

3-22-1918

## Carrizozo News, 03-22-1918

J.A. Haley

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# Carriozo News

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

VOLUME 19

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1918.

NUMBER 12

## GERMANS ATTACK ON THE BRITISH FRONT

### Red Cross Dance a Decided Success

The Saint Patrick's dance given by the White Oaks Red Cross was a decided success although the prevalence of la grippe and other illness caused the executive committee to eliminate every thing from the original plans for the entertainment, except the dance and refreshments. One little diversion was had in raffling a watch fob donated by Mrs. Oliver Peaker and which added three dollars to the \$105.50 netted by the entertainment.

A number of new members have lately joined, among them: Paul Mayer, Sr., Ed Queen, and Lee H. Rudisille.

United States Marshal A. H. Hudspeth, who is ever loyal to White Oaks and who is a member of this branch of Red Cross has sent in eighteen dollars as his semiannual contribution of three dollars per month, hoping to induce others here to join him in the plan of contributing a definite sum monthly as is being done throughout the country.

Hon. John Y. Hewitt has been liberal in contributions to the branch here but belongs to the Carrizozo Chapter having joined there before we were organized.

The efficiency of the work here has been increased by the addition of Mrs. Paul Mayer, Mrs. Chas. Spence and Mrs. William Watson to the executive committee. All the refreshments were contributed and a few who did not feel able to give their time contributed money.

Everybody did what they could to insure success and did it most heartily, and all have the thanks of the executive committee and the entire organization.

### Food Regulation

Albuquerque, N. M.,  
March 19, 1918.

To All Grocers: Complaint comes to me from various sections that grocers are accepting potatoes in the hands of producers as complete substitute for large purchases of flour.

The Food Administration's effort is designed to save wheat. The purpose is evaded when a producer of potatoes, having a large stock on hand, is permitted to consume wheat flour without other substitute. Permission to use four pounds of potatoes as an equivalent to one pound of substitute in the purchase of wheat flour is therefore withdrawn from potato producers, but it is continued when potatoes are purchased with wheat flour by your customers.

Very truly yours,  
RALPH ELY.

### Meat Animals Increase

Reports based on figures from the Department of Agriculture show that January 1, 1918, the number of meat animals in the United States was greater by more than 6,000,000 head than it was January 1, 1917. The number of inspections for slaughter indicate a decrease in consumption.

The summary shows the total number of cattle in the United States January 1, 1918, was 66,830,000, an increase of 1,247,000 head over the same day the year before. Hogs increased 3,781,000 head, or 5.7 per cent. The increase in sheep was 1,284,000 head, or 2.7 per cent.

### Apportionment

Carrizozo, N. M.,  
March 19th, 1918.

The County Board of Education does hereby this 19th day of March, 1918, apportion to the several school districts of the county, in accordance with the scholastic census of 1917, the sum of Two Thousand One Hundred Thirty-Six Dollars and Forty Cents, (\$2136.40), received from the State, the same being seventy cents (.70) per capita per said census. The following are the amounts received by the districts, viz:

DIST NO	NUMBER CHILDREN	AMOUNT REC'D
1	154	\$107.80
2	70	49.00
3	69	48.30
4	92	64.40
5	34	23.80
6	101	70.70
7	603	422.10
8	111	77.70
9	36	25.20
10	52	36.40
11	57	39.90
12	44	30.80
13	221	154.70
14	101	70.70
15	56	39.20
16	26	18.20
17	49	34.30
18	23	16.10
19	74	51.80
20	142	99.40
21	66	46.20
22	70	49.00
23	26	18.20
24	29	20.30
25	35	24.50
26	54	37.80
27	36	25.20
28	183	128.10
29	77	53.90
30	67	46.90
31	23	16.10
32	82	57.40
33	72	50.40
34	35	24.50
35	23	16.10
36	35	24.50
43	24	16.80
Total	3052	\$2136.40

J. E. KOONCE,  
President County  
Board of Education.

### Soldiers' Addresses

Persons who send mail to members of the Expeditionary Forces are particularly requested, in a statement issued by the Post Office Department, to use ink only in writing the addresses. Every piece of mail matter should also bear the name and address of the sender.

Heavy paper, canvas, or cloth should be used for wrapping packages. When canvas or cloth is used the address should be written on a shipping tag, with the name and address of the sender on the reverse side.

Given names should be written in full, instead of initials. The title of the addresses and the full name of the unit or organization to which he is assigned should be added, it being sufficient in the way of further address to use the words "American Expeditionary Forces."

### Red Cross Dance

Corona, March 29

The Red Cross branch at Corona will give a benefit dance on Friday night, March 29th at Bond's hall. An admission of \$1.00 will be charged the men and the ladies will be admitted free. Refreshments will be served throughout the evening. Come and bring your friends.—Committee.

Miss Brown of Tucuman, is visiting with Mrs. Fairbanks this week.

### Farm Land Loans

An increase in the value of farm products from 1900 to 1917 of 1,200 per cent, an increase from 1910 to 1917 of more than 400 per cent, and a saving to the plain every day farmer of nearly \$80,000 a year in the interest on farm loans alone—that is the answer to the question "What's the matter with New Mexico?", and also to the question "What's the matter with the Farm Loan Law".

Figures in the possession of Congressman W. B. Walton show that the farm loan law, one of the most recent of the democratic platform pledges fulfilled by a democratic administration, has worked a miracle in the agricultural development of the Sunshine State. There are now in the state an even one hundred farm loan associations, distributed among fifteen of the 28 counties, and the loans now being placed average approximately \$100,000 a month. These loans, at the government rate of interest, mean that the farmer is getting his money for agricultural development at a saving over the regular banking rate of \$74,900 a year. Add to this the increased value of the land due to these improvements, and it will be seen that nothing short of an agricultural miracle has been worked in New Mexico by the Federal farm loan law.

The counties on the east side of the state have been the ones to be principally benefitted, the applications from that section having been first considered. The remaining portions will be handled as rapidly as possible. Union county leads in the amount of loans, with \$355,100. Curry is second with \$204,300, Quay third with \$185,100 and Chaves fourth with \$137,500. The total amount loaned on New Mexico lands up to the first of March is \$1,599,600.

### Carried His Bedding

A solicitor for a local rooming house met a local train one cold night recently and ran into what he thought was a favorable prospect. He urged the new arrival to come to his hotel where a warm room and good bed awaited him. The prospective customer, however, declined, saying he was prepared for emergencies and produced a bed roll which he was seen to spread on the depot platform. Evidently the sleep was refreshing as the outdoor enthusiast appeared around town next day as chipper as you please.

### Court Adjourns

District Court, which had been in session since February 18, adjourned Saturday morning, after the jury in the Eucosia safe robbery announced a disagreement. It is said the jury in this case, which was the second hearing at this term of court, stood 9 to 3, the former jury having stood 8 to 4.

Court, attorneys, jurors, litigants and witnesses, with the exception of those living here, left Saturday for their respective homes, and by evening the town had resumed its normal condition. It is said a short term will be held in April to dispose of some important cases that could not be reached at this term.

Jake Z. Cole, who has been stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia is thought to be in France or on his way. No letter has been received from him in almost a month.

### Some Moisture

Wednesday evening the equinoctial disturbance hit this section, though devoid of wind. A good snow fell in the mountains—at least a substantial coating of the beautiful glistened in the next morning's sun. The moisture at this point took the form rain, and though insufficient for all needs, was a magnificent start and gives promise of some early feed on the ranges. Indications are that all parts of the county received its share of rain and snow, so badly needed.

### Call for Election

Official Call of the Regular Biennial Village Election in and for the Village of Carrizozo, New Mexico and Notice of the Appointment of a Board of Registrars and Judges and Clerks of said Election.

Official notice is hereby given that the regular biennial election of the Village of Carrizozo, for the purpose of electing a mayor, four other trustees and one clerk of the Village of Carrizozo, to serve for the term of two years, is called and will be held on Tuesday the 2nd day of April, 1918, as required by law.

The following board of registration has been appointed to register the qualified electors of said village, at said election: John A. Haley, A. L. Burke and E. D. Boone, which said board of registration will sit at the Lincoln State Bank and Paden's Drug Store. The registration books shall be opened for the registration of voters, beginning on the 12th day of March, 1918 at 9 o'clock a. m. at said places and shall remain open each day thereafter until the 22nd day of March, 1918; said books shall remain open until 6 p. m. of each day above specified.

A certified list of all the registered voters will be posted and remain posted for 6 days following March 22nd, 1918, at the Post Office, and any persons seeing that his name had not been registered and who is a qualified elector, may apply to said board of registration and have his name added to the list of qualified electors; or he may have the name of any person who he may know to be a qualified voter added to said list. The name of any person who may have illegally registered with said board, may be stricken from said list by said registrars.

Judges of Election, April 2nd: Jno. E. Bell, Geo. Freidenbloom, and John Doering.

Clerks: W. W. Stadtman and Sel Anderson.

Place of voting: The Court House, Carrizozo, N. M.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Carrizozo, N.M. this 12th day of March, 1918.

H. S. CAMPBELL,

Acting Mayor of the Village of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

Attest: M. B. Patten, Clerk.

3-15-21.

Notice to Owners or Persons in Charge

Public notice is hereby called to Ordinance No. 14 of the Village of Carrizozo, which orders sidewalks to be built on Alamogordo Avenue, El Paso Street, 4th Street, 5th Street and Main Street, that all owners or others in charge, build or cause to be built sidewalks, at once according to the specifications contained in said ordinance. Upon failure to comply with this notice and the provisions of said ordinance, contracts will be let by the Mayor and Trustees of said Village and a special tax assessed against the property so improved.

H. S. CAMPBELL,  
3-23-21, Acting Mayor.

### Second Well Struck

A wire from Mayor Lutz was received at noon today conveying the information that a second well had been brought in on Sunshine Hill, in the Electra field. The first well is pumping 75 barrels daily, and the second well is said to be equally as good. The deep well on the 80-acre tract is down in the oil sand and a report that oil has been struck is hourly awaited. These wells are owned by the New Mexico Electra Oil Co., and practically all the stock of the company is held by our local people.

### Judge McClure

John T. McClure, for seven years district judge of the district composed of the counties of Chaves, Eddy, Lea, Roosevelt and Curry, was here yesterday, having motored up from Roswell. The judge is candidate for the democratic nomination for the state supreme bench, and has his section of the state behind his candidacy. He remained here during the afternoon, meeting a few friends and making new ones and left on No. 4 for a visit to points north. The judge is a very pleasant gentleman and has a splendid record on the bench.

### Elliott-Morris

W. E. Elliott and Mrs. Mary Morris were quietly married Wednesday evening at 4:00 o'clock, in the presence of a few friends, at the Methodist parsonage, Rev. R. H. Lewelling officiating. The newly wedded pair will make their home here, having secured apartments and had them fitted up for house-keeping. Best wishes for a long happy life.

### Instruments Recorded

(During Week Ending March 16, 1918)

#### DEEDS

W. A. Key and wife to T. C. Key, 220 acres of land adjoining town of Capitán.

Ziegler Brothers to J. P. Foster, Lots 1 and 2 in block 14, in McDonald's Addition to Carrizozo.

Lydia M. Payne to C. G. Ellis, 160 acres of land, about five miles north of the town of Capitán.

#### MARRIAGE LICENSE

Victorio Perales and Maria Flores, both of Tinnie.

Juan Malone and Marian Rodriguez, both of McKinley county.

Porfirio Chavez, Jr., and Apolonia Garcia, both of Carrizozo.

Paraphrased by the American Title and Trust Company, Abstractors, Carrizozo, New Mexico, Incorporated 1908, W. H. Osborn, Secretary.

### Baptist Church

Rev. J. F. Measells, Pastor.

Rev. J. F. Measells is preaching some fine and helpful sermons. He may continue preaching till Wednesday night but no longer than Wednesday as he has to be at Clovis by Thursday to speak at the Laymen's convention.

He will preach every night and Sunday at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 7:35 p. m. Sunday school 10 a. m. Junior B. Y. P. U. 4:30 p. m. Senior B. Y. P. U. 6:45.

### Infant Dies

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Collier died March 20, at the Collier home, five miles from White Oaks. The remains were interred the following day in the family burying ground, Rev. R. B. Lewelling conducting the funeral ceremony.

## LONDON CONFIDENT ALLIED LINE WILL HOLD

London, March 21.—By employing masses of troops, supported by a great weight of artillery, the Germans appear to have penetrated the British front line at certain points between the Scarpe and Venduill, says Reuter's. Limited correspondent at British headquarters, telegraphing this evening.

"Our counter measures have not yet developed," the correspondent adds. "Therefore it is difficult to define the position. Apparently the enemy's purpose has been to launch converging attacks upon the two flanks of the Flesquieres salient, in the hope of cutting it off."

"There are unconfirmed rumors that the enemy has employed tanks."

Berlin, via London, March 21.—"Between Cambrai and La Perre", says the report from German headquarters tonight, "we penetrated into portions of the English positions."

London, March 21.—Ostend was bombarded by British monitors today and Helgoland was attacked by seaplanes, according to the official announcement.

British Army Headquarters in France, March 21.—The Germans this forenoon launched a heavy attack against the British lines over a wide front in and near the Cambrai sector and the assault bears all the ear marks of being the beginning of the enemy's much heralded grand offensive. Hard fighting is proceeding from a point north of Lagnicourt, southward to Gauchewood, just below Gouzeaucourt. The attack was preceded by a heavy bombardment from guns of all calibres and the duel between the opposing heavy batteries has been rocking the countryside for hours.

The Germans have employed gas shells freely and a constant stream of high velocity shells has been breaking with frightful concussion far back of the British lines.

The bombardment began in earnest at 5 o'clock this morning and about five hours later the enemy forces hurled themselves on the British front line trenches north of Lagnicourt and Louveral, the latter place lying due west of Bourges.

At the same time other German forces advanced behind a smoke barrage along the ridge running northward from Gouzeaucourt. It may be said that the attack in this region was by no means unexpected by the British and that they had made great preparations to meet the onslaught.

