philip Lacey	2.00
1304, W. A. Morris	2.00
1305, C. Spence	2.00
1306, J. B. Hubbell	2.00
1307, H. C. Hunt	2.00
1308, S. W. Kelley	1.00
1309, Jess Heman	1.00
1310, H. Shaw	1.00
1311, Weldon Harker	1.00
1312, W. F. Pomeroy	1.00
1313, J. F. Dalton	1.00
1314, Daniel Hylford	1.00
1315, D. C. Ginn	1.00
1316, J. McArthur	1.00
1317, K. W. Lane	1.00
1318, W. H. Starling	1.00
1319, Wm. Hall	1.00
1320, D. H. Shank	1.00
1321, A. H. Helms	1.00
1322, Charles Church	1.00
1323, Harvey Bickel	1.00
1324, J. L. Oshoff	1.00
1325, J. T. Campbell	1.00
1326, Gus Ward	1.00

The following wild animal bounty claims were allowed and ordered out of Wild Animal Bounty fund:

T. E. Hays	\$6.00
Carlton Sides	4.00
Marion B. Beazley	2.00
Joe Gomer	1.00
Orville Lopez	1.00
Frank Van Winkle	1.00
Ben. Benfrow	1.00
James Hall	1.00
Weldon Harker	1.00
M. F. Slack	1.00
W. B. Harris	1.00
H. A. Duran	1.00
E. T. Collins	1.00
James Mize	1.00
H. J. Day	1.00
Norris Jackson	1.00
Wesley Pittsford	1.00
J. W. Joy	1.00
C. D. Hines	1.00
C. A. Boud	1.00
Frank Ellis	1.00
H. B. Davis	1.00
Michael Robinson	1.00
E. S. Tamm	1.00
George Lane	1.00
J. W. Campbell	1.00
S. L. Starkey	1.00
Jack Ingber	1.00
J. H. Hubbs and H. Hubbs	1.00
Nick Moss	1.00
A. S. Hunsley	1.00
Wesley Pittsford	1.00

Continued next week.



## Red Cross Notes

Especially Prepared

Last May the Red Cross Memorial building in Washington, D. C., was formally dedicated and turned over to President Wilson, who by virtue of his office, is head of the American Red Cross organization. The building contains three memorial windows given by the women of Civil War organizations. One was given by the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, and one was given by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, while the third and central window was the joint gift of these two great national organizations.

Many in reading of this Red Cross building have an idea that it was erected by use of Red Cross funds. This is a great mistake. The building cost \$800,000. Capt. J. Strymser of New York gave \$150,000; Mrs. Russell Sage gave \$150,000; Mrs. E. H. Harriman gave \$50,000 and the Rockefeller Foundation gave \$100,000 while there were some smaller donations. Congress completed the sum by appropriating about \$400,000.

Albuquerque is doing herself proud in Red Cross work. A hundred of the city's best musicians united in putting on a community festival worthy of the name, which will set a standard for future events of the kind in the state. The Fort-nightly club was the backer and Stanley Seder of the University faculty was the managing director. Three programs were given, one Monday evening, the second on Tuesday afternoon included an "informing talk" on modern musical developments. The third and best program was given Tuesday evening. The proceeds of this entire festival are to go to the local Red Cross.

The Monday Bridge club of Santa Fe has suspended its meetings during the war and will devote Monday afternoons to Red Cross work, attending in a body the sessions of the Red Cross chapter in the new museum building. It is said the other card clubs of Santa Fe are to follow their example and that eventually card parties and dancing will be taboo until the war is over.

## Admitted to Practice

Village Attorney Crawford A. Perkins has been given a license by the Supreme Court of the State to practice law. Mr. Perkins submits a number of strong recommendations, including the local bar, the Mayor and town trustees and also additional recommendations from the business men of the town, all of whom have confidence in the ability and integrity of the new attorney.

## Sent to Reformatory

Judge Medler held a short term of court this morning and sentenced Roberto Armendaris, a youth of 14, to a year in the reform school at Springer. The defendant was charged with breaking into a house and with committing various and sundry misdemeanors, and entered a plea of guilty to the charges. Sheriff Hyde expects to leave tonight with his prisoner.

Larry H. Dow came in this week from Arizona to see his mother who is quite ill. The mother is slightly improved.

taboo until the war is over. This is but right when our English sisters have made so many and such great sacrifices. Not only are all clubs taboo by them, but they have even had to give up afternoon tea which has become a real part of English social life.

At the National Wool Growers convention lately held in Salt Lake City, the Wyoming Wool Growers association donated a fine blooded ram which was sold on the convention floor, bringing \$6,000 for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Ex-Gov. Herbert J. Hagerman has been put in charge of Red Cross work at Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, Kans. He at once placed an order for 15,000 sweaters and 15,000 pairs of socks; mothers can rest assured the boys will now be carefully looked after.

The demand for kid waist coats is great. Mayor Murphy commissioner to Europe cables Chapters should make and send over as many of these as possible. These waistcoats are usually made from discarded kid gloves, all colors and kinds are used. Directions for making these are obtainable but only experienced needlewomen need attempt one. However all can save the kid gloves and clean them ready for use.

The high school girls in many towns have formed into Red Cross groups and are making a specialty of knitting booties for the Infants Layetts.

The boys in many towns are doing their bit by gathering and selling waste paper, old rags and junk of all kinds. It is authoritatively stated that before the war more than \$2,000,000 of rags were imported into this country from Europe annually for the manufacture of a certain kind of writing paper. But this truly sinful waste in the United States is being gradually changed to thrift. In Des Moines, Iowa, school children recently sold \$2,000 worth of waste paper gathered in one week. It is said the waste paper and rags alone, saved since we came into the war has amounted to a saving of \$900,000.

## Father Killed

A. V. Swearingen has just returned from El Paso to which point he was called by the death of his father. The father was killed by an engine, while on his way home the evening of the big storm. The storm was so violent that it drowned the noise of the engine and it was as difficult to see us to hear. The elder Swearingen had passed his 73d year.

## In Hotel Dieu

Miss Vera Harris went to El Paso Tuesday to enter Hotel Dieu to undergo an operation for appendicitis. The operation was performed Wednesday and the father is in receipt of information that his daughter withstood the operation successfully and that she is doing quite well. Miss Vera was accompanied by her mother.

Roy Baird left Sunday night for a visit to his parents at Menard, Texas. He may also visit his former home at Mason before returning.

## Bad Oil Weather

Ed C. Monroe, secretary of the New Mexico-Electra Oil Co., has no definite information to give to stockholders this week. Mr. Lahann returned last week and left Mayor Lutz and Lin Braunum at Electra. Expectations for early drilling were blasted by the severe storm that swept over that section of Texas. Not only did they have zero weather but it was a blizzard such as seldom visits that section. Inasmuch as there was only a barb wire fence between the oil fields and the North pole, even our enthusiastic mayor had to "hole up" for the time being and let the elements subside. Preparations for sinking, however, were to begin yesterday, and barring another storm, we may have some encouraging news from there soon. Secretary Monroe has distributed the stock that was contracted for last month.

## Summer Homes Raided

Judge Medler came in Tuesday from Las Cruces and left that afternoon in company with Sheriff Hyde to investigate a report that a burglary had been committed on the upper Rio Grande, where Judge Medler, Judge Pistole, Dr. Watson and Benson Newell have built summer homes. After bucking show for a great part of the way the objective point was finally reached and found that conditions verified the report. Each building had been broken open and articles taken therefrom, supplies, blankets and a saddle and numerous personal articles were missing. It is felt that the miscreant will be apprehended, as many of the articles are easily identified. The Judge and Sheriff returned last night and Judge Medler left for home today.

## Proclamation

In accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided, we, the undersigned County Commissioners within and for the County of Lincoln, hereby proclaim and give public notice of an election to be held in Precinct No. 17 on the 7th day of February, 1918 for the purpose of electing a Justice of the Peace and a Constable for said precinct; said election to be held at the Spindle Post Office, and the following persons are hereby appointed as judges of said election: D. E. Spindle, Jesse Van Winkle and W. B. Walworth.

MELVIN FRANKS,  
Attest: O. T. Nye,  
Clerk.

## Buel R. Wood

Is at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, now, a member of Co. C, 131 Machine Gun Battalion. We are in receipt of a letter from him this week and he intimates very strongly that his battalion will be on its way to France at an early date. Soldier Wood confesses there are times he is homesick and longs to see old friends at Carrizozo and expresses a desire to have a letter from friends and also a bundle of News. We'll supply the latter with a hearty good will and hope he derives as much pleasure from their perusal as we do in sending them.

## Crawford Enlists

Leonard B. Crawford enlisted in the Aviation Corps and left Tuesday for El Paso for examination and assignment. He will likely go to San Antonio, Texas, where the aero squadron has a training camp.

## To Register Enemy Aliens

THE CARRIZOZO NEWS,  
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO:  
All German alien enemies are required to register between February 4th, at 6 a. m. and February 9th, at 8 p. m., 1918.

It is earnestly desired to secure the registration of all such persons and the Department has directed the widest publicity given this requirement. Will you not kindly publish in your paper the following information:

Persons required to register:  
All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the German Empire, or Imperial German Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upwards who are in the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens are required to register as alien enemies.

Time and place of registration:  
To commence at six a. m. on February 4th, 1918, and to continue on each day successively thereafter between the hours of six a. m. and eight p. m., up to and including the 9th day of February, 1918, at eight o'clock p. m.

Place of registration:  
The nearest Post Office of the alien, except Roswell, Albuquerque and Santa Fe, where the alien must register with the Chief of Police.

Suggestions and Instructions to Registrants:

Persons required to register should understand that in so doing they are giving proof of their peaceful dispositions and of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States. Every registrant should read carefully the form of registration affidavit handed to him and ask the registration officer for explanation on all points not clear to him before attempting to fill out the blanks. Registration officers are instructed to give registrants all possible aid in the way of explanation and advice.

Each registrant is required to furnish four unmounted photographs of himself, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper, with light background. All four photographs should be signed by the registrant across the face of the photographs, so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

Three blank forms of registration affidavit must be completely filled out by the registrant or his representative (with the exception of the blanks indicated to be filled out by the registration officer and the description of the registrant and the placing of finger prints on the blank) and must be produced by the registrant personally to the registration officer and he signed and sworn to by the registrant in the presence of and before the registration officer, who will fill in the description of the registrant and supervise the fixing of the finger prints and the attaching of the photographs. If the registrant cannot write he must make his mark in the signature space and affix his left thumb print in the space provided opposite the signature space.

The finger printing is a method of identification and follows the practice observed in the military and the naval service of the United States.

The registrant is hereby informed that he must again present himself before the registration officer who took his oath after 10 days and before 15 days from the last day fixed for registration in his registration district to obtain a registration card, upon which he must sign his name, or make his mark, and place his left thumb print in the presence of the registration officer.

A. H. HUDSPETH,  
U. S. Marshal.



# THE REAL ADVENTURE

By HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER

Copyright 1916, Robbs-Merrill Co.

OVER ROSE STANTON THERE COMES A CHANGE WHICH PUZZLES HER HUSBAND—AT FIRST HE THINKS SHE'S PEEVISH, BUT SHE IS NOT.

**SYNOPSIS**—Rose Stanton marries Rodney Aldrich, a rich young lawyer, after a brief courtship, and instantly is taken up by Chicago's exclusive social set and made a part of the gay whirl of the rich folks. It is all new to the girl, and for the first few months she is charmed with the life. And then she comes to feel that she is living a useless existence, that she is a social butterfly, a mere ornament in her husband's home. Rose longs to do something useful and to have the opportunity to employ her mind and utilize her talent and education. Rodney feels much the same way about himself. He thinks he ought to potter around in society just to please his wife, when in reality he'd rather be giving his nights to study or social service of some sort. They try to reach an understanding, following the visit of two New York friends, who have worked out satisfactorily this same problem.

## CHAPTER X.

### A Birthday.

Rodney heard young Craig, who deviled up law for him, saying good night to the stenographer. He waited till he heard them go, then went out and disconnected his own desk telephone, which the office boy, on going home, always left plugged through; went back to his inner office again, and shut the door after him.

There was more than enough pressing work on his desk to fill the clear hour that remained to him before he had to start for home. But he didn't mean to do it. He didn't mean to do anything except to drink down thirstily the sixty minutes of pure solitude that were before him. That hour had become a habit with him lately, like—like he smiled at the comparison—like taking a drug. He was furtive about it, too. He never corrected Rose's assumption that the thing which kept him late at the office so much of the time nowadays was a press of work.

It was not that she had faded for him—become less the poignant, vivid, irresistible thing he had first fallen in love with. Rather the contrary. She hadn't seemed quite well, lately, nor altogether happy, and he had not been able to find out why. He had attributed it at first to the shock occasioned by her mother's illness and her departure with Portia to California; but this explanation seemed not to cover the ground. She was all right, she always said. He couldn't force confidence from her, of course. But her pale face and eyes wide with a trouble in them he could not fathom, stirred something deeper in him than the former glow and glory had ever reached.

And there was a new thing that gripped him in a positively terrifying way—a realization of his importance to her. He had discovered one day—a fortnight or so ago, in the course of a rummage after some article he had mislaid, a heap of law books that weren't his. He had guessed the explanation of them, but had said nothing to Rose about it—had found it curiously impossible to say anything. If only she had taken up something of her own! It seemed as essentially a law of her being to attempt to absorb herself in him, as it was a law of his to resist that absorption of himself in her.

But resistance was difficult. The tendency was, after his perfectly solid, recognizable duties had been given their place in the cubic content of his day, that Rose should fill up the rest. And yet there was a man in him who was neither the hard-working, successful advocate, nor Rose's husband—a man whose existence Rose didn't seem to suspect. (Was there, then, in her no woman that corresponded to him?) That man had to fight now for a chance to breathe.

He got a pipe out of a drawer in his desk, loaded and lighted it, stretched his arms, and sat down in his desk chair. The thing exactly in front of his eyes was his desk calendar. There was something familiar about the date—some unconscious association that couldn't quite rise to the surface. Was there something he had to do today, that he'd forgotten?

Then, with a grunt of relief and amusement, he got it. It was his birthday! Another milestone.

A year ago! That was the day it had all begun. How did he compare—the man who sat there now—with the man who had unobtrusively jumped off the car to follow a new adventure—the man who had turned up waterlogged at Frederick's dinner and made hay of her plan to marry him off to Hermione Woodruff?

He was treasuring his practice now, making money, getting cautious—prudent; he didn't butt the track any more. And the quality of his work was good; he couldn't quarrel with that. Only, the old, big free dreams that had glorified it were gone. He was in harness, drawing a cart; following a bundle of hay.

