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Carrizozo News, 05-03-1918

J.A. Haley

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Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 19

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1918.

NUMBER 18

Capitan Schools Help Big Liberty Bond Drive

Carrizozo, N. M., May 1, 1918.
Prof. E. F. Funk, Teachers and
Pupils of the Capitan Schools,
Capitan, N. M.

I have before me your report on the matter of the sale of Liberty bonds on the day set apart by the President as Liberty Day and on which day at the suggestion of the Secretary of the County Board of Education you closed your schools and devoted the entire day to the sale of Liberty bonds. Your sale of a total of 39 bonds with a subscription of \$2,350.00 surpasses the efforts of any other school in the county and I am sure that you have hung up a record in which you and your patrons can well take a great deal of pride. The class of subscriptions you have taken are the kind the Government wants at this time. In order that the war may be properly financed and conducted it is necessary that everybody be brought to realize that they have a part in it and there is no better way than to spread the sale of Liberty bonds among all the people.

At the present time there is one paramount business in the United States and that is winning this war and in order to win the war it will take us all, men and women, boys and girls. You who have participated in this sale may be sure that you have struck a hard blow for your country, as the money you have secured will be used to buy guns, ammunition and supplies to be put into the hands of our soldiers who will stand between their country and the greatest menace that ever threatened civilization. There is no chance for Germany to win if every American will take this war as a personal matter and will do not their bit but their level best to bring it to a victorious and immediate conclusion. Germany cannot win against a united United States and very shortly the Imperial German Government will begin to feel the weight of a sword that was never drawn except in a righteous cause and never sheathed until that cause triumphed.

I have brought your efforts to the attention of the Liberty Loan Chairman for this county, Mr. A. J. Rolland, and to the attention of the County Superintendent of Schools, Mr. J. E. Koonce, and I want to assure you that we all feel proud of you and your efforts.

Yours very truly,

E. M. BRICKLEY,

Secretary of the Board of
Education, Lincoln Co., N. M.

Big Basket and Bar- becue at Spindle

Spindle, N. M., April 24, 1918.
John A. Haley,

Carrizozo, N. M.

Dear Mr. Haley:

Mr. W. E. Blanchard of our neck of the woods is local organizer for the Community Council of Defense of these parts. We have made arrangement to meet Sunday, May 5th, and organize. We will have Judge Richardson of Roswell out to make us a speech and also Mr. Gedding of Santa Fe if nothing happens. We are going to have a big dinner on the grounds free for every good American, which will consist of basket dinner and barbecue. Besides the speaking we will have a lot of good singing and instrumental music.

Come over that day and get acquainted with the people.

Very truly yours,

D. E. SPINDLE.



"YOU MILLIONS SAFE AT HOME"

From a Man in Uniform to Those of Us Who are Not

THEY SAY, WHO HAVE COME BACK FROM OVER THERE, that at night the troubled earth between the lines is carpeted with pain. They say that Death rides whistling in every wind, and that the very mists are charged with torment. They say that of all things spent and squandered there young human life is held least dear. It is not the pleasantest prospect for those of us who yet can feel upon our lips the pressure of our mother's good-bye kiss. But, please God, our love of life is not so prized as love of right. In this renaissance of our country's valor, we who will edge the wedge of her assault make calm acceptance of its hazards. For us, the steel swept trench, the stiffening cold--weariness, hardship, worse. For you, for whom we go, you millions safe at home--what for you?

We shall need clothes for our bodies and weapons for our hands. We shall need terribly and without failure supplies and equipment in a stream that is constant and never-ending. From you, who are our resource and reliance, who are the heart and hope of that humanity for which we smite and strive, must come these things.

CITIZEN SOLDIER NO. 258.

HERE'S YOUR ANSWER

Liberty Bond application blanks are pledges that you intend to see the needs of these men supplied and their misery shortened. They represent our physical weight behind these men and our ships and cannon. They say to the sensual beast whom some perversion of fate put in a high place "Your fight is not for humanity, it is for self, and you shall not pass."

Consequently if you are back of this country, if you lay any claim at all to the right to salute the flag of the United States of America or to encore the "Star Spangled Banner" you will go over the top for Liberty Bonds today.

These Thoughts Patriotically Offered by

The Exchange Bank

Carrizozo, New Mexico

Eighteen New Soldiers

Last week twelve soldiers were entertained here, as formerly noted, who left Friday night last for Camp Funston. This week the Local Board has called eighteen more, and they are to be here Friday, May 10, to entrain on No. 1 Saturday morning, the 11th, for Fort McDowell, California. Committees from the Lincoln County Chapter of the American Red Cross have been appointed to prepare an entertainment for these departing soldiers on Friday evening, the 10th, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to be present on that occasion.

The names and addresses of those called are: James A. Harrison, McCurtain, Okla.; Juan E. Chavez, Tinnie; Santiago C. Torres, Corona; Towns Taylor, Corona; Jack Cassibone, Roswell; Manuel Trujillo, Capitan; Henry B. Doyton, Carrizozo; Elbert J. Strawbridge, Jicarilla; Antonio Gonzales, Arabela; William H. Kimbell, Floydada, Tex.; Jose Portio, Ruidoso; Charles S. Straley, Ancho; Juan Maes, Peachoi; Robert M. Hicks, Corona; Lewin D. Perry, Glencoe; Grabel Najar, Peachoi; Ramon Ortega, Capitan; Lloyd S. Gipson, Glencoe; Jose Baca, Lincoln; Sabino Montoya, Carrizozo.

Local Red Cross

The Red Cross workroom was opened at the court house on April 22. Ladies are very responsive and all garments in from Denver are finished. We regret very much that our last order which is long past due has not yet arrived but there is still plenty of work to do. The material has been bought locally and garments are being cut out in the workroom here. Come and help whenever you can.

The following ladies were on hand last week: Monday, Mrs. Sager, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. French; Tuesday, Mrs. Squier, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Stidham and Miss Brannum; Wednesday, Mrs. Hooper, Mesdames Sam Miller, Forrest, Jones, Brannum and Lovelace; Thursday, Mesdames Stidham, McCall, Stevens and Squier.

Completed garments turned in last week: Mrs. Brannum, 1 pair socks; Miss Brannum, 1 pair socks; Mrs. Stidham, 1 bed shirt; Mrs. Jones, 2 shirts; Mrs. Tucker, 2 shirts; Mrs. Brazel, 2 shirts; Mrs. Lovelace, 4 shirts; Miss Place, 1 sweater; Mrs. Elliott, 2 shirts; Mrs. French, 1 pair socks; Lupe Romero, 1 shawl; Mrs. Hutchins, 4 pair socks; Mrs. Hoffman, 4 pair socks; Mrs. Dan Elliott, 1 sweater, 1 pair wristlets; Mrs. Leon, 2 pair socks.

On April 19 a shipment of 100 garments was sent to Denver. They were turned in as follows: Ancho, 10 bed shirts; Encinosa, 15 bed shirts; Glencoe, 15 bed shirts; Alto, 5 bed shirts; Fort Stanton, 10 bed shirts; and Carrizozo, 45 bed shirts.

Methodist Church

Rev. R. H. Lowelling, Pastor

Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.
Come and get your rose.

Preaching services at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. Short Gospel sermons and music that thrill and please are specialties of every service.

Epworth League at 7:15 p. m.
A service that rejoices the heart.

Mrs. T. J. Rowden just came back from a long visit to relatives and friends in Missouri and Kansas.

—Third Liberty Loan—

MEETING DEADLY GAS ATTACKS



THE United States Army is being prepared to meet the gas attacks of the enemy, the means of protection having been devised by the gas defense service, which comprises about 100 officers and approximately 600 enlisted men.

The two principal factors in gas defense are effective masks and thorough training of soldiers in the use of masks and various methods of avoiding contact with poisonous vapors.

Experts who have been sent to this country by the allied governments have pronounced the present American masks the most efficient in existence. The production of these masks is progressing at a rate which insures that the requirements of the American troops abroad will be amply supplied.

At each cantonment in the United States a gas defense school has been established and placed in charge of a divisional gas officer, who works in conjunction with the chemical adviser, both trained in the theory and practice of meeting gas offensives. Through these schools every officer and man receives instruction as to proper means of gas defense.

The use of gas in warfare dates back to about 404 B. C. The Spartans saturated wood with pitch and sulphur and burned it under the walls of cities which they were attacking. For several centuries gas had not been used in warfare and the Hague convention definitely ruled against it. However, on April 22, 1915, the Germans liberated great clouds of gas against Canadian troops near Ypres. Terrible destruction and demoralization resulted from this first gas attack, and within a week England made plans for gas warfare against the Germans. Gas is now an everyday part of war.

Gases may be employed in the form of clouds, or in shells, bombs and hand grenades. The first gas attacks in the present war were in clouds. Fumes were liberated from steel containers which were distributed in groups of three or four at intervals of 50 yards along the trenches opposite the line to be attacked. Tubes, provided with a stopcock attachment, were connected with the gas tanks, and the end of the tube was passed over the parapet. When the attack was intended, a signal was given and the stopcocks were opened, allowing the gas to escape in the form of liquid which immediately vaporized.

Soon after the first German gas attack English and French women sent to the front hundreds of thousands of home-made gas masks. For the most part they were merely bandages impregnated with chemicals to wrap around the mouth and nose.

The next step in gas masks was a cloth helmet or hood which had been dipped in neutralizing solution, the bottom of which was tucked in the collar. The next improvement was to put in an exhaust or outlet for the exhaled air. This type of mask has been used extensively.

The small box respirator mask was next developed, and it is the model of the mask we are at present using. It is the highest development, affording good protection. It has an impervious face-piece, with glass or celluloid eyepieces, held in place by rubber bands around the head. A canister is carried in a small knapsack and a flexible tube connects the box in the face-piece. Inside the face-piece is a small valve which forces the wearer to breathe through his mouth. The end of the flexible tube has a rubber mouthpiece through which the man breathes. The incoming breath comes through the canister, which is filled with several layers of special chemicals of an absorbent nature which neutralize or render harmless the gas laden air. The outgoing breath passes outside the face-piece through a small rubber valve.

The American gas defense service is divided into three separate parts: (1) Field supply section; (2) field training section; (3) overseas repair section.

The function of the field supply section is to manufacture or procure all gas-defense materials and equipment. The big work of course is to furnish our troops with effective masks. The small box respirator type of mask, admittedly the best mask in existence, was accepted as a model.

The manufacture of a gas mask of this type presented a problem. No manufacturing firms had experience with an article of this kind. More than ordinary care must be used in making parts because the slightest defect would render the mask useless. The wide variety of materials going into the mask made it necessary to have the parts made in separate plants and assembled at a central plant. At present about sixty manufacturing firms contribute directly to the making of the American mask.

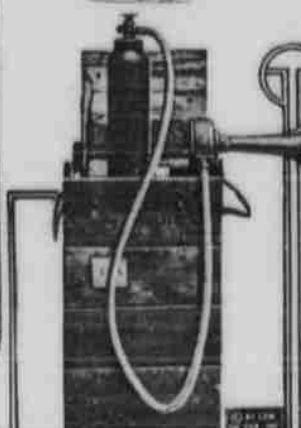
With no actual experience to depend upon, much experimental and research work was necessary. An extensive experimental organization was built up, with branches in several cities. Recently it was decided to establish a government-operated plant to handle the final assembling and the difficult sewing operations on the face-piece. This plant will soon be in full operation, with about 4,000 employees.