### Baptist Revival

Rev. J. F. Measells, of Las Cruces, has been holding regular services at the Baptist church the past week. Many who have attended the services express delight at his sermons and pronounce them most excellent and entertaining. Much interest has been manifested in the meetings and the attendance has been fair. The visiting minister will leave next week for Clovis.





## CHAPTER XXII.

## Jimmy Wallace Throws a Bomb.

It was about eleven months after Rose had watched Rodney walking dejectedly away into the rain that Jimmy Wallace threw his bomb.

Every year he made two pre-seasonal visits to New York; one in autumn, one in the spring, in order that he might have interesting matters to write about when the local theatrical doings had been exhausted. From his first spring pilgrimage after Rose's disappearance he came back wearing a deep-flying and contented smile, and a few days later, after a talk over the telephone with Rodney, he headed a column of gossip about the theater with the following paragraph:

"Come On In," as the latest of the New York reviews is called, is much like all the others. It contains the same procession of specialty moneys, the same cacophony of rag-time, the same gangway out into the audience which refreshes tired business men with a thrilling worm's-eye view of dancing girls' knees as nature. And up and down this straight and narrow pathway of the chorus there is the customary parade of the same haughty beauties of Broadway. Only in one item there is a deviation from the usual formula: the costumes. For several years past the reviews at the theater (the Columbia) have been caparisoned with the decadent colors and bizarre designs of the exalted Mr. Greenville Melton. I know there had been a change for the better as soon as I saw the first number, for these dresses have the stimulating quality of a healthy and vigorous imagination, as well as a vivid decorative value. They are exceedingly smart, of course, or else they would never do for a Broadway review, but they are also alive, while those of Mr. Melton were invariably sickly. Curiously enough the name of the new costume designer has a special interest for Chicago. She is Doris Dane, who participated in "The Girl Upstairs" at the Globe. Miss Dane's stage experience here was brief, but nevertheless her striking success in her new profession will probably cause the formation of a large and enthusiastic "I-know-her-when" club.

Jimmy expected to produce an effect with it. But what he did produce exceeded his wildest anticipations. The thing came out in the three o'clock edition, and before he left the office that afternoon he had received over the telephone six invitations to dinner; three of them for that night. He declined the first two on the ground of an enormous press of work incident to his fresh return from a fortnight in New York. But when Violet Williamson called up and said, with a reference to a previous engagement that was shamefully forgotten: "Jimmy, you haven't forgotten you're dining with us tonight, have you? It's just us, so you needn't dress," he answered:

"Oh, no, I've got it down on my calendar all right. Seven-thirty?"

Violet snickered and said: "You wait!—Or rather, don't wait. Make it seven."

Jimmy was glad to be let off that extra half hour of waiting. He was impatient for the encounter with Violet—a state of mind most rare with him. He meant to wring all the pleasure out of it he could by way of revenge for Violet's attitude toward Rose after her presence in the Globe chorus had become known—for that biting contempt which was the typical attitude of her class.

Violet said, the moment he appeared in the drawing room doorway: "John made me swear not to let you tell me a word until he came in. He's simply bubbling. But there's one thing he won't mind your telling me, and that's her address. I'm simply perishing to write her a note and tell her how glad we were."

Jimmy made a little gesture of regret. He'd have spoken too, but she didn't give him time.

"You don't mean," she cried, "that you didn't find out where she lived while you were right there in New York?"

John came in just then, and Violet, turning to him tragically, repeated, "He doesn't even know where she lives!"

"Oh, I'm a boob, I know," said Jimmy. "But, as I told the other five..."

Violet frowned as she echoed, "The other five—what?"

Jimmy turned to John Williamson with a perfectly electric grin.

"The other five of those Aldrich's friends—and yours," he said, "who called me up this afternoon and invited me to dinner, and asked for her address so that they could write her notes and tell her how glad they were."

John said "Whoosh!"—all but upset a chair, and slammed it out of the way in order to jubilate properly.

Violet stood looking at them thoughtfully. A little flush of color was coming up into her face.

"You two men," she said, "are trying to act as if I weren't in this; as if I weren't just as glad as you are, and hadn't as good a right to be. John here," this was to Jimmy, "has been goading ever since he came home with the paper. And you... Did you mean me by that snippy little thing you said about the 'I-know-her-when club'? Well,

you'll get your punishment. There's dinner! But you won't be allowed to eat. You'll have to begin at the beginning and tell us all about her."

Jimmy, his effect produced, his long-meditated vengeance completed by the flare of color he'd seen come up in Violet's cheeks, settled down seriously to the telling of his tale, stopping occasionally to bolt a little food just before his plate was snatched away from him, but otherwise without intermission.

He'd suspected nothing about the costumes on that opening night of "Come On In," until a realization of how amazingly good they were made him search his program. The line "Costumes by Dane" had lighted up in his mind a wild surmise of the truth, though he admitted it had seemed almost too good to be true. Because the costumes were really wonderful.

He cut about, he said, for some way of finding out who Dane really was. And, having learned that Galbraith was putting on the show at the Casino he looked him up.

Galbraith proved a mine of information—no, he was more like one of those oil wells technically known as a gusher. He simply spouted facts about Rose, and couldn't be stopped. She was his own discovery. He'd seen her possibilities when she designed and executed those twelve costumes for the sextette in "The Girl Upstairs." He'd brought her down to New York to act as his assistant. She worked for Galbraith the greater part of last season. Jimmy had never known of anybody having just that sort of job before. Galbraith, busy with two or three productions at once, had put over a lot of the work of conducting rehearsals on her shoulders. He'd got a number started, having figured out the maneuvers the chorus were to go through, the steps they'd use, and so on, and Rose would actually take his place; would be in complete charge of the rehearsal as the director's representative.

The costuming last season had been a side issue, at the beginning at least, but she'd done part of the costumes for one of his productions, and they were so strikingly successful that Abe Shumma had snatched her away from him.

"The funny thing is the way she does them," Jimmy said. "Everybody else who designs costumes just draws them; dinky little water colored plates, and the plates are sent out to a company like the Star Costume company and they execute them. But Rose can't draw a bit. She got a mannequin—not an ordinary dressmaker's form, but a regular painter's mannequin—with legs and made her costumes on the thing; or at least cut out a sort of pattern of them in cloth. But somehow or other, the designing of them and the execution are more mixed up together by Rose's method than by the orthodox way. She wanted to get some women in to see for her, and see the whole job through herself; deliver the costumes complete, and get paid for them. But it seems that the Shummas, on the side, owned the Star company and raked off a big profit on the costumes that way. I don't know all the details, I don't know that Galbraith did. But anyhow, the first thing anybody knew, Rose had financed herself. She got one of those rich young bachelor women in New York to go into the thing with her, and organized a company, and made Abe Shumma an offer on all the costumes for 'Come On In.' Galbraith thinks that Abe Shumma thought she was sure to lose a lot of money on it and go broke, and that then he could put her to work at a salary, so he gave her the job. But she didn't lose. She evidently made a chunk out of it, and her reputation at the same time."

Violet was immensely thrilled by this recital. "Won't she be perfectly wonderful," she exclaimed, "for the Junior League show, when she comes back?"

Jimmy found an enormous satisfaction in saying: "Oh, she'll be too expensive for you. She's a regular robber, she says."

"She says!" cried Violet. "Do you mean you've talked with her?"

"Do you think I'd have come back from New York without?" said Jimmy. "Galbraith told me to drop in at the Casino that same afternoon. Some of the costumes were to be tried on, and 'Miss Dane' would be there."

"Well, and she came. I almost fell over her out there in the dark, because of course the auditorium wasn't lighted at all. I'll admit she rather took my breath, just glancing up at me, and then peering to make out who I was, and then her face going all alight with that smile of hers. I didn't know what to call her, and was stammering over a mixture of Miss Dane and Mrs. Aldrich, when she laughed and held out a hand to me and said she didn't remember whether I'd ever called her

Rose or not, but she'd like to hear someone call her that, and wouldn't I begin?"

Jimmy explained there hadn't been any chance to talk much. "The costumes began coming up on the stage just then (on chorus girls, of course), and she was up over the runway in a minute, talking them over with Galbraith. When she'd finished, she came down to me again for a minute, but it was hardly longer than that really. She said she wished she might see me again, but that she couldn't ask me to come to the studio, because it was a perfect bedlam, and that there was no use asking me to come to her apartment, because she was never there herself these days, except for about seven hours a night of the hardest kind of sleep. If I could stay around till her rush was over... But then, of course, she knew I couldn't."

"And you never thought of asking her," Violet wailed, "where the apartment was, so that the rest of us, if we were in New York, could look her up, or write to her from here?"

"No," Jimmy said. "I never thought of asking for her address. But it's the easiest thing in the world to get. Call up Rodney. He knows."

"What makes you think he knows?" Violet demanded.

"Well, for one thing," said Jimmy, "when Rose was asking for news of all of you, she said: 'I hear from Rodney regularly. Only he doesn't tell me much gossip.'"

"Hears from him!" gasped Violet. "Regularly!" She was staring at Jimmy in a dazed sort of way. "Well, does she write to him? Has she made it up with him? Is she coming back?"

"I suppose you can just hear me asking her all these questions? Casually, in the aisle of a theater, while she was getting ready for a running jump into a taxi?"

The color came up into Violet's face again. There was a maddening sort of jubilant jocularity about these men, the looks and almost winks they exchanged, the distinctly saucy quality of the things they said to her.

"Of course," she said coolly, "if Rose had told me that she heard from Rodney regularly, although he didn't send her much of the gossip, I shouldn't have had to ask her those questions. I'd have known from the way she looked and the way her voice sounded,



"You Two Men... Are Trying to Act as if I Weren't in on This."

whether she was writing to Rodney or not, and whether she meant to come back to him or not; whether she was ready to make it up if he was—all that. Any woman who knew her at all would. Only a man, perfectly infatuated, grinning... See if you can't tell what she looked like and how she said it."

Jimmy, meek again, attempted the task.

"Well," he said, "she didn't look me in the eye and register deep meanings or anything like that. I don't know where she looked. As far as the infection of her voice went, it was just as casual as if she'd been telling me what she'd had for lunch. But the quality of her voice just richened up a bit, as if the words tasted good to her. And she smiled, just barely, as if she knew I'd be staggered and didn't care. There you are! Now interpret unto me this dream, oh, Joseph."

Violet's eyes were shining. "Why, it's a plain," she said. "Can't you see that she's just waiting for him; that she'll come like a shot the minute he says the word? And there he is eating his heart out for her, and in his rage charging poor John perfectly terrific prices for his legal services, when all he's got to do is to say 'please,' in order to be happy."

## CHAPTER XXIII.

Rodney Gets a Clear View of Himself. It was Rose herself who began this correspondence with Rodney, within a month of her arrival in New York.

If Rodney had done an unthinkable thing; if he had kept copies of his letters to Rose, along with her answers, in a chronological file, he would have made the discovery that the stiffness of those letters had gradually worn away and that they were now a good deal more than mere pro forma bulletins. There had crept into them, so subtly and so gently that between one of them and the next no striking difference was to be observed, a friend-

liness, quite cool, but wonderfully firm. She was frankly jubilant over the success of her costumes in "Come On In," and she inclosed with her letter a complete set of newspaper reviews of the piece.

It was a week later that she wrote: "I met James Randolph coming up Broadway yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock. He's changed, somehow, since I saw him last; as brilliant as ever, but rather—lurid. Do you suppose things are going badly between him and Eleanor? He told me he hadn't seen you forever. Why don't you drop in on him?"

It was quite true that Rodney had seen very little of the Randolphs since Rose went away. When it came to confronting his friends, in the knowledge that they knew that Rose had left him for the Globe chorus, he found that James Randolph was one he didn't care to face. He knew too much. He'd be too infernally curious, too full of surmises, eager for experiments.

But Rose's letter put a different face on the matter. The fact that she'd put him, partly at least, in possession of what she had observed and what she guessed, gave him a sort of shield against the doctor. So one evening about nine o'clock he slipped out and walked around to the new house which Bertie Willis had built for Eleanor.

Rodney reflected, as he stood at the door after ringing the bell, that his own house was quite meek and conventional alongside this. Bertie had gone his limit.

The grin which his reflection afforded him was still on Rodney's lips when, a servant having opened the door, he found himself face to face with the architect. Bertie, top-coated and hat in hand, was waiting for Eleanor, who was coming down the stairs followed by a maid with her carriage-coat. He returned Rodney's nod pretty stiffly, as was natural: enough, since Rodney's grin had distinctly brightened up at sight of him.

Eleanor said, rather negligently: "Hello, Rod. We're just dashing off to the Palace to see a perfectly exquisite little dancer Bertie's discovered down there. She comes on at half past nine, so we've got to fly. Want to come?"

"No," Rodney said. "I came over to see Jim. Is he at home?"

The maid was holding out the coat for Eleanor's arms. But Eleanor, at Rodney's question, just stood for a second quite still. She wasn't looking at anybody, but the expression in her eyes was sullen. "Yes, he's at home," she said at last.

"Busy," I suppose," said Rodney. Her infection had dictated this reply.

"Yes, he's busy," she repeated absently and in a tone still more coldly hostile, though Rodney perceived that the hostility was not meant for him. She looked around at Bertie.

"Wait two minutes," she said, "if you don't mind." Then, to Rodney, "Come along." And she led the way up the lustrous, velvety teakwood stairs.

He followed her. But, arrived at the drawing room floor, he stopped. "Look here," he said. "If Jim's busy..."

"Oh, don't be too dense, Rodney!" she said. "A man has to be 'busy' when he's known to be in the house and won't entertain his wife's guests. Go up, sing out who you are, and go right in." She gave him a nod and a hard little smile, and went downstairs again to Bertie.

Rodney found the door Eleanor had indicated, knocked smartly on it, and sang out at the same time, "This is Rodney Aldrich. May I come in?"

"Come in, of course," Randolph called. "I'm glad to see you." He added, coming to meet his guest, "but do you mind telling me how you got in here? Some poor wretch will lose his job, you know, if Eleanor finds out about this. When I'm in this room, sacred to reflection and research, it's a first-class crime to let me be disturbed." It didn't need his sardonic grin to point the satire of his words.

Rodney said curtly: "Eleanor sent me up herself. I didn't much want to come, to tell the truth, when I heard you were busy."