The building was pretty well deserted by now, and against the silence he heard the buzzer in his telephone switchboard proclaiming insistently that someone was trying to get him as the phone. He thought at first he

wouldn't answer. He didn't want to talk to anybody. But no one can resist the mechanical bell ringers they use in exchanges nowadays—the even-spaced ring and wait, ring and wait, so manifestly incapable of discouragement. At the end of forty-five seconds, he snatched open his door, punched the Jack into its socket, caught up the head piece, and belatedly "Hello!" into the dangling transmitter.

And five minutes later he was calling Rose on the wire. "Rose, listen to this! Harry Lake and his wife are here. He just called up. They got in from New York at five o'clock, and I've asked them out to dinner—Harry Lake and Jane! What's the matter? Can't you hear me? . . . Why, they're about the best friends I've got. The magazine writer, you know, and his wife. And they're coming out to dinner—coming right out. I told them not to dress. I'll come straight home myself—get there before they do, I guess. . . . All right! Good-by!"

But he sat there frowning in a puzzled sort of way for half a minute. Rose's voice had certainly sounded queer. He was sure she hadn't planned anything else for tonight. He distinctly remembered her saying just before he left for the office, that they'd have the evening to themselves. And it was incredible that she minded his bringing home two old friends like the Lakes on the spur of the moment, to take pot-luck. Oh, well, you couldn't tell about people's voices over the phone. There must have been something funny about the connection. An opportune taxi just passing the entrance to his office building as he came out, enabled Rodney to better the fifteen minutes he'd allowed for getting home. But in spite of that fact, he found Rose rather splendidly goaded for her expected guests.

"Good gracious!" he cried excitedly. "What did you do that for? I thought



Trying to Help Both of Them Out of Their Wraps at Once.

I told you over the phone the Lakes weren't going to dress."

"I was—dressed like this when you telephoned," Rose said. "And I was afraid there wouldn't be time to change into anything else."

"We weren't going anywhere, were we?" he asked. "There's nothing I've forgotten?"

"No," she said, "we weren't going anywhere."

"And you dressed like that just for a—treat for me?"

She nodded. "Just for you," she said. "Roddy, who are the Lakes?"

"Oh, I know his articles, I think. But where were they friends of yours, and when?"

"Why, for years, until they moved to New York. They used to live here. I know I must have told you about

them. I was always having dinner with them—either out in Rogers Park, where they lived, or at queer, terrible little restaurants downtown. They were always game to try anything, once. He's the longest, leanest, angriest, absent-mindedest chap in the world. And just about the best. And his wife fits all his angles. She writes, too. Oh, you're sure to like them! They're going to be out here for months, he says. He's going to specialize in women and he's come back here where they get the vote, to make headquarters. It's great! I haven't had a real talk with anybody since he went away, over a year ago."

Then, at the sound of the bell, he cried out: "There they are!" and dashed down into the hall ahead of the parlor maid, as eagerly as a schoolboy anticipating a birthday present.

Rose followed more slowly, and by the time she had reached the landing, she found him slapping Barry on the back and shaking both hands with Jane, and trying to help both of them out of their wraps at once.

When the greetings were over and they were on the way upstairs again, he said: "I told Rose we weren't going to dress, but she explained she didn't put on this coronation robe for you, but for a treat for me before I telephoned, and hadn't time to change back."

And when Jane cried out, as they entered the drawing room: "Good heavens, Rodney, what a house!" he answered: "It isn't ours. We rented it for a year in some sort of honeymoon delirium, I guess. We don't live up to it, of course. Nobody could but the woman who built it."

The gaiety in his voice clouded a little as he said it, and his grin, for a moment, had a rueful twist. But for a moment only. Then his untimely delight in the possession of his old friends took him again. They talked—heaven, how they talked! It was like the breaking up of a log jam. The two men would rush along, side by side, in perfect agreement for a while, catching each other's half-expressed ideas, and hurrying them forward, and then suddenly they'd meet, head on, in collision over some fundamental difference of opinion, amid a prismatic spray of epigram. Jane kept up a sort of obligation to the show, inserting provocative witticisms here and there, sometimes as Rodney's ally, sometimes as her husband's, and during them, when she could, into the quiet backwater of metaphysics, where she was more than a match for the two of them.

But the main topic of the evening got launched when Rodney seized the advantage of a pause to say:

"A series of articles on women, eh? What are you going to do to them?"

With that the topic of feminism was on the carpet and it was never thereafter abandoned. After half an hour of it Jane turned to Rodney. "But what do you think about it?" she demanded. "You've been grinning away there all this time without saying a word. Are you for it?"

"For what?" Rodney wanted to know.

"For what women want," said Jane. "Economic independence—equality, easy divorce—all the new stuff."

"I'm not against it," Rodney said, "any more than I'm against tomorrow being Tuesday. It's going to be Tuesday whether I like it or not. But that conviction keeps me from crusading for it very hard. What I'm curious about is how it's going to work. When they get what they want, do you suppose they're going to want what they get?"

"I know there was something deadly about your grin," said Jane. "What are you so cantankerous about?"

"Why, the thing," said Rodney, "that some of my naturally sweet disposition is this economic independence. I've been hearing it at dinner tables all winter. When I hear a woman with five hundred dollars' worth of clothes on—well, no, not on her back—and anything you like in jewelry, talking about economic independence as if it were something nice—jam on the pantry shelf that we men were too greedy to let them have a share of—I have to put on the brakes in order to stay on the rails."

"We men have to fight for economic independence from the time we're twenty, more or less, till the time we die. It's a sentence to hard labor for life; that's what economic independence is. How does that work? I think she'd set about it, to make her professional services worth a hundred dollars a day—or fifty, or ten? What's she got that has a market value? What is there that she can capitalize? She's got her physical charm, of course, and there are various professions where she can make it pay. Well, and what else?"

"She can bear children," said Jane. "She ought to be paid well for that."

"You're only paid well," Rodney replied, "for something you can do exceptionally well, or for something that few people can do at all. As long as

the vast majority of women can bear children, the only women who could get well paid for it, would be those exceptionally qualified, or exceptionally proficient. This is economics, now, we're talking. Other considerations are left out. No, I tell you, economic independence, if she really got it—the kind of woman I've been talking about—would make her very sick."

"She'd get over being sick, though, wouldn't she," said Rose, "after awhile? And then don't you think she'd be glad?"

Rodney laughed. "The sort of woman I've been talking about," he said, "would feel, when all is said, that she'd got a gold brick."

Rose poured his coffee with a steady hand. They were in the library now.

"If that's so," she said, "then the kind of woman you've been talking about has already got a profession. As Doctor Randolph says, she's crushed in on her ankles. But maybe you're mistaken in thinking she wouldn't choose something else if she had a chance. Maybe she wouldn't have done it, except because her husband wanted her to and she was in love with him and tried to please. You can't always tell."

It was almost her first contribution to the talk that evening. She had asked a few questions and said the things a hostess has to say. The other three were manifestly taken by surprise.

But surprise was not the only effect she produced. Her husband had never seen her look just like that before. The flash in her eyes, the splash of bright color in her cheeks, the exciting timbre of her voice, was new to him and very alluring.

Barry saved him the necessity of trying to answer, by taking up the cudgels himself. Rodney didn't feel like answering, nor, for the moment, like listening to Barry. His interest in the discussion was eclipsed, for the moment, by the thrill and wonder of his wife's beauty. For the next half hour she matched wits with Barry Lake very prettily.

When Jane declared that they must go, her husband protested.

"I haven't managed yet to get a word out of Rodney about any of his things. I want to know how far you've come along with your book on 'Actual Government.' I want the whole thing. Now."

"I've had my fling," said Rodney, "with a sort of embarrassed good humor. There are no more intellectual wild oats for me. Have you forgotten you're talking to a married man?"

On learning their determination to walk down-town, he said he'd go with them part of the way. Would Rose go, too? But she thought not.

## CHAPTER XI.

### A Defeat.

The gown which Rodney had spoken of apologetically as a coronation robe, was put away; the maid sent to bed. Rose, huddled into a big, quilted bathrobe, and in spite of the comfortable warmth of the room, feeling cold clear into the bones—cold and tremulous, and sure that when she tried to talk her teeth would chatter—sat waiting for Rodney to come back from seeing the Lakes part way home.

She gave a last panicky shiver when she heard his latchkey, then pulled herself together.

"Come in here, Roddy," she called as he reached the head of the stairs. "I want to talk about something."

He had hoped, evidently, to find her abed and fast asleep. His cautious footfalls on the stairs made clear his intention not to wake her. "Oh, I'm sorry," he said, pausing at the door to her dressing-room, but not coming in. "I didn't know you meant to sit up for me. If I'd known you were waiting, I'd have come back sooner."

"I haven't minded," she told him. "I've been glad of a chance to talk. But now . . . Oh, please come in and shut the door!"

He did come in, but with manifest reluctance, and he stayed near the door in an attitude of arrested departure. "It's pretty late," he protested with a nonchalance that rang a little flat. "You must be awfully tired. Hadn't we better put off our post-mortem?"

She understood well enough. The look in her face, some uncontrolled infection in her voice she had meant to keep so even, had given her away. He suspected she was going to be "regie." If he didn't look out, there'd be a "scene."

"We can't put it off," she said. "I let you have your talk out with the Lakes, but you'll have to talk with me now."

"We spent most of the time talking about you anyway," he said pleasantly. "They're both mad about you. You were a perfect miracle tonight, darling, when they were here. But now, like this . . ." He came over to her with his arms out.

But she cried out "Don't!" and wrang away from him. "Please don't,

Roddy—don't tonight! I can't stand it to have you touch me tonight!"

He stared at her, gave a shrug of exasperation, and then turned away. "You are angry about something then," he said. "I thought so: when I first came in. But, honestly, I don't know what it's about."

"I'm not angry," she said, as steadily as she could. She mustn't let it go on like this. They were getting started! all wrong somehow. "You didn't want me to touch you the night when I came to your office, when you were working on that case. But it wasn't because you were angry with me. Well, I'm like that tonight. There's something that's got to be thought out. Only I'm not like you. I can't do it alone. I've got to have help. I don't want to be soothed, and comforted like a child, and I don't want to be made love to. I just want to be treated like a human being."

"I see," he said. Very deliberately, he lighted a cigarette, found himself an ash tray, and settled down astride a spindling little chair. "All right," he said.

"She'd get over being sick, though, wouldn't she," said Rose, "after awhile? And then don't you think she'd be glad?"

Rodney laughed. "The sort of woman I've been talking about," he said, "would feel, when all is said, that she'd got a gold brick."

Rose poured his coffee with a steady hand. They were in the library now.

"If that's so," she said, "then the kind of woman you've been talking about has already got a profession. As Doctor Randolph says, she's crushed in on her ankles. But maybe you're mistaken in thinking she wouldn't choose something else if she had a chance. Maybe she wouldn't have done it, except because her husband wanted her to and she was in love with him and tried to please. You can't always tell."

It was almost her first contribution to the talk that evening. She had asked a few questions and said the things a hostess has to say. The other three were manifestly taken by surprise.

But surprise was not the only effect she produced. Her husband had never seen her look just like that before. The flash in her eyes, the splash of bright color in her cheeks, the exciting timbre of her voice, was new to him and very alluring.

Barry saved him the necessity of trying to answer, by taking up the cudgels himself. Rodney didn't feel like answering, nor, for the moment, like listening to Barry. His interest in the discussion was eclipsed, for the moment, by the thrill and wonder of his wife's beauty. For the next half hour she matched wits with Barry Lake very prettily.

When Jane declared that they must go, her husband protested.

"I haven't managed yet to get a word out of Rodney about any of his things. I want to know how far you've come along with your book on 'Actual Government.' I want the whole thing. Now."

"I've had my fling," said Rodney, "with a sort of embarrassed good humor. There are no more intellectual wild oats for me. Have you forgotten you're talking to a married man?"

On learning their determination to walk down-town, he said he'd go with them part of the way. Would Rose go, too? But she thought not.

## CHAPTER XI.

### A Defeat.

The gown which Rodney had spoken of apologetically as a coronation robe, was put away; the maid sent to bed. Rose, huddled into a big, quilted bathrobe, and in spite of the comfortable warmth of the room, feeling cold clear into the bones—cold and tremulous, and sure that when she tried to talk her teeth would chatter—sat waiting for Rodney to come back from seeing the Lakes part way home.

She gave a last panicky shiver when she heard his latchkey, then pulled herself together.

"Come in here, Roddy," she called as he reached the head of the stairs. "I want to talk about something."

He had hoped, evidently, to find her abed and fast asleep. His cautious footfalls on the stairs made clear his intention not to wake her. "Oh, I'm sorry," he said, pausing at the door to her dressing-room, but not coming in. "I didn't know you meant to sit up for me. If I'd known you were waiting, I'd have come back sooner."

"I haven't minded," she told him. "I've been glad of a chance to talk. But now . . . Oh, please come in and shut the door!"

He did come in, but with manifest reluctance, and he stayed near the door in an attitude of arrested departure. "It's pretty late," he protested with a nonchalance that rang a little flat. "You must be awfully tired. Hadn't we better put off our post-mortem?"

She understood well enough. The look in her face, some uncontrolled infection in her voice she had meant to keep so even, had given her away. He suspected she was going to be "regie." If he didn't look out, there'd be a "scene."

"We can't put it off," she said. "I let you have your talk out with the Lakes, but you'll have to talk with me now."

"We spent most of the time talking about you anyway," he said pleasantly. "They're both mad about you. You were a perfect miracle tonight, darling, when they were here. But now, like this . . ." He came over to her with his arms out.

But she cried out "Don't!" and wrang away from him. "Please don't,



## ROAD BUILDING

### BOOSTER FOR BETTER ROADS

Danger of Going Too Fast in Construction of Highways—Mistakes Liable to Be Costly.

The automobile is becoming a very important factor in the movement for better roads. Every auto owner, be he farmer or city man, is a booster for better roads, but the city man is probably more impatient with our present roads than the farmer. In our political life the farmer has always been the conservative while the city man has been the radical, the progressive. It takes the two factions to bring



Good Road in Iowa.

about well balanced political conditions; one is as much needed as the other.

Since the road supervisors at their last annual meeting took the stand they were not in favor of paving country roads at the present at least, they have been rather severely censured by the daily press and told that they are behind the times, trailing in the dust. That hard roads of some kind will be built throughout the country some time cannot be questioned, and the supervisors recognized that fact when they said that they were not in favor of loading the counties down with road debts at the present time. We are inclined to commend the supervisors for the stand they took, because there is danger of going too fast with expensive methods of construction until the different kinds of roads that are practicable for different localities have been more fully tested, says Farmer and Broder. Mistakes made in permanent road construction are liable to be rather expensive.