The American mask, similar to the British, is as mechanically perfect as the best experts in the country have been able to produce. The vital feature of any respirator mask is the chemicals contained in the canister. These chemicals and absorbents are made from secret formulas.

The face-piece consists of a base of cotton fabric, carefully rubberized. These face-pieces are made to fit various types of faces. A network of elastic bands under the head holds the face-piece in place. The ears are left uncovered.

The mask is carried in a knapsack at the left hip, supported by a shoulder band. When troops approach a danger zone, the straps are shortened and the knapsack is shifted to rest high on the chest, ready for instant use. This is known as the "alert position." The soldier has merely to open the knapsack, pull out the flexible hose with the face-piece attached, put the rubber mouthpiece in his mouth and adjust the bands over his head. The nose clip can easily be adjusted from the outside after the face-piece is on. This nose clip insures

Army Medical Department Devising Improved Protective Methods



Men being drilled to adjust masks in six seconds

that even if the fabric of the face-piece should be pierced, the soldier would still be breathing entirely through his mouth.

For every mask made there is at least one extra canister. These canisters are detachable from the tube. When a canister has lost its efficiency, it can be detached and a new canister put on.

About the first thing a soldier wants to know about a gas mask is how much protection it affords him. The best answer to this question is that the present American mask affords more protection than any device in existence. The chemicals in the canister will neutralize the heaviest concentrations of gases for a period at least ten times longer than the possible duration of any gas attack.

In every knapsack is a record card, on which each soldier must enter the time that his mask has been exposed to gas. This record, combined with subsequent examination, makes it possible to judge accurately when there is any danger of the chemical being worn out. Before that point is reached a new mask is issued.

While the main function of the field supply section is to supply gas masks, it is also responsible for the supply of all other gas-defense equipment. This includes masks for horses, which consist of several layers of fabric which are impregnated with neutralizing chemicals. Trench or flapper fans must also be supplied in considerable number. Oxygen inhalers and oxygen bottles for use in field and base hospitals are also supplied in large numbers. Instruments for the detection of gas and the spreading of gas alarms are necessary. These consist of horns, rattles and special detecting devices.

There is perhaps no feature of modern warfare in which the psychological element is more important than in connection with gas. Gases are unknown to the untrained man. Every soldier must be made to understand that there is no protection except the gas mask, and he must believe in the value of his equipment. He must realize that the equipment itself will not do the work unless he is skillful in adjusting it quickly and being accustomed to wear it without feeling hampered.

Reports of gas attacks show that the casualties are caused, not so much by defective masks, as by lack of training. Here are excerpts from official reports from the western front, giving reasons for gas casualties:

"Officers and men sleeping in dugouts without having their masks attached to them, or being caught away from their dugouts without their masks."

"Men in support trenches not getting the warning in time."

"Helmets being worn under overcoats, with consequent difficulty in getting them out and putting them on quickly."

"Men thinking that gas was gone and taking their masks off."

Since casualties like these occur every time a gas attack is made, it is obvious that simply to provide troops with gas masks is not enough. They must be drilled until they feel their respirators are a part of their dress—more necessary than a pair of shoes, for they must never depart from them.

They must learn to give the alarm instinctively and to have such confidence in their masks that under no circumstances will they take them off. This means stiff military discipline. It necessitates training that is different from anything that was ever attempted, since it deals with a weapon that is not less and sometimes invisible. It is the work of the field training section of the gas-defense service to bring home to the American soldiers the importance of his gas mask, to drill him in its use and to inspire confidence in its efficacy.

The gas defense schools at all camps provide training in the theory and practice of gas defense.

As in all other elements of warfare, the principles of defense can be comprehended only through a knowledge of offensive tactics.

In training troops, conditions are created in the field which resemble as nearly as possible actual conditions encountered at the front. The student learns to get his mask on in a hurry, six seconds being the standard time when the knapsack

containing the mask is hanging at the chest in the "alert position." Dexterity of motion must be developed.

Series of trenches with dugouts have been constructed at each cantonment.

A gas attack is arranged. The class is placed in the trenches, each man is given a definite assignment, sentries are posted, the alarms are made ready and the dugouts occupied. Without warning clouds of smoke and chlorine are liberated by the instructors. Masks are hurriedly put on, alarms sounded, sleeping men in dugouts aroused and the curtains lowered. The attack ceases, the trenches are cleared, the air tested, and permission to remove masks is given. Suddenly a second and more concentrated cloud comes over and the performance is repeated.

Sometimes the class is taken on a hike, preferably at night. Suddenly a report is heard and a harmless-looking smoke cloud arises 15 or 20 feet away and drifts towards the column. Woe to the man who does not get his mask on at once. The instructor has thrown a paper gas bomb, that may emit a vile and nauseating gas, or one that will sting the eyes more than the concentrated juice of a thousand onions.

Gas warfare is new. The methods of gas and shell and cloud attack are being changed almost daily. New conditions can only be met by thorough training and rigid discipline.

The overseas section of the gas-defense service consists of about 15 officers and a number of enlisted men who will conduct a repair factory in France. Masks with worn-out canisters will be sent to this country to be detached from the tube and new canisters put on. This section will also be equipped with sewing machines and other appliances to do general repair work on the mask.

BABY MISTOOK SNAKE FOR TOY.

Mrs. Richard D. Corder placed her little daughter Mildred in her go-cart in the front yard of their home, near Lawrenceburg Junction, her.

She saw a large blacksnake crawl into the cart and nestle on baby's plunfer. During its head here and there the blacksnake intently watched the baby.

Probably the infant thought a new toy had come and put out its chubby hand to grasp the snake, which eluded the child.

Terror nearly paralyzed Mrs. Corder. She could not move, but she uttered a shriek.

Mrs. Charles W. Corder, her sister-in-law, who was calling on her, ran to her, and she pointed to the baby cart. Mrs. Charles W. Corder rushed out, seized the snake by the tail and flung it yards away, and the baby began crying for its pretty new toy.

LESS DANGER IN WAR.

In this war fourteen out of fifteen men come through safe and sound, not more than one man in thirty is killed, and only one in 500 loses an arm or leg. In the Civil war the per cent was much higher. In fact, the soldier in this war stands no greater chance of being killed or injured than a man engaged in a hazardous occupation.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Flatbush—My next door neighbor was taken sick last night.

Bensonhurst—Too bad.

"Yes, we telephoned for the doctor, but he couldn't come."

"How is he today?"

"Oh, he's worse. The doctor came today!"—Yonkers Statesman.

DIFFICULT ECONOMY.

"I've got a good way for you to save money."

"Well?"

"Whenever you see a real bargain advertised—"

"Yes, my dear. I'm to buy it."

"No, you are to restrain from buying it no matter how cheap the article may be if it is something you don't need."

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. Give it a trial.—Adv.

Had to Register.

A negro lad, one of the dusky kind that come up from the South, appeared at a local draft board recently and inquired for a questionnaire.

"How old are you?" he was asked, and his answer was: "Eighteen."

"It wasn't necessary for you to register for the draft," he was told.

"Not necessary! Man, you don't know that town where Ah registered. Ah was working on the street when two big cops grabbed me and said, 'Nigrah, you beat it over there and registah or we'll beat yob haid.'"

He Did.

He finally managed to get the words from between his teeth.

"Will you marry me, Ethel?" he stammered.

She had just met somebody she liked better, and trying to let him down easy, she began: "I thought you knew better."

He choked back the lump of bitterness when he realized the position which she was attempting to assume: "Oh, sure I do, but they have all turned me down," he replied.

Cuticura Kills Dandruff.

Anoint spots of dandruff with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap, if a man; next morning if a woman. For free samples address: "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

What "His Bit" Really Means.

As first used in England, "His Bit" was intended to convey the impression of "his all," but the term "bit" as used in this country rather minimizes the task before us. Men think of one doing "his bit" in a sense of smallness rather than in a sense of consecration of their all. Let's find some new expression—stronger, more emphatic, more all-embracing, and yet not profane, which conveys the thought that we must do our utmost in this great world war.—Manufacturers' Record.

Ten smiles for a nickel. Always buy Red Cross Bag Blue; have beautiful, clean white clothes. Adv.

Animals Admitted to Heaven.

According to the Mohammedan religion, ten animals were worthy of admission to heaven. They were:

The dog Khatim of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus. These martyrs were walled in a cave and slept 230 years, the dog sleeping with them.

Balaam's ass which reproved the prophet.

Solomon's ant which reproved the sluggard.

Jonah's whale.

The ram of Israel which was offered in sacrifice by Abraham in place of Isaac.

The camel of Saleh.

The cuckoo of Belkita.

The ox of Moses.

Al Borak, the marvelous steed which carried Mohammed to heaven.

The ass on which Jesus rode into Jerusalem.—People's Home Journal.

Not to Be Expected.

"Josephine had a quiet wedding, didn't she?" "Oh, no; she had to be there, you know."

The man who insists on seeing with perfect clearness before he decides never decides.



Building-up for the Spring Attack at the front is a good deal like putting the body in condition for an invasion of the germs of grip, pneumonia or "Spring fever" here at home.

At this time of the year most people suffer from a condition often called Spring Fever. They feel tired, worn out, before the day is half thru. They may have frequent headaches and sometimes "pinchy" or pale skin and white lips. The reason for this is that during the winter, shut up with in doors, eating too much meat and too little green vegetables, one heaps fuel into the system which is not burned up and the cinders remain to poison the system—with inactive liver and kidneys. Time to put your house in order.

For an invigorating tonic which will clarify the blood, put new life in the body, sparkle to the eyes, and a wholesome skin, nothing does so well as a glyceric herb extract made from Golden Seal root, Blood and Stone root, Oregon grape root and Wild Cherry bark. This can be had in convenient, ready-to-use tablet form at all drug stores, sixty cents, and has been sold for the past fifty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. By reason of the nerves feeding on the blood, when the blood is pure the nerves feel the effect, and neuritis or other nerve pains disappear because such pain is the cry of the starved nerves for food. When suffering from backache, frequent or scanty urination, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired feeling, the simple way to overcome these disorders is merely to obtain Dr. Pierce's Anuric from your druggist. In tablets, sixty cents.



DRAGGING IN EARLY SPRING

Easiest and Best Method of Road Maintenance After Road Has Been Properly Located.

Farmers don't realize the value of the drag. If it costs \$25 or \$50, and was painted up, and somebody could make money by going around selling drags, it would be better. For the farmer would then think he must use it to get his money out of it. Its cheapness and simplicity work against it. In ten years' time, when we have had experience, we will find that the drag is the easiest and best method of road maintenance after the road has been properly located, graded, drained, and bridges and culverts put in. The drags in a township are worth many times as much as the expensive machinery, in the way of graders, which the township usually buys.

If you really want a good road this summer, don't forget the spring dragging. If you dragged your roads smooth last fall after the last rain, so that they froze up smooth, you have had good roads all winter. If not, you have smoothed them down by bumping over them, and then smoothed them only in the tracks, torturing your wife, your children and yourself simply because you would not follow our advice, says Wallace's Farmer.