"Eleanor!" her husband repeated, "I thought she'd gone out—with her poe-

Rodney said, with unconcealed distaste: "They were on the point of going out when I came in. That's how Eleanor happened to see me."

With a visible effort Randolph recovered a more normal manner. "I'm glad it happened that way," he said. "Get yourself a drink. You'll find anything you want over there, I guess, and something to smoke; then we'll sit down and have an old-fashioned talk."

The source of drinks he indicated was a well-stocked cellar on the other side of the room. But Rodney's eyes fell first on a decanter and siphon on the table, within reach of the chair Randolph had been sitting in.

"I don't believe I want anything more to drink just now," Rodney said. And, as he followed Rodney's glance, Randolph allowed himself another sardonic grin.

The preliminaries were gone through rather elaborately; chairs drawn up and adjusted, ash-trays put within reach; cigars got going satisfactorily. But the talk they were supposed to prepare the way for, didn't at once begin.

Rodney took another stiff drink and settled back into a dull, sullen abstraction. Finally, for the sake of saying something, Rodney remarked: "This is a wonderful room, isn't it?"

Rodney roused himself. "Never been in here before?" he asked. "Well, then, here's two more rooms you must see."

The first one, opening from the study, explained its purpose at a glance, with

a desk and typewriter, and filing cabinets around the walls. "Rubber floor," Randolph pointed out, "felt ceiling; absolutely sound-proof. Here's where my stenographer sits all day, ready—like a fireman. And this," he concluded, leading the way to the other room, "is the holy of holies."

It had a rubber floor, too, and, Rodney supposed, a felt ceiling. But its only furniture was one chair and a canvas cot.

"Sound-proof too," said Randolph. "But sounding boards or something in all the walls. I press this button, start a dictaphone, and talk in any direction, anywhere. It's all taken down. Here's where I'm supposed to think, make discoveries and things. I tried it for a while."

They went back into the study. "Clever beasts, though—poodles," he remarked, as he nodded Rodney to his chair, and poured himself another drink. "Learn their tricks very nicely. But, good heavens, Aldrich, think of him as a man! Think what our American married women are up against, when they want somebody to pay off against their husbands and have to fall back on tired little beasts like that. Eleanor doesn't mean anything. She's trying to make me jealous. That's her newest experiment. But it's downright pitiful, I say."

Rodney got up out of his chair. It wasn't a possible conversation. "I'll be running along, I think," he said. "I've a lot of proof to correct tonight, and you've got work of your own, I expect."

"Sit down again," said Randolph sharply. "I'm just getting drunk. But that can wait. I'm going to talk. I've got to talk. And if you go, I swear I'll call up Eleanor's butler and talk to him. You'll keep it to yourself, anyway." He added, as Rodney hesitated, "I want to tell you about Rose. I saw her in New York, you know."

Rodney sat down again. "Yes," he said, "so she wrote. Tell me how she looked. She's been working tremendously hard, and I'm a little afraid she's overdoing it."

"She looks," Randolph said very deliberately, "a thousand years old." He laughed at the sharp contraction of Rodney's brows. "Oh, not like that! She's as beautiful as ever. Her skin's still got that bloom on it, and she still flushes up when she smiles. She's lost five pounds, perhaps, but that's just condition. And vitality! But a thousand years old, just the same."

"I'd like to know what you mean by that," said Rodney.

"Why, look here," Randolph said. "You know what a kid she was when you married her. Schoolgirl! I used to tell her things and she'd listen, all eyes—holding her breath! Until I felt almost as wise as she thought I was. She was always game, even then. If she started a thing, she saw it through. If she said, 'Tell it to me straight,' why, she took it, whatever it might be, standing up. She wasn't afraid of anything. Courage of innocence. Because she didn't know. Well, she's courageous now, because she knows. She understands—I tell you—everything."

"Why, look here! We all but ran into each other on the corner, there, off Broadway and Forty-second street; shook hands, and how'd do. If I had a spare half-hour, would I come and have tea with her here at the Knickerbocker? She'd poked at two or three passing people while we stood there. And then somebody said, 'Hello, Dane,' and stopped. A miserable, shabby, shivering little painted thing. Rose said 'Hello' and asked how she was getting along. Was she working now? She said no; did Rose know of anything? Rose said, 'Give me your address, and if I can find anything I'll let you know.' The horrible little beast told her where she lived and went away. Rose didn't say anything to me, except that she was somebody who'd been out in a road company with her. But there was a look in her eyes... I Oh, she knew—everything. Knew what the kid was headed for. Knew there was nothing to be done about it. She had no flutters about it, didn't pull a long face, didn't, as I told you, say a word. But there was a look in her eyes, somehow, that understood and faced—everything. And then we went in and had our tea."

"I had a thousand curiosities about her. I'd have found out anything I could. But it was she who did the finding out. Beyond inquiring about you, how lately I'd seen you, and so on, she hardly asked a question; but pretty soon I saw that she understood me. She knew what was the matter with me; knew what I'd made of myself. And she didn't even despise me!"

"I came back here to kick this thing to pieces, give myself a fresh start. And when I got here, I hadn't the sand. I got drunk instead." He poured himself another long drink and sipped slowly.

"Everybody knows," he said at last, "that down-and-outs almost invariably take to drugs or drink. But I know why they do."

That remark stung Rodney out of his long silence. During the whole of Randolph's recital of his encounter with Rose he'd never once lifted his eyes from the gray ash of his cigar. He didn't want to look at Randolph, nor think about him. Just wanted to remember every word he said, so that he could carry the picture away intact.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Pay Her to Wait. Shoe Salesman—But, my dear Madam, you had better purchase a pair while they are only twelve dollars. The price will soon go to twenty-five dollars.

Complacent Customer—Oh, then I won't take any just now. If they go that high I'll just wait for my second childhood and then I can go barefoot.

The first one, opening from the study, explained its purpose at a glance, with

## American Women No Slackers

We can well be proud of our American girls and women. In France and England women are taking up the work of men resolutely, and have shown their ability to do almost all kinds of work. When it becomes necessary women will show their worth in countless shops, stores, factories and offices. No one hears them complain of their hard work. These are the days when American men have cause to respect, love and honor their mothers, wives and sisters. If a woman is borne down by the weakness and sufferings of woman-kind, she should be helped by a herbal tonic made with glycerin which has had such uniform success during the past half century. She should be well, instead of sick and suffering; healthy and vigorous, instead of worn-out and weak; bright eyes, clear skin, rosy cheeks—you wouldn't think it was the same woman, and it's all due to the use of a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. All druggists, Tablets or Liquid, Tablets, 30c.

What this medicine has done for thousands of delicate women, it will do for you. If you're over-worked and debilitated, it will build you up—if you're borne down with the chronic aches, pains and weaknesses peculiar to your sex, it relieves and cures. It regulates and promotes the proper functions of womanhood. This old and tried Prescription of Dr. Pierce's invigorates the system, purifies the blood, improves digestion, and restores health, flesh and strength. Consult the specialist at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free confidential medical advice or for free book on Women's diseases.—Adv.

The Fighting Spirit. A man at the front who starts out to take it seriously will be in the madhouse in less than a month, says a recent writer in Harper's Magazine. But the light-hearted ones, escaping Minnie and Lizzie, may go on indefinitely. The successful soldier of the trenches never loses an opportunity for happiness. He often develops into a more care-free, merry lad than he was at school ten years before. This light heart in the midst of danger and tribulation is our last invincible defense.

Don't be misled. Ask for Red Cross Bag Blue. Makes beautiful white clothes. At all good grocers.—Adv.

No Light on the Subject. "Who is the author of the saying, 'Meeting the devil before day?' asks a correspondent of the Adams Enterprise, and the editor replies: "Dunno. Sometimes we are under the impression that we said it ourselves, after we had successfully dodged a well-named kerosene lamp on a 3 a. m. stairway."

The Variety. "That bride is a peach!" "So she is, but she's got a lemon." "Well, that's a fine sort of pair!"

Some of the heaven-made matches got their tips in the other place.

No Raise in Price Of This Great Remedy

CASCARA QUININE

The standard cold cure for 25 years. In tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—cures cold 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. Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

FOR CONSTIPATION

have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

Get the signature

PALE FACES

Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood

Carter's Iron Pills

Will help this condition

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than 5m allip o. x. Army experience has demonstrated the almost infallible efficacy of the vaccine.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, your family, or your friends. It is the most vital and surest safeguard.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and details from Typhoid Vaccine, THE LUTHER LABORATORY, BEVERLY, CAL.

PERSISTENT COUGHS

are dangerous. Relief is prompt from Pilo's Remedy for Coughs and Colds. Effective and safe for young and old. No opiates in

PISO'S



## MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monahan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, some days I suffered with nervousness so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound I was entirely relieved of nervousness. I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONAHAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of the health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Strength in Truth.  
We think that we shall win truth by striving after strength. Instead of knowing that we shall gain strength just in the degree that we become true.—Phillips Brooks.

Two Classes of Women.  
In this country the women are divided into two main classes—those who don't believe all their husbands tell them and those who haven't any husbands.—Indianapolis News.

Are Your Livestock and Poultry Free From Lice? Don't use a liquid insecticide in cold weather. Use **DAVID ROBERTS' DOLICIDE** and **Poultry Louse Powder**. Effective dry powders that are inexpensive and easy to apply. See and Buy the Practical Home Veterinary Book for free booklet on **Licestis** in Cows. If no dealer in your town, write Dr. David Roberts, Vol. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukegan, Wis.

**Soothe Your Itching Skin With Cuticura**  
Soap 25c. Ointment 25c & 50c.

**PATENTS** Watson R. Coleman, Wash. D.C. Patent Attorney. **AGRI-PPE** Tablets. **W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 9-1918.**

## LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

Until this new "smoke" was made you could never have a real Burley tobacco cigarette. It's the best yet.

**IT'S TOASTED**

The toasting brings out the delicious flavor of that fine old Kentucky Burley. You never tasted anything so agreeable—think what roasting does for peanuts.



Guaranteed by  
**The American Tobacco Co.**

**This Rat Was Sure Hungry.**  
It is known that a rat is a persistent gnawer and rarely ever gives up a job of gnawing it undertakes. If the job requires all summer. J. H. Houchens, who conducts a produce and creamery business on the first floor of Judge Colyer's building, on Main street, was annoyed with the depredations of rats which were raiding his produce, and he thought he would succeed in barring them out by tacking a copper-faced metal electrolyte plate over the aperture through which the rats had gained access to his room from the outside. But to his surprise and dismay he found one morning that the rats had gnawed a crescent-shaped hole through the electrolyte and again got into his place of business. This may appear to be a fish story to some but it is a stern citation of fact. Those who doubt it should call on Mr. Houchens and examine the electrolyte.—Mt. Olive Tribune-Democrat.

**Catarrah Cannot Be Cured by LOCAL APPLICATIONS.** As they cannot reach the seat of the disease, catarrah is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrah. It is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrah conditions. Druggists & Co., Toledo, O.

**Remove Smoke Stains.**  
The suggestion will be beneficial to housewives who have not the convenience of electricity or the modern gas fixtures. Frequently the ceiling above an old-fashioned gas jet becomes discolored from smoke and heat. The discoloration may be removed if a layer of starch and water is applied with a piece of flannel. After the mixture has dried it should be brushed slightly with a brush. No stain or mark will remain.

**Piles Cured in 5 to 14 Days.**  
Druggists refund money if PAIN EXTERMINATOR fails to cure itching, stinging, bleeding or protruding piles. First application gives relief. See.

**Natural Conduct.**  
"The man who started out to put politics on a moral basis is complaining that people are making game of him."  
"What else could he expect when he went on such a wild-goose chase?"

**RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.**  
To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 14 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

**His Recipe.**  
Thyme—Hello, O'Bease. You're getting fat. What are you taking for it?  
O'Bease—Food.

The top of a new table is hinged to fold back and reveal a writing desk with its usual accessories.

## MORE SPRING WHEAT ASKED OF FARMERS

Large Supply of Food and Feed-stuffs Needed in 1918.

Agricultural Department Asks Increased Pork Production and Larger Acreage of Grain Crops.

Washington, D. C.—The planting of an increased acreage to spring wheat and the production of an increased supply of other food products and of live stock, especially hogs, is recommended in a supplementary food production program issued by the United States department of agriculture.

This program re-emphasizes and amplifies the food-production program for 1918 issued by the department in August, 1917, and other suggestions made in the fall and the first of this year regarding increased pork production and increased production of food-stuffs in the South. Taken in connection with the recommendations previously made, it suggests in full the proposals which the department thinks it desirable to offer with a view to securing enough meat and dairy products, cereals, sugar and other staple and perishable foods, wool and cotton for the nation, its armies, and the allies. It gives suggestions for the approaching spring operations, based upon the latest available information as to the condition of the fall-planted crops of winter wheat and rye and as to the number of meat and dairy animals reported for 1917. They represent the best thought of the specialists of the department who have had the benefit of advice from agricultural leaders throughout the country.

**Our Best Efforts Required.**  
"Notwithstanding an increased production of staple crops in the United States in 1917, there is need for more food," the program states. "Taking into account our own needs, the needs of the nations associated with us in this war, and the needs of friendly neutral nations, our best efforts will be required to provide enough food in 1918. Whether the war continues or not, the demands on this country, because of the increasing population and the needs of Europe will be great. An especially strong demand will be made on this country for meats and live stock. In 1917, notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered, the farmers planted the largest acreages in the history of the nation, harvested record crops of most things except wheat, and succeeded in greatly increasing the number of live stock."  
"The situation is such that, chief emphasis should be given to the production of the great staple food products, with special stress on wheat and hogs, the leading war foods."

The South is urged to provide food for its own people and feed for its live stock and then to plant as much cotton as can well be cultivated and harvested. To raise the world need for meat and live stock is made clear. Farmers are urged to join with the men on the ranges in providing sheep whose wool is needed to equip soldiers.

The program discusses the farm labor problem, points out the lines of effort for relief, and outlines the activities of the federal and state agencies to furnish assistance.

**Spring Wheat.**  
In dealing with the question of spring wheat, the program states:

"The acreage of spring wheat should be increased in order to make certain that we shall have an adequate supply of wheat for our own uses and to meet the needs of the allies."