Iowa has made rapid progress in road improvement during the past two years, and while no permanent roads have been built the work of grading and draining at least two principal roads through each county and the construction of cement culverts and bridges is something that will have to be done everywhere before permanent roads can possibly be built. Then, too, in many sections at least, when our roads are brought to a grade, are well drained, and then properly cared for with the road drag, they become very passable indeed. We believe that it is not a bad plan to use them for a few years in that condition and give the drag a good chance to show what it will do for them when used as frequently as it should be.

## BUILDING MORE GOOD ROADS

Enormous Increase in Total Expenditures for Highways and Construction of Bridges.

"There has been an enormous increase in the total expenditures for road building and bridge construction marking the development of highway work in the United States during the past 12 months," said J. A. Rountree, secretary of the United States Good Roads association.

"Statistics compiled and reports received at the headquarters of the United States Good Roads association show that the expenditures for the building of good roads and bridges for the year 1915 were \$282,000,000, or an increase of 250 per cent over the amount spent for similar purpose in 1914. In addition, more than \$27,000,000 of local funds were spent under state supervision in 1915, bringing the total road and bridge expenditures managed by the states to \$309,514,000. This amount is greater than the total expenditures for roads and bridges from all sources in 1904."

Galvanized Iron Culverts.

The cost of high-grade, pure iron galvanized culverts is not more than 10 per cent higher than ordinary steel, and experts claim the life of the pure iron to be many times that of ordinary steel.

## Culverts Too Short.

Do not get your culvert too short. Be sure that it extends the full distance of the road embankment. It should be placed as near as possible in the direction of the flow of water as is intended to carry.

Do you believe that marriage should be a business partnership as well as one of sentiment—that if the wife is capable of doing so, she should earn a part of the living outside the home?

(TO BE CONTINUED)



## When Frederick, the Great Was "Broke"

How Stringency in Finance Brought Progress in Investment Banking Origin of First Mortgage Bonds

By S. W. STRAUS  
(President New York and Chicago Banks)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

In all the years that intervened since the mortgage was first used in ancient Babylon, practically but one change has been made in mortgage financing. That change was made by a Prussian: Frederick the Great, who founded Prussian militarism, gave the first mortgage bond its start. While the world holds much against this man for sowing the seeds of the present world conflict, we must give him credit for his astuteness in recognizing the advantages of first mortgage bonds. Here is how it happened:

In 1700, Frederick, after his seven year war with Hungary, France, Russia and Saxony, found himself and his country in financial embarrassment. Indeed, previous to the war, the financial system had proven inadequate for even ordinary needs, and the strain caused by the seven years of fighting made the situation extremely serious. German agricultural conditions in particular were deplorable. Insufficient funds and outrageous interest rates on the part of money lenders greatly hampered the proper tilling of the soil. Frederick realized that the future of Germany was at stake and that further progress with existing conditions was impossible.

In the necessity, a Berlin merchant by the name of Buhling conceived the idea of mortgaging the agricultural domain. Mortgages, of course, were nothing new, having been originated by the Babylonians more than two thousand years previous. But mortgage financing to this extent had never before been practicable, because of the impossibility of finding investors able or willing to absorb mortgages of such gigantic size. Buhling said, "Why not divide the mortgages into fractional parts, and call these parts bonds?" Then, if the bonds are issued in comparatively small denominations, large numbers of investors will participate, and in addition, the bonds themselves can be used in payment of debts during the emergency, in lieu of cash.

## Government Loan Without Interest

Issued in Venice, 1160; Origin of "Bank" Checks

By S. W. STRAUS  
(President New York and Chicago Banks)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

The subscribers to one of the first government bond issues ever put out were not so fortunate as Liberty bond investors. Notwithstanding the fact that bonds were new and probably untried at that time, the loan bore no interest. The success with which the loan met under these conditions should be an inspiration to us in our present war financing.

It happened in Venice, in 1160. The Doge Michiel found himself that year in a little financial embarrassment. It was necessary to raise a large sum of money immediately, and the state hit upon the plan of borrowing in its name from a number of prosperous Venetian merchants. One hundred and fifty thousand marks of silver was the amount of the loan and the Doge Michiel himself was one of the subscribers. The loan was secured by a mortgage on the Rialto and all the revenues arising from it. During its life eleven years, the loan bore no interest.

In 1178 the public treasury was again nearly empty, it having been found that the revenues derived from the first loan were not sufficient. Accordingly, the Doge Michiel floated a loan amounting to one per cent of the value of the aggregate property in every household. This paid interest at 1 per cent, payable half yearly, as in most of our modern bond issues. It was to be repaid in more prosperous times.

There was no paper or other material available for distributing evidences of the indebtedness. So the state entered the receipts into books and three commissioners were appointed to levy and collect the loan. They were called Public Chamberlains and the bureau where the business was transacted, the Chamber of Deposits. The citizens soon began to sell the credits among one another. This was done in the Chamber of Deposits, where the credits were transferred. It is stated that the trading was the beginning of the modern stock exchange. At any rate, 800 years later the Chamber of Deposits became the Bank of Venice, which is generally supposed to be the first modern bank.

Another interesting public loan, even earlier, was proposed by Xenophon, at Athens. His plan was to establish a joint stock bank to which all Athenian people were invited to subscribe. The proceeds were to be expended in improving the ports of Athens, erecting harbors, warehouses, docks, exchanges, market houses, etc.

Italy is also distinguished for original

Frederick was favorably impressed with the suggestion. He ordered that the nobility mortgage their property, so the financial stringency might be relieved. Whether of a borrowing turn or not, the owners of great landed estates were compelled to organize an association which they called the Landchaft (land society). In Silesia, in 1770. It was a co-operative organization, the individual members guaranteeing the obligations of the body, and mortgages made the security for debenture bonds. The experiment was a great success. Other states of what is now the German empire followed the lead of Prussia. Thus was started the famous Landchaften of Germany. Applied at first to only the property of the nobility, the idea was made available, later, to the peasants.

Today, the Landchaften in improved and modified form are the basis of similar societies in almost every civilized country on the globe. In France, the Credit Foncier and its subsidiaries enjoy practically a monopoly in land financing. Russia, Italy, Roumania, Austria-Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Canada, Egypt and other countries have similar societies. These societies not only finance the agriculturist, but also city buildings, and even irrigation projects.

An important feature which was added to the plan shortly after its inauguration was amortization of the principal. This means "to kill off," and provides for the payment each year of an amount which is used to reduce the loan. The size of this payment depends upon the length of the mortgage, for it is intended eventually to extinguish the debt. The interest rate is quite low, and the borrower's principal and interest payments usually will not aggregate more than the usual interest rate alone in this country.

Notwithstanding their moderate return, the bonds are very popular with investors in Europe, and billions of dollars in them are outstanding at the present time. Foreclosures are almost negligible. So safe is this form of investment that in critical times the land credit has been more stable than that of the state. In 1808-1809 Prussia called upon the East Prussian Landchaften to raise part of its military funds by an issue of mortgages on its forests and domains.

And here is a peculiar fact: While the rest of the world has long ago discarded the straight mortgage as being obsolete and cumbersome, the United States began to realize the advantage of mortgage bond issues only about 20 years ago.

In a subsequent article I shall describe the introduction of mortgage bonds in America.

nating the term "bank." It is supposed to be derived from "banco," meaning bench. The Lombards in Italy exchanged money and bills in the market place over a bench. When a banker failed the bench was destroyed by the people and he was called "bankrupt." Some authorities claim this derivation of bank is wrong. It is stated by them that "banco" is a heap or mound and that the resemblance it bore to a common fund formed by the contributions of many persons led to the term bank.

Which of these is the true derivation does not matter. The word bank undoubtedly comes to us from Venice, at one time the center of the world's financial activities.

The same Lombards later settled in London and led to the naming of Lombard street. Subsequently they gave way to the goldsmiths, who finally developed into the modern English bank.

At first the goldsmiths, owing to their superior facilities for safekeeping, were entrusted with gold and other valuables by the people, for a fee. The receipts the goldsmiths gave acknowledging delivery of the gold, especially in the case of well-known and responsible goldsmiths, began to be traded.

An idea occurred to the goldsmiths that the money in their vaults could be loaned out. They reasoned that if they were allowed to do this depositors might not only be relieved of the fee they paid, but be paid interest. Of course, the goldsmiths did not loan all of the gold in their possession. A certain amount of it was used. Suppose a safe proportion of deposits is 25 per cent; the goldsmith, for every \$5,000 in his coffers, could issue \$20,000 in notes, (as the receipts became known). As long as there was a continual inflow as well as outflow of gold, all demands for return of deposits were easily met. Besides, the security required of borrowers made the "bank" perfectly solvent. As will readily be seen, the procedure was essentially the same as in modern banking.

This practice was kept up until 1781, when checkbooks came into use. They were substituted for the notes which the goldsmiths used. Thus, when a borrower desired a loan and furnished the proper security, he would be given a checkbook and authorized to issue checks to the amount of his loan.

**Some Fall.**  
Bettorsby—What happened to Smalbert? He's all battered up and is covered with bandages—explosion?  
Bettorsby—No; he tumbled to his faults.

**One Barrier.**  
"When you marry my daughter, how are you going to support her?"  
"I expect to work, sir."  
"Well, you needn't expect to work."

**Fitness Triumphant.**  
"Do you believe in the survival of the fittest?"  
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "I have been re-elected term after term."

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

## Officials Have a Word to Say About Knitting

WASHINGTON.—Girls! Drop a stitch and think a bit! Yes, of course all America is knitting, but is knitting the best thing you can do for your country in the prosecution of this great world war? Knitting is just as popular



in the war capital as it is anywhere else, but it is just a bit under the shadow of disapproval. In the first place, the thousands of girls employed in the government offices here have become too enthusiastic with their knitting. So much so that they have forgotten their work. Consequently one wanders through those official buildings where entre can be secured and sees throngs of girls sitting at typewriters and desks knitting. At the same time the government is sending an urgent appeal for clerical help in the departments.

Knitting has almost disrupted the efficiency of some of the government departments. Military and naval officials do not look upon the knitting with entire approval. Secretary of War Baker has taken occasion to make deferential remarks about the practice in public. It is claimed here that the percentage of sweaters and wristlets which reach the boys in active service is small. Either this is because the knitters keep their work, once finished, or because of some irregularity and lack of system of distribution. At any rate, several yeomen, permanently stationed in Washington, where there are no litter winds, were found strutting about clad in sweaters knitted by kind hands.

Knitting is, of course, a wonderful war service, if directed in the right way. But there is a fear that knitting is becoming a fad and is occupying the time that might be used to a better advantage in some more permanent sort of war work.

Gorgeous knitting bags of course, add a great deal to the appearance of any street costume, but is it the purpose of this war to make our American girls more fetching?

Are you using all your wool to a good advantage? Do you ever find your handiwork too good to be sent away, and keep it yourself as an added but unnecessary garment?

Knit on, girls, but be sure you are right. Don't waste your time dawdling with knitting when you might be in the kitchen cutting down the food consumption, or in Red Cross headquarters making bandages.

Be sure you are right, then knit ahead.

## Government Printing Office Needs More Room

URGENT need for a new building for the government printing office, to cost approximately \$2,250,000 and to be located adjoining the present building, at North Capitol and H Streets, is emphasized by Cornelius Ford, the public printer, in his annual report to congress.

The report sets forth that the amount of printing and binding produced during the fiscal year 1917 far exceeded that of any previous year. A large portion of this increase was during the last quarter due to preparedness and war activities.

The lack of space to handle properly this rush order of war work is not the only reason for the public printer's urging a new building. He renews a recommendation made last year and points out that even for normal work the present structure is inadequate. He says: "Printing and binding for 1917 exceeded that of 1916 by over 30 per cent, and it can readily be seen that if an urgent necessity for more working space existed in 1916, the demand for more room at this time is an imperative one."

Halls and passageways are now used for storing signatures, and in some cases presses have been stopped on certain work because the bindery or other divisions through which the jobs must progress could not at once accept the work by reason of lack of space. In order to carry on the work at all it has been necessary to use the old building for both storage and production. Condition of this building is bad, and it has been condemned several times; many portions have been re-reinforced, the walls have been tied to prevent them falling out. It is built entirely of wood, excepting the exterior brick walls, and for this reason there is constant danger to life and property; in case of fire it does not seem possible that any of the old building could be saved, and the new building would be in grave danger.

## War Has Not Extinguished All Sense of Humor

THE senators and representatives are back in town for the biggest session of congress perhaps that this country has ever seen. One and all they are determined to back the president. They are back, and they are back of Wilson. These are serious days, big days, days that in years to come will be regarded as epochal days.

In the history books all we get are the big events. Getting up in the morning, eating breakfast and hurrying off to work never get into the history books. But it is not left out of our day-by-day life. Even these busy congressmen are still finding time to relish all the fun that crops up.

Truly, we need all the humor we've got in war time. It is serious when Wilson finishes sentences that way. Humor lightens the pill of action.

One representative I know has a sense of humor as big as his body and a kindly heart. He asked me not to mention his name in connection with this recital, because he is tender respecting the feelings of "the folks back home."

He just got back from the home state. These constituents of his hate sham and pretense of all sorts. They hate affectation so much that sometimes—quite often, in fact—they imagine people are "putting on" when they are not.

Some women moved away from the old town to a big city, for instance, will come home on a visit one day. She will be well dressed. The women of the town will look her over and say:

"Doesn't she think she's smart?"  
Poor lady! That's the last thing she thinks she is. She has been to the city and knows she is not particularly "smart." But these "home folks" know better.

## National Capital Has Become Great War Center

"ONE cannot appreciate the things the government is doing in the war until he comes to Washington," remarked J. R. Jackson of Detroit, at the Wilbur. "If there is activity in other cities, it amounts to almost riot in Washington. One observes this more particularly about the hotels, where everything is confusion."

"Everybody who comes to Washington, of course, has some sort of business with the government, and all connected with the war. Traveling on the trains that go through this city one meets all sorts of men, representatives of all sorts of business, and all have some objective that has to do with getting a contract or doing business in some manner with the government. If the people of every little town and hamlet could get a glimpse of Washington in these days, they would come to a sudden realization perhaps that Uncle Sam means business, and that he has gone into this war to stick until the finish. The pacifists, I imagine, if they could stay in Washington for a few days, would see the futility of their cause. Likewise, I imagine, if the German people could see what is going on in Washington they would not be lulled into sleep by the siren voice of the Prussian militarists, if that is what is keeping the German people in line."



# ORIENTAL TREND SEEN IN CLOTHES

New York.—Find out where the bulge is and you find where the fashion is. This was the opinion of an artist who studied movement and color and knew nothing of the practical side of apparel. "Throughout the centuries of dress," he continued, "the student who deals only with the history of fashion will find that the entire difference rests in the bulge, its presence, its absence and its placement."