There will always be trouble about getting the township trustees to drag



Useful Drag in Operation.

the roads at the proper time. Surely we shall soon reach a time when every farmer will take pride in seeing the road in front of his farm kept smooth and hard, whether he be paid for it or not. The best work we get done in this world, the work that counts for the most, is that which a man does for love of it, and because of his own self-respect, rather than for the money he may make. This is true of about everything we do. The best work is work that cannot be paid for in cash, but is the outward expression of the inward life of the man.

Let's get over the idea that we must do only what we are paid for doing, and that when we are paid for it, it is all right to do less work for the same money for the township or county than we would do for a neighbor or employer. Let's develop a loyalty to ourselves, to our farms, to the township, to the state, that will lead us to do things because they should be done, and not for the gain we get out of it, not primarily for the pay.

CONVICTS WILL MAKE ROADS

State of Missouri to Put 500 Prisoners to Work on Columbia-Jefferson City Highway.

Missouri will employ 500 of the 2,500 prisoners confined in institutions of that state at road work. Probably the first road to be so built will be the Columbia-Jefferson City highway, connecting the seat of the state university with the state capital. The state highway department will pay the state \$1.25 for each convict used, a compromise wage suggested by Governor Gardner. The state will feed, clothe, transport and guard the prisoners for this wage.

GOOD ROADS ARE NECESSARY

Without Them Farmer Is Not Going to Achieve Success He Is Justly Entitled To.

Good roads, better roads are everywhere needed, not luxuries to be enjoyed by the classes only, but necessary for the masses, and without them the progress that the farmer, particularly, is entitled to and is going to have, would never be his.

Mixing Cream Not Advisable.

The mixing of warm, fresh cream with cold cream is never advisable, as the whole mass is warmed thereby, and souring will follow more quickly.

Need Wool and Sheep.

We need more wool. We must have more sheep. This appeal comes direct from our government.

Reason for Sheep Shortage.

There are several reasons for our shortage of sheep, but the main reason is the dog nuisance.



"OVER THE TOP"

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT

ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

EMPEY TAKES HIS FIRST TURN ON THE FIRING STEP OF THE TRENCH WHILE BULLETS WHIZ OVERHEAD.

Synopsis.—Fired by the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army. After a short experience as a recruiting officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first hears the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "cooties." After a brief period of training Empey's company is sent into the front-line trenches.

CHAPTER V.

Mud, Rats and Shells.

I must have slept for two or three hours, not the refreshing kind that results from clean sheets and soft pillows, but the sleep that comes from cold, wet and sheer exhaustion.

Suddenly, the earth seemed to shake and a thunderclap burst in my ears. I opened my eyes—I was splashed all over with sticky mud, and men were picking themselves up from the bottom of the trench. The parapet on my left had toppled into the trench, completely blocking it with a wall of tumbled earth. The man on my left lay still. I rubbed the mud from my face, and an awful sight met my gaze—his head was smashed to a pulp, and his steel helmet was full of brains and blood. A German "Minnie" (trench mortar) had exploded in the next traverse. Men were digging into the soft mass of mud in a frenzy of haste. Stretcher-bearers came up the trench on the double. After a few minutes of digging, three still, muddy forms on stretchers were carried down the communication trench to the rear. Soon they would be resting "somewhere in France," with a little wooden cross over their heads. They had done their bit for king and country, had died without firing a shot, but their services were appreciated, nevertheless.

Later on, I found out their names. They belonged to our draft. I was dazed and motionless. Suddenly a shovel was pushed into my hands, and a rough but kindly voice said:

"Here, my lad, lend a hand clearing the trench, but keep your head down, and look out for snipers. One of the Fritz's is a daisy, and he'll get you if you're not careful."

Lying on my belly on the bottom of the trench, I filled sandbags with the sticky mud, and they were dragged to my rear by the other men, and the work of rebuilding the parapet was on. The harder I worked, the better I felt. Although the weather was cold, I was soaked with sweat.

Occasionally a bullet would crack overhead, and a machine gun would kick up the mud on the bashed-in parapet. At each crack I would duck and shield my face with my arm. One of the older men noticed this action of mine, and whispered:

"Don't duck at the crack of a bullet, Yank; the danger has passed—you never hear the one that wings you. Always remember that if you are going to get it, you'll get it, no never worry."

This made a great impression on me at the time, and from then on, I adopted his motto, "If you're going to get it, you'll get it."

It helped me wonderfully. I used it so often afterwards that some of my mates dubbed me, "If you're going to get it, you'll get it."

After an hour's hard work, all my nervousness left me, and I was laughing and joking with the rest.

At one o'clock, dinner came up in the form of a daisy of hot stew.

I looked for my canteen. It had fallen off the firing step, and was half buried in the mud. The man on my left noticed this, and told the corporal, dishing out the rations, to put my share in his mess tin. Then he whispered to me, "Always take care of your mess tin, mate."

I had learned another maxim of the trenches.

That stew tasted fine. I was as hungry as a bear. We had "seconds," or another helping, because three of the men had "gone West." Killed by the explosion of the German trench mortar, and we ate their share, but still I was hungry, so I filled in with bully beef and biscuits. Then I drained my water bottle. Later on I learned another maxim of the front line, "Go sparingly with your water." The bully beef made me thirsty, and by tea time I was dying for a drink, but my pride would not allow me to ask my mates for water. I was fast learning the ethics of the trenches.

That night I was put on guard with an older man. We stood on the firing step with our hands over the top, peering out into No Man's Land. It was nervous work for me, but the other fellow seemed to take it as part of the night's routine.

Then something shot past my face. My heart stopped beating, and I ducked my head below the parapet. A soft

It was not long after this that I was one of the "30 lying."

I soon hit the hay and was fast asleep, even my friends the "cooties" failed to disturb me.

The next morning at about six o'clock I was awakened by the lance corporal of our section, informing me that I had been detailed as mess orderly, and to report to the cook and give him a hand. I helped him make the fire, carry water from an old well, and fry the bacon. Lids of dioxies are used to cook the bacon in. After breakfast was cooked, I carried a daisy of hot tea and the lid full of bacon to our section, and told the corporal that breakfast was ready. He looked at me in contempt, and then shouted, "Breakfast up, come and get it!" I immediately got wise to the trench parlance, and never again informed that "Breakfast was served."

It didn't take long for the Tommies to answer this call. Half dressed, they lined up with their canteens and I dished out the tea. Each Tommy carried in his hand a thick slice of bread which had been issued with the rations the night before. Then I had the pleasure of seeing them dig into the bacon with their dirty fingers. The allowance was one slice per man. The late ones received very small slices. As each Tommy got his share he immediately disappeared into the billet. Pretty soon about fifteen of them made a rush to the cookhouse, each carrying a huge slice of bread. These slices they dipped into the bacon grease which was stewing over the fire. The last man invariably lost out. I was the last man.

After breakfast our section carried their equipment into a field adjoining the billet and got busy removing the trench mud therefrom, because at 8:45 a. m., they had to fall in for inspection and parade, and we beside the man who was unshaven, and had mud on his uniform. Cleanliness is next to godliness in the British army, and Old Pepper must have been personally acquainted with St. Peter.

Our drill consisted of close-order formation, which lasted until noon. During this time we had two ten-minute breaks for rest, and no sooner the word, "Fall out for ten minutes," was given than each Tommy got out a fag and lighted it.

Fags are issued every Sunday morning, and you generally get between twenty and forty. The brand generally issued is the "Woodbine." Sometimes we are lucky and get "Goldflakes," "Players" or "Red Hussars." Occasionally an issue of "Life Rays" comes along. Then the older Tommies immediately get busy on the recruits and trade these for "Woodbines" or "Goldflakes." A recruit only has to be stuck once in this manner, and then he ceases to be a recruit. There is a



Resting Back of the Lines.

reason. Tommy is a great cigarette smoker. He smokes under all conditions, except when unconscious or when he is reconnoitering in No Man's Land at night. Then, for obvious reasons, he does not care to have a lighted cigarette in his mouth.

Stretcher-bearers carry fags for wounded Tommies. When a stretcher-bearer arrives alongside of a Tommy who has been hit the following conversation usually takes place: Stretcher-bearer—"Want a fag? Where are you hit?" Tommy looks up and answers, "Yes. In the leg."

After dismissal from parade, we returned to our billets and I had to get busy immediately with the dinner issue. Dinner consisted of stew made from fresh beef, a couple of spuds, bully beef, Maccaroni rations and water—plenty of water. There is great competition among the men to spear with their forks the two lonely potatoes.

Back on the front line, after a stay in rest billets, Empey gets a shock when a German bullet cuts down his first friend of the trenches. He tells the story in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Make Light of Heavy Loads.

The streets of Jerusalem within the walls are as narrow and crowded that it is impossible to drive a wagon through them, and many of them are built of a series of steps upon the hillside, so that it is a task to lead camels or donkeys through them after sunrise. Therefore most of the carrying and portering is done by men. They carry the most surprising loads. I am told that they will step along briskly with 600 pounds on their backs, with stout ropes holding the bundles to their foreheads.—Exchange.

Lemons Whiten and Beautify the Skin! Make Cheap Lotion

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold cream. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothen and beautifier.

Just try it! Make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should naturally help to whiten, soften, freshen and bring out the hidden roses and beauty of any skin. It is wonderful for rough, red hands.

Your druggist will sell three ounces of orchard white at little cost, and any grocer will supply the lemons. Adv.

Contrariness.

"Speaking of the kaiser's contrary or arbitrary attitude in this peace talk," says a well-known legislator, "reminds me of the Kansas farmer who was elected in the state legislature a few years ago. The farmer was called to the chair during a session to act as speaker pro tem. A motion was made to lay a certain resolution on the table. The speaker put the motion like this:

"All those who want the resolution to lay on the table say aye! All those who want to be contrary say no!"

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

Musical Beginnings.

Mrs. Boynton caught a glimpse of her young son going to the library one afternoon concealing something behind him. Upon investigation, she discovered he had a new porous plaster which he had found in the medicine closet.

"Why, Edmund," said the mother, "what in the world are you going to do with that plaster?"

"I am going to see what tune it will play on the piano, mother," replied the boy.—Puck.

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATHARTIC MEDICINE. HALL'S CATHARTIC MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 25c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Resented the Snub.

An Irishman was at work on a hoisting machine that carried loads of bricks to the top of a building, and brought them down empty. Happening to get caught, he was carried to the top floor, and in the orderly but rapid progress of the machine was brought to the ground rather suddenly. A fellow-workman leaped from the second story scaffolding and cried:

"Are you hurt, Pat?" "You go to the devil!" shouted Pat. "I passed you twice and ye never spoke to me."

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

An implement has been patented by a New York man to enable a blind person to thread a needle.



Public opinion has made Certain-teed a product of international prominence and use.

That great force has built up the Certain-teed business from nothing, 14 years ago, to the world's largest roll roofing industry now.

Certain-teed

Roofing and Shingles

In every community under the sun, Certain-teed Roofing is giving longer and better roofing service, at a lower cost, than other kinds of roofing.

Certain-teed costs less to buy, less to lay and less to maintain than any other type of roof. It is weatherproof, water proof, spark proof and fire-retarding. It cannot rust or corrode. It cannot melt under the hottest sun. It is not affected by gases, acids, fumes, smoke, etc.

Certain-teed is established everywhere as the most advantageous and economical roof for factories, round houses, elevators, garages, warehouses, hotels, farm buildings, stores, out-buildings, etc.

In shingles, red or green, it is very popular for residences. Certain-teed Roofing is guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years according to thickness. It is sold by good dealers everywhere.