"While the area of winter wheat sown in 1917 was the largest on record, the condition of the crop, as reported on December 1, was the lowest ever recorded, indicating a probable production of only 540,000,000 bushels. Whether the actual production will be greater or less than the estimate will depend upon conditions prevailing between now and the time of harvest. If there were planted to spring wheat in the United States this year an acreage equal to the sum of the record planting in each spring wheat state within the last ten years, there would be sown approximately 23,300,000 acres. If there should be planted an acreage equal to the sum of the record planting for each state within the last five years there would be sown approximately 21,000,000 acres. The record planting for any year was 20,881,000, in 1911. The acreage for 1917 was 18,511,000."

"The department of agriculture has carefully studied all these records and other data in connection with the present war conditions and needs, and believes that it will be possible this year to secure an acreage in excess of the record acreage which was planted in 1911. It is believed that increased acreages can be secured in states and sections where spring-wheat production is known to be reasonably promising, and that such increases can be made without upsetting farm plans."

It is hoped that many farmers, especially in the northern part of the corn belt, will find it possible to plant five to ten acres additional in wheat. In some cases they will plant more. In

**Period of Rest Coming.**

See the studious young man. How solemn he is. His brow overhangs like the back of a snapping turtle, and he is as ominous as the first mutterings of an earthquake. He burns the midnight oil in great quantities, poring over ponderous tomes until he is worn almost to skin and bones. But never mind, he will presently have ample opportunity to rest. In a short while he will be admitted to the bar, and after that he will not have anything to do.—Kansas City Star.

a number of states in the eastern and central portions of the country where spring wheat has not been grown in recent years, the crop is now being re-established and it is recommended that this movement be encouraged.

To a small extent the acreage in oats, if necessary, could be reduced to the interest of wheat. Likewise, a very small portion of the acreage which normally would be planted to corn in the northern part of the corn belt might be sown to spring wheat.

If the acreage of spring wheat indicated for some of the states cannot be planted, the barley acreage, which is known to grow better in some localities, might be increased. The use of barley for food is increasing in this country and it is a welcome food in Europe.

**Summary of Other Recommendations.**  
Following is a summary of other important recommendations regarding cereals, meat, poultry, and perishables.

**Hogs.** The number of hogs should be increased by at least 15 per cent during the year 1918.

**Sugar.** Effort should be made to maintain the acreage of sugar cane and sugar beets, and to increase these areas in so far as these crops are well established or are necessary to sound agricultural practice.

**Production of satisfactory substitutes for sugar, including sorghum, corn and cane syrup, maple products and honey can and should be increased.**

**Sorghum** crop, it is pointed out, may be produced in nearly every state in the Union, and increased production of sorghum would enable the public to conserve still further the sugar supply in the form most available for transportation to our soldiers.

**Dairy Products.** The supply of dairy products should be maintained to meet the needs of this country and to help supply the increasing demands of the allies.

**Poultry.** Poultry production should be increased greatly, especially in back yards and on farms where waste material is available and the purchase of expensive grains and other material is not required.

**Corn.** An acreage of corn approximately equal to that of 1917 should be planted, with possible slight reductions in certain sections to free areas for spring wheat.

**Oats, Barley, Rice, Buckwheat and Flaxseed.** The area in oats should be maintained, especially in regions and on soils which are not so well adapted to other grains, but with a small reduction to provide for increasing the wheat acreage. Barley production should be increased in regions where it grows best, especially in the northern edge of the corn belt and in sections north and west of the belt; and rice, buckwheat and flaxseed production should be maintained and, if possible, increased.

**Grain Sorghums.** The production of grain sorghums (kafir, milo, foxtail, etc.) should be increased greatly throughout the drier portion of the Plains region. Kafir is the most certain grain crops in this section and they can be made to supplement wheat as human food and to replace corn as animal food.

**Potatoes.** The normal acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes should be maintained in 1918, notwithstanding the large crops in 1917.

**Hay, Forage and Pastures.** Wherever feasible, the area devoted to hay, forage and silage crops should be increased and these products should be used to a greater extent in place of grains and other concentrates.

**Beef Animals.** The number of beef animals should be maintained and, in areas where it is clearly the best range and farm practice, should be increased. **Beans, Peas and Potatoes.** The production of beans and peas should be increased in regions to which they are adapted, because of their high food value, keeping qualities, and availability for domestic or export trade. Soy beans and peanuts should be increased in order to supplement beans and peas as human food, as a source of much needed oil, and as animal feeds.

**Perishables.** (a) Market gardens near large consuming centers should be increased so as to meet, as nearly as possible, the needs of the community, and in order to obviate the necessity of transporting such products from distant points.

It is important to do all that is possible to relieve the strain upon transportation facilities.

(b) The planting of home gardens, especially for family needs and for preserving food for future use, again should be emphasized.

(c) The commercial production of perishables generally should be increased above normal wherever it is reasonably clear that transportation and marketing facilities will be available.

**Literally.**  
"We've got to get a good actor to play the role of Satan in that spectacular performance."  
"Then there'll be the devil to pay!"

**Instinctive Dislike.**  
"Do you like the clinging-vine variety of people?"  
"Not much. They're too apt to be some kind of suckers."

**Left-Handedness.**

At least one human being in fifty is left-handed. This is the minimum estimate. Some authorities say four in fifty. W. Franklin Jones declares that 4 per cent of the race are born left-handed, but about three-fourths of these are converted by training into more or less imperfect right-handers. On the other hand, about 1 per cent of the race, though born right-handed, is trained to use the left hand because of accidents to the right.—Scientific American.

## TO SPEED NEW FLEET

Call Is Issued for 250,000 Volunteers to Aid in Work.

Reserve Organization of American Mechanics Is Formed to Complete Great Shipbuilding Program Planned to Win the War.

All states have been requested to contribute their quota of volunteer shipyard workmen to speed America's new merchant fleet to rapid completion. The United States Shipyard Volunteers of the Public Service Reserve has been formed, embracing skilled workers in many trades. Two hundred and fifty thousand workmen will be enrolled, all of whom will stand ready to respond when they are called to go to shipyards for service.

An appeal for volunteers has been made by the department of labor, the council of national defense, the shipping board, the 20,000 four-minute men, governors of the various states, organized labor and business men. The aim is to fill all the present and future needs of the government's shipyards.

Pay of volunteers will be in accordance with the prevailing wage in the shipyards at the time they are called. Construction of houses for the workers is being pushed with energy, and the necessary homes will be ready when the men are called.

**Preliminaries Are Arranged.**

All preliminary work, such as the building of shipyards and shipways, construction of housing facilities, preparation and transportation of material, and the training of workmen, is being rushed to completion. Thus the organization of the shipyard volunteers is being hastened with energy and enthusiasm.

Volunteers are requested to go to the nearest enrollment agent of the public service reserve or state council of defense and sign up. Should there be no enrolling agent in the vicinity, they are asked to write to Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board, Washington.

Cards are issued to all applicants, bearing statements of the purpose of the shipyard volunteers, classifying them according to trades and asking signers to respond when called. Buttons will be given to volunteers bearing the inscription, "U. S. Shipyard Volunteers." In addition, the worker will receive a certificate signed by Chairman Hurley, which reads:

"This is to certify (name of volunteer) of (city, state), has enrolled in the United States Shipyard Volunteers of Public Service Reserve to aid the nation in its imperative needs for merchant ships with which to overcome the submarine menace and maintain our forces at the front."

**Shipyards to Win or Lose.**

"The world war will be won or lost in the American shipyards. Every rivet driven is a blow at the Kaiser. Every ship turned out brings America nearer to victory."

"Those who give their strength and influence to the speedy construction of ships render service that is patriotic and highly essential to the successful termination of the war."

**Quota of Each State.**

Each state has been assigned a quota, based upon the population and industries. The quota is as follows:

Ala.	2,872	New Jersey	11,248
Ark.	1,494	Pennsylvania	22,771
Cal.	1,494	R.I.	1,300
Conn.	1,300	Tenn.	19,307
Del.	1,300	Tex.	30,747
D.C.	1,300	Va.	23,602
Fla.	1,300	W. Va.	1,300
Ga.	1,300	Wis.	11,234
Idaho	1,300	Wyo.	2,611
Ill.	1,300	Ala.	5,994
Ind.	1,300	Ark.	7,488
Iowa	1,300	Cal.	6,022
Kan.	1,300	Conn.	7,684
La.	1,300	Del.	8,491
Maine	1,300	D.C.	17,022
Mass.	1,300	Fla.	1,581
Mich.	1,300	Idaho	1,821
Minn.	1,300	Ill.	618
Miss.	1,300	Ind.	2,228
Mo.	1,300	Iowa	1,428
Mont.	1,300	Kan.	1,088
N. Car.	1,300	La.	1,088
N. Dak.	1,300	Maine	898
Ohio	1,300	Mass.	898
Ore.	1,300	Mich.	898
Pa.	1,300	Minn.	898
Tex.	1,300	Miss.	898
Va.	1,300	Mo.	898
W. Va.	1,300	Mont.	898
Wis.	1,300	N. Car.	898
Wyo.	1,300	N. Dak.	898
		Ohio	898
		Ore.	898
		Pa.	898
		Tex.	898
		Va.	898
		W. Va.	898
		Wis.	898
		Wyo.	898

**Trades Needed in Shipbuilding.**

The department of labor has provided the following list showing the kind of trades most needed in shipbuilding, and a special appeal is addressed to men in those occupations to enroll in the United States Shipyard volunteers:

Acetylene and electrical welders, anvilmen, blacksmiths, angle-smiths, drop-forge men, flange turners, furnace men, boiler-makers, riveters, rammers, carpenters, ship carpenters, block builders, chippers and calkers, electrical workers, electricians, wiremen, crane operators, foundry workers, laborers (all kinds), loftsmen, template makers, machinists and machine hands (all sorts), helpers, painters, plumbers and pipe fitters, sheet metal workers, copper-smiths, shipfitters, structural iron workers, erectors, bolters up, cementers and crane men.

**Everybody Does It.**

One form which our national lying not infrequently takes is to say, when a prominent friend finally does come around and pay back what he owes you, or part of it: "Why, I'd forgotten all about it."—Ohio State Journal.

**Worth While Quotation.**

"Some people seem to take up all the sorrows of the past; to them they add the burdens of the present; then they look ahead and anticipate a great many more trials than they will ever experience in the future."

## ORCHARD TOPICS

### ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL CROPS

Thinning of Fruit, With Result That Crop Is Borne Each Year, Is Most Desirable.

Judicious pruning, not only facilitates the work of cultivation and spraying but at the same time determines to a very considerable extent the fruiting habits of the tree; that is, the quantity of bearing wood which a tree carries can be modified by pruning so that it will be practically impossible for the tree to retain more fruits



Low-Headed Tree.

In any given season than the root is capable of supplying with a proper amount of nourishment. With such a balance between the fruit-bearing wood of the tree and its root system maintained, biennial crops will be less likely and annual crops will be more common. Orchardists in general are coming to believe that the reason for the biennial crop in many orchards is due to the fact that during the crop year the trees are allowed to overbear and that their vitality is therefore so much reduced that it is impossible for them to carry a satisfactory crop the succeeding year. The thinning of the fruit, with the result that a crop is borne each year, has convinced practical growers that overbearing is the cause of the biennial fruit production.

### SPRAY FOR PEACH LEAF CURL

Diseased Foliage Characterized by Thickened, Distorted and Wrinkled Condition.

(By S. P. HOLLISTER, Connecticut Experiment Station.)

Peach leaf curl has been very prevalent in many sections this season. The diseased foliage is characterized by a thickened, distorted and wrinkled condition of the foliage. The affected leaves vary in color, sometimes being grayish, or they may become bright colored. The effect of the disease is to weaken the trees because the function of the foliage is impaired. On badly affected trees the fruit itself may drop.

The control is by thorough spraying with lime-sulphur solution in the spring, making the application at least two weeks before the buds start growth. It is too late to do anything for affected trees this year. The grower who is now having trouble with the leaf curl can do nothing but resolve to spray carefully next spring before the leaves come out.

### GREATEST GROWTH OF TREES

Manner of Cutting Back Must Be Studied to Preserve Symmetrical Development Desired.

It is well known that orchard trees in general tend to make their greatest growth near the extremity of the leading branches. In other words, the leaders are the strongest growers and it is frequently a difficult task to stimulate lateral branches to grow sufficiently to preserve a symmetrical development in the tree. The manner therefore, of cutting back the annual growth on the various parts of the tree must be carefully studied in order to preserve the symmetrical development desired. In removing the annual growth from pyramidal trees it should be the aim to cut back to an inside bud each year. This will tend to make the growth of the tree more upright and more compact, while with a vase-formed tree it should be the object to cut to an outside bud each year.

### RULES FOR PRUNING

Rules to be observed in pruning old apple trees are:  
First, cut out all crossing branches.  
Second, remove all dead wood.  
Third, thin out brushy areas in order to admit more light and ventilation.  
Fourth, never leave a stub.



## Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo,  
Lincoln County, New Mexico.Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice  
at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1920.Subscription Rates, \$2.00 Per Year;  
Six Months, \$1.00

JNO. A. HALEY, - - Editor and Publisher

## Slackers

"Am I my brother's keeper?" has sounded down the aisles of time, and no country and no period have been free of the "slacker." In this great free land "slackers" abound and if all reports are true he is abroad in our own county and even in our own community. On the specious plea their services are more valuable to the government as producers of necessary food stuff than as soldiers, young men have applied for exemption, notwithstanding there are others in the family who could take the business over, and if not the family is possessed of sufficient of this world's goods to give a son to the country's cause. We didn't believe there had been a single instance where our local board had been a party to such practices, but we can't say as much for individuals who have lent their aid to this questionable transaction, nor to the attorneys who have advised and assisted in such evasion, nor to the higher ups, whether district board, or still higher up the creek, who have given an attentive ear to such "slacker" appeals. From an American standpoint, and no man has a right in this country who does not put his own country first, there appear but two reasons for the existence of a "slacker." First, he may be pro-German, and if not, second, he has a big yellow streak. And the individual, attorney or authority which aids and abets either class can scarcely claim any respect from real Americans.