One could write chapters dealing with the bulge that has gone through centuries of fashion. A skirt goes out at the hips and in at the ankle, out at the ankle and in at the hips; sleeves flare at the elbow, the shoulder or the wrist; collars rise outward from the neck, flare over the shoulders, roll downward to the collarbone.

The bulge is so all-important that a woman is hopelessly out of fashion unless she follows its movements. She may wear the wrong color, compromise on a fabric that is slightly out of fashion or combine materials that were not intended for each other at their sources, but she will not put a bulge where a bulge should not be. She will work overnight, be extravagant and lose her temper merely to avoid wearing a skirt that goes out in the wrong place, a sleeve that flares where it should not, a neckline that is concave when it ought to be convex.

What in common garden English we call "the bulge," the French more elegantly term "the movement." It is interesting and puzzling to those who go to Paris the first time and hear the discussion of dress in the ateliers of those who design and sell clothes, to hear the two words—"the movement"—punctuate every sentence.

If the movement of a gown is right, or if a celebrated designer, through the hands and the fabric, brings a new movement into an accomplished result, the whole fashion of the season is changed.

## The Bias Movement.

The different curves which clothes have taken during the last two years are too familiar to women's minds to recount them.

And these women, who watch the development of line in clothes more than the introduction of new colors or fabrics, are now interested in that oriental movement which is trailing over the horizon and which we frequently call bias.

The world has always accredited the Orient with the lines that go across and around the figure. The primitive peoples are supposed to have wrapped their clothes about them for centuries,

Tyre, will not prove popular, but all the designers believe that the bias movement, which is creeping into all the fashions and which expresses itself in long, oblique lines, will soon take the place of the straight, Indian and Alexandrian silhouette.

The dressmakers, who are trying to achieve something new in evening



Again the apron. The blouse is of gray chiffon, the apron of silver lace. Black satin skirt and sash of the chiffon. Hat of gray jersey faced with black satin and embroidered in black and silver.

gowns, in order to keep women interested in this form of apparel, have used this oblique movement to accomplish something quite out of the commonplace.

On a black velvet frock, this new silhouette was given by using a broad piece of cloth of jet studded with rows of rhinestones, which wrapped the upper part of the figure in long lines that dropped from shoulder to hips, and crossing in front to tie in back, ended in a narrow train which gave dignity to a slim skirt.

It is a long jump from an evening gown of velvet and cloth of jet to a sweater, but among the artistic set, this oblique movement has been worked out in a knitted scarf which is a substitute for a sweater. It is worn as the Canadian soldiers wear it, crossing over the front and back in oblique lines, with the long ends tucked through the part that forms the belt in front and dropping down with their fringe ten inches below the waist.

The importance of Sashes. Whenever the grilling of the hips becomes a first fashion, sashes leap up on a high pinnacle and proclaim their presence with trumpeting authority.

Throughout the ages, sashes come and go, much to the amusement and interest of women, especially those women who see in accessories the most diverting part of fashionable apparel.

Some minds work along the line of adjuncts in clothes, rather than fundamentals. In every little group of women there is one, or probably more, who will burn the midnight oil to create or attach new and fashionable accessories to an old gown. In the addition of a sash, the placement of a rose, the application of a bit of jet, new cuffs or a gold cord, they find their chief pleasure in clothes.

These women will have their heart's delight this season, for the fundamentals are few and the accessories many. Camouflage is the word that has spread over the planet, and it is a word that no longer refers to war, but is forever incorporated in the language of a people. A new sash is camouflage on an old gown, and as such it plays an important part in the development of this season's clothes.

These sashes have the bias movement; they girdle the hips in oblique lines, they tie at the side, they form an apology for a bustle in the back; they are now in front, in the primitive fashion, they are fringed, embroidered, stenciled or made of Batik.

They are the connecting link between a blouse of one kind and a skirt of another, and they soften and make harmonious the joining of these two opposing garments.

Sometimes they have bias and aprons attached to the front and then they become sashes de luxe. Usually, these peasant accessories are made of old silver lace, which has come into high fashion this winter, in keeping with the fact that necessities are difficult to obtain, but luxuries easy. You may not be able to buy a woolen undergarment, but you can wear a silver lace apron.

This apron, with its bib, collar and sash that ties in the back, is built into a complete necessary and sold to go over any gown which needs to be elevated and camouflaged.

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

**Predict Taffeta for Spring.**  
The return of taffeta to its former first place in the fashion world is one of the predictions for spring. A number of navy blue taffeta frocks formed part of each exhibition of gowns held recently.



This slim one-piece frock is of blue gaberdine trimmed with black silk braid. High collar of lace.

and the sensuousness of the East is supposed to be the origin of this bias movement of fabric on the female figure.

The straight line conceals; the bias line partly reveals. The American Indian is probably the only great primitive who kept to the straight line in costume, as if it were done in accordance with the Indian physical framework.

Recently, the designers have blended the American Indian silhouette with that of old Egypt, the Egypt of Thais, with straight, translucent draperies and plaited skirts that sweep the feet.

## Gypsy Sash in Favor.

Everyone knows that the so-called gypsy sash which has been taken from the Roumanian vagabonds is apt to increase the size appearance of the hips, and yet it has come into fashion as quickly as a thunder-shower comes up in August.

There is a strong belief among the designers that this Roumanian hip girdle which is as old as Nineveh and



## Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo,  
Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice  
at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1918.

Subscription Rates, \$2.00 Per Year;  
Six Months, \$1.00

JNO. A. HALEY, Editor and Publisher

### Senator Stone

The senior United States senator from Missouri, better known as "Gun Shoe Bill", delivered a spectacular address in the senate this week that fixes more firmly upon him a demagogic title than has ever been accorded him.

Evidently it was for home consumption, pure and simple, and solely in the interest of Senator Stone, although he used the democratic party as a cloak for his remarks. As a matter of fact, what he said was far more detrimental than beneficial to the party for which he elected to speak. Attempts were made by many leading democrats to dissuade the now bellicose senator from injecting partisan politics into a discussion of the war, particularly in view of the senator's recent pacifist expressions.

He attacked Colonel Roosevelt, Chairman Wilcox of the republican national committee and denounced republicans generally for not supporting the war. His attack on Wilcox, however, was of no avail, for the administration had just given him an important commission and showed how little in sympathy it was with the attitude of the Missouri senator.

To our mind the attack was not only ill-timed and unjust but was absolutely without foundation. For our observation has been that the republicans, in senate and house, have loyally supported the war, more loyally than have the democrats, and they have stood loyally by every big administration war measure and at times when many democrats were "on the fence". Both parties have had their pacifists and obstructionists, but, in high places, the republicans have had less than the democrats, if any thing.

As to the senator, it is quite plain what he is after. He is out Herodding Herod now in the prosecution of the war, whereas, in the beginning, he was the greatest obstacle to the prosecution of the war. His first stand, presumably, squared him with the pro-Germans; his present position is calculated to enthrone him in the hearts of real Americans. Nobody but Senator Stone can be held responsible for what Senator Stone said.

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD

There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the Englishman buys a loaf of bread for less than an American can, but it is poorer bread, and the British government is paying \$200,000,000 a year toward the cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government at an arbitrary price and the imported wheat purchased on the markets at the prevailing market price. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 15 cents, the two pound loaf at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at 5 cents.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 15 cents.

### MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless menu there is a fertile field for developing new and interesting dishes, according to E. H. Niles, writing in the Food Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fish will not end with the coming of peace, but may grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop menus of grain, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals and other protein foods, or may be served in very small portions as a flavoring for other food. In making up meatless menus this author finds our American and southern cuisine a broad field for investigation.

Try a Classified in the News

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

More and more the enclosed motor car grows strong in popular favor. It's natural, especially with Ford cars, which are busy running every day of the year—winter and summer the Ford serves faithfully and profitably. So for a real genuine family car there is nothing equal to the Ford Sedan at \$695 f. o. b. Detroit. Seats five. Large doors, plate glass sliding windows, silk curtains, deeply upholstered seats, latest type ventilating windshield—a car of refined luxury with the everlastingly reliable Ford chassis. Come in and know more about this superior car.

**WESTERN GARAGE**  
F. B. SHIELDS, Prop.



### GROW WITH US

Our Facility for Handling  
Your Business Equals any

It is convenient for you  
and a pleasure for us

Interest Paid on Time Deposits  
**THE LINCOLN STATE BANK**

### Building Material

With a large stock of Lumber, Sillings, Prepared and Iron Roofings, Screen Doors, Paints, Varnishes and other goods we can give you good service.

We solicit the trade of the people of Lincoln county, Carrizozo and adjacent towns.

**Foxworth-Galbraith Co.**

D. R. STEWART, Manager

### WE WANT YOU TO Become Acquainted

with the fact that we have one of the best equipped banks in the country. We want your business and are in a position to give you prompt and courteous service.

Let Our Bank be Your Bank

**Stockmens State Bank**

CORONA, NEW MEXICO

### LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved  
After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadowville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia

Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak."

I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least trouble was soon righted with a few

doses of Black-Draught."

Seventy years of successful use has made Thedford's Black-Draught a standard, household remedy. Every member of every family, at times, needs the help that Black-Draught can give in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, lazy liver, etc. You cannot keep well unless your stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. Keep them that way. Try Black-Draught. It acts promptly, gently and in a natural way. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c. a package—One cent a dose. All druggists. J. 69

## The Titsworth Company

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

### APPLES

WRITE FOR PRICES

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN  
PROMPT ATTENTION

**The Titsworth Company**  
CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

### CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop  
Is Now Moving to  
Market.

#### MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States  
Has Been Sent to Famine Threat-  
ened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal, housewives are beginning to realize. It contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scores of tried recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Due to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved more slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war.

Just as this cereal saved the first American colonists from famine on many occasions, just as it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War, King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with democracy.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing 20 per cent. corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of a mixture is worked and baked in the same recipes and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by animal oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

At the present time Uncle Sam requires men and money, but the family requires **Something to Eat** If you want it fresh, at a reasonable price, and from a

**Sanitary Bell's Grocery**

We are now located in the New Wetmore building and invite the public to inspect our new quarters.

### FEED YARD

**HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS**

All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities

Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

Coal and Wood

**Wm. Barnett** EL PASO AVENUE

Phone 86

Special Facilities  
For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

**Carrizozo Eating House**

E. W. GURNEY, Manager.

Table Supplied with the Best  
the market affords.

WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE  
DISPENSERS OF

**Nayal's Compounds**

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY  
COMPOUNDED

Kodaks, Kodak Supplies and Stationery  
Ice Cream and all Kinds of Iced Drinks

**Rolland Bros.**







## GREAT EVENTS OF THE YEAR IN BRIEF

## Progress of the War of Civilization Against Germany.

## AMERICA ENTERS CONFLICT

Czar of Russia Deposed and Radicals  
Seek Peace — Hindenburg Line  
Smashed by Allies and Teu-  
tons Invade Italy—Other  
Important Happen-  
ings of 1917.

## THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1.—German submarine defeated Russians in Mediterranean.  
British transport Ivernia sunk in Mediterranean; 100 lost.  
Jan. 8.—Premier Trotsky of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Prince Goltshin.  
British warship Cornwallis sunk by torpedo.  
Jan. 14.—Japanese battleship Teikoku destroyed by explosion; 165 killed.  
Jan. 22.—President Wilson, addressing Congress, said world affairs of terms on which he believed lasting peace could be concluded.  
Jan. 23.—Destroyers fought two engagements in North sea, the Germans losing several vessels and the English one.  
Jan. 28.—Germans took mile of French trench.  
British auxiliary cruiser Laurentine sunk by mine; 90 lives lost.  
Feb. 1.—German Admiral Magon torpedoed; 141 lost.  
Jan. 31.—Germany announced submarine blockade against American ships, outlined forbidden zones and revoked pledges on submarine warfare.  
Feb. 2.—German states broke off diplomatic relations with Germany; President Wilson dismissed Ambassador von Bernstorff and recalled American Legation at Berlin.  
Feb. 3.—Germany agreed to release Americans taken by commerce raider.  
German gunboat interned at Honolulu by United States Navy.  
Feb. 4.—German submarine sank American ports damaged.  
Feb. 5.—German submarine shelled and sank British merchant vessel, collision event occurred and killed four men, including Richard Wallace, American.  
Feb. 7.—German submarine sank Kruse sunk by German submarine; all but one of crew lost.  
Feb. 7.—Anchor liner California and other vessels sunk by German submarine; 41 lost on California.  
Feb. 8.—President Wilson refused parley with Germany.  
American schooner Lyman M. Law destroyed by German submarine.  
Feb. 17.—British smashed German lines on both sides of Arner river.  
U. S. sent peremptory demand to Germany to release American prisoners.  
German submarine sank Italian transport; 900 lives lost.  
Feb. 18.—Germany freed the Yarrowdale prisoners.  
Feb. 25.—German submarine sank Canadian ship, British cargo ship, lost, including Mrs. A. H. Hoy and daughter of Chicago, and one American member of crew.  
Feb. 26.—German destroyers fought in English Channel.  
Feb. 28.—President Wilson asked Congress to increase powers to protect American shipping.  
British took Kut-el-Amara from Turkish hands.  
March 2.—U. S. cruise ship was wrecked near Japan in making way on United States.  
British occupied Gomcoourt and other villages in Africa.  
French destroyer Cassini torpedoed; 100 lost.  
March 7.—Germany announced all vessels would be sunk hereafter without warning.  
March 8.—Austrian attack ended at Goritz repulsed with great losses.  
March 8.—President Wilson ordered the armistice at Verdun.  
March 11.—Hardard captured by British.  
March 12.—Revolution begun in Petrograd.  
March 13.—China severed diplomatic relations with Germany.  
Austrian imperial cabinet deposed by duma.  
March 14.—Germans in Great retreat along Somme front.  
March 15.—Nicholas abdicated Russian throne for himself and his son.  
Russians captured Hamadan, Asiatic Turkey.  
March 17.—British took Bapaume and British took Roye.  
March 18.—German air war was furious, Briand cabinet in France resigned.  
British captured Calais.  
City of Memphis and Illinois, sunk by German submarines; 21 perished.  
British and French advanced 10 miles on Western Front, took Reims, Chaulnes and Noyon.  
March 19.—Germans made new fierce drive at Verdun, but were repulsed with enormous losses.  
Ribot formed new French cabinet.  
March 20.—British took forty more towns in France.  
March 26.—French occupied Folembay and British took St. Convey forest.  
British captured Lagnicourt.  
March 28.—New Russian government installed.  
April 1.—British captured Bavv, Venadell, Ephay and Peiterra.  
British reached outskirts of Vauxhall and Laus.  
Armored American ship Ataxo sunk by German submarine off French coast; 12 of crew killed.  
April 2.—President Wilson, addressing special session of congress, asked formal recognition of belligerent status between the United States and Germany, and called for co-operation with England.  
April 4.—Senate passed resolution declaring state of war between U. S. and Germany.  
April 6.—House passed war resolution by vote of 318 to 60; President Wilson signed it and issued a proclamation to mobilize U. S. army.  
April 6.—All German vessels in America ports were seized and many supposed deranged plotted with arrest.  
April 7.—German cruiser Commerce interned at Quinn, blown up by crew.  
April 7.—United States declared state of war with Germany.  
April 8.—Austria broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.  
April 8.—British advanced two to three miles on twelve mile front near Arras.  
April 9.—British captured Cambrai taking Vimy Ridge and many towns.  
April 10.—Brazil severed relations with Germany.  
April 11.—Cuba declared it supported position of the United States.  
April 11.—Chile declared its neutrality.  
April 12.—Guatemala declared its neutrality.  
April 13.—British naval men met in Washington.  
April 13.—United States officials in Bulgaria severed relations with U. S.  
April 14.—Bosnia severed relations with Germany.  
British and French made further big advance.  
April 14.—House passed \$1,000,000,000 war revenue authorization bill without dissenting voice.  
April 15.—British patrols entered suburb of Lebas.  
Germans routed at Lenscourt; last day of battle.  
British transport Arcadian torpedoed on Irish coast.  
British transport Camperdown sunk; 16 lost.  
April 16.—President Wilson issued declaration warning against the commission of treasonable acts.  
Congress appropriated \$100,000,000 for war.  
French opened great offensive on 30 mile front between Soissons and Reims.  
April 17.—Senate unanimously passed \$7,000,000 bond issue bill.  
April 17.—British hospital ship loaded with wounded British and German soldiers.  
April 18.—American liner Mongolia and German submarine in Irish sea.