Certain-teed Products Corporation

Manufacturers of

Certain-teed Paints—Varnishes—Roofing

Offices and Warehouses in the Principal Cities of America

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 seedling 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 May 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 DENVER, COLORADO; CHEYENNE, WYOMING

His Fear.

"Are you not tempted to retire from politics?" "No," replied Senator Sorghum; "that's a proposition concerning which I fear compulsion, not temptation."

Be happy. Use Red Cross Bag Blues; much better than liquid blue. Delights the laundress. All grocers. Adv.

Has His Hands Full.

"I thought I knew what it was to have responsibilities," said the head of a large concern.

"But you found yourself mistaken."

"Yes. My wife went away, leaving a puddle, a Maltese cat and a bowl of goldfish in my care."

Builders of air castles are spared all worry about labor strikes.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART?

Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the friction from the shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

The Plattburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—hot flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. GONZEX, 955 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. FLORENCE LESLIE, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

In Such Cases

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has the greatest record for the greatest good

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



**WE GIVE YOU A
PROPER FIT WHEN WE
SELL YOU YOUR CLOTHES
- AND FURNISHING GOODS**

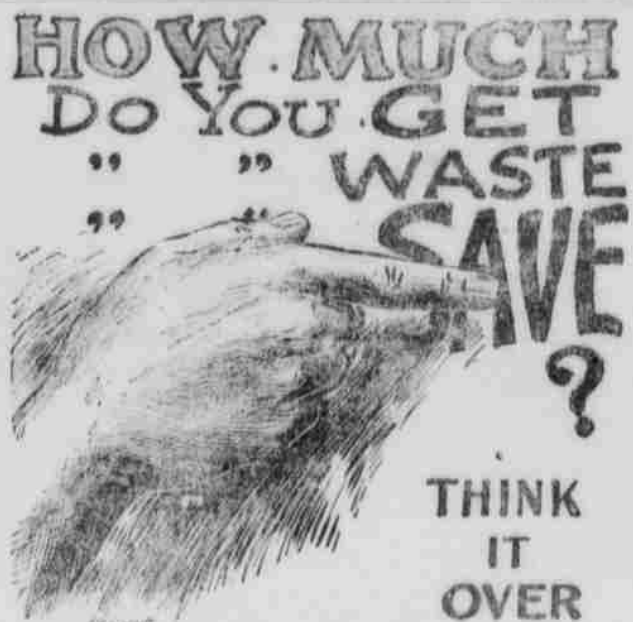
WE ALSO SEE THAT PURE "ALL-WOOL" MATERIALS GO INTO OUR CLOTHES AND THAT THE "STYLE" IS THERE.

WHEN YOU WEAR OUR GOOD CLOTHES YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH YOUR LOOKS AND WHEN OTHERS SEE YOU THEY WILL SAY TO THEMSELVES: "THERE IS A WELL-DRESSED MAN."

A MAN MUST DRESS WELL TO SUCCEED: TO BE PROSPEROUS YOU MUST LOOK PROSPEROUS, IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT PUT ON SOME BUM DUDS AND STRIKE A STRANGER FOR A JOB.

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

Carrizozo Trading Co.



WHY DOES ANYONE WORK HARD FOR MONEY AND THEN WASTE IT? WHAT YOU WASTE, IF IT WERE PUT INTO THE BANK, WOULD PILE UP SO FAST YOU COULD FINALLY INVEST IT IN SOME SUBSTANTIAL THING.

THAT MONEY YOU ARE WASTING NOW WOULD MAKE YOUR OLD AGE COMFORTABLE AND HAPPY IF YOU HAD IT IN OUR BANK.

COME IN AND SEE US, WE WILL CHEERFULLY ADVISE YOU.

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 today mean comfort and independence in days to come. But save in the right way. Make your savings own their keeps by depositing them here where they will earn four per cent. annually.

BANK WITH US, GROW WITH US

The Lincoln State Bank

The First Consideration

of the officers of this bank is the security of the funds entrusted to our care by depositors. With a practical management and a representative board of directors this bank is prepared to offer you the best of service possible based on sound banking principles. If you are not doing business with us, why not begin today.

**Stockmens State Bank
CORONA, NEW MEXICO**

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Lloyd Weber, the stockman-farmer at Fort Stanton, was here yesterday.

Robert A. Hurt and Thurston Perkins were here yesterday from Capitan.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Moulton were here from Corona Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED—Baby Calves. State price. Address, Box 156 Carrizozo, N. M.

The infant of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hey is dangerously ill, its illness beginning with whooping cough.

R. T. Kid Vaughn returned last week from California. Mrs. Vaughn and the baby will remain a month or more before returning.

W. H. Saxier was here Tuesday from Lincoln. He reports about half a crop of fruit left following the cold spell of two weeks ago.

Ed. C. Monroe went to Santa Fe this week having been called to serve as a member of the federal petit jury.

W. E. Blanchard and D. E. Spindle were here Wednesday from the Spindle-Macho country.

Phillip Blanchard came up from Roswell Tuesday, returning the day following. He was accompanied by Benet Anderson.

W. J. Langston won the \$50 Liberty Bond given away by the Carrizozo Theatre last Friday night. Luck is as good as riches, eh Ben?

Lloyd Hulbert came up from Lincoln Wednesday to see his father who is in the Paden hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Coplin's infant has been quite ill the past week. A specialist in infant diseases was called from El Paso, but the little one is, apparently, no better.

J. M. Rice and daughter, Miss Charlotte, were here yesterday from Parsons to meet Mrs. Chas. L. Dering, of Chicago. Mrs. Dering is a niece of Mr. Rice and will visit for a few weeks with the Rice family.

E. W. Hulbert is in the Paden hospital suffering from an infected hand. The hand was slightly injured a few days ago, so slightly that little attention was paid to it, but later it became infected and is now considered rather serious.

Al Johnson was here a couple of days this week, visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Kennedy and family. He was on his return to Camp Funston from Arizona to which point he went on a furlough. Al, who is a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, lived near White Oaks when a boy and has many friends in this section.

Ben Sandoval Dies

Ben Sandoval died Tuesday morning after a brief illness and was buried the following day in the local cemetery, a large number of friends following the remains to their last resting place. Deceased was a member of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of the country, was born and lived all his life in Lincoln county. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his death, and a wide circle of friends who deeply sympathize with all sorrowing relatives.

Mrs. Geo. W. Myler

Mrs. Geo. W. Myler died at her home at Coyote, 12 miles north of Carrizozo, Monday, 29th, at 3:10 p. m. A husband and two children survive. Mrs. Myler was the daughter of A. M. McBrayer, Jicarilla, was well known and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. The young husband and orphan children have the sympathy of all.

Bevo is not a "Near Beer," being no more like beer than grape juice is like wine, nor postum like coffee. Buy it by the case.—Carrizozo Trading Co.

—Third Liberty Loan—

WOMEN OF AMERICA MUST HELP WIN WAR



"Why should we American women be shielded and kept from doing the work that French and English women have done?" This is the question being asked by Miss Grace Parker, who was sent to Europe to investigate woman's war work on the other side of the Atlantic. Miss Parker points out that one million English women are making ammunition, that several hundreds of thousands are working on the farm, that they are performing every kind of labor needed to build a battle ship; that ten thousand are working in France behind the firing line; that twelve thousand are acting as motor drivers; that within ten days of the declaration of war sixty thousand nurses were enlisted.

At her meeting in Dallas recently Miss Parker's question was applauded vehemently. This was to be expected of Southern womanhood.

There is a work into which the woman of the Southwest can throw all those energies which they would gladly extend in more arduous and dangerous tasks. They can secure for the Government a huge over-subscription to the Liberty Loan. This will send food and ammunition to our soldiers and to our Allies. Will build ships, help to crush Germany and so achieve the object of every true American woman. Do the duty that arises clearly defined before you, and the same credit will be due as to the over-alled, dirt-stained sister on the other side. In the army of Democracy some must go "over the top"—some must engage in the prosaic work of mule driving—some making ammunition—others again must provide the money. All are necessary. Do your part and you will share equally in that glorious triumph which must one day be ours. Women of the Southwest, we look to our men to subscribe the Liberty Loan quota. We look to you to double it.

Lincoln County Goes Over

As usual, Lincoln county has gone "over the top" on the Liberty Loan. Our quota, \$103,700, has been exceeded by from \$5,000 to \$10,000—the exact figures are not obtainable at this time—and the subscriptions of today and tomorrow will be added.

County Chairman Rolland, with a corps of active assistants, pushed the business over. One of the most striking and elevating features in the whole campaign, however, is the report from Captain Secretary Brickley, of the County Board of Education requested the schools to close there on Liberty Day and teachers and pupils to devote the day to selling bonds. As a result 19 bonds were sold, aggregating \$2,350. This result exceeded, perhaps, anything accomplished by any other committee, on that day, with the exception of Messrs. Brickley and Warden who sold bonds to the amount of \$8,300 on that day. A fine report was turned in from White Oaks yesterday, also, Corona did herself proud, as well, and every part of the county took a share of the Third Liberty Loan.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our sincere thanks to neighbors and friends for their kindly assistance and comforting sympathy in the illness and death of our beloved wife and mother.

L. H. Claunich
and Children.

Mrs. Claunich Dies

Mrs. L. H. Claunich died Wednesday evening at the Claunich home near Gran Quivira, following an attack of influenza. She had been practically an invalid for a number of years and at her age—she was 63 years old—the frail body could not withstand the ravages of the disease. The remains were brought to Carrizozo and prepared for shipment by Undertaker Kelley and placed on the train for El Paso yesterday morning, accompanied by the husband and the children who were at home. Two sons are in the army, Jourd in France, and Jeff in Camp Funston. Two other sons, Floyd and Charlie, with the husband and father, were at the mother's bedside when death came.

The Claunich family came here from Texas about one year ago and built a beautiful home on their ranch, about 50 miles north of Carrizozo. During the short period of their residence in this section they had come to be recognized as one of our best families, and neighbors who knew Mrs. Claunich best deemed her one of the kindest, sincerest and most lovable character in their neighborhood. The loss of such an estimable woman is keenly felt by the entire community, and not only the family but humanity suffers in her passing. It is expected that Jeff will reach El Paso in time for his mother's funeral.

Dropped Dead

George Curran, a patient from Fort Stanton, dropped dead at the Carrizozo Eating house Saturday. The deceased had been called here as a witness in a case before U. S. Commissioner Mrs. Lillie Mc Scott and was not thought to be so near death's door. Hemorrhage, combined with heart failure, produced death.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

**Have made this hotel
new by cleanliness . .**

RATES REASONABLE

Mrs. J. R. McIlhenny, Proprietor

Drink Bevo—Drink Bevo—Sold in all drug stores and confectioneries.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

**W. C. MERCHANT
SPENCE & MERCHANT**

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Branch and Exchange Bank Bldg.
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

C. A. PERKINS

Attorney-at-Law
Carrizozo - - - New Mexico

GEORGE B. BARBER

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
Carrizozo - - - New Mexico

SETH E. CREWS

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Will practice in Federal and State Courts.
OSCURO - - - NEW MEXICO

FRANK J. SAGER

FIRE INSURANCE
Notary Public
Office in Exchange Bank Bldg. Carrizozo

R. E. BLANEY

IDENTITY
Office in
Exchange Bank Bldg. Upstairs
Carrizozo - - - New Mexico

T. E. KELLEY

Funeral Director and
Licensed Embalmer
Phone 96
CARRIZOZO - - - NEW MEXICO

W. B. EDWARDS, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Specialist
Fits Glasses
Will visit Carrizozo regularly
CARRIZOZO - - - NEW MEXICO



Hotel Zeiger

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 Zeiger Dining Room is known all over the southwest as serving "The best of everything and everything of the best."