It will be difficult for the "slacker" and his family to escape the condemnation and contumely of an outraged and indignant American community, especially when it has seen sons of widows sent to the cantonments—sons who are devoting some of their soldiers' pay, supplemented by an equal amount by a liberal government, to the support of that widowed mother, while the wealthy and influential slacker continues to reside at home in safety and also continues to pile up the filthy lucre. It will be difficult for the attorney who becomes a party to this evasion to continue the practice of law, if we properly understand the temper of the New Mexico Bar Association. It will be impossible, we believe, when the proper authorities at Washington learn what boards are responsible for this action—this pandering to men of means—to remain in office. For the court of last resort to permit such practices, when advised of all the facts, would be to defeat the democratic spirit of the draft—the spirit that made it most popular, because it was believed that it would treat all alike. In this respect, again we wish to say, we believed the Local Board for Lincoln county has done its full duty; but a more thorough examination discloses actionable criticism, although not a unanimous action of the board.

Yet the "slackers" are not entirely confined to young men of the draft age, nor in fact, to the male sex. Men and women there are—right here—who insist on three lumps of sugar in their coffee or tea when one would do better and none would do best. There are also men and women who insist on white bread, a super-abundance of butter and the usual ration of meat. The best wish for those is that they might be consigned to the same fate that the French people, who in reality, have been fighting our battles for almost four years, have been forced to endure. Any so-called American who is not willing to make some slight sacrifice in order to win

the war should not be permitted to enjoy the fruits of victory when peace does come.

"Slackers" may "get by" for a time, but the longer this war lasts the more miserable will their life be made and the depths to which they will sink in the estimation of their community will be comparable only with names which history—sacred and profane—has made odious.

## COMMERCIAL HOTEL

Have made this hotel  
new by cleanliness..RATES REASONABLE  
Mrs. J. R. McIlhenny, Proprietor

Want Ads give results.

Notice for Publication  
1920  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office  
at Roswell, N. M., March 8, 1920.  
Notice is hereby given that August Land, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on August 1, 1913 and December 15, 1914, made Oils and ADPL H. 28, No. 027034 and 029121, for E. 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 20, T. 20 N. R. 10 E. W. 1/4, Section 20, Township 20 N. Range 10 E. N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office at Carrizozo, N. M., on April 17, 1920.

Claimant's name as "withowner": Dennis H. Humphrey, John J. Hoffman, Leone S. Noon-Aster, and Samuel H. Nichols, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,  
Register.

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

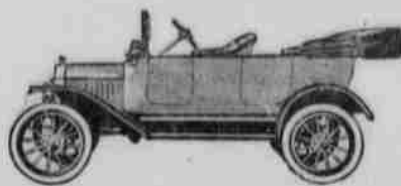
Try a Classified in the News

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

When you compare the low prices of Ford cars with the prices of farm produce, farm stock and everything else on the market, the great value of the Ford car can be fairly estimated. The price for the Ford Touring Car is only \$360 f. o. b. Detroit—the same as last year. It is the greatest value, not only among motor cars, but in the whole run of articles grown and manufactured. Think of a five-passenger motor car with the reputation for service, durability and economy that's behind the Ford car, selling for \$360! We urge prospective purchasers to give their orders without delay.

## WESTERN GARAGE

E. B. SHIELDS, Prop.



## FORD TRUCKS Now Here

Price \$669<sup>74</sup>  
Come in and See Them

## WESTERN GARAGE



We play to capacity crowds because we capture the cream of film features. Follow the crowd.

### NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME AT THE CRYSTAL THEATRE

Monday, (METRO)  
"UNDER SUSPICION", Featuring Francis X. Bushman and Beary Bayne.  
Tuesday, (SELECT)  
"THE MOTH", Featuring Norma Talmadge.  
Wednesday, (ARTCRAFT)  
"THE WOMAN GOD FORGOT", Featuring Geraldine Farrar.  
Thursday, (WORLD)  
"SPURS OF SYBIL", Featuring Alice Brady.  
Friday, (PATHE)  
"TOLD AT TWILIGHT", Featuring Baby Marie Osborne and the Little Colored Boy.  
Saturday, (ARTCRAFT)  
"A ROMANCE OF THE WOODS", Featuring Mary Pickford.

★ An All Star Program ★

## The Tittsworth Company

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Studebaker Wagons  
Goodyear Casings  
Kansas Blackleg Serum  
Dynamite  
Steel Roofing  
Barbed Wire  
Hog Fence  
John Deere Plows  
Cotton Waste  
Blackleaf 40, Etc.

## The Tittsworth Company

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

### Health About Gone

Many thousands of women suffering from womanly trouble, have been benefited by the use of Cardui, the woman's tonic, according to letters we receive, similar to this one from Mrs. Z. V. Spell, of Hayne, N. C. "I could not stand on my feet, and just suffered terribly," she says. "As my suffering was so great, and he had tried other remedies, Dr. — had us get Cardui. . . I began improving, and it cured me. I know, and my doctor knows, what Cardui did for me, for my nerves and health were about gone."

## TAKE

## CARDUI

### The Woman's Tonic

She writes further: "I am in splendid health . . . can do my work. I feel I owe it to Cardui, for I was in dreadful condition." If you are nervous, run-down and weak, or suffer from headache, backache, etc., every month, try Cardui. Thousands of women praise this medicine for the good it has done them, and many physicians who have used Cardui successfully with their women patients, for years, endorse this medicine. Think what it means to be in splendid health, like Mrs. Spell. Give Cardui a trial.

All Druggists

J 72

### R. L. Ransom

Plasterer & Contractor

Estimates furnished on all kinds of plastering and cement work  
CARRIZOZO - - - NEW MEXICO

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

## Building Material

With a large stock of Lumber, Shingles, 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. S. STEWART, Manager

## 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.



## Warning!

This Year You Must Pay an Income Tax

**DON'T** feel that the new income tax does not apply to you—you may be pretty sure it does.

Single persons with incomes of \$883.33 or more a month (\$1000.00 or more a year) and married persons with incomes of \$166.66 or more a month (\$2000.00 or more a year) must file a statement of this income with the Government. It is only the incomes above \$1000.00 and \$2000.00 which are taxed.

This statement must be made out on a form which we can now supply you with and must be filed before March 1st. You must not neglect it—for two reasons:

First—It is your patriotic duty in helping to win the war.  
Second—There are several penalties to be visited upon you if you do.

[This Bank will gladly assist its customers in making returns.]

**Exchange Bank of Carrizozo**  
Carrizozo, New Mexico



**EXTRAVAGANCE IS SINFUL—IT IS WASTE. IF YOU PUT THAT SAME MONEY IN THE BANK, SOME DAY YOU WILL BE ABLE TO INDULGE YOURSELF IN THOSE LUXURIES WITHOUT MISSING THE MONEY.**

**A BANK ACCOUNT GROWS—YOU WILL BE INTERESTED IN SEEING IT GROW. YOU DON'T NEED THOSE EXTRAVAGANCES. YOU WILL NEED THAT MONEY SOME DAY.**

HAVE IT SAFE IN OUR BANK

COME TO OUR BANK

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
OF CARRIZOZO



SAVE WHILE

YOU ARE YOUNG

and you'll never want when you get old. The habit of saving is easy to begin and good to continue. Dollars put by to-day mean comfort and independence in days to come. But save in the right way. Make your savings earn their keeps by depositing them here where they will earn four per cent. annually.

BANK WITH US, GROW WITH US

**The Lincoln State Bank**

It is our desire to bring home to you the fact that our bank can help you to a large extent in financial affairs. The price of prosperity is industry and economy and those who will not pay the price reap only poverty. We all make enough money to become comfortably established but it is only the wise few who save it. Let us prove this argument to you in person.

**Stockmens State Bank**  
CORONA, NEW MEXICO

— M-O-N-U-M-E-N-T-S —

We carry the largest stock in the Southwest. Freight prepaid, every job guaranteed. Write for designs and estimates.  
**Bowers Monument Company**

215 East Central

Albuquerque, N. M.

## FEDERAL INCOME TAX IN BRIEF

The Requirements Boiled Down for Busy Folks.

Returns must be filed on or before April 1, 1918.

Tax due may be paid now or on or before June 15, 1918.

If you are single and your net income for 1917 was \$1,000 or more you must file a return.

If you were married and living with wife (or husband) and had a net income of \$2,000 or more for 1917 you must file a return.

Husband's and wife's income must be considered jointly, plus income of minor children.

Income of a minor or incompetent, derived from a separate estate, must be reported by his legal representative.

Severe penalties are provided for those who neglect or evade the law.

For false or fraudulent return there is a penalty not exceeding \$2,000 fine or year's imprisonment, or both, plus 100 per cent. of tax.

For failure to make return on or before April 1, 1918, fine is from \$20 to \$1,000, plus 50 per cent. of tax due.

Returns must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue of district in which you live.

An agent may file return for a person who is ill, absent from the country or otherwise incapacitated.

Each return must be signed and sworn or affirmed by person executing it.

Single persons are allowed \$1,000 exemption in computing normal tax.

A married person living with wife (or husband) is allowed \$2,000 exemption, plus \$200 for each dependent child under 18.

A head of family, though single, is allowed \$2,000 exemption if actually supporting one or more relatives.

Excess must show the entire amount of earnings, gains and profits received during the year.

Officials and employees are not taxable on the salaries or wages received from a state, county, city or town in the United States.

Interest on state and municipal bonds issued within the U. S. is exempt from federal income tax and should be omitted.

Interest on United States government bonds is also exempt, except on individual holdings of 14 thirty-fours in excess of \$5,000 par value.

Dividends are not subject to normal tax, but must be reported and included in net income.

Gifts and legacies are not income and should not be included on the return of the beneficiary.

Life insurance received as a beneficiary or as premiums paid back at maturity or surrender of policy is not income.

Payments received for real or personal property sold is not income, but the profit realized thereon is income for the year of sale.

Amounts received in payment of notes or mortgages is not income, but the interest on such notes or mortgages is taxable income.

From the entire gross income certain allowances are made in arriving at the net income.

Necessary expenses actually paid in the conduct of business, trade or profession may be claimed.

A farmer can claim payments for labor, seed, fertilizer, stock feed, repairs on buildings, except his dwelling; repairs of fences and farm machinery, materials and small tools for immediate use.

The amount of rent paid for a farm may also be claimed as a tenant farmer's expense.

Payments for live stock are allowable if bought for resale. But if bought for breeding purposes cattle are an investment, not an expense, and cannot be allowed.

A storekeeper can claim amounts paid for advertising, clerk hire, telephone, water, light and fuel, also drayage and freight bills and cost of operating and repairing wagons and trucks.

A physician can claim cost of his professional supplies, rent, office help, telephone, expense of team or automobile used in making professional calls and expenses attending medical conventions.

A dentist can claim similar items, except team or auto expense, which are not necessary in his profession.

Expenses that are personal or connected in any way with the support or well being of a person or family are not allowable.

The costs of machines, instruments, vehicles or implements that are more or less permanent in character are not allowable as an expense. They are investments.

Interest paid on a mortgage or other personal indebtedness is allowable on personal return.

All taxes paid within the year can be taken out on a federal return, except federal income taxes, inheritance taxes and assessments for local improvements.

Losses sustained in business or through fire, storm or shipwreck or by theft, except when compensated by insurance or otherwise, are not allowable.

Wear and tear of rented buildings or machinery used in business may be claimed.

You can also claim the amount paid to the Red Cross and to other charitable, religious or educational organizations to the extent of 15 per cent. of your net income.

## APRIL 1 LAST DAY FOR FEDERAL RETURNS

Penalties for Income Dodgers Are Severe—Get Your Return in if You Are Liable.

April 1, 1918, is the final day allowed under the federal income tax law for the filing of federal income tax returns. Persons who are required to file returns under the provisions of law and who fail to get their returns in on time are subject to severe penalties, as follows:

For making false or fraudulent return, not exceeding \$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.

For failing to make return on time, not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000, and, in addition, 50 per cent. of the amount of tax due.

If on account of illness or absence from home you are unable to render your return within the time prescribed by law you may obtain an extension of 30 days if a request therefor is filed with the collector of your district before the due date of the return. In this request you must state the reason why the return cannot be filed within the time prescribed by law.

Collectors of internal revenue are not authorized to grant extensions of more than 30 days, but the commissioner of internal revenue has authority to grant a reasonable extension beyond 30 days in meritorious cases. If you desire an extension of more than 30 days your request should be addressed to the commissioner and should contain a detailed statement covering the reasons which make it impossible for you to file your return on or before April 1.

The internal revenue men are now completing their tour of the country, during which they were in touch with the people of every city and town. If you failed to get in touch with the deputy which visited your section it is not too late to get advice. Consult your postmaster as to where the nearest deputy is now. Get your blank form, study the directions and the requirements as shown thereon and make your return without fail if your income was sufficient to come within the bounds named in the law.

It is pointed out by Commissioner Roper that it is important that the people comply with the federal laws as fully as they are complying with the drafts for men and the conservation of foods and fuel. "The war must be paid for," says Commissioner Roper. "Congress has as much right to conscript a just portion of income as it has to conscript our boys. The tax for 1917 is designed to reach moderate as well as large incomes, so that all persons who are in financial position to bear a portion of the heavy government expenses can be assessed in proportion to their ability to pay."

"The man who is barely making a living or barely supporting a family is not affected by the 1917 law. But the man who is able to bear a share of the burden has been reached by the new law, and he should accept his responsibility in the same patriotic spirit that our young men have shown in offering themselves for this great purpose of the country to make the world safe for people of all kinds to live in and to govern themselves."

This tax is one which recognizes women as on an equal basis with men. The unmarried woman or the married woman with a salary must make tax return just the same as any man. Only the woman supporting her mother or other members of her family may take out \$2,000 exemption.

Under the law the head of the family is the one whose earning power contributes to the family's support.

Similarly a widow with small children is to support her family on \$2,000 exemption and \$200 additional exemption for each of her children under eighteen. It is intended that the tax shall work to hardship to women having to struggle to get along. But each must file return if her income is \$1,000.