1. American informed course of United States.  
 2. April 25—Congress of workmen's soldiers' delegation declared against separate peace.  
 3. Two German destroyers sunk off Dover and British destroyer commission arrived in United States.  
 4. Turkey severed relations with United States.  
 5. April 24—French war commission arrived in United States.  
 6. April 24—Made huge advances in Arras sector in spite of desperate opposition by Germans.  
 7. April 23—German destroyers bombarded Dover and only reported destruction of American tanker Vacuum sunk by submarine; naval lieutenant and 3 gunners killed.  
 8. April 27—British occupied Arleux and half of Oppy.  
 9. April 23—Congress passed army bills with selective conscription features.  
 10. Guatemala severed relations with Germany.  
 11. April 23—General Fainin made chief of French staff.  
 12. May 2—Chilean minister to Germany severed relations.  
 13. May 4—French captured Craonne.  
 14. House passed espionage bill with modifications.  
 15. British transport Transylvania torpedoed; 43 lives lost.  
 16. April 23—British made big advance on four mile front southwest of Laon.  
 17. May 6—Bulivia severed relations with Germany.  
 18. Coalition government of provisional government and soldiers' and workmen's delegates formed in Russia.  
 19. April 23—Chancellor Hollweg before the Reichstag refused to discuss Germany's peace aims.  
 20. Chicago board of trade stopped trading.  
 21. May 12—British again hit the Hindenburg line, establishing themselves near Bullecourt.  
 22. Senate passed espionage bills without prohibition and press censorship clauses.  
 23. Italians attacked along the whole Isonzo front, gaining ground north of Gorizia.  
 24. May 12—Chancellor Hollweg before the Reichstag refused to discuss Germany's peace aims.  
 25. Trading in wheat futures stopped in six months.  
 26. Italians made big gains on Julian front, taking Monte Cassero and Monte Vodice.  
 27. April 23—Senate passed army draft bill.  
 28. British captured capture of Bullecourt.  
 29. May 12—President Wilson ordered one division, commanded by General Pershing, to the front.  
 30. April 27—British made big advance on the army draft bill and set June 5 for registration day.  
 31. Germans severed relations with Germany.  
 32. May 12—President Wilson selected H. C. Hughes for administration board.  
 33. Nicaragua severed relations with Germany.  
 34. Senate passed the \$134,000,000 war budget.  
 35. May 22—House passed war tax bill carrying \$147,000,000.  
 36. Germany refusing refused passports for American delegates to Stockholm socialist peace conference.  
 37. May 22—House passed bill carrying supplies to Switzerland sunk by torpedo.  
 38. Premier Tisza and entire Hungarian cabinet resigned.  
 39. May 22—Italians broke through Austrian front near Castagnavizza to Gulf of Trieste, taking 4,000 prisoners.  
 40. May 22—British army field service corps went to front in France.  
 41. Germans made air raid on southeastern English coast, killing 474.  
 42. May 27—Italians again broke through Austrian lines.  
 43. May 27—War department issued call for 100,000 volunteers for regular army.  
 44. London reported sinking of hospital ship and armaments ship.  
 45. French chamber of deputies authorized revocation of neutrality decrees.  
 46. June 2—Senate passed first of administration's food bills.  
 47. Fourteen German and Hindoo plotters indicted by federal grand jury at Chicago.  
 48. June 2—British commission to Russia arrived at Vladivostok.  
 49. June 1—American commission to Russia, headed by Root, reached New York.  
 50. British repulsed Russian attack south of Laon.  
 51. June 4—Branston made German commander in chief of the army.  
 52. June 4—More than ten million young Americans registered for the National Service.  
 53. German aviators raided naval base in the Medway near London, but were driven off, losing eight machines.  
 54. British made big advance on north bank of the Scarpe.  
 55. American liner sank German submarine after 10 days.  
 56. June 7—British began great offensive to Belgium, blowing up Messines ridge and capturing 10,000 prisoners.  
 57. June 8—General Pershing and staff arrived in France.  
 58. Germany broke off relations with Haiti.  
 59. June 10—General Pershing's staff arrived in France.  
 60. June 10—Constantine of Greece, forced by the allies, abdicated in favor of Prince Alexander, his second son.  
 61. June 10—General Pershing reported sunk by submarine.  
 62. June 12—Germans made air raid on London.  
 63. June 12—British made huge attack on army and navy deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$100,000,000 passed by congress.  
 64. June 14—British made big advance east and south of Messines.  
 65. June 15—Liberty loan heavily over-subscribed.  
 66. June 20—President Wilson issued call for 50,000 volunteers for regular army.  
 67. June 22—British made huge attack on Germans on the Chemin des Dames.  
 68. June 22—House passed food control bill with amendments.  
 69. June 22—President Wilson appointed an experts council composed of the secretaries of state, treasury and commerce and food administrator.  
 70. June 23—American coal barons agreed to fixing of prices.  
 71. June 23—Remnant of Pershing's army landed in France.  
 72. June 23—Second contingent of Pershing army left for France.  
 73. New Greek cabinet headed by Venizelos took oath of office.  
 74. June 23—Russia invoked its decree of neutrality in war between entente allies and Germany.  
 75. June 23—Russia broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.  
 76. July 1—Turkish captured Kutahya, Bulgaria and Turkish throughout in the Caucasus.  
 77. July 1—French repulsed great German attack.  
 78. July 1—Russians successfully attacked in Finak sector.  
 79. German made air raid on London, killing 27 and losing a number of planes.  
 80. July 4—President Wilson proclaimed another day of fasting and prayer and issued instructions to cut off supplies from neutral countries to Germany except dairy products for non-combatants in exchange for food.  
 81. July 5—New Austrian cabinet resigned.  
 82. President Wilson called for National Guard to be sent into the federal service by August 5.  
 83. British battleship Vanguard destroyed by German torpedoes.  
 84. July 12—Russians broke through line east of Lemberg and took Mukache.  
 85. July 12—President Wilson issued call on American business interests to aid nation by foregoing unusual profits in selling to the government.  
 86. July 12—Russian advance checked west of Bobrodynov.  
 87. July 12—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and E. S. Michaelis succeeded him.  
 88. House passed \$440,000,000 aviation bill.  
 89. June 23—French took German trenches near Malancourt.  
 90. Three members of Russian cabinet resigned.  
 91. July 12—British troops landed at Zeebrugge in British cabinet.  
 92. July 12—Great German attack between Arras and Cambrai.  
 93. July 12—Chancellor Michaelis declared himself for the submarine warfare.  
 94. In Vilna region some Russian regiments held meetings to decide whether to obey orders.  
 95. June 23—Draft for American National army held.  
 96. Premier Lyud of Russia resigned and was replaced by Kerensky.  
 97. July 21—Senate passed food control and aviation bills.  
 98. July 21—Russians in disorderly retreat, burning villages.  
 99. July 21—German aviators raided English killing 100 towns, but being driven away from London.  
 100. Ruman declared state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.  
 101. July 21—Government of National safety created in Russia and Kerensky given absolute powers.  
 102. Russian army reported blown to pieces with its own artillery.  
 103. July 21—Rumanians in South Caucasus broke Teyton line.

July 26—Colonial board of 19 states and District Columbia organized.  
 July 28—Germany yielded to Argentine submarine warfare.  
 Landing of more American troops in France announced.  
 U. S. Indian board, F. N. Scott chairman, created.  
 July 29—Germans penetrated Russian lines east of Zerech, but Russian resistance stiffened.  
 Henry Chapman Gilbert, Washington, accepted for American army.  
 British submarine *Arkade* torpedoed; 39 killed.  
 July 31—Anglo-French forces opened offensive east of Flanders on 25 mile front taking 11 villages and 1,000 prisoners.  
 Aug. 1—British and French gained further ground in Flanders. Germans captured 27 British and part of Westphalia.  
 Aug. 2—German counter-attacks in Flanders repulsed.  
 Kornfolt succeeded Brussloff as commander in chief of Russian armies.  
 British re-took St. Julien, Flanders.  
 Aug. 4—British submarine captured German ship.  
 Aug. 4—Shipping board commandeered about 60 ships under construction.  
 Aug. 4—British navy sent 10,000 men, entire National Guard into federal service.  
 Germans made violent attack on British *Hollbeck*.  
 Aug. 5—Premier Michaelis made many changes in Imperial and Prussian ministries.  
 Alexander Kerensky completed a coalition cabinet.  
 Aug. 6—Rumanian forces opened new offensive in Rumania.  
 Food control bill sent to President Wilson.  
 Canadian conscription bill passed.  
 Aug. 8—Germans forced crossing of Ruchina river in Fokahani region.  
 Aug. 10—British drove Germans back to the Scheldt in Flanders.  
 Aug. 10—British and French advanced east and north of Elzachow.  
 Aug. 11—Arthur Henderson resigned as secretary of the League of Nations, being accused of double dealing concerning Stockholm conference.  
 President Hoover made American food administrator.  
 Aug. 12—German airplanes raided England, killing 22.  
 Aug. 13—Germans declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.  
 Peace proposals by the pope made public.  
 Aug. 15—Canadian troops captured Hill 60, dominating Lens and the Loos salient, U. S. government's plan to control flour and wheat put in operation.  
 Aug. 16—British and French made big gains in Flanders, taking Langemark and other villages.  
 Von Mackensen drove Russians across the Dnieper.  
 Aug. 18—French made great airplane raids on German positions in Belgium and France.  
 Italians began new offensive in the Isonzo region.  
 Aug. 19—British line advanced 600 yards near Langemark, mainly with "tanks."  
 Many I. W. W. leaders arrested by U. S. federal agents.  
 Aug. 20—British drove back Germans in Verdun sector on 11 mile front, taking Aycoourt wood, La Motte Homma summit, and the Bois de Champagne.  
 Aug. 21—British forced their way further into the defenses of Lens.  
 Germans made further advances in Verdun sector.  
 Aug. 22—Germans opened offensive in Riga region.  
 Aug. 23—U. S. took important positions along Tpres-Menin road.  
 Germans made air raids on English coast.  
 Aug. 23—Dr. H. A. Garfield made fuel administrator of U. S.  
 Aug. 24—British pushed back on Tpres-Menin road.  
 French took Hill 304, Verdun, by storm.  
 Aug. 25—British captured Monte Santo, northeast of Gorizia.  
 Aug. 25—President Wilson rejected the pope's peace proposals as impossible while war continued.  
 Aug. 26—U. S. wheat committee fixed basic price for 1917 crop at \$2.30.  
 Germans made air raid on port of Riga.  
 Sept. 1—British destroyers destroyed German submarine off North Foreland.  
 Sept. 2—Russians abandoned Riga.  
 German airplanes raided Chatham, England, killing 10.  
 Sept. 3—Italians captured Monte San Gabriele.  
 German submarine shelled Scarborough and other places in England.  
 Sept. 4—American National army began movement to cantonnments.  
 Several agents raided I. W. W. quarters throughout country.  
 American merchantmen under convoy attacked by U-boats; two steamships and one tugboat sunk.  
 Sept. 6—House passed war credits bill authorizing \$11,535,945,600 in bonds and certificates.  
 Sept. 7—Atlantic transport lines *Minnehaha* torpedoed; 30 dead.  
 German aviators bombed American hospital in England, killing 10.  
 Sept. 8—Secretary Lansing exposed violations of neutrality by Swedish officials in German submarine raid on Swedish coast.  
 German cablegrams advising sinking of Argentine vessels.  
 French cabinet resigned.  
 Sept. 9—German commander in chief of Russian armies, headed military counter-revolution and was dismissed by Kerensky.  
 Sept. 10—Senate passed war revenue bill totaling \$441,000,000.  
 Sept. 11—Premier Clemenceau, French premier, visited London.  
 Sept. 12—Count Luxburg, German minister to Argentina, given his passport; anti-German riots in Buenos Aires.  
 Sept. 13—Germans made extensive raid on British coast.  
 Sept. 13—Kornfolt's revolt collapsed.  
 Sept. 14—British and French troops took action of former Swedish charge in Mexico City.  
 Sept. 14—Italians drove Austrians from Monte San Gabriele summit.  
 Sept. 15—Senate passed bill for \$11,535,945,600 in bonds and certificates.  
 British naval aircraft destroyed one German destroyer and some trawlers near Ostend.  
 Sept. 16—Premier Kerensky proclaimed Russia a republic.  
 Sept. 17—Costa Rica broke off relations with U. S.  
 Sept. 18—Russia began reorganization of army, suppressing soldiers' committees.  
 Sept. 19—House passed \$134,000,000 deficiency war supply bill.  
 Sept. 20—Germans began great offensive in Flanders.  
 Sept. 21—Secretary Lansing published message of Von Hornstorf to Berlin asking leave to spend \$6,000,000 "to influence conduct of war."  
 Costa Rica severed diplomatic relations with Germany.  
 Sept. 22—Austria replied unfavorably to peace proposal.  
 Germans broke through Russian line at Jassy.  
 Sept. 22—Secretary Lansing revealed details of Hornstorf's plotting before U. S. senate.  
 Sept. 23—Secretary Lansing disclosed German abuse of U. S. protection by concealing in U. S. ships and transshipping to Germany goods that U. S. had taken 11 years.  
 Sept. 24—German airplanes raided England, killing 20.  
 War Industries board and producers cut steel prices in half.  
 Sept. 25—British took strong positions near Verdun.  
 Sept. 26—Germans made two more air raids on England.  
 U. S. senate passed \$8,000,000 war de-bility bill.  
 Sept. 27—British took strong positions from Germans east and north-east of Tpres.  
 Germany offered to evacuate Belgium under certain conditions.  
 Gen. Soukhomlinov, former war minister of Russia, sentenced for life for high treason.  
 Sept. 28—Many I. W. W. leaders indicted for seditious conspiracy.  
 German airplanes raided Ramade, Mesopotamia, and its large garrison.  
 German airplanes raided London.  
 British airplanes raided Zebrubov.  
 Sept. 29—Two more air raids made on London.  
 Fuel administrator Garfield set limits for retail prices of coal.  
 Oct. 1—Heavy attacks of Germans repulsed by French and British, and of Austrians by Russians.  
 Four groups of German airplanes raided London and coast towns.  
 French armies made reprisal raids on Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Treves and Coblenz.  
 Oct. 2—British repulsed six desperate German attacks in Flanders.  
 British cruiser *Draake* torpedoed; 11 killed.  
 Oct. 3—President Wilson signed the war bill.  
 British won great battle east of Tpres.