HOTEL ZEIGER is now serving regular meals: 35c Breakfast 40c Lunch 60c Dinner.

CAFE OPEN ALL NIGHT

THE IDEAL MACHINE

Chops the Venus plant (Four Grasses) into excellent cattle feed.

CHAS. F. GREY
Sole agent for Lincoln County
OSCURO - - N. M.

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.

Try a Classified in the News

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.

Carrizozo Lodge, No. 41, A. F. & A. M.

Regular meeting of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M. on 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st of each month.
S. F. MILLER, N. G.
M. H. MOSENFELDER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F. Carrizozo Lodge No. 30

Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month.
S. F. MILLER, N. G.
M. H. MOSENFELDER, Sec'y.

THROUGH DAILY SERVICE

ROSWELL-CARRIZOZO RAIL 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.
STATIONARY POINTS
Pecos - Tinnie
Hondo - Lincoln
Capitan - Nogal

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

ROSWELL AUTO COMPANY

W. H. CORWIN
Contractor and Builder
Brick, Plastering & Cement Work. Estimates furnished.
Oscuro, N. M.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
FERTILE EGGS CAUSE OF BIG LOSSES—SELL MALES.



After the Hatching Season Cook, Can, Sell or Confine All the Roosters—Infertile Eggs Keep Best.

INFERTILE EGGS MUCH PREFERRED

Loss in Careless Handling Estimated at \$45,000,000 Yearly in United States.

DISPOSE OF ALL MALE BIRDS

Warm Weather Will Soon Begin to Take Toll Unless Roosters Are Removed From Laying Pens—Not Needed for Eggs.

Forty-five million dollars every year is the estimated loss from improper methods of producing and handling eggs, according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture. About one-third of this loss is due to partial hatching of fertile eggs which have been allowed to become warm enough to incubate, and is preventable. Production of infertile eggs is the remedy.

Male Not Necessary.

An infertile egg is one that is laid by a hen that has not been allowed to run with a male bird. In most cases 14 days is long enough to wait for the eggs to become infertile after the male bird is removed from the females. The male bird in the flock has no influence on the number of eggs the hens lay. He merely fertilizes the germ of the egg, which is not necessary when the egg is to be sent to market or used for table purposes. It is impossible to hatch an infertile egg or to cause a blood ring to form in one. Infertile eggs keep in good condition in temperatures that will cause fertile eggs to rot. After the hatching season, cook, can, sell, or confine all of the male birds. Hens not running with a male

bird will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best.

Fertile Egg Spoils Quickly.

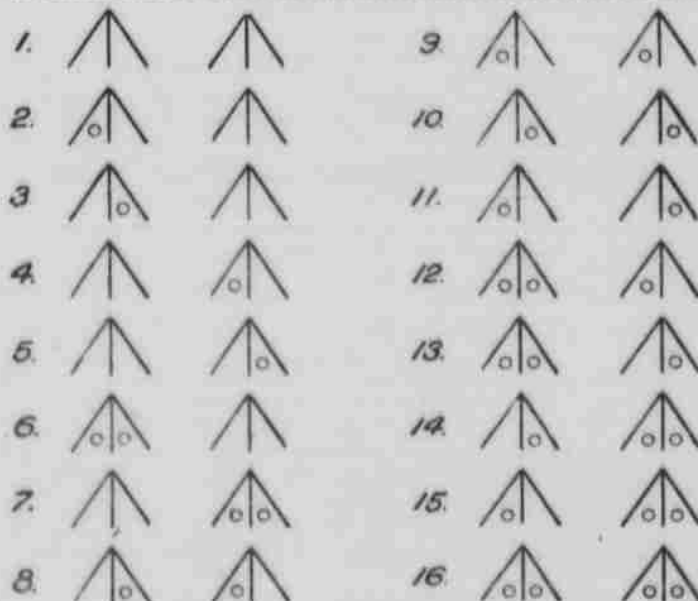
A fertile egg is just the opposite of the infertile in many respects. It is the egg that is produced from hens that are running with male birds, although occasionally there are hens running with male birds that lay infertile eggs. This is often the case with hens that are confined in yards and runs, and birds that do not have green feed, or those that are overfat. The fertile egg should only be produced during the breeding season. The fertile egg is the one from which the chick is hatched, and that spoils so quickly when subjected to the ordinary methods of handling on the farm and when marketed in the hot summer months.

FERTILE EGGS SPOIL SOON—GET RID OF ROOSTERS.

After the hatching season, cook, sell, or pen your rooster. Hens not running with a male bird will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best. Fertile eggs spoil for food and market in summer heat, just as they do under the sitting hen or in the incubator. Egg production is usually great in flocks from which roosters are excluded.

Coop Hens; Let Chicks Range.

It is best to confine the mother hens until the chicks are weaned. The mother hen that is allowed to range unrestricted with her chicks frequently takes her brood through wet grass and as a result some are chilled and die, especially the weaker ones which are likely to be left behind. The loss of young chicks which follows such practice is large and mainly preventable. Specialists of the United States department of agriculture say.



Toe Marks Used to Identify Chicks.

Toe Marks Identify Chicks. Poultry raisers frequently make the mistake of keeping old hens on their farms and killing the younger hens and pullets because they are unable to distinguish them after the pullets have matured. Marking the chicks when they are young with a toe punch will

help to avoid this and will enable the poultryman to determine readily the age and breeding and to keep any other records desired. The chicks should be marked before they are transferred to the brooder or brood coop. The accompanying diagram shows 16 different marks that may be used.

"Miss Mystery" and "Mr. Stranger"

By FRANCES B. LINSKY

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"You are cordially invited to attend a dance to be given by the employees of this hotel on Wednesday evening. Dancing in the garage from 8:30 to 10 o'clock. Please come with escort."

Anne frowned when she read the little card. When school had shut down very unexpectedly for an enforced vacation, she had felt that she must earn some extra money. The result was that she had accepted a so-called "war time" position in one of the suburban hotels, but that such a position has its difficulties, and is mighty different from teaching school, Anne was just beginning to find out.

"I really can't go," she told herself. "I hardly know any of the people who will be there. And besides I haven't any young man to ask for my escort."

"Oh, there's Mr. Stevens," as the manager of the hotel came into the lobby. "I'll ask him to advise me what to do," and she hurried over to meet him.

He greeted her with a pleasant smile for he had taken great interest in the girl who had come to him when school had closed and frankly told him of her desire to earn more money in order to fit herself for "bigger things." He listened carefully to the story of her difficulty.

"Why, I'd just look in for half an hour, if I were you," he said, when she had finished; "you needn't dance if you don't want to, and your lack of an escort will give you sufficient excuse, but I think you'd better go if only for a few minutes, so that the others won't think you are trying to be different."

Anne thanked him, and hurried off, wondering why she hadn't thought of that herself, and resolved that she would look her prettiest, even if she didn't particularly care about going. After dinner, she went to her little room under the eaves, to don her party gown.

"Goodness! How gay we shall be!" she exclaimed to herself, as she shook out her dress. "I wonder if I haven't been to a party since the farewell evening that the teachers gave to the old superintendent. Wonder what the new man 'll be like," and her mind wandered off to the subject that lay nearest her heart—school.

"They say he's young and quite fascinating," she thought, "and I suppose that means that all the teachers in the district will set their caps for him. But here's one that won't." And she jabbed a hairpin in with extra force, for Anne had "ideas" on the subject of "Men."

The last lock of hair securely fastened, and the last trail on the dress alternately coaxed and patted into place, Anne sallied forth alone to the garage which had been transformed into a dance hall for the evening's festivities, quite surprised to find herself rather excited at the prospect of going to a dance, even though the guests were to be maids and chauffeurs.

"I believe I'm going to enjoy it after all," she told herself, with no little amusement. "I shouldn't be at all surprised if I find myself accepting an invitation to dance with some tall youth 'who drives a gentleman's car,' and who probably—"

"Good gracious," and Anne gave a little scream as a big machine shot by her, and came to a sudden stop a few feet beyond.

"My, but that was a narrow escape!" and the girl leaned weakly against the door of the garage, totally unmoved by the shock.

"I do hope I haven't hurt you," called out a muffled voice from the darkness beyond; a voice in which anxiety and concern struggled for the mastery. "I do hope you are not hurt, as coming into the light streaming out through the door of the dance hall, he saw the slender, dainty, girlish figure leaning up against the side of the building.

"They told me down the road that there was a dance in the garage up here, so I was just running past looking for a place to put up my car for a while. I'm most awfully sorry if I've frightened you."

Anne's presence of mind by this time had returned, and she took in her companion with one all-appraising glance.

"Mighty good looking for a chauffeur," was her inward comment, and aloud she said: "I am all right now, thank you. I really was more scared than hurt. All the chauffeurs I mean the guests at the dance are putting up their machines in the empty lot behind the garage. I'll show you the way," she added graciously, "for I suppose you don't want to miss any dances. There goes the music now."

"Why, I don't—" began the young man, and stopped, for Anne had walked ahead and was pointing out the place where a number of machines had already been parked.

"To be quite truthful," he said, when he had caught up with the girl, "I hadn't quite made up my mind to go to this dance, for, as you see, I haven't any partner." And he looked at the girl with a question in his eyes.

Anne laughed. "Why," she said, "that was exactly my trouble—but then I am only going to stay a little while."

"Well, then, may I have the pleasure?" asked the young man quickly, and as Anne nodded consent, he added, "I'll join you here in just a minute," and went off to look after his machine.

As they glided over the floor together, Anne gave herself up completely to the pleasure of dancing with a partner whose step matched hers perfectly, and it was not until the end of their third dance together that she decided that it was time for her to go.

"Just wait for one more dance," pleaded her companion, "for I shall be going myself then. I have rather a long run to make tonight, and besides after these dances with you, I don't feel that I want to dance with anyone else here."

Anne looked up with a smile at the very obvious compliment, and, as if by common impulse, they moved toward the lawn, to stroll up and down in the moonlight during the intermission.

Anne found her companion a most interesting talker, as he told her of the various places he had visited, and the strains of music that announced the next dance came all too soon.

"I think you have been most fortunate in your choice of an employer," she said to him, as they entered the dancing room again.

"My employer? Why just what do you mean?" asked the young man.

"Why," said the girl, "not many chauffeurs are privileged to see as much of the country as you apparently have, judging from your conversation."

"Not many chauffeurs," repeated the young man, a rather puzzled look on his face—"why—er—" as a thought struck him, "why, yes, I guess I am rather lucky at that, although I'm afraid I hadn't really appreciated it until you spoke."

Once more they glided off, and at the end of the dance Anne held out her hand.

"It has been a very pleasant evening," she said. "Thank you for having helped to make it so. Good night, Mr. Stranger."

"Good night," and his hand closed over hers, as he quickly caught the meaning conveyed in her words. "Good-night, Miss Mystery."