A man whose wife dies and who is left with small children to support upon a moderate income may also take full exemption under the new tax law and also claim \$200 exemption for each of his children under eighteen.

The widower under the law is a single man and must make tax return accordingly. Married men need not file returns unless they are earning \$2,000 or more.

"This is as much a national obligation as the reporting for duty of a man drafted for service with the colors," says D. C. Roper, commissioner of internal revenue. "As it stands, it is much a matter of the man or woman's own conscience. It is for him or her to determine just how far he is liable to the law. He must figure his own income and if it reaches the figures named in the law must make faithful report upon it to the proper authority."

"This tax is distinctly a war measure and will be in effect during the war."

"This is a people's tax—it reaches right down into the pockets of the small wage earner; it makes him a partner in the job of winning the war."

Just received car of Fancy White Potatoes. Get our prices before purchasing. We can save you money. The Carrizozo Trading Co.

## RED CROSS BENEFIT MINSTREL SHOW DE LUXE

**AMUSEMENT HALL** Ft. Stanton, N.M.

Saturday, April 6th, 1918, 8 p. m.

The show will consist of Jokes that will make you laugh  
Patriotic Songs that will make your red blood tingle  
Old-time Songs that will bring back fond recollections  
Vaudeville Acts that will amuse you every minute  
Patriotic Scenes that will thrill you

Two Hours of Rollicking Fun and Solid Amusement

Help do your bit by contributing toward the support of that servant of Mercy

THE RED CROSS

**DANCE** After the Show

ADMISSION : : 50c

## Carrizozo Live Stock Commission Company

A new enterprise now ready for business. Buying, selling ranches and live stock of all kinds. Sheep, goats, cattle, horses, and mules. We have quite a lot of business listed and several customers desiring to purchase stock of various kinds. We respectfully ask a portion of your business. Guaranteeing satisfaction and prompt attention. Room 4, Lata Bldg. 222-f

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO. SPENCER W. C. MERCHANT  
S. J. NANCE & MERCHANT  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
Rooms 3 and 4, Exchange Bank Bldg.  
CARRIZOZO, N. M.  
NEW MEXICO

C. A. PERKINS  
Attorney-at-Law  
Carrizozo, N. M.  
New Mexico

GEORGE B. BARBER  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW  
CARRIZOZO, N. M.  
NEW MEXICO

SETH F. CREWS  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Will practice in Federal and State Courts  
OSCURO, N. M.  
NEW MEXICO

FRANK J. SAGER  
FIRE INSURANCE  
Notary Public  
Office in Exchange Bank, Carrizozo.

R. E. BLANEY  
DENTIST  
Office in Exchange Bank Bldg. Upstairs  
Carrizozo, N. M.  
New Mexico

T. E. KELLEY  
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer  
Phone 96  
CARRIZOZO, N. M.  
NEW MEXICO

W. B. EDWARDS, M. D.  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist  
Fits Glasses.  
Will visit Carrizozo regularly.  
CARRIZOZO, N. M.  
NEW MEXICO

## Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., February 15, 1918.  
Notice is hereby given that William J. Ayres, of Carrizozo, N. M., one of the heirs of William H. Ayres, deceased, who on May 4, 1914, made D. D. E. No. 025401, for S. 35W. 41. NW. 1/4 Sec. 1, E. 1/2 NE. 1/4, Sec. 11, N. 1/2 NW. 1/4, NW. 1/4 NE. 1/4, Section 12, Township 9 S. Range 9 E. N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office at Carrizozo, N. M., on March 25, 1918.  
Claimant claims as witness:  
Emma A. Flowers, Lela Bowden, Lester Bates, George Bowden, all of Carrizozo, N. M.  
EMMETT PATTON,  
Clerk.

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

## Carrizo Lodge

No. 11

Knights of Pythias

Meets every Monday evening in the Masonic Hall. All members are urged to be present and visiting Knights welcomed.

S. L. Squier, E. A. O. Johnson,  
C. C. K. of R. & S.

## Carrizo Lodge

No. 41.

A. F. & A. M.

Regular communication of Carrizo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M. for 1918:  
January 26, February 24, March 22, April 20, May 22, June 22, July 20, August 12, September 19, October 19, November 16, December 14.  
R. E. BLANEY, W. M.  
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

## I. O. O. F.

Carrizo Lodge

NO. 30

Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Fridays each month.

S. F. MILLER N. G.  
M. H. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

## THROUGH DAILY SERVICE

ROSWELL-CARRIZOZO MAIL LINE

Leave Roswell.....7:00 a. m.  
Leave Carrizozo.....1:00 p. m.  
Arrive Roswell.....8:30 p. m.  
Arrive Carrizozo.....2:15 p. m.

INTERMEDIATE POINTS  
Picacho - Tinnie  
Hondo - Lincoln  
Capitan - Nogal

Through fare one way \$8.00, intermediate points 8 cents per mile.

## ROSWELL AUTO COMPANY

OWNERS AND OPERATORS

W. H. CORWIN

Contractor and Builder

Brick, Plastering & Cement Work. Estimates furnished.  
Oscuro, N. M.



# WOMEN ARE POWER in NEW RUSSIA



RUSSIAN WOMEN RAILWAY WORKERS

By LIEUTENANT NORTON C. TRAVIS  
in Philadelphia Public Ledger.

**R**USSIA'S women, alone, stand today shoulder to shoulder with men. They occupy, indeed, a place higher than that of men of their own nation, for the spotlight of the world is turned upon them. In the scales of blind Justice, where are balanced autocracy or democracy for Russia, it is the Russian woman who turns the balance for freedom.

Russian women soldiers, virtually untrained and unofficer, drove back the Germans in their first trial of fire.

For eighteen days I was quartered in the first line of trenches with 2,500 of these Russian women warriors. I studied them at close quarters—there are no more intrepid soldiers in all this world than were those women of a divided and bewildered nation.

The Battalion of Death is no more. They were wiped out by German shells and German bayonets, and only four wounded survivors remain of 200 who fought through hell fire to shame the men of Russia into a sense of patriotic duty. To lack of training and of officers is ascribed the annihilation of this first battalion of women warriors in the modern world. They failed in their object—the stimulating of compatriots to defense of their country.

That free Russia fears the power of women is indicated by the fact that those who were connected with the imperial circle of the former court are confined in the prison of Peter and Paul, guarded by barriers of water as well as by walls of stone, while minor offenders have been banished from Petrograd.

The Russian woman warrior is the product of outdoor life and simple, wholesome food. In the ranks one finds the majority of soldiers from the upper class of Russian society, and by their sides are serfs and peasants accustomed to working in the fields of Siberia and Russia with the men of their households.

Ladies of Russia are noted for their proficiency in outdoor games and sports; they are great walkers, skaters, horseback riders and devotees to sledding, games that require vigor and furnish excitement, and to their sunbaths and winter carnivals and pageants, which occur several times a year. At these times it is their pleasure to indulge in native folk dances, and dancing on the ice is a pastime to which they are devoted, and to which, I believe, they owe much of their muscular development and rapidity and ease of action. The life of the Russian woman has bred her to war's service; she does not care for afternoon teas or any form of indoor amusement during the daytime. Instead you will find her engaged in active sports on the frozen Neva, beside the trolley tracks that link icebound towns in a chain of gay activity, even more bustling than when boats ply the river in summer and fetch and carry between Russia's capital and the Neva's outlying villages.

And now you will find women at the switches along the shining miles of ice-floored single track of the Neva's winter trolley lines.

In singular contrast to the sturdy, muscular build of Russian women, stocky of form and short of stature, are Russian men of the upper class, who, when they acquire refinement and high-breeding, seem, also, to become weak and effeminate.

Not only in trench work, but in the ordinary avocations of men one now finds Russian women. Street-car conductors and motorwomen handle the traffic with efficiency. Conductors call out the fares, and from the second belt on the man's coat that tops their blue skirts, they draw checks of varying colors and hand them out in receipt of fares. These colors represent from one to five fares, and also indicate the distance a passenger expects to travel. One fare now costs fifteen kopecks, or two and a half cents. Under ordinary conditions fifteen kopecks were worth five cents. But two and a half cents is a lot of money in Russia today. On the other hand, while women fill places on railroads and street cars, there are still to be found many men driving motortrucks.

Another avocation of women is the driving of drays—Russian dump-trucks—a flat, two-wheeled wagon drawn by one or two horses. In the latter case one horse is always harnessed outside the shafts, leaving the burden to be borne by the animal inside of them.

This peculiar method of harnessing is even carried out in ambulances at the front, and a wounded man transported in this fashion usually has the life bled out of him on his way to the hospital. Sometimes, indeed, such makeshift ambulances are drawn by men, for life is accounted so cheap in Russia that the Russian will not use horses when men can serve the purpose of draft animals.

Not only men, but women, take the place of horses. They often draw their field kitchens about, and bivouac to cook their good bread, made of wheat and rye flour; their soup, horse meat and vegetables. Russian horse meat is not half bad, and that is their principal army meat. Horses are plentiful, but very small, and they do not furnish much beef, so that numbers are slaughtered to



MEMBERS OF THE BATTALION OF DEATH

obtain a sufficient supply. I should judge that Russian ponyskin coats, which have often been so popular in America, ought to be cheaper than ever this season if there has been any way of curing and transporting the skins of these glossy-coated animals of the steppes.

Women's army kitchens are adequately supplied with horse meat, and from ladies of rank to serfs the women soldiers have learned how to prepare palatable food. They have also learned not only to draw their field pieces, but actually carry them.

All women are enrolled in the infantry division of the army, so that their arms are machine guns, which three or four women can carry together. Some of these guns are light enough to be borne on the shoulders of one woman.

While Russians are not good marksmen they are expert at bayonet work, and there is nothing the Germans fear more than a Russian bayonet encounter, when the sturdy dwarf of the North not only attacks his enemy through, but has an appalling habit of lifting him up on the bayonet. I saw one victim of this shocking act slide off the keen blade, dead.

And if the Germans fear such attacks of unspurred Russian men, they dread the savage charge of fiery Russian women, and when they succeeded in capturing three in battle they tortured them to death by way of satisfying spite against those hundreds of young women who lay slain—martyrs to patriotism.

I watched women soldiers dig out their own trenches, where rain or bombardment had caused them to fall in; pull around their heavy ammunition wagons and guns, as well as their field kitchens, and set up their barbed-wire entanglements. Many of them were noblewomen and wealthy members of the "upper froth" of Russia; quite a number were wives and mothers whose husbands were fighting in another sector on the line; and every one was a volunteer.

With courage went cheerfulness. In the midst of the hardships of trench life—and they can scarcely be overestimated—these women sang ballads and catchy songs as they worked at the business of death. Some played on musical instruments that they had brought into the trenches, while most of them found time to attend to the comfort of their pets, especially the battalion mascots—a parrot and a cat.

All were short of clothing—simple as was their uniform. It consisted of a grayish khaki colored material, like washed-out khaki, made in overalls and jumper, with a tight-fitting high collar and belt. They wore the same boots as were used by men, and some had their feet encased in shoes and puttees. One of the chief difficulties in equipping women has been to fit the "upper froth" with boots, and to the rigors of trench life has been added the discomfort and, I fancy, pain of dainty feet in coarse, heavy unaccustomed boots, standing often in a mire of mud and water.

Women soldiers had shifts of ten days in first-line trenches of the enemy, with four hours on and four hours off duty. At the least unusual noise or sudden skirmish the whole 2,500 women were out and in readiness for battle.

Every thirty feet in the women's sector stood a "post," or sentry, who fired without ceasing. It was her duty to call out, on occasion, the soldiers who rested in their malodorous dugouts on shelves that protruded from the walls along each side.

More children were many of these modern Amazons, for their ages vary from fifteen to thirty-five years, and for ten days on a stretch they had no

opportunity to change or remove their clothing. When not fighting or on sentry duty the women rest as best they may in their dugouts, where roar of guns does not penetrate very loudly. No ventilation reaches these deep burrows under the hills except that at the entrance to the trench, and conditions are offensive to every sense of comfort and sanitation. Our Red Cross commission sought to remedy some of the worst features of Russian trench life, but modern war is one of unbelievable horrors, not the least of which is the insect pestilence of the trenches.

Every ten days a section of trench is cleaned up and its occupants are stripped, sprayed with an insect destroyer, brushed down with brooms, given a bath and clean clothes. In singular contrast to the many antiquated methods of battlefield existence common in the Russian army are comfortable bath trains provided for the soldiers' fortnightly bath.

As the world knows, the Battalion of Death was organized by Madame Vera Butchkoff, who lived in a small Cossack settlement in Siberia at the outbreak of the war. When Madame Butchkoff's husband was killed in battle she formed the Legion of Death, mainly to shame Russian men into action, and partly to relieve the awful suspense and monotony of village life far from the scene of strife. Therefore, in the original ranks of women warriors were to be found hardy peasants from the vast agricultural region of Siberia, and many such women belong to the present regiments of feminine soldiers.

Far different from their once peaceful, remote lives is the terrific action of the battlefield, where instead of distant sparks of stars in quiet skies, they witness clusters of shells shrieking upward, five a minute, and bursting around a moving speck in the heavens—some airplane target for great guns. Timed to explode at 5,000 or 6,000 feet, as well as the distance of the plane can be gauged, the shells turn to fall at the designated height and shrapnel sprays the night skies with vivid fountains of flame.

In the great Russian upheaval Siberia has determined to achieve an independence of its own. I found the people in this vast storehouse of nature's wealth distinct in type from those in any other part of Russia. They are a mixture of Mongol and Russ; a peculiar young-old folk. Nowhere else in the world have I found as strange looking people. The men have a drawn expression and fixed, staring eyes. Women, too, exhibit this characteristic to a marked degree, and everywhere one finds the form of youth surmounted by the facial appearance of age. I wondered whether this expression proceeded from the squalor of their meager lives. They are an exceedingly dirty, filthy people; ragged for the most part, and with feet shod in a sort of straw sandal. With a land of rare agricultural, timber and mineral wealth surrounding them, they yet wear an appearance of stolid dejection.

## HAD A GOOD FATHER.

The store was crowded with customers when a child walked in and with an important air approached the owner of the store, held up a quarter, and remarked in a high treble: "My father said I could buy anything I wanted for my supper."