Oct. 1.—U. S. broke off relations with Germany. Completed its war program Oct. 2.—U. S. resumed relations with Germany. Oct. 3.—British gained half mile on six mile front in Flanders. Germans captured part of island of Sicily. Oct. 4.—President Wilson created war board to stop trading with the enemy and to take steps to curb enemy activities in America. One Russian and two German torpedo boats sank in battle near Oesel. Oct. 5.—British section of French steamers by submarine announced; 250 lives lost. Oct. 17.—Two German raiders sank two British destroyers and 13 Scandinavian merchantmen they were conveying in the North Sea. Oct. 17.—Germans in full possession of island of Oesel. American transport Antilles torpedoed; 100 lives lost. Oct. 18.—Germans captured Moon island from Russians. Oct. 19.—Germans made air raid on London, killing 24. Oct. 20.—Four Zeppelins destroyed by the British. Oct. 23.—French broke through German lines, taking 1,500 prisoners. American troops moved into first line. French and fired first shot at Germans. Oct. 24.—Austrians and Germans began fighting on the Italian front. Oct. 25.—French made another big gain in Alsace sector. Oct. 26.—German attack drove Italians back to frontier on the Julian line forcing abandonment of Bainsizza plateau. Oct. 26.—British and French made big attack east of Ypres. Brazil declared state of war with Germany. Oct. 27.—Italians in general retreat, 100,000 captured; Teutons advanced beyond Civitavecchia. Oct. 28.—Austro-Germans took Udine and broke through Carnio Alps into Veneto. Vittorio Orlando formed new Italian cabinet. Oct. 29.—George von Hertling made German imperial chancellor, Michaelis having resigned. Oct. 31.—Berlin reported 100,000 Italians and more than 1,000 ships captured. American transport Finland struck by torpedo; eight men killed. Nov. 1.—German planes re-formed behind the Argenteau. British announced capture of Beersheba, Palestine. Nov. 2.—Crown prince withdrew from the Chemin des Dames to the Ailette river. One German cruiser and ten armed merchantmen were sunk in the Catpatat. United States and Japan made compact to open door in China and co-operation in the Pacific. Nov. 3.—Germans raided salient held by Americans, killing three, wounding 5 and taking 13 prisoners. Nov. 4.—German patrol boat Alcedo sunk by torpedo; 21 lost. Nov. 6.—Italians retreated from Tagliamento. British captured Panachandale and advanced 500 yards beyond. Nov. 7.—Germans drove back to Livensa river, Germans following. American commission to Paris conference, headed by Col. House, reached England. British in Palestine captured Gaza. Nov. 8.—Russian maximalists under Kerensky fled from the front. Immediate peace; Kerensky fled from Petrograd. Nov. 8.—Britain, France and Italy created interallied war committee; Gen. Diaz made first commander of Italian armies. Nov. 10.—Russian rebel government made peace with Germany. Germans reached Piave river in Italy. Nov. 11.—Italians repulsed Teutons near Piave. Teuton troops attacked maximalists in Petrograd. Italians held Teutons on Piave river. Nov. 12.—Kerensky and the Cosmacks finally defeated. French cabinet resigned. Nov. 13.—Georges Clemenceau became premier of France. Italians invaded big section about the Piave river and Venetian front. Socialist seized the government of Finland. Nov. 15.—Bolsheviks won in Moscow. British and German troops routed German quadron off Belgium. British occupied Jaffa, Palestine. Nov. 16.—British crossed Piave at Zenson uninhibited. Nov. 18.—Bolsheviks generally victorious in Russia; Civil war halted by lack of food. Nov. 19.—Teutons concentrating big guns on north of Italian line. British government issued proclamation putting severe restrictions on enemy aliens in United States. General Wood made head of U. S. war industries board. American destroyer Chancey sunk in Adriatic. Nov. 20.—Two American soldiers killed and five wounded in artillery combat. Nov. 21.—British smashed through the Italian front, capturing German towns, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners. French successfully attacked German positions in Belgium. Nov. 22.—Furious fighting near Cambrail. Italians meeting great massed attack between Piave and Brenta rivers. British and French in Russia proposed general armistice. Nov. 23.—The Ukraine declared separation from Russia. British took Doubriv wood near Cambrail. The Caucasus declared its independence. Nov. 24.—British and French armies reached Italian front. Nov. 27.—Superior war council of 11 formed for United States. British took port of Fontaine near Cambrail. Italians repulsed fierce Teuton attacks. British and Coalition ministry formed in Russia. Germany assented to bolshevik plan for armistice. German government assumed control over all imports. Three Scandinavian kings agreed in mutual neutrality. Nov. 29.—Interallied war conference opened in Paris. British and French agreed to Russian armistice plan. Nov. 30.—Government announced safe arrival in France of large numbers of National Guards. Germans pierced British lines south of Cambrail. Dec. 1.—British regained most of ground lost near Cambrail, and nine German attacks were repulsed with great losses. Dec. 2.—British withdrew from Massembra near Cambrail. Dec. 3.—British repulsed furious attacks near Cambrail. Dec. 4.—Peace congress met for second war session. England reported East Africa completely clear of German troops. German reputation began armistice negotiations with Germany. Armistice announced on many sections of Russian front. Dec. 4.—President Wilson, in his annual message, declared peace would not be made until Germany was forced to admit that America would fight to last gun, and asked declaration of war against Austria-Hungary. Establishment of Tatar republic in Crimea announced. British attack Apaya, torpedoed; 80 lives lost and the crew lost. Dec. 6.—Germans rejected Russians' first demands in armistice negotiations. British aviators raided Swetbrucken and Bainsizza. British withdrew from Bourlon wood salient near Cambrail. Dec. 7.—Italians driven back on Asago plateau. Armistices for ten days declared on Russian front. German air raiders killed seven in England. Dec. 8.—Destroyer Jacob Jones torpedoed; 60 men lost. Dec. 7.—United States congress declared war on Austria-Hungary. Roumanian army captured armistice with the enemy. Dec. 8.—Great Italian air fleet made successful attack on Austro-German lines. Ecuador severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Dec. 9.—Caucasus and Korndoff leading revolt of Cosmacks against Lenin's government of Russia. Dec. 10.—British captured Jerusalem. Japanese troops landed in Vladivostok. Dec. 11.—Russian constituent assembly opened. Dec. 12.—Germans made great attack east of Hallcourt, gaining slightly. Congressional inquiry into U. S. war program. British destroyer, four trawlers and

merchants sunk in North sea by  
torpedoes.

Jan. 17.—Initiative agreement signed  
between Russian bolshevik government and  
Russian allies.

War council in U. S. war department  
Dec. 17.—Charles Pies succeeded Rear  
Admiral Harris as general manager of  
naval stores.

Dec. 18.—Gen. Goethals made acting  
quartermaster general and Gen. Wheel-  
er acting chief of ordnance.

German air raid on England.

**DOMESTIC**

Jan. 17.—Danish West Indies passed un-  
der sovereignty of United States.

Jan. 18.—U. S. House of Representatives  
and South Dakota held constitutional  
U. S. Supreme court.

Jan. 18.—U. S. House of North Dakota grant-  
ed limited suffrage.

Jan. 19.—President Wilson vetoed the  
immigration bill because of literacy test.

Feb. 1.—House passed immigration bill  
over president's veto.

Feb. 2.—Indiana and Alaska prohibition  
bills passed.

Feb. 3.—U. S. House passed Oregon and  
Washington signed "dry" bills.

Feb. 4.—Senate passed immigration bill  
over president's veto.

Feb. 4.—U. S. House prohibition bill signed  
by governor.

Feb. 14.—Ohio senate passed woman suf-  
frage bill.

Feb. 18.—Washington's "bone dry" bill  
signed by Gov. Lister.

Feb. 18.—Senate passed drastic capitu-  
lation bills.

South Dakota prohibition bill passed.

Feb. 18.—House passed measure  
prohibiting importation of liquor into pro-  
hibition states.

Prohibition bill for Kansas passed.

Feb. 18.—U. S. House passed bill without  
rider general staff and universal train-  
ing features.

Feb. 18.—House passed senate bill mak-  
ing city of Washington dry.

Senate passed administration revenue  
bill to raise \$20,000,000.

March 2.—Senate passed \$517,500,000 navy  
bill.

March 4.—Sixty-fourth congress expired.  
Twelve senators from Illinois prevented  
passage of ship arming bill and much  
other important legislation.

Widow Wilson took oath of office in  
river.

March 5.—Wilson and Marshall inaugu-  
rated.

March 6.—Federal grand jury at New  
York indicted 102 eastern fuel dealers for  
criminal conspiracy to raise coal prices.

March 6.—President Wilson called extra  
session of congress for April 16.

March 21.—President Wilson advanced  
date for extra session of congress to  
April 2.

April 2.—Congress met in special session  
and great patriotic enthusiasm.

April 2.—House of Representatives upheld  
minimum wage law of Oregon, and de-  
clared illegal price fixing restrictions by  
owner of business for public use of  
patented articles.

April 17.—Rhode Island legislature ex-  
posed bribery of legislators.

June 6.—Serious revolt in Joliet, Ill., peni-  
tentiary quelled by military.

June 27.—House passed \$73,300,000  
armament appropriation bill.

Senate passed daylight saving bill.

July 2.—Race riot in East St. Louis in  
which more than 20 negroes were killed  
and heavy property loss caused.

July 25.—Senate passed rivers and har-  
bor bill.

AUG. 1.—Senate passed Sheppard resolu-  
tion for national prohibition amendment.

AUG. 23.—Soldiers of Twenty-fourth U.  
S. Infantry (colored) started race riot at  
Houston, Tex., in which 15 whites and  
Sept. 22.—Gov. J. E. Ferguson of Texas  
found guilty of accepting illegal profits  
from New York state.

Nov. 3.—Illian elected mayor of New  
York; Socialists there and in Chicago  
overwhelmingly defeated; woman suffrage  
in New York state.

Nov. 23.—Ten policemen and a woman  
killed by bomb in Milwaukee.

Dec. 17.—House of Representatives  
adopted Webb resolution for prohibi-  
tion constitutional amendment.

**FOREIGN**

Jan. 27.—President Gonzalez of Costa  
Rica deposed by military and citizens.

March 4.—Chinese premier resigned be-  
cause President Li Yuan-Hung refused to  
order Rebels abandoned the city.

March 15.—Czar Nicholas of Russia ab-  
dicated.

March 26.—Republican government for  
Iraq installed.

June 17.—Irish Sinn Fein rebel prison-  
ers all released.

July 1.—Hsuan Tung, Manchu emper-  
or, announced his succession to the throne  
of China.

July 5.—Civil war broke out in China.  
July 15.—Manchu restoration in China  
collapsed.

July 12.—Chang Hsun's army surren-  
dered after battle at Peking.

Dec. 17.—House of Representatives  
constitution for Ireland met in London.

Oct. 16.—Prince Ahmed Fud made sul-  
tan in New York state.

Dec. 6.—Revolution in Portugal; Sidonio  
passes made provisional president.

Dec. 11.—Union government under  
Jordan victorious in Canada election.

**MEXICO**

Jan. 2.—U. S. Mexico parleys ended  
Carranza refusing to sign protocol.

Jan. 4.—U. S. House of Representatives  
Jan. 4.—Villa defeated in big battle at  
El Indio.

Jan. 15.—Mexican-American joint com-  
mission formally dissolved.

Jan. 21.—War department ordered more  
than 25,000 militia from border.

July 27.—President Wilson ordered with-  
drawal of American troops from Mexico.

Feb. 6.—Gen. Pershing marched out of  
Mexico.

March 11.—Carranza elected president of  
Mexico.

March 23.—Villa's main army defeated by  
Carranza forces at Babicora.

Nov. 13.—Villa troops captured Ojinaga  
after hard fight.

**SPORTING**

April 11.—Baseball season opened.

May 23.—Benny Leonard won world's  
champion lightweight title from Freddie  
Fulton.

June 8.—University of Chicago won western  
intercollegiate conference meet.

University of Michigan re-admitted to  
National Intercollegiate conference.

June 18.—Earl Cooper in a Stuts won the  
Chicago auto derby.

June 21.—Hsuan Tung, Manchu emper-  
or, announced his succession to the throne  
of China.

Aug. 24.—C. H. Larson, Waupesa, Wis.,  
won Grand American Handicap at Chi-  
cago.

Sept. 1.—Mrs. F. C. Lettis, Chicago, won  
women's world's championship.

Sept. 15.—Jim Barnes won western open  
golf championship at Chicago.

Sept. 21.—Chicago White Sox won Ameri-  
can league pennant.

Sept. 21.—New York Giants won Na-  
tional league pennant.

Oct. 1.—Hsuan Tung, Manchu emper-  
or, announced his succession to the throne  
of China.

Feb. 1.—Explosion and fire in Chicago  
tenement killed 31.

Feb. 1.—Thirty killed 64 hurt in ship  
explosion at Long Beach.

Feb. 10.—Four million dollar fire in  
Chicago.