At the end of the hotel season, Anne went up to Aunt Jane's little mountain home to rest for a couple of weeks, and then went back to Georgeville for the opening of school.

She found Georgeville all excitement. There was to be a reception and dance to welcome the new superintendent, and Anne, womanlike, was just as eager as all the rest to see what he was like.

"Well, you old dear," she said, addressing her remarks to her very much wrinkled evening dress, as she fished it out of her trunk, "this makes the second very unexpected appearance for you this season. Well, if we have half as nice a time together tonight as we did on the occasion of our last party—and Anne went off into a day-dream, from which she was aroused by hearing the clock strike six, which brought her to her feet with a "Mercy gracious, I must press my dress or I'll never be ready—but he was certainly mighty well-informed for a chauffeur, and he never even asked me my name," she finished vaguely, not making it very clear even to herself just what connection there was between the first part of her sentence and the last.

Eight o'clock found Anne together with the other teachers of her school waiting her turn to meet the guest of the evening. Anne was the last in the line, and as the usher gave her his arm, the girl found herself rehearsing the very correct speech with which she hoped to make a good impression upon her new superior officer, but the words died in her throat, and a light that was more than recognition leaped into her eyes, as the guest of the evening strode forward to meet her; and as his brown hand closed over hers he said softly:

"I must have the first dance, Miss Mystery."

And Anne, with the happy light still glowing in her eyes, lifted them to his, and said:

"I always find it best to obey the superintendent."

Americans in Tokyo and Yokohama.

Half the Americans residing in Tokyo and Yokohama have come from four eastern states—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey—according to a census taken at the dinner tendered by the American association of Japan to Roland S. Morris, the new American ambassador. New York State led with 41, Pennsylvania followed with 21, Massachusetts, 15; California, 13; Illinois, 12; New Jersey, 9, and Missouri, 7. Ohio was represented by 6; Kansas and Indiana by 5 each. Four each came from Connecticut, Maryland, Tennessee and the Philippines. Three hailed from each of the following states: Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Washington, and two from the Territory of Hawaii. One citizen each came from Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Iowa and Arizona.—J. and West News.

Unpatriotic Man.

During the recent drive for Red Cross memberships a man was approached and asked to take out a membership. He declined flatly and declared he had not subscribed for the Y. M. C. A. fund and the Liberty bonds, and didn't propose to join the Red Cross.

When pressed for a reason he said: "Why, didn't I pay \$500 for a substitute to take my place in the ranks during the Civil war? That is enough for me now."

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

EVERY month we make enough Lucky Strike Cigarettes to reach, end to end, from New York to China, the long way around. That's

15,000,000 A DAY

Regular men like the Lucky Strike Cigarette—good, solid Kentucky Burley tobacco, fine for a cigarette because—

IT'S TOASTED



Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

Gets Big Wolf.

J. W. Fountain, a rancher of the McKenzie Valley, living near Waverlyville, Ore., recently brought to Eugene the pelt of a huge black wolf trapped by him.

He caught it in two traps, set close to each other, and the animal had both broken and would have escaped soon had Mr. Fountain not arrived when he did. There are several of these animals in that vicinity, and the ranchers have been losing cattle and sheep as a result of their depredations.

This wolf was one of the largest ever seen in this county, measuring over eight feet from tip to tip.

Low Viability.

"This is an up-to-date hotel, all right."

"In what particular?"

"It has a luxuriously furnished smoking room for ladies."

"Suppose a man's wife were in there and he wanted to see her a minute?"

"I guess he'd have to call her out if he wanted to get a good look at her. The atmosphere inside is rather thick."

—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Petty quarrels prolong a big war.

What Do You Know About CATTLE?

Do You Want to Know the CATTLE BUSINESS?

Drop us a post card today and get FREE INFORMATION about the New Book, "CATTLE, BREEDS AND ORIGIN" about all breeds of cattle on earth.

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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 \$20 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

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Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living



Genuine bears signature

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

REMEMBER

The hoe is mightier than the word.
Change notion to motion—turn patriotic impulse into real back yard service.
Are YOUR garden tools repaired and ready for use?

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
HOW TO GROW
TOMATOES.

The tomato is one of the most satisfactory of all the garden crops and one that is found in practically every vegetable garden. No matter how small the garden space available, it is always advisable to have a few tomato vines.

Tomatoes will grow in almost any good soil, but the soil should not be too high in nitrogenous matter, as this will cause the plants to go to vine, rather than to fruit. The plants should be started in the window box or in the hotbed, some six weeks before time to set them in the open. For best results they should be transplanted at least once. It is possible to secure a crop much sooner by carefully growing the plants indoors in pots and transplanting to the open ground as soon as conditions permit. They should not be set in the open until about two weeks after the last killing frost. If set sooner than this, they should be in all cases be protected from frost with a muslin cover or with boxes covered with glass or by other means.

The pot-grown plants are especially desirable, as they may be brought to the blooming period by the time it is warm enough to plant them in the garden. If the plants are not to be trained, but allowed to lie on the ground, they should be set about 4 feet apart each way. If trained to single stalk and tied to stakes or a trellis, they may be planted in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. If to be used for table purposes only, 25 plants under good conditions will supply the average family. If for canning, from 50 to 100 plants will be necessary. One hundred plants should supply sufficient tomatoes for present use, and enough to can at least 100 quarts.

Under favorable conditions tomatoes will continue to grow and bear for the entire season, and it should not be necessary to set a late crop.

LATE CABBAGE.

Late cabbage is usually grown as a crop following early potatoes, peas or some other crop that leaves the ground free for about one-half the growing season. The plants may be grown in the seedbed, it being necessary to sow the seed some three or four weeks before it is desired to set them in position in the garden. It is an excellent plan to follow early potatoes with late cabbage, as none of the insects that affect early potatoes are liable to molest the late cabbage, and it is possible to set the plants between the potato rows some two or three weeks before the potatoes are dug. In this manner sufficient time is gained to permit the cabbage to reach maturity before hard freezing weather occurs in the fall.

The rows should be about 3 feet apart and the plants some 2 feet apart in the rows. Slight freezing does not injure cabbage, but it should not be subjected to repeated freezing and thawing. Late cabbage can be stored by taking up plants and packing them closely together in a trench, placing a frame of boards or poles around the trench, some supports across the top, and covering the whole with straw or corn fodder. The heads may be removed as needed and the roots and stems left in position in the trench. These will furnish an abundant supply of greens in early spring.

GARDENING NOTES

The more blisters you raise in cultivating, the less water your plants will need.

Weeds waste moisture and plant food. And they're not even pretty.

Have you filed your hoses? Some sticks to mark the rows?

BEETS.

The red garden beet may be grown in any good soil, but rich sandy loam will give the best results. The seed may be sown in spring as soon as the ground is in condition to work. They may be planted two weeks before danger of frost is past. If for horse cultivation, the rows should be from 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart, or wide enough for the horse to walk between the rows. If for hand cultivation the rows need not be more than 12 to 18 inches apart. The usual custom is to sow the seed somewhat closer together than the above are desired, and after the beets are up, to thin them from time to time, using the ones removed for greens until the beets finally are some 4 to 5 inches apart in the rows.

It should be remembered that what is commonly termed beet seed is really a seed ball, containing several individual seeds, and for this reason each one of these balls may bring from 3 to 4 plants. All of these plants except one should be removed during the thinning process. Two ounces of the seed are sufficient to plant a 100-foot row.

Beets should be planted in succession at intervals of about two weeks during the summer so as to have a

supply of young tender beets at all times. The beets should be used before they exceed a diameter of 2 inches as the young beets of moderate size are of much better quality than those allowed to make a greater growth. The beets that remain unused during the latter part of the season should be allowed to grow until frost, pulled, trimmed and stored for winter use. If not desired for table use, they make an excellent stock or poultry feed.

CELERY.

Celery seed should be sown in the hotbed or window box about the time of the last frosts in the spring. The seed is very slow in germinating and the plants are small and delicate. They are improved by transplanting at least twice.

Celery requires a deep, rich, moist soil with plenty of well-rotted manure or fertilizer and frequent shallow cultivation. In the garden, celery may be planted after some early crop, such as lettuce, radishes or peas. As soon as the plants attain considerable size the leaves should be drawn together and a little soil compacted about the base of the plant to hold it upright. If the blanching is done with earth, care should be taken that the hearts of the plants do not become filled. Boards, paper or other material may be used for blanching, but earthing up will produce the finest flavor.

Celery may be stored and kept for winter use by placing it in old hotbeds, and covering it with fodder or straw; in trenches covered with coarse manure or straw; in outdoor cellars; or in the storage room in the basement.

Celery will test the skill of the gardener about as severely as any crop he may choose to grow, but no garden product pays better for painstaking care and effort than this crop.

For details as to the storage of celery, see Farmers' Bulletin 879, "The Home Storage of Vegetables."

SEED AND SUCCEED

Early to seed bed—early to sprout.

A time for everything, especially for planting.

Some seed left in that packet? Ask your neighbor.

CUCUMBERS.

The soil for cucumbers should be a rich sandy loam, rather moist but not wet. The seeds may be planted in berry baskets or on sods in the hotbed and these transferred to the open ground, or the seed may be placed directly in the ground. Considerable time will be saved by starting the plants in the hotbed. In either case they should not be placed in the open until the ground has warmed up, which will be about four weeks after the last killing frost in the spring.

They may be planted in hills 4 feet apart each way or drilled in rows 7 feet apart in the rows. It is a good plan to use an abundance of well-rotted manure in the holes or in the rows. Cucumbers should receive frequent shallow cultivation until the vines begin to run freely; after this very little cultivation is required. They are ready for use as soon as large enough, and no fruit should be allowed to ripen on the vines. It is advisable to spray cucumbers with Bordeaux mixture, as they are quite liable to be injured by diseases.

For a full discussion of insects and diseases affecting cucumbers and remedies for them, see Farmers' Bulletin 859, entitled "Control of Disease and Insect Enemies of the Home Vegetable Garden."

SWEET CORN.

Plant sweet corn about the time of the last killing frost in spring and make 3 or 4 successive plantings at intervals of two weeks. From a quarter pint to a half pint of seed is sufficient for a hundred-foot row. Plant the seed in drills 3 feet apart and thin to a single stalk every 10 to 14 inches, or plant 5 to 6 seeds in hills 3 feet apart each way, and thin out to 3 to 5 stalks in a hill. Cover the seeds about 2 inches deep. Cultivate frequently, taking care to remove all suckers from around the base of the stalks.

WORK FOR PATRIOTIC WOMEN

Food Supply of Nation May Be Greatly Supplemented by Production of Chicken Flocks.

The women in the farm homes of this country may greatly supplement the food supply of the nation by raising all the poultry and eggs they can this year. Every fowl and every dozen eggs raised and consumed on the farm will release meat and other foods for our armies and those of our allies. Patriotic production of poultry will pay profits to the patrons of the nation.

More Vegetables and Fruits.

The farm would lose much of its value as a place to live, enjoy life and rear a family without plenty of fruits and vegetables.

Substitutes for Wheat.

It is possible to make potatoes and beef scraps, meat trimmings from the kitchen, or cut fresh bone take the place of high priced wheat.

No Chance for Good Butter.

It is impossible to make sweet, clean-flavored butter from old, unclean cream.