"Well, you have a good father," said the storekeeper.

"Yes," replied the child, "and it's me that knows it."

# WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

## Alien Enemies Must Avoid the District of Columbia

**WASHINGTON.**—Alien enemies, beware. Keep out of the District of Columbia. Don't even come near the District line. If you do you will be locked up instantly. Such is the warning of the United States attorney's office issued after investigating the cases of two aliens who deliberately violated the law.

Assistant United States Attorney Arth said, in talking to Frederick Xander, an alien who left the city December 15 only to come back again, that his office has got tired of warning aliens that the exclusion act must be obeyed to the letter and that no excuses will be taken any more.

Xander's act was a deliberate violation, the authorities say, and he was sent to the District jail. The man, who formerly lived at 3721 Conduit road, pleaded homesickness for his wife and babies. He had coached his family as to what to do in case he was apprehended and they assisted him to hide.

This is his second trip to Washington. He stayed in Baltimore for a while and, according to his story, he failed to secure work and took a chance and came back to Washington.

Another alien, Joseph Obrecht, said to be an Alsatian, was informed by Marshal Spain that his joining an Alsatian society, of which the French ambassador is president, did not make him a Frenchman, and he must go out with the rest of the German subjects.

Obrecht came back to Washington after a visit to New York city and again took up the occupation of a chef. He was placed on the train for Baltimore.

## Bootlegger Sadie Picked Wrong Man for a Customer

**DETECTIVE HARRY EVANS** ran into a walking "bootlegger" one morning while on his way to police headquarters. He was about to board a car near his home when he saw Sadie Patterson, colored, lugging a heavy suitcase. Sadie gave him a smile and the detective's inquisitive nature was aroused.

"What have you in the suitcase?" he asked.

"Whisky," she answered.

"What are you going to do with it?" queried Evans.

"Sell it; I've got eight quarts—you want to buy one?"

"Sure; how much a quart?" asked Evans.

She told him \$3, and the detective handed her the money and she produced the whisky. She was arrested, to her astonishment, and taken to police headquarters on the charge of violating the Sheppard act.

Washington has become literally as dry as a bone. It has been that way since last autumn, and that is one of the most striking phases of the wartime changes a stranger notes here. Men who formerly poured libations to the god John Barleycorn pledge one another in cider, ginger ale or grape juice with a pinch of lemon. And yet it is only a few years since William Jennings Bryan and his grape juice proclivities were the prime joke of the Washington journalists.

To be sure, prohibition does not completely prohibit in the District of Columbia any more than it has done elsewhere. One reads in the local papers almost daily of the arrest of some enterprising "bootlegger," who has smuggled in from Baltimore, which is the nearest oasis of large proportions, a consignment of strong waters.

## Girls Juggle Station Baggage in the Capital City

**THE** newest thing to come to light in the "invasion of a man's province" in Washington is a flock of girl baggage masters at Union station. For six months they have thrived in their new atmosphere "unnoticed and unsmug."

Each girl handles daily as many as 100 pieces of baggage. During rush seasons they "lift" 200 pieces per day. Punching the checks, sending the suitcases down the chute, they declare is the most thrilling part of the work. Lots of muscle and a sweet disposition are the necessary qualities.

Miss Grace Withy and Misses Mary L. and Ethel Simpson acted as spokesmen for the group of 12 girls. "Do we like our work?" they answered. "We're just crazy about it."

"My whole heart is in my work," said Miss Withy. "It is really fascinating. We get lots of 'knocks,' but we don't mind it much. We can take care of ourselves."

The girls wear uniforms on the line of the messenger uniform. They are dark blue, and set off with a regular messenger cap.

Miss Mary Simpson holds the record for muscle achievement.

"I carried a trunk that the porter couldn't even get out of the taxi," she said.

"What is the first thing you do when you come to work in the morning?" the girls were asked.

"Oh, no, we don't powder our noses first; we put on our uniforms," they replied.

Standing behind the counter of the baggage room, they look very much like steamship pilots, with their blue uniforms and seafaring caps.

## Humors and Exasperations of the Red Tape Tangle

**IN THE** labyrinthine paths of an expanded government one comes across a few definite signs. For instance, the government wants more workers and wants them badly. The government wants more buildings. The government wants more homes for newly arrived clerks.

The manner in which the government goes about getting its help would be a source of unending joy to the applicant did it not fret him. The same is true about buildings and in a lesser degree about homes.

Here is part of an appeal which the civil service commission has sent broadcast all over the United States:

"Thousands of workers are urgently needed in the prosecution of the war. The actual fighting forces would be powerless without an efficient civilian army behind them." Among the many who responded to this appeal was a former Texas woman of excellent education. She worked in the post office of her home town, and is the kind of material which should be invaluable to the government in these stressful times. She visited the civil service commission.

"Are you a resident of Washington?" asked the clerk.

Her home, the applicant explained, was in Texas.

"Then," said the clerk, "under the regulations you must go to Texas and take your examination."

"But," protested the applicant, "if you want clerks as badly as you say—"

The clerk was inexorable.

"You must go back to Texas and take the examination," he repeated. And Uncle Sam thus lost a clerk.

A prominent expert—one whose time is supposedly of considerable value to the government—was recently ordered to make some tests in a Western city. He went there two months ago, stayed two weeks and returned to Washington without having done anything—for the simple reason that none of the material required to make the tests had been sent to him.

About a month ago he made a second journey. The offices in which he was put to work were so cold that the work could not be carried on. About half of the required material had arrived. He came back to Washington. He made his third trip to this city to do the work he set out to do two months ago, and he is there today waiting for the necessary paraphernalia to arrive.



OUTTA TH WA



HALP



## Uncle Sam's Food Lessons

(Special Information Service U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

### A WHOLE DINNER IN ONE-DISH.

#### Everybody Will Like the One-Dish Dinner.

A dish hot and savory—good for work or play—that is why the father and the children will like it.

Easy to cook and serve—that is one reason why you will like it. Only one dish to cook, few plates to wash, steps saved.

Good, nourishing food—you can feel sure that you are feeding your family right if you give them this dinner. It contains all their bodies need to help them work and grow strong.

This dinner helps you do your part for your country. You can save wheat and meat to ship abroad. Our soldiers and the allies need them more than we do.

#### Try These One-Dish Dinners.

Each of these dinners contains sufficient for a family of five.

##### Fish Chowder.

Rabbit, fowl, or any meat may be used instead of the fish, or tomatoes instead of milk. Carrots may be omitted.

One and one-half pounds fish (fresh, salt, or canned).

Nine potatoes, peeled and cut in small pieces.

One onion, sliced.

Two cups carrots cut in pieces.

One-fourth pound salt pork.

Three cups milk. Pepper.

Three tablespoons flour.

Cut pork in small pieces and fry with the chopped onion for five minutes.

Put pork, onions, carrots, and potatoes in kettle and cover with boiling water.

Cook until vegetables are tender. Mix three tablespoons of flour with one-half cup of the cold milk and stir in the liquid in the pot to thicken.

Add the rest of the milk and until vegetables are tender. Mix three tablespoons of flour with half-cup of the cold milk and stir in the liquid in the pot to thicken.

All the rest of the fish, which has been removed from the bone and cut in small pieces. Cook until the fish is tender, about ten minutes.

Serve hot. You can omit salt pork and use a tablespoon of other fat.

##### Dried Peas With Rice and Tomatoes.

One and one-half cups rice.

Two cups dried peas.

Six onions.

One tablespoon salt.

One-fourth teaspoonful pepper.

Two cups tomato (fresh or canned).

Soak peas overnight in two quarts of water. Cook until tender in water in which they soaked. Add rice, onions, tomato and seasonings and cook 20 minutes.

##### Potted Hominy and Beef.

Hominy is excellent to use as part of a one-dish dinner, if you have a fire in your stove so that you can cook it for a long time, or use a fireless cooker.

Heat one and one-half quarts of water to boiling; add one teaspoonful of salt and two cups of hominy which has been soaked overnight. Cook in a double boiler for four hours or in the fireless cooker overnight. This makes five cups. This recipe may be increased and enough cooked in different ways for several meals.

Hominy is excellent combined with dried, canned, or fresh fish, or meat and vegetable left-overs may be used. Here is one combination:

Five cups cooked hominy.

Four potatoes.

Two cups carrots.

One teaspoonful salt.

One-fourth pound dried beef.

Two cups milk.

Two tablespoons fat.

Two tablespoons flour.

Melt the fat, stir in the flour, add the cold milk, and mix well. Cook until it thickens. Cut the potatoes and carrots in dice, mix all the materials in a baking dish, and bake for one hour.

These dishes supply all five kinds of food. Each is enough for the whole dinner for a family of five. Eat them with bread and with fruit or jam for dessert. Then you will have all the five kinds of food your body needs. These five kinds are shown on the next page.

#### The Five Food Groups.

1. Vegetables or fruits.

2. Milk, or cheese, or eggs, or fish, or meat, or beans.

3. Cereals: Corn, rice, oats, rye, or wheat.

4. Fat or sugar.

5. Sirup: Such as drippings, oleomargarine, oil, butter.

Choose something from each of these five groups every day.

#### More One-Dish Meals.

There are some more recipes for dishes of this kind in other United States food leaflets.

"Instead of Meat" (leaflet No. 8) tells what foods are good to use when you don't buy meat, and how to make some meatless one-dish meals.

"Make a Little Meat Go a Long Way" (leaflet No. 5) will help you to cut down your meat bills. The savory steaks and meat pies show how you can give your family a good one-dish meal by using a little meat in various combinations.

You can make up other recipes for yourself by combining foods from most of the five groups. Pass them on to your neighbor.

#### DO YOU KNOW OATMEAL?

Of course, you know it is a good breakfast food, but it is even better fixed up for dinner or supper. It makes—

Excellent puddings. Wholesome bread and cookies. An appetizing soup for a cold day. Baked dinner dish in place of meat. To cook oatmeal, stir slowly two and one-half cups of rolled oats into five cups of boiling water which has in it two and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt. Cook for one hour or over night in a double boiler or fireless cooker. This will serve five people. If you want it for two meals, cook twice the amount to save time and fuel.

#### Delicious Oatmeal Puddings.

Do you know that oatmeal makes delicious puddings and other good things?

Try one when you have a light dinner or supper.

##### Oatmeal Betty.

Two cups oatmeal.

Four apples cut up small.

One-half cup raisins.

One-half cup sugar.

One-fourth teaspoonful cinnamon.

Mix and bake for one-half hour. Serve hot or cold. Any dried or fresh fruits, dates, or ground peanuts may be used instead of apples. Either will serve five people.

##### Scotch Soup.

With bread and dessert it is enough for lunch or supper.

Two and one-half quarts water, one and one-quarter cups rolled oats.

Five potatoes cut in small pieces.

Two onions, sliced, two tablespoonfuls flour.

Two tablespoonfuls fat.

Boil the water and add the oatmeal, potato, and onion, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-half teaspoonful pepper. Cook for one-half hour. Brown the flour with the fat and add to the soup. Cook until thick. One cup of tomato adds to the flavor. Serves five people.

##### Oatmeal Bread.

Is delicious with all meals—try it.

One cupful milk or water, one teaspoonful salt.

Two and one-half cups wheat flour.

One cupful rolled oats.

Scald the liquid, add salt and pour over the oats, cool half an hour, add the yeast mixed with one-quarter cupful lukewarm water, and the flour.

Knead and let rise until double the size. Knead again and let rise in the pan until the size is doubled. Bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. Makes one loaf weighing one and one-quarter pounds.

##### Spiced Oatmeal Cakes.

The whole family will like these, and they are easily made.

One and one-half cups flour.

One-half cupful cooked oatmeal, one-quarter cupful sugar.

One-quarter cupful raisins, one-quarter teaspoonful soda.

One-half teaspoonful baking powder.

One-half teaspoonful cinnamon.

Three tablespoonfuls fat, one-quarter cupful molasses.

Heat the molasses and fat to boiling. Mix with all the other materials. Bake in muffin pans for 30 minutes. This makes 12 cakes.

Especially crisp and good as well as cheap are:

##### Scotch Oat Crackers.

Two cups rolled oats.

One-quarter cupful milk, one-quarter cupful molasses.

One and one-half tablespoonfuls fat.

One-quarter teaspoonful soda.

One teaspoonful salt.

Grind or crush the oats and mix with the other materials. Roll out in a thin sheet and cut in squares. Bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Makes three dozen crackers.

Instead of meat, cook this appetizing dish for your family:

##### Baked Oatmeal and Nuts.

Two cups cooked oatmeal.

One cupful crushed peanuts.

One-half cupful milk.

One teaspoonful vinegar.

One-quarter teaspoonful pepper.

Two and one-half teaspoonfuls salt.

Mix together and bake in a greased pan 15 minutes. This is enough for five people.

Oatmeal is a good, inexpensive, nutritious food.

#### Making Excuses.

He is only a bum. He has been a member of the down-and-out club for years. He began by making excuses. And he is making excuses still for his parsimonious on society. If the world had given him a chance as it has given other men, he declares, he would have accomplished things. But the world has never given him a chance, and he sees no prospect now for a future of any consequence. This excuse he offers, despite the fact that the country is calling for men and women as never before in its history.

Few men appreciate the harm that comes to their careers from making excuses. They are wont to attribute their failure to hard luck. Luck at times breaks against men and their undertakings. But if those who have failed will look back honestly into their careers, they will see that they themselves are to blame for their failures. The excuses they offer are mere excuses to their own egotism and lack of perseverance.

#### "Father of Fishes."

Probably the most famous of our fish culturists—by reason of his long service and remarkable success—was Seth Green, familiarly known as the "Father of Fishes." His experiments began in 1884, and he discovered the so-called "dry method" of impregnation so extensively used in later-day practical trout culture. His early work was done in the Caledonia creek hatchery. The artificial propagation of shad in the Connecticut river was successfully attempted by Seth Green in 1897. —W. W. Wood, in the American Angler.



### CAUSE OF MUDDY HIGHWAYS

Water Which Flows From Fields to Roads Is Expensive to Public—Forbidden by Statute.