March 10.—Tornado in east central Indiana killed more than 200 persons and destroyed 12,000 persons killed and 30 injured when tornado wrecked April 10.—Explosions in ammunition depot of Russia near Chester, Pa., killed 100 persons.  
 April 27.—Explosion in Hastings mine at Ludlow, Colo., killed 150 men.  
 May 21.—Great fire in Atlanta, Ga.; loss \$5,000,000.  
 May 25.—Thirty lives lost and great mass done by storm in Kansas.  
 June 1.—Tornado in central Illinois killed about 150 and did millions of dollars' worth of damage.  
 June 2.—Tornadoes in southern Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee; Alabama and Arkansas killed many persons.  
 June 7.—San Salvador, capital of Salvador, and a number of surrounding towns destroyed by volcanic eruption, earthquake and fire.  
 June 8.—More than 100 men perished in Mississippi when it broke in two.  
 June 30.—Water tank fell on wholesale greengroser Columbus at Milwaukee, killing 100 and wounding 100.  
 July 5.—Nizara. Large trolley car jumped into rapid; 25 killed.  
 July 8.—Mine explosion at New Waterbury, Conn., killed 25.  
 July 8.—Mine explosion at Clay, Ky., killed 21.  
 July 10.—The steamer City of Athens, carrying missionaries to Africa, sunk by stray mine; 19 lost.  
 Aug. 1.—Eighty lives killed in trolley car collision near North Branford, Conn.  
 Aug. 18.—Large part of Saloniki, Greece, destroyed by fire.  
 Oct. 1.—Typhoon and flood at Tokio; 5000 killed.  
 Oct. 8.—Million dollar fire in Guayaquil, Ecuador.  
 Oct. 25.—Great floods in Natal, South Africa; thousands drowned.  
 Nov. 1.—\$1,000,000 dollar fire on B. & O. cars at Baltimore; seven persons killed.  
 Dec. 8.—Explosion of French ammunition ship in Halifax harbor killed 1000 and destroyed more than half the city and suburbs.  
 Dec. 17.—American submarine P-1 sink in collision; 19 lost.

## NECROLOGY

Jan. 10.—William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), cowboy at Nixa.  
 Jan. 11.—Sebastian Schleimer, composer, at Nixa.  
 Jan. 12.—J. H. Cough, former U. S. attorney general, at Washington.  
 Jan. 16.—Admiral George Dewey at Annapolis.  
 Jan. 17.—Philip Rau, painter, in New York.  
 Jan. 20.—William de Morgan, novelist.  
 Feb. 7.—Cardinal Diomed Falconio at Cardiff.  
 Feb. 10.—Al Hayman, theatrical producer.  
 Feb. 11.—Duke of Norfolk in London.  
 Feb. 18.—Carolus Duran, painter, at Paris.  
 Feb. 18.—Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, San Antonio, Tex.  
 March 4.—A. B. Wenzel, painter, at Enwood, N. J.  
 March 5.—Don Manuel de Arriaga, former president of Portugal.  
 March 8.—Count Ferdinand Zepplén, at Marienburg.  
 March 11.—Helen, American ambassador to Japan, at Tokio.  
 March 11.—Congressman Cyrus Sulway at New Haven, Conn.  
 March 12.—Walter Clark, American landscape painter, in New York.  
 April 2.—Gen. Lloyd Loebe, diplomat and actor.  
 April 8.—Richard Olney, former secretary of state, at Boston.  
 April 10.—Admiral Sir Henry H. Halgim, of North Dakota, at Washington.  
 April 18.—Gen. von Blesing, German government minister, at the city of Berlin.  
 April 20.—Dave Montgomery, actor, in Chicago.  
 April 21.—W. H. Barry, member federal legislature, in Washington.  
 April 26.—Haron Hengelmüller von Henau, former Austrian ambassador to London.  
 May 10.—Joseph Benson Foraker, former U. S. senator, at Cincinnati.  
 May 14.—Joseph H. Choate, lawyer and diplomat, at New York.  
 May 18.—Hela L. Pratt, sculptor, at Boston.  
 May 19.—Belva Lockwood, pioneer suffragist, in Washington.  
 D. W. Comstock, congressman from Indiana.  
 May 22.—Harry Lane, U. S. senator from Oregon.  
 May 23.—W. H. Miller, former U. S. attorney general, at Indianapolis.  
 June 1.—John C. Black, veteran banker of Chicago.  
 June 2.—Mrs. Matilda B. Cress, philanthropist and temperance worker, at Park Hill, N. Y.  
 June 5.—Louis Gathmann, inventor, at Washington.  
 June 6.—D. W. Potter, evangelist, at Chicago.  
 June 12.—Mme. Teresa Carreno, pianist, in New York.  
 June 16.—H. Rev. J. A. McFaul, Catholic bishop, at Trenton, N. J.  
 June 17.—Judson C. Clements, interstate commerce commissioner, at Washington.  
 June 20.—Digby Bell, American congressman.  
 June 27.—Col. Oliver Hazard Payne, financier, in New York.  
 June 28.—William Brewster, veteran dramatic critic, at New Brighton, N. Y.  
 July 1.—William H. Moody, former assistant secretary of the treasury, at Herbert Kealey, actor.  
 July 1.—Federal Judge F. M. Wright at the interior.  
 July 18.—Ho Sweeney, assistant secretary of the interior.  
 July 20.—Dr. Abigail McLeish, Christian science editor, at Brookline, Mass.  
 July 20.—Prof. J. B. Carter, director of the American Academy of Science, at Cambridge, in England.  
 July 30.—Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, owner of the Boston Herald, at New York.  
 Aug. 1.—Jere J. Cohan, gray actor, at Kenosha, N. Y.  
 Aug. 1.—Gilbert, veteran church journal editor, in Chicago.  
 Aug. 2.—Raphael Kirchner, portrait painter, in New York.  
 Aug. 3.—Rev. Nicholas Mats, Catholic bishop of Denver.  
 Aug. 17.—Former U. S. Senator John W. Adams, at Asheville, N. C.  
 Aug. 25.—Earl Grey, former governor general of Canada.  
 Sept. 1.—John F. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome.  
 Sept. 15.—Queen Eleanor of Bulgaria.  
 Sept. 16.—E. E. Lester, public librarian of Chicago.  
 Sept. 18.—Henry B. Brown, president of Valparaiso university, at Chicago.  
 Oct. 1.—John F. Stone, collector of the port of Baltimore.  
 Oct. 2.—Hussein Kemal, sultan of Egypt.  
 Oct. 18.—Don M. Dickinson, former postmaster at Mississippi, at Detroit.  
 Oct. 20.—Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, noted London preacher.  
 Oct. 21.—U. S. Senator Paul G. Hastings of Wisconsin.  
 Oct. 22.—Robert Fitzsimmons, former world champion boxer, at Chicago.  
 Oct. 24.—J. Carroll Beckwith, painter, in New York.  
 Oct. 25.—Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein in London.  
 Oct. 29.—Congressman Charles Martin of Chicago.  
 Nov. 1.—Dr. E. B. Andrews, educator, at Interlachen, Fla.  
 Nov. 1.—Private John Allen, former congressman from Mississippi.  
 Nov. 1.—Gen. Charles H. Grosvener, former congressman from Ohio.  
 Nov. 1.—Rear Admiral Rodgers, U. S. N. retired.  
 Nov. 8.—W. H. Kendall, English actor.  
 Nov. 11.—Liloukani, former queen of Hawaii, at Honolulu.  
 Nov. 13.—John W. Foster, former secretary of state, in Washington.  
 Nov. 15.—Auguste Rodin, French sculptor.  
 Nov. 18.—Gen. Sir Stanley Maude, commander of British army in Mesopotamia.  
 Nov. 19.—John S. Chandler, former secretary of the navy.  
 Dec. 8.—Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of U. S. bureau of animal industry.  
 Dec. 10.—Dr. A. D. Still, founder of osteopathy.  
 Dec. 18.—Henry Clay Barnabee, veteran newspaper editor, at Chicago.  
 Dec. 19.—Frank Gott, former wrestling champion of world.



**Kill That Cold and Save Health**

**CASCARA QUININE**

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No gripes—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store.

**Circumstantial Evidence.**

"I say, Dick, what makes you so suspicious about your girl's letting other fellows court her?"

"I put it to you, Bill, wouldn't I make you suspicious if your girl's parrot kept saying all the time you were sitting with her, 'Oh, don't, Charley?'"

**A Big Darning Bill.**

In 1901, when the French government set out to have its state tapestries mended, it was estimated that the cost would be equivalent to \$150,000. The tapestries in question numbered 90.

Some men's idea of being a Christian is to look solemn.

**NO WAY TO EVADE THE INCOME TAX**

EVERY GOOD AMERICAN EARNING FAIR LIVING WILL HELP TO PAY EXPENSES OF WAR.

RETURNS DUE BEFORE MARCH

Heavy Penalties Provided for Failure to File Them—Government Officials Will Be in Every County to Assist the Taxpayers.

Washington.—"Must I pay an income tax?"

That is the question that thousands of Americans are asking. The answer, in a general way, lies in this statement:

Every unmarried person having a net income of \$1,000 or more, and every married person or head of a family having an income of \$2,000 or more must file a return. These returns must be in the hands of the collector of internal revenue in the district in which the taxpayer lives or has his principal place of business between January 1 and March 1, 1918.

The man who thinks to evade this tax is making a serious error. Revenue officials will be in every county to check returns. Failure to make a correct return within the time specified involves heavy penalties.

"Net income" means gross income less certain deductions provided for by the act. The law defines income as profit, gain, wages, salary, commissions, money or its equivalent from professions, vocations, commerce, trade, rents, sales and dealings in property, real and personal, and interest from investments except interest from government bonds, or state, municipal township or county bonds. Income from service as guardian, trustee or executor; from dividends, pensions, royalties, or patents, or oil and gas wells, coal land, etc., are taxable.

Normal Rate is 2 Per Cent.

The normal rate of tax is 2 per cent on net incomes above the amount of exemptions, which is \$2,000 in the case of a married person or head of a family and \$1,000 in the case of a single person. A married person or head of a family is allowed an additional exemption of \$200 for each dependent child if under eighteen years of age or incapable of self-support because defective. The taxpayer is considered to be the head of a family if he is actually supporting one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship or relationship by marriage, or if his duty to support such person is based on some moral or legal obligation.

Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year and taxes paid except income taxes and those assessed against local benefits are deductible. These and other points of the income tax section of the war revenue act will be fully explained by revenue officers who will visit every county in the United States between January 2 and March 1 to assist taxpayers in making out their returns.

Officers to Visit Every Locality.

Notice of their arrival in each locality will be given in advance through the press, banks and post offices. They will be supplied with income tax forms copies of which may be obtained also from collectors of internal revenue.

The bureau of internal revenue is seeking to impress upon persons subject to the tax the fact that failure to file this official in no way relieves them of the duty imposed by law to file their returns within the time specified.

The government is not required to seek the taxpayer. The taxpayer is required to seek the government. Persons in doubt as to whether they are subject to the tax or not or as to how to make out their returns, will readily understand, therefore, that a visit to this official may mean the avoidance of later difficulties.

The penalty for failure to make the return on time is a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000, and in addition 50 per cent of the amount of the tax due. For making a false or fraudulent return, the penalty is a fine not to exceed \$2,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and in addition 100 per cent of the tax evaded.

As to the Farmers.

The number of farmers who will pay income taxes has not been estimated by the government officials, but it is certain they will form a large percentage of the 6,000,000 persons assessed who never before have paid an income tax. The average farmer does not keep books but if he avails himself of the services of government experts who will be sent to aid him, it will not be difficult for him to ascertain the amount of his net income.

The farmer is making out his return may deduct depreciation in the value of property and machinery used in the conduct of his farm, and loss by fire, storm or other casualty, or by theft if not covered by insurance. Expenses actually incurred in farm operation may be deducted, but not family or living expenses. Produce raised on the farm and traded for groceries, wearing apparel, etc., is counted as living expenditures and cannot be deducted.

Salaries paid by the state or a political subdivision of the state are exempt. A farmer holding the job of county supervisor, for instance, does not have to include his salary in his income tax return.

## 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 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. CRUMLINE, 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. ELISE HEIM, R. No. 6, Box 88, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

*Wm. A. Fletcher*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

**CASTORIA**

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms

100 Drops

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN.

Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by J. C. FLETCHER, Proprietor, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.

For Similar Signature of *Wm. A. Fletcher*

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

**A Harsh Cynicism.**

"Marriage is a lottery," said the philosopher.

"In that case," commented the poor misanthrope, "the anti-gambling laws are not enforced as they ought to be."

**Colds Cause Headache and Grip.**

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." A. W. GROV'S signature is on box. 50c.

**No Proofs.**

"The sense of public honesty is growing every day."

"Can't notice that contributions to the conscience fund are getting into the million class."

Take things as they come, but remember there are some things it will pay you to go after.

**COLIC IN HORSES**

demands PROMPT attention. Keep dose of two 5-grain pills of

**Dr. David Roberts' Colic Brench**

It relieves in the shortest possible time. Read the Practical Horse & Veterinary Book. Send for free booklet. **ABORTION IN COWS.** It is no longer a secret now, write Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukegan, Wis.

**Cuticura Heals Skin Troubles**

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c.

## Scenes of Prosperity Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U.S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre—get \$2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a **HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE** and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley, and Flax.

Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches, markets, convenient climate, excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

**W. V. BENNETT**  
Room 4, Box 514, Omaha, Neb.  
Canadian Government Agent

**Kansas Germ Free Fluid Vaccine**

with a proven record on over half a million calves, has by actual test made good everywhere and has stood the test of time. It is safe to use at any time. Cannot give the disease to calves or spread disease in pastures. It is easy to administer. Leading cattlemen are using it exclusively—ask any of them. Write us for names and free book on blackleg.

**THE KANSAS BLACKLEG SERUM CO.**  
101 Stockyards Exchange Denver, Colo.

**No Need.**

Lady—Do you think it is fair to take his candy?

Little Boy—I don't have to be fair—I kin lick him.—Life.

**Cuticura Is So Soothing**

To itching, burning skins. It not only soothes but heals. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c.—Adv.

**Needed More Weight.**

The lady of the house shut her lips tightly when she saw who had rung the bell.

"No," she said, "you were here in December. I never give to a beggar undeserving of help."

"I wouldn't 'ave called, mum," said the tramp, seeing that he need expect nothing more from that house, "only 'ome-made cakes left like you gave me a month ago. I wants to enlist, but of your little cakes would 'ave put me right."

**Tommy Needed Them, Too.**

The wounded Tommy writhed and squirmed as the masseuse, with iron fingertips, massaged his injured leg. At last he burst out:

"Ain't a mo'! What d'yer think yer a-doing of? Ow!"

"It's all right!" said the masseuse. "I'm kneading your muscles!"