FLOWERY CLOTHES
IN WORLD AT WAR

New York.—The attempt to Dolly Vardenize our clothes began in Palm Beach in January. As soon as the French openings began in February, we, over here, learned that they, over there, had begun the same trick in costume, asserts a prominent fashion writer.

Organdies, printed voiles and flowered chiffons were the materials used



Flowered muslin frock that shows return to English garden fashions. It is made of blue and pink muslin. Surplice body ties at back, and neck line is finished with upstanding muslin ruche.

For these frocks, which bore close kinship to a softer epoch than the one in which we take our part today.

It is of psychological interest, this introduction into women's apparel of a kind of costume that suggests everything we are not at this hour. There may be no reason than that of tradition for us to associate flowered muslins, big taffeta sashes with bows at the back, immense English garden hats tied under the chin, and lace-covered parasols, with that part of woman's nature that deals in coquetry, the eternal appeal to masculine admiration, helplessness, and all the accentuated tricks of femininity which the world thought it had wiped out to a certain measure.

Yet we do connect these clothes and these traits. The world always looks upon a woman who is frocked in a figured muslin, her eyes shaded with a huge hat, her arms half bare and a rose at her belt, as one who is out for admiration.

The Leopard and His Spots. There cannot arise a critic so foolish in these days as to suggest that the militant woman is not capable of looking like a Watteau shepherdess if she takes it into her mind to do so. Therefore, our surprise is not that the women of the moment should appear well in the English garden type of clothes, with which one always associates strawberries and cream, low voices, waving hair parted in the middle, and shy, almost gauche manners, but that they should elect this flowery and futile fashion at this hour.

Yet they are doing it. Both France and America are heaping figured fabrics upon its womanhood. Lace is installed again. Immense bows of taffeta ribbon, sashes of every kind; flowing, elbow sleeves; surplice necks with wide handkerchiefs of colored fabrics, are shown and worn by women who have probably spent the morning at a class in nursing at a hospital and will spend the evening at a canteen.

Isn't this a curious psychological thing? Here we have preached for two years the strengthening tendency of women to do as more and more like men in the day, and either very simply or in an Amazonian fashion in the evening.

We have tried to standardize clothes, foolishly, but earnestly, throughout all channels of dress. We know that one of the most important leagues of young women in America is circulating a petition, signed by its members, to the effect that they are to buy only three gowns a season, one for each division of the day, the price to be \$30 apiece, and the uniforms to be of standard pattern. And yet these very girls, right on top of such an endeavor as this to conserve and economize, fling themselves into flowered voiles with pink and violet taffeta sashes tied with deep bustle bows at the back, and huge hats of Milan straw heaped with flowers!

It may be that the leopard cannot change his spots, but women can certainly change her type at will. She seems to shrink and grow thin, to curve out and grow full, to stand higher or lower in her boots, and to assume at will the brilliant or the coquettish air. In this spring of 1915 it looks as though she were going to do all of these things at various times of the day.

Chinese Influence Preferred.

There is not much feeling of satisfaction in the adoption of Japanese clothes. Once upon a time whatever came from the Little Kingdom was eagerly seized as having artistic merit of the highest order, but times and thoughts have changed. Japanese art has been so cheaply commercialized throughout America, and its little shops outline the boardwalks of the pleasure resorts in such a prolific manner, that we prefer to go to China—the vast spaces around the Great Wall—for suggestions.

The greater designers in Paris have preferred China to Japan for half a dozen years, and we in America have made the kimono too much a part of our early-morning life, at \$2 per garment, that we may not see in this effort of the house of Cheruit an open path to beauty.

Entire Gowns of Jet.

The house of Callot has thrown its influence into many channels, and the gowns of its making, which arrived in this country later than all the others, increase the respect we must pay to Jet. The woman who has cherished a frock of Jet and wondered if the style would ever return in order that she might revive it into something modern, may go to the work with enthusiasm.

Callot is not the only designer who whirls Jet around the wheel of fashion into the top place, but she is the one designer who introduces entire gowns of it. These are coat-of-mail creations, that cling to the figure like a glittering cuirass and whiten in a brilliant way the skin of the neck and arms, which are left uncovered. These gowns have trains of tulle or lace, and they are costly—Oh! very, very costly! To the average mind they may seem a bit heavy for an American spring, and it is safe to say that the woman who buys a costly evening gown in April of this year 1915 will expect it to do duty through the summer season. Even our glittering birds of paradise, who heretofore floated through a forest of riches showing their plumage and thinking nothing of the cares of life, have been changed heart and soul by the war and its terrors into creatures of self-sacrifice and much higher ideas.

Choosing Green for Suits.

Another thing that the house of Callot has done to get us away from a conventional fashion is the exploitation of green for the street. It may be roughly said that there are a thousand navy blue gowns to a hundred of any other color, and, admirable as dark blue is, the world grows a bit



Organdie redingote of corn color, tucked and trimmed with Val lace and worn over a narrow corn satin slip. Belt of Nattier blue taffeta. Straw hat, with crown of organdie.

weary of the monotonous procession of gowns in this color which moves to and fro from France to Alaska. We cry aloud for something else. We are like the heroine of the novel, who passionately wished for just a thread of scarlet in her costume to make her believe that there was happiness and gaiety in the world.

Callot gives us green to quiet our nerves. She gives us a chance to get away from navy blue and still remain demurely and soberly frocked. (Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Separate Skirts.

Many novelty skirts are being taken, as well as the staple numbers, says the Drygoods Economist. Silks and satins are having a considerable vogue, and there is a good demand for stripes, checks and plaids in these fabrics.

Skirts of foulard and of crepe de chine are favored to some extent. The medium-priced skirt continues to be found in poplins, serges, gabardines and tricotines. Checked and striped worsteds and woolsens are selling readily.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Democracy and Liberty Undergoing the Supreme Test.

Americans Face Great Duties in Providing Food Products and Aiding Our Soldiers and Our Allies in War.

(By HAPSBURG LIEBE of the Vigilantes.)

Democracy and Liberty are not always synonymous, perhaps, but they mean the same to us now, certainly. A military autocracy, after more than forty years of thorough and cunning preparation, a great part of it by means of weapons of our own invention, has thrust our Democracy and our Liberty into the crucible to test it out, to see whether it would hold good. They did not believe it would hold good, those Prussian militarists; they do not believe it yet. We believe it will, but our belief has been made up heretofore largely of egotism and blindness.

Democracy and Liberty, the world's with our own, is now undergoing the supreme test. Of course there is dress, and it is coming to the top rapidly. There is inefficiency, mismanagement, grave mistakes that even our national leaders have made; there has been some graft, no doubt; there has been some playing of politics; there has been profiteering, but all this is only the dress floating to the top of the crucible. We were never a military nation, you know. The biggest of our mistakes, I think, was in our shipbuilding program, but we were never a shipbuilding nation, either. However, this dress is all being cleared away.

Fully 60 per cent of the winning of this war depends upon us here at home. We have three great duties upon us now as we never had them upon us before—those of us who can grow food products must grow more than ever; we must all aid in the saving of foods, and especially wheat, meats, and sugar; and all of us who can, though it may necessitate some sacrifice, must buy these new Liberty bonds. Properly carried through, these three great duties will prove the overbalancing power in the winning of the war, beyond a doubt. The growing of great crops and the conservation of food, and the buying of Liberty bonds, quickly mean enough food for our soldiers and our allies, and enough ships to carry it. If we fail in this the die of destiny is quite likely to fall with its skull-and-crossbones upward for us; if we do not fail, then Democracy and Liberty will come out of the crucible covered with glory. The result is inevitable.

WHO FIGHTS AT HOME? SAY II

(By ROLAND G. USHER, of the Vigilantes.)

We cannot fight a war and still do business as usual. This means you and not other people. You might as well come to it first as last. The war is unusual and we shall have to have unusual business to deal with it.

The gist of it is this: The nation has just so many hands and just so much energy—just so much raw material and labor. There are only 24 hours in the day and 365 days in the year. We can make only so many things in a given time with a given supply of time and material. If we make some things we cannot make others. If we put sugar into candy to stuff little women we cannot have jam to feed the soldiers. If we make autos for pleasure only, we cannot use that material, labor and energy for tanks and airplanes. If we burn the gasoline on Sundays, the boys in France cannot use it in battle.

The whole truth is that we must stop business as usual. And—this is where you come in—you must stop spending as usual. Do it now. Put your money into gunpowder and not face powder; into tanks and not tin snappers; into food for the trenches instead of spending it in hotels and restaurants. But you cannot buy directly for the army. The government must do it. Give the government the money and BUY A LIBERTY BOND.

Your Bond Buys Explosives.

Many farmers here in America have used giant powder or dynamite in blasting out stumps and rocks and in preparing a hillside for an orchard. Explosives are dangerous to handle and we all duck our heads and run when the charge is to be set off. Over in France today our sons are having the stuff hurled at them every minute of the day and night with an occasional volley of gas shells that choke and strangle to death and they don't dare run. With the boys looking death in the face over there, we can do no more than look the issue squarely in the face here at home and buy Liberty Bonds and see that they are provided with ammunition to return the Kaiser just as good as he is sending across to our trenches.

We Are at War! Buy Bonds!

Do many farmers, far removed from the war, realize the seriousness of our present predicament? The very fact that the farmer is not immediately in touch with the war makes the danger more imminent. Russia is made up of farming population, probably three-fourths of which knew very little of what the war over there meant. As a result the army was not provisioned and money not kept in circulation and the military machine collapsed. Support our army by buying bonds.

Spring Colds
Are the Worst

They lead to catarrh and pneumonia. They weaken the entire system and leave it unable to resist the sudden changes. They interfere with your digestion and lessen your activity. Neglected they soon become that dread disease known as systemic catarrh. Don't neglect them. It's costly as well as dangerous.

PERUNA
Will Safeguard You

Have a box of Peruna Tablets with you for the sudden cold or exposure. Tame your system up with a regular course of the liquid Peruna, fortify it against colds, get your digestion up to normal, take care of yourself, and avoid danger. If you are suffering now begin the treatment at once. Give Nature the help she needs to throw off the catarrhal inflammation, and again become well. Peruna has been helping people for 44 years. Thousands of homes rely on it for coughs, colds and indigestion. It's a good tonic for the weak, as well.

The Peruna Company
Columbus, Ohio

TYPHOID

Is no more necessary than Smallpox. Any experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, gun and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERNSEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. PAT. LICENSE

Wasted Energy.

"What a pity Narcissus, who pined away because he couldn't eat or sleep for admiring his own beauty, didn't live in these times."

"Why, how would that have helped him?"

"You poor boob, he could have kept on admiring himself and got a lot out of it as a movie idol."

Had To Quit Work

Gave Up Hope of Recovery, But Doan's Restored His Health. Has Been Well Since.

J. B. Bagley, carpenter, 210 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill., says: "My back gave out completely and I had to quit work. I could hardly endure the pain in my back and nights I tossed and turned, unable to sleep. Often in the morning my back was as stiff as a board, so that I couldn't stoop to dress myself. I did manage to bend over, everything before me turned black. My head seemed to be whirling and sometimes I was so dizzy I had to grasp something to keep from falling."

"The kidney secretions were irregular in passage, getting me up at night and the passages burned cruelly. I lost my appetite, was weak and listless and went down twenty-five pounds in weight. When I had almost given up hope, Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. Soon after, I passed an examination for life insurance and I'm glad to say my cure has lasted."