Muddy roads due to water which flows over the surface of land along a highway into the side ditches are expensive to the public. No railroad will tolerate a wet roadbed longer than is necessary to carry out the drainage work to dry the earth. But persons whose convenience depends in no small measure on the roads passing by their property rarely do anything to check the injury they are working to themselves and their neighbors in the manner mentioned.

The Colorado highway commission has called attention to a statute which makes it a misdemeanor in that state to allow water to flow on a road and has issued the following notice on the subject: "From the fields along a highway the waste or excess water is allowed to run directly to the road ditch, and if, as is often the case, the road ditch is obstructed, this water gets over the road, making a muddy road, which under the traffic soon becomes impassable. This can be prevented by running a ditch, (a single furrow may answer,) along the fence line and discharging the water into a road culvert at a point where it will drain away. This condition also emphasizes the necessity of keeping all the road culverts open and ready to carry water."

### MANY GOOD ROADS SURFACED

Massachusetts Leads With Percentage of 47.6—Oklahoma Brings Up in the Rear.

Massachusetts has the greatest percentage, 47.6, of her roads surfaced. Then come Indiana with 42.5 per cent, New Jersey with 40.5, Ohio with 38.5, Rhode Island with 34.5, Kentucky with 32.2, New York with 22.7, Connecticut with 23.2 and California with 20.2. Indiana and Kentucky hold their prominent positions on account of extensive use of gravel, and it is misleading to class gravel roads suitable for light travel with the expensive types of construction used for surfacing in Connecticut. The figures refer to all kinds of surfacing and are not restricted to what are called permanent pavements. The smallest percentage of surfacing



Concrete Road in Massachusetts.

has been done in Oklahoma, where 90.3 per cent of the roads are dirt. Other states with low percentages of surfacing are South Dakota with 8 per cent, Iowa with 1, Kansas with 1.3, North Dakota with 1.6 and Nebraska with 1.7. The excellent maintenance of many of the dirt roads of Iowa makes riding and hauling over them easy, except during the spring or after continuous rains. —Nashville Tennessean.

### WATER CARRIED TO DITCHES

This Can Be Done by Giving Proper Crown or Cross Slope to Road—Slopes Differ.

Water falling on the road should be carried to the side ditches by giving a proper crown or cross slope to the road. Make your road to shed water. The slope should vary with different soils. For a loamy soil a crown of about one inch per foot is considered proper; on a clay soil an inch and a half to two inches. The side slopes of ditches should be much greater. The longitudinal slope or grade will also somewhat determine the crown. On a steep grade it is necessary to give a greater crown to keep the water from running down the traveled roadway and washing gullies.

#### Wide Tires in Favor.

Wide tires for the benefit of the public highways are being endorsed quite generally by both vehicle users and the manufacturers of farm wagons and implements.

#### To Prevent Eroding.

The outlet ends of the culvert should be ripped up to prevent eroding away on the road on the lower side of the grade.

#### Enemy of Earth Roads.

Water is the natural enemy of earth roads and must be kept out of them, off of them, and away from them.

#### Road Drag Is Enough.

If a dirt road is properly built, the road drag will keep it in good condition.

### GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

#### Dad's Idea.

We have a new helper who lives in Sarnac Lake, N. Y., and who modestly signs his name J. Just that, nothing more. And J. tells this story:

An English baronet has been touring this country making speeches. (We remember him.) And a certain small boy was reading about him from the part of the Sunday paper the family let him have when they divided up the rest. The lad read about "Sir Jingles by Jenks, Bart.," and asked:

"What does 'Bart' stand for?" "Bartender," answered his father not looking up from the financial page. And the boy's mother got sore.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### No Older Than Your Face.

In true in most cases. Then keep your face fair and young with Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

#### Human Peculiarity.

It is interesting to read in the Journal of Heredity: "The remarkable grasping power of a new-born infant is cited as the survival of a trait that possessed life-and-death importance in the tree-top. Finally with reference to the much-talked-about upright position the author remarks succinctly that 'the human child sits up before it stands; the human stock sat up before it stood.'"

Only One "BROMO QUININE" TO BE HAD. Look for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of W. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. See.

#### Treasures.

"He who steals my purse steals trash," quoted the poetical citizen.

"That's right," replied the unprincipled person. "If you want to relieve a man of real valuables go direct for his cold pile."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

#### Oh, He Knew Him.

Bill—And he asked you for a loan of ten dollars?

Jill—That's what he did.

"Why, I didn't think you knew him very well!"

"Knew him? Well, say, I knew him well enough to say no!"

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

#### Wise Selection.

"How did the poet you speak of come to be all the talk?"

"He wrote about a woman's tongue."

#### Difficult Proposition.

"I have been working on a mid-ocean story."

"Did you land it?"

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

#### Between Girls.

"Jack declares he'll go crazy if I don't marry him." "Ah! Then there's no hope for him either way."

Lots of good people would go wrong if they did not fear punishment.

Honesty is the best policy in publishing war news as in other things.

A full purse is the best pocket companion.

## Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



### The most efficient roof

for factories, warehouses, office buildings, hotels, stores, garages, barns, out-buildings, etc. Made in shingle form for residences.

Certain-teed is weather-proof, clean, sanitary and fire-retarding. It is not affected by fumes or gases, and does not rust or corrode. Neither does it melt under the hot sun. Because it is lighter than other types of roofs, it requires less to support it.

Certain-teed is economical. Its first cost is low. It is inexpensive to lay, and it costs practically nothing to maintain. Guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness.

There are many roll roofings, but there is only one Certain-teed. Remember the name by its meaning—Certainty of quality and Guaranteed satisfaction.

For sale by best dealers, everywhere.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION Manufacturers of Certain-teed Roofing—Paints—Varnishes Offices and Warehouses in Principal Cities in America

## 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, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Canadian Government Agent

## Does the Itching Disturb Your Sleep?

A word of advice from Paris Medicine Co., Beaumont and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo. (Manufacturers



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

More yarn has arrived and can be had by calling on Mrs. Ed. Harris.

James Morris, an old-time friend of the News, was down from Red Lake Tuesday.

Phil H. Blanchard was here a short time Wednesday on his way to Roswell to visit his mother.

Mrs. Beulah Williamson has been quite ill this week and confined to her bed, but is now up and is her usual bright busy self again.

Ed. C. Monroe, secretary of the New Mexico-Electra Oil Co., went to Santa Fe the first of the week, in the interest of his company.

We are glad to learn that Horace French has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave John Hopkins hospital for his home in Tennessee.

The ladies who have hospital garments out to make up, are requested to bring them as soon as possible, as they are to be turned in on this month's report.

Another shipment of 150 garments has arrived and is waiting to be made up. Come in and help sew: the work and machines are waiting for you at Mrs. French's.

M. U. Finley was called to Roswell Tuesday evening. Mrs. Finley had just received notice of the death of her mother in Dallas, and expected to leave at once for that point.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's COMPOUND OXYGEN. Home treatment by inhalation for Lung Trouble, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Hay Fever. Write for Brochure. Starkey & Palen, Southwestern Agency, P. O. Box 224, Phoenix, Arizona. 3-22-31

The big Red Cross dance at White Oaks last Saturday night was a pronounced success in every respect. Many from Carrizozo and other points attended and helped to swell the receipts, which were quite satisfactory to the management.

## STATE BANK REPORT

No. 28

Report of Condition of STOCKMEN'S STATE BANK at Corona, in the State of New Mexico, at the close of business March 4th, 1918.

Assets and Liabilities  
except those shown on the

Total Assets \$104,196.21

U. S. Bonds owned and purchased \$100,000.00

Total U. S. Bonds \$100,000.00

Value of banking house (if owned by bank) \$1,000.00

Deposits in banking houses \$1,000.00

Furniture and fixtures \$200.00

Net amount due from National Bank \$1,157.21

Net amount due from reserve banks \$1,157.21

Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 1918) \$102.00

Outside stock and other such items \$20.00

Practical currency, nickels and cents \$20.15

Coin and currency \$1,157.21

Total \$104,196.21

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in \$15,000.00

Surplus fund \$15,000.00

Undivided profits \$2,800.00

Less current expenses and taxes paid \$1,157.21

Individual deposit subject to check \$8,111.50

Certified checks \$97.24

County deposits \$15,293.58

Total of demand deposits \$8,306.52

Certificates of deposit \$1,114.94

Total of time deposits, time \$1,114.94

Total \$104,196.21

State of New Mexico (Seal)

Wm. B. Jones, President, and D. H. Henry, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

D. H. JONES, President  
D. H. HENRY, Cashier

Current Assets:  
D. H. JONES,  
E. M. BRUCKLEY,  
A. S. McCAMANT,  
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of March, 1918.

EDW. H. BOWELL,  
(Seal) Notary Public.

My commission expires August 25, 1921.

## Furniture, Caskets, Etc.

We have added a complete line of Furniture, first class in every respect and offer to our patrons at reasonable prices. We also buy and sell second hand furniture and have some good bargains in that line. A line of caskets is also in stock. Our stock of hardware is complete and we are able to supply the wants of the public for all staple goods. We invite your inspection, we solicit your patronage and guarantee good goods at living prices.

3-15th N. B. TAYLOR &amp; SONS



## Hotel Zieger

EL PASO, TEXAS

Rates:

Rooms, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day (with detached bath)

Rooms, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day (with private bath)

The Hotel Zieger Dining Room is known all over the Southwest as serving "The best of everything and everything of the best."

Hotel Zieger caters particularly to mining and cattle men and their families.

CAFE OPEN ALL NIGHT

SPRING  
READY TO WEAR

Recent shipments make it possible for us to show unequaled values in dresses for Girls, Misses and Women. All combine style quality and moderate prices.

## Suits and Coats

## Millinery

They convey the wool conservation Easter early this year---and we are throughout. Short Coats, narrow prepared. Never before have such lines of little trimming yet very pretty styles graced our store. tastily from

\$8 to \$30

\$5 to \$12

## SILK SKIRTS AND PETICOATS

The war demands are to conserve wool---here is a solution, without self denial notging prettier than selp skirts

\$5 to \$12

## ZIEGLER BROS.

They're  
Here!The Dressiest and  
Most RefinedSuits for  
Spring

Spring 1918 will linger long in the memory of all Carrizozo men, as introducing undoubtedly the most attractive garments ever shown in this city. They are characterized by clean-cut tailoring of the highest quality; are smartly styled and they will fit and satisfy.

These clothes are in themselves an inducement for every man to appear garbed in new togs this Spring

A host of admirable styles in a vast array of timely patterns. YOURS for the choosing.

\$18 TO \$30

Carrizozo Trading Co.  
QUALITY FIRST - - THEN PRICE



## What's Style

Style is often defined as that quality which makes garments most pleasing to the eye.

Here you have Style in its truest form, for Heldman Clothes please the eye. But they do even more, for every suit also wears well and gives satisfaction to the OWNER every day it is in use.

Mrs. G. T. McQuillen returned this morning from Electra, Texas, to which point she had gone to look over the oil situation. Mrs. McQuillen is very optimistic and shares with those on the ground the fixed belief that a good well will be brought in on the 80-acre tract, which, added to the production from the two wells on Sunshine Hill, will constitute a bonanza.

John H. Phillips and son, Pete and Lute Skinner returned today from a trip over a good part of the state. They went west almost to the Arizona line, then turned north, going almost to Colorado. They encountered some snow and rain the past two days.

## Classified Advertisements

Colorado Potatoes, \$2.65 per cwt. Feed wholesale, Corn, \$4.00; Oats, \$3.80; Mill Run Bran, \$2.65; Cotton Seed Feed Meal, \$3.00; Peanut Cake, \$3.40 per cwt. — Humphrey Bros.

## Notice for Publication

027092

101116

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., March 6, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel L. Spauld, of Ancho, N. M., who, on March 17, 1912, made H. E., No. 91142, for No. 1, Section 18, Township 9-S, Range 9-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before G. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on April 15, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Robert E. P. Warden, Frank Maxwell, those of Carrizozo, N. M.; Madison H. Prew, and Ed. F. Chortez, those of Ancho, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,

Mar. 15-Apr. 15, 1918. Register.

## Notice for Publication

011447

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., March 16, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas E. Bowyer, of Oscura, N. M., who, on March 25, 1915, made H. E., No. 91142, for No. 1, Section 18, Township 9-S, Range 9-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before G. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on April 22, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Sarah J. Gilbert, Paul Gilbert, Eugene F. Jones, and William T. Hastings, all of Oscura, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,

March 22-April 19, 1918. Register.

Tom Bragg was here Tuesday from Bonito. He reports range conditions good in the mountains and cattle in fair condition.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Land Office  
Fort Sumner, N. M., March 11, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of the Act of Congress approved June 21, 1906, and June 3, 1911, and the subsequent amendments and supplementary laws, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands, to-wit:

1. 100 1000, Serial No. 41159, 1/4 Sec. 11, T. 1 N., R. 15 E.

2. 100 1000, Serial No. 41200, 1/4 Sec. 12, T. 1 N., R. 15 E.

3. 100 1000, Serial No. 41201, 1/4 Sec. 13, T. 1 N., R. 15 E.

Protests or objections against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication or at any time before final approval and certification.

A. J. EVANS,

Register.

March 11-1918

Miss Anna Flennekin, of the Mesacera reservation will be the house guest of Mrs. J. B. French during the Easter season.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.,  
February 4, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1906, and June 3, 1911, and the subsequent amendments and supplementary laws, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands, to-wit:

1. 100 1000, Serial No. 41200, 1/4 Sec. 12, T. 1 N., R. 15 E.

2. 100 1000, Serial No. 41201, 1/4 Sec. 13, T. 1 N., R. 15 E.

Protests or objections against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication or at any time before final approval and certification.

EMMETT PATTON,

Mar. 1-18 Register.



## DUROC HOGS

Registered, Pure Bred, Vaccinated

We own The Largest Imported Herd in the West. Breeding stock of all kinds for sale. If you raise hogs, send for our booklet.

Monkbridge Farm, Albuquerque, N. M.

## THE

IDEAL MACHINE

Chops the Vicia plant (Bear Grass) into excellent cattle feed.

CHAS. F. GREY

Sole agent for Lincoln County

OSCURO - - N. M.