The Tommy gently but firmly pulled his leg away from the none too gentle grasp of his tormentor, and breathed:

"So'm I!"

**All the Adverbs.**

"Write shopping early?"

"Early, late, often and enthusiastically."

**His Kick.**

"Are you fond of amateur theatricals?"

"Yes, but not at professional prices."

—Exchange.

**Was Never In.**

"Bangor says he is out of politics for good."

"For the good of politics—yes."

**When Coffee Disagrees**

quick results for the better follow a change to

**Instant Postum**

A delicious, drug-free drink, tasting much like high-grade coffee, comforting and satisfying to the former coffee user.

Ideal for children.

**"There's a Reason" for POSTUM**

Sold by Grocers.

**In Which Sense?**

"I hear the sheriff is after Maud."

"Yes, I believe he has an attachment for her."

## RELIABLE PRESCRIPTION FOR THE KIDNEYS

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

**True to His Convictions.**

The purchasing agent lay in bed—more smitten with a serious sickness. A specialist stood by his bedside and said: "I can cure you."

"What's your bid?" moaned the sick man.

"One hundred dollars."

"You'll have to do better than that," gasped the purchasing agent; "I've got a better bid from the undertaker."

**Only One "BROMO QUININE"**

is the name of the only one that is **LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE**. Look for signature of A. W. GROV'S on box. 50c and 10c in One Day. 50c.

## REVIVED OLD APPLE STORY

Prisoner Related in Court That His Adam and Eve Encounter Was Caused by the Red Fruit.

"Ever since Eve tempted Adam with an apple there has been more or less trouble," remarked James E. Deery, judge of city court, says the Indianapolis News, "but this morning was the first time that I have had an example of the trouble which may be caused between a man and woman by an apple."

A man had been arrested charged with assault and battery on his wife. The wife had tried to shield him when she took the stand, but admitted having had a little unpleasantness with her mate.

When the man took the stand he asked whether he should tell the story from the beginning, and when told to go ahead started by saying: "Judge, your honor, all this trouble was caused by an apple."

"Yes, I have heard that story before," said the judge. "The Bible even says that an apple caused trouble between Adam and Eve, and most people think that all of our troubles date to that time."

"But this was a real apple," replied the prisoner. "We had an argument over it and when my wife became loud I merely shoved her away from me. Then some noisy neighbors called the police."

"All right," said Judge Deery, "but I believe the real cause of this trouble is that you do not work steadily. Now, I am going to let you go this time on the condition that you heed some advice relative to steady employment, which a friend of yours is going to give you as soon as you leave the courtroom."

**Use Locust Piles.**

The government is reported to have reached a decision that tree-nails or wooden pins used in shipbuilding must be of locust or eucalyptus. The black locust will be the particular species used.

Girls who are enrolled as second-class yeomen in the United States navy receive \$80 per month salary.

## PATENTS

**Denver Directory**

**The Oxford Hotel**

DENVER, COLO.

100 Rooms—\$1.00 and up.

Modern Garage in connection.

JUST HALF BLOCK FROM UNION DEPOT

**The M. J. O'Fallon Supply Co.**

DENVER, COLO.

**PLUMBING and HEATING FIXTURES and MATERIAL**

Kewanee Water Supply System for the Ranch or Country Home.

Farmer's Record and Account Book Free.

DEPT. W. N. U.

**DIAMONDS and ARTIST JEWELRY MANUFACTURING**

**JOS. I. SCHWARTZ**

18th & Curtis, Denver, Colo.

WRITE OR CALL FOR CATALOG

**The Platte River Cattle Co.**

715 E. & C. Building, Denver, Colo.

**PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE**

One, two and three.

See or write us before buying.

**Kodaks**

**DEVELOPING and PRINTING**

Send for Catalogue and 4 Finishing Price List. The Denver Photo Materials Co., Eastman Kodak Co., 228 18th Street, Denver, Colorado.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 1-1918.

**Domestic Warfare.**

"What did your wife do when you got home late last night?"

"Fired a vase at me."

"That was rough."

"Yes, and she fired on a flag of truce too."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. **HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE** acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Catarhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be removed and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for any case of Catarhal Deafness that cannot be cured by **HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE**.

All Druggists Sell. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

**The Eternal Feminine.**

St. Peter—Right this way, ladies, to get your hilos.

Shade of Mrs. DeStyle—Now, Mr. Peter, before I take one I would like to know if you allow the privilege of exchanging it if I find when I get home that it doesn't fit?

Makes the laundress happy—that's Red Cross Bar Blue. Makes beautiful, clear white clothes. All good grocers. Adv.

**A Religious Combination.**

Recently a parcel was received in the Toledo post office which for some reason had to be opened. It was addressed to "Any Soldier in France Who Does Not Receive Another Present." It contained a Bible and a set of boxing gloves.

**Natural Place.**

"So Bill dressed up his story?"

"Yes, and then took it to a swiftness party."

**After the Movies**

**Marino is for Tired Eyes.**

Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Itchy Eyes—Bleeding Eyes—Marino is a Famous Treatment for Eyes that get dry and sore. Give your eyes as much of Marino as you need and with the same you'll find the cure. Get the truth. You cannot buy the real Marino at drug and optical stores or by mail. Ask Marino Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.



## People in and Out of Carrizozo

Ben Lujan returned Saturday from Roswell, where he had been doing duty as a United States jurymen.

Samuel Kelsey was here yesterday from Tres Ritos.

W. R. White, the Ruidoso sawmill man, was here during the early part of the week.

Marshal West and Marvin Lian were here yesterday from the Capitan-Little Creek country. They report an 18-inch snow on the Little Creek Mesa.

L. R. Lamay, William Sexton and William Ferguson were here from the Mesa during the big storm.

Fred Pfingsten returned last night from El Paso where he had gone on business for the company. He came up from the company farms below Lincoln and says 8 inches of snow fell in that section.

Albert Ziegler left Wednesday night for the eastern markets to purchase a spring and summer stock of goods for the Ziegler Bros. firm. Mr. Ziegler will go to Chicago and from there to New York and will secure the best goods and the latest designs on the market.

John B. Burch and son Barney were here Saturday from their home at the foot of the Capitans.

Robt. A. Hurt and William H. Sevier were here Tuesday and Wednesday from Capitan and Lincoln respectively.

Larry Dow came up from Duncan, Arizona, Tuesday to attend the bedside of his mother who is seriously ill.

E. C. Dow came up from Lincoln Tuesday on account of the serious illness of his mother.

The supper at Ancho, Friday evening, February 1, for the benefit of the Red Cross. We would be glad to see every one out that can possibly come. You will enjoy the speaking as well as the good things to eat—let alone helping the good work along.

The members and friends of the Episcopal church will meet to hold services Monday evening over the Exchange bank.

### Taylor's Add Furniture

N. B. Taylor & Sons have leased the building recently erected by Michael Doering, and adjoining their hardware store, and will add a stock of furniture, new and second hand. Second hand furniture will be bought and sold and new furniture placed in stock. adv. 1-25

### Infant Dies

The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Mason York died Tuesday and was buried the day following in the local cemetery. Rev. R. H. Lewelling, pastor of the Methodist church, conducted the funeral service. The parents have the sympathy of the community in the loss of their first born.

The Carrizozo schools now have twelve teachers employed. Miss Blanche Brownlee is the latest addition to the faculty, assuming her duties Monday.

Russell Bythewood, was killed in motorcycle accident at Long Beach, Wednesday. Mr. Bythewood was a nephew of Mrs. Lillie Moore of Nogal, and also used to run Hotel Temple at this place.

Miss Grace Jones is in receipt of a letter from her brother Ralph stating that he was headed for France on the transport Henderson. Elb, another brother, is on his way to the Atlantic from the Pacific; and Lewis, still another brother, also in the navy, is stationed at San Diego.

### Roe Coe Home

Roe Coe came in Tuesday from Camp Kearney, California, and went to his home at Ruidoso the day following. He is just recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia, which left him in such a weakened condition that he was given a discharge. He is subject to call, however, and if he regains his health will return to the army.

### In Paradise

Not the location that is commonly referred to in the pulpit, but in Paradise, Arizona. That's where M. B. Foreman writes from, and requesting that the News be forwarded there. Mr. Foreman writes that he is temporarily taking care of a ranch for a friend located in the Chiricahua mountains. He says he has seen only two women this year, and it appears to us his postoffice is improperly named. He expects to return home next month.

### Methodist Church

Rev. R. H. Lewelling, Pastor

Sunday school 9:45 a. m.

The classes are well graded and taught by competent persons. We specialize in efficiency along all lines.

Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Subjects of practical and vital interests on all occasions.

Epworth League 6:45. An organization where life exists. Nothing dry in any of its meetings.

Regardless of weather conditions the services go on.

Our aim is to serve.

### Baptist Church

Rev. J. McQuinn, Pastor

The pastor will preach Sunday, January 27th, 11 a. m., "Lower Lights." This sermon was to have been preached last Sunday but the storm made it impossible for any one to attend. 7:30 p. m.

"Who is God?" Junior B. Y. P. U. and Sunbeam Band at 3 p. m.

Senior B. Y. P. U. at 7:30 p. m.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.

The cottage prayer meetings have been held this week with Mrs. Allen, C. T. Jones, Frank Richard, Fetter, Benson and Long.

The revival services are to start on Sunday, February 4th. Have you been doing your 'bit' towards making them a source of salvation for the unsaved of Carrizozo? Have you been praying that a revival may take place among God's people? Have you been attending the cottage prayer meetings so as to encourage others and to unite your prayer with theirs for your friends?

Want Ads give results.

To My Customers:

I am now prepared to offer the "War Workers" Spirella Corset, of the same materials, boning, etc. as the regular styles, but which comes in standard sizes, suitable for normal figures, at a much lower price. Can be delivered within one week after ordering.

Mrs. G. T. McQuinn, Corsetiere.

## Classified Advertisements

For Sale.—Ranch and Horses. Write P. O. Box 283, Carrizozo, N. M. 9-14-11.

For Sale.—Parke Davis & Co's Blacklegoids. The Tittsworth Co. Capitan.

Just received a car of Colorado potatoes and onions. Humphrey Bros.

FOR SALE.—Good saddle horse, bridle and saddle very cheap. Phone 113.

For Sale.—Yearling and two year old Hereford bulls. The Tittsworth Co. Capitan.

Highest Patent Hard Wheat Flour \$6.50 per cwt. at Humphrey Bros.

FOR SALE.—One Ford runabout, with truck body. Apply at Western Garage. 11-30-11.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—4 Thoroughbred Durham Bulls, 6 years old. P. O. Box 173, White Oaks, N. M. 12-21-11.

We pay the highest prices for hides and pelts. Ziegler Bros.

## Notice

Dr. Edwards, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, specialist in diseases of the eye and fitting glasses, will be in Carrizozo, at Lucas Hospital on January 28, ending a week, to treat eyes and fit glasses.

## Rates Increased

Beginning with the New Year the News announces an increase in rates of advertising and on job work. The advertising rate will be increased 12 per cent and the job price 20 per cent. It is not necessary to specify the reasons for this increase every body knows.

## Helps Sick Women

Cardui, the woman's tonic, helped Mrs. William Eversole, of Hazel Patch, Ky. Read what she writes: "I had a general breaking-down of my health. I was in bed for weeks, unable to get up. I had such a weakness and dizziness, ... and the pains were very severe. A friend told me I had tried everything else, why not Cardui? ... I did, and soon saw it was helping me ... After 12 bottles, I am strong and well."

## TAKE

## CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Do you feel weak, dizzy, worn-out? Is your lack of good health caused from any of the complaints so common to women? Then why not give Cardui a trial? It should surely do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women who suffered—it should help you back to health.

Ask some lady friend who has taken Cardui. She will tell you how it helped her. Try Cardui.

All Druggists



## Information

A bank is naturally in earliest touch with impending changes in financial and business conditions; and the completeness and value of its information is dependent on the extent of its own business connections.

Customers find this bank exceptionally well informed on subjects affecting the business outlook and possibilities. The Monthly Bulletin Letter issued by us each month is a special modern service we feel is due our friends and we will gladly supply future copies of it free to them on request.

Signatures of the officers of your account with us are needed to draw on our ability to meet your special requirements.

Exchange Bank of Carrizozo



## See MOORE, the Painter

For Painting, Tinting, Paperhanging and Interior Decorating of all kinds

Signs, Show Cards and Bulletins

## Your Chance

By calling early at the Western Garage you may

## Secure a Ford

Two shipments in, another coming; but they won't last. We may be unable to get more for sometime

Come in at Once

WESTERN GARAGE

## — MONUMENTS —

We carry the largest stock in the Southwest. Freight prepaid, orders job if not shipped. Write for designs and estimates.

Bowers Monument Company

215 East Central Albuquerque, N. M.



JOIN OUR CHRISTMAS BANKING CLUB with 10 cents and in 50 weeks \$127.50 HAVE

Come In

START WITH JUST A DIME AND INCREASE YOUR DEPOSIT A DIME EACH WEEK, OR YOU CAN START WITH A NICKEL, OR WITH 2 CENTS OR 1 CENT AND INCREASE THE SAME AMOUNT EACH WEEK.

IN 50 WEEKS:

10-CENT CLUB PAYS \$127.50  
5-CENT CLUB PAYS 63.75  
2-CENT CLUB PAYS 25.50  
1-CENT CLUB PAYS 12.75

IF YOU WISH TO MAKE THE LARGEST PAYMENT FIRST AND DECREASE YOUR DEPOSITS EACH YOU CAN DO SO.

IT COSTS NOTHING FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY TO JOIN THE CLUB AND IS A SURE WAY TO WEALTH. COME IN AND JOIN TODAY.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CARRIZOZO



OUR SHOES ARE MADE WELL THRU AND THRU

AND WE USE GOOD TOUGH LEATHER FOR THE UPPERS AND SOLID TANNED STOCK FOR THE SOLES.

OUR SHOES WILL LAST A LONG TIME; THEY WILL FIT YOU AND "FEEL GOOD" AND "LOOK GOOD."

THE NEXT TIME YOU NEED A PAIR OF SHOES YOU NEED US.

WE KEEP UP THE QUALITY; WE KEEP DOWN THE PRICE.

Carrizozo Trading Co.



Beck's  
—For your cherry little clinking dish party. A triumph in soft drinks that combines the tangy flavor of wholesome cereals and the sparkling tang of genuine Sauer Beer. Beck's for refreshing properties—just pure—healthfulness. Serve cold.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH  
St. Louis, Mo. & Co.

R. L. Ransom  
Plasterer & Contractor

Estimates furnished on all kinds of plastering and cement work.

CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

W. H. CORWIN  
Contractor and Builder

Brick, Plastering & Cement Work. Estimates furnished.

Oscuro, N. M.