Sworn to before me, GEO. W. DEMPSTER, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Supply and Demand.

"Are the markets regulated by supply and demand?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stux. "The latest system is based on a limited supply of stuff and a large demand for money."

Many a man's belief in his superior wisdom makes a fool of him.

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RICHARD P. HOBSON

Capt. Hobson, accompanied by Rev. R. E. Farley, reached Carrizozo Wednesday afternoon and was given a banquet that evening at the Gurney Hotel by the leading men of the town. At night the court room was packed, many people coming from the four corners of the county to hear the distinguished speaker. Hon. H. B. Hamilton introduced the speaker, who, having been heartily applauded, at once plunged into his subject. It was one of the most entertaining, instructive and elevating address ever heard by a Lincoln county audience and the speaker showed his mastery of his subject from start to finish. While his address was on the subject of national prohibition, he interspersed his remarks with references to preparedness, the great war, Americanism and the duty of every one to support the government—the young men by going to the front, those who could not go, by subscribing to Liberty Bonds, supporting the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., etc.

We reproduce below some extracts from the address:

In a long grueling war, like the present one, the morals that sustains nations and armies and brings victory in the end, proceeds from the upper part of men's brains, the seat of character, the part that distinguishes man from the brute. It is just this part of the brain that ethyl alcohol attacks the most. It is the high motives springing from this part of the brain that impel America.

America drinking might grow weary at last and lay down under the burdens, but prohibition America would win this war, tho in the end she had to fight alone. Why do we hesitate on the threshold of national prohibition? It is evident that we must bring to bear the full power of the nation. In sore need of every unit of man power for useful production, planning to stop non-essential activities, why should we tolerate longer having half a million man power going to waste and worse than waste in the production and distribution of poisonous beverages—no matter in what form, whether beer, wine, or distilled liquor. In sore need for ourselves and our allies of every pound of food and food materials, why should we permit the billions of pounds of the best food and food materials to be turned into producing these poisonous beverages? In sore need of every ton for transportation, why should we permit the liquor traffic to absorb thousands of cars and scores of ships? Seeking to attain the highest pinnacle of productive efficiency, why should we tolerate longer a business that cuts in half the producing power of the nation?

Trying to prevent every form of waste, why should we tolerate for an instant a business that is poisoning the majority of our people cutting in half the producing power, entailing a loss that exceeds the output of our farms, mines, forests, and fisheries combined.

With our thoughts, our hearts, our prayers following our sons and brothers, the youth of the land, as they go forth clean and sound from our homes to fight for country and humanity, why should we tolerate liquor and its whelp vice as they break these dear ones in health, in morals, in character,

and cause, as they have in cases, more to be incapacitated thus than from the bullets and shells of the enemy? Our youth have enough peril in the trenches. Why expose them to this graver peril in their camps in this country and abroad? We have a powerful enough foe in the "Hun", why give him an ally to double his wanton savagery in our midst?

This question of liquor goes so deep into the lives of individuals and of nations, and into the foundations of institutions, that not only do we incur the danger of losing the war if we neglect our duty in this regard, but even if we win the war, its great sacrifices will be in vain, for we shall be doomed ultimately to lose the very objects of the war. Ethyl alcohol, the poison in liquor, is the specific cause of degeneracy, and no high civilization can be built up or perpetuated with degenerate peoples. We are not fighting for selfish advantage—we are not animated by low passions and motives—we have answered the call of humanity in the hour of its peril, and we propose to win this war, no matter what the sacrifices, in order to protect and promote the highest welfare of the whole human race. This highest welfare consists in the development of character in men. The advancement of moral and spiritual forces in governing the world.

The question of degeneracy and therefore the liquor question lies at the root of life itself. A nation must become sober or perish. The human race is now like a single nation used to be—the human race must become sober or become extinct. Degeneracy brings down upon any living organism, plant, animal, man, nation, civilization, the curse of nature. The shortening of life, the disruption of reproduction, the blighting of the offspring. A young man at twenty who never drinks lives to be sixty-five years of age on the average, as a temperate drinker he dies at fifty-one on the average, as a heavy drinker he lives but fifteen years, and dies at thirty-five on the average. Liquor has caused the average mortality between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five to be double the mortality of the total abstainer between those ages. Twice as many young men die as ought to die. We are trying to save wheat—we are trying to save livestock—why not save our young men? Between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five, liquor has trebled the mortality of men in their prime. Three times as many die as ought to die. We try to save coal—why not save men? If the mortality of total abstainers applied to the whole nation, we should have about one million deaths per year from natural causes and old age. We actually have one million, seven hundred thousand deaths per year. Liquor takes this toll more than the killed on all the battle fronts of Europe for a year for all our Allies combined.

Why not regulate this slaughter of the innocent? Behold the brewers, distillers, wholesalers, and retailers who make up less than one-third of one percent of our population. Behold them as they collect from our people every year more than half of all the cash money in circulation, the backbone of the traffic being the brewers, and the backbone of the brewers being Germans, with the backbone of the brewery stocks owned in Germany. Behold this handful of citizens getting rich by poisoning the Nation with the specific for degeneracy, entailing the appalling material losses pointed out, and laying a heavy burden upon the motherhood of the human species that nature has not laid upon any other species. Behold this handful of German citizens getting rich by degenerating our people, debauching our politics, undermining our liberties, and filling the land with the tragedy of premature death. Behold this

handful of German citizens getting rich by breaking our sons and brothers that have gone forth to fight for country, success of our arms, and the great cause for which we fight.

THE TRAGIC DOWNFALL OF NATION AND EMPIRES

A nation must renew its life through its family. A civilization is built upon the family as the basic unit. If a nation is generally debauched by liquor its families will breed degenerates and rapidly go to extinction. That nation must perish. Thus we see and understand the tragedy of the downfall of the nations and empires that are gone, Ancient Egypt, Chaldea, Mesopotamia, Babylon, Nineveh, Tyre, Carthage, Greece, Rome, where are they? Those empires ought to be living and flourishing today with a wonderful race of men. Nature did not wish them to perish. Nature is beneficent.

GREATEST QUESTION OF THE DAY

The greatest question of the day—the greatest question of all ages—is to cut this millstone of degeneracy from the neck of the human race. If we do this first so that nature can co-operate constructive reform, peace, liberty, and the brotherhood of man, will be easily insured, ushering in a new Heaven and a new Earth—a happy new era—in the life history of man, making the awful costs of the war a small price to pay. If we do not do this first and make the world sober, all these terrible sacrifices will be in vain. The church can save some, but it cannot save the race. Education can help wonderfully, but in the end it will be in vain. As surely as the laws of nature continue, as surely as God continues to reign in the universe, just so surely the human race, like one organism, going on from degeneracy, will become extinct.

But there never has been a time or an opportunity like this before, not since the morning stars sang together. In all human probability there will never be a time like this again as long as the world lasts. We cannot trifle with an organic disease. Cut out the cancer early. Save a man from drink early. Woe to the nation that doesn't become sober now. In all probability it will never become sober. If it returns from the great War and lapses into its old degeneracy, you can write its epitaph in advance, with Nineveh and Tyre. Woe to the human race if it does not come forth from this fiery furnace. It will never become sober. May God have mercy on it.

The lightnings and thunderings of the great cataclysm signal the hour of destiny. All the ages have converged over us. The fate of the human race is hanging in the balance, and in this hour of the world's great crisis the call comes to America to hasten to the rescue, to become Dry at home, to use all her influence to have her Allies become Dry, to organize Democracy to its highest pinnacle of efficiency, to lead to a sober world, to Peace, Liberty, and the brotherhood of man. This call to America is not a call to a King. It is not a call to an aristocracy. It is not a call simply to our President, or our Government. It is a call to you and to me. How imperial this privilege of American citizenship! Once to be a Roman was greater than a King. Today, to be an AMERICAN is greater than an emperor. If your duty is at the front, make the best soldier that ever wore a uniform; master the new weapons and the drills, learn discipline, obedience, subordination, keep your health and morals and character at their best. When at last the call comes to you to "go over the top" don't befuddle your brain with rum, but pause before you start and commit yourself into the hands of your Maker—then concentrate all your faculties at their very best upon the path of duty. Go on and on, don't stop for wounds, keep a

reserve supply of vitality at hand; if you fall, smile as you fall—the American smile of Victory in Sacrifice. With your last breath offer up a prayer of gratitude that in the hour of the world's great crisis, you had the privilege of being an American soldier and making the great sacrifice. The generations unborn will call you Blessed.

Do you stay at home? Be a better man, a better citizen than you have ever been before—less selfish—do every duty—gladly bear the taxation—meet the Liberty loads—sustain the Government in all its activities for conserving and mobilizing the Nation's strength, sustain the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Recreation Fund, the Bible society, and all the other manifold agencies for the efficiency of our armies and of the nation. Join me in the high resolve, that, with God's help, each one of us, regardless of cost, will do his whole duty.

Tom Johnson Injured

Tom Johnson, foreman of the Hatchet Cattle Co., Three Rivers, is in an El Paso hospital in a very serious condition. He was kicked by a horse several days ago and was later taken to the hospital for an examination. It developed that he had appendicitis and that the appendix had ruptured and inflammation had set in, a second operation was performed and although hopes are held out for his recovery the worst is feared. Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Johnson went to El Paso Tuesday and are still by the bedside of their son.

Capitan Bank Building

The First State Bank, recently organized at Capitan, has had plans drawn for a building and will soon let a contract. The building will be 25 x 60, one story high, modernly equipped and wholly up-to-date.

Classified Advertisements

The White Oaks branch of the American Red Cross Society will give a dance at the Woman's Club Hall, Saturday, May 11, 1918. Good music, good refreshments and a good time for all. Come and bring your friends. Admission, \$1.00.

Colorado Potatoes, \$2.30 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.

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

See the lovely silk and Jersey Cloth Dresses Ziegler Bros. are receiving daily.

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

Bevo the National soft drink—Buy it by the case—Order a case today.—Carrizozo Trading Co.

Notice of Publication
02104 02093
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
April 16, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Harriet M. Sellers, of Carrizozo, N. M., who on June 8, 1914, made and filed Original and Additional H. E. No. 02053, for N. E. Section 34, Township 33 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 Lillie McChesney Root, U. S. Commissioner, in her office at Carrizozo, N. M., on May 28, 1918.

Claimant known as witnesses: Morrell C. Finley, Nellie C. Funk, James Brown and Ernie H. Matthews, all of Carrizozo, N. M.
EMMETT PATTON, Register.

April 26-May 24, 1918
Notice of Publication
02102
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., April 6, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Minnie Gertrude Ayers, of Carrizozo, N. M., who on August 1, 1912, made H. E. No. 02053, for N. E. Section 34, Township 33 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 May 28, 1918.

Claimant known as witnesses: Emma A. Flower, Lela Rowden, Lester Bates, Oscar Rowden, all of Carrizozo, N. M.
EMMETT PATTON, Register.
Apr. 16-May 17, 1918.

Want Ads give results.

WATER HAS WORKED A MIRACLE AT New Mexico State University AT ALBUQUERQUE

A year ago the grounds of the state university were a barren brown; picturesque, perhaps, but not attractive as a place of permanent residence. A well was drilled which produces abundant water at nominal cost. In a single season the once barren grounds have been transformed into a broad expanse of green lawns, flower bordered pathways, deepening shade from flourishing trees, highly productive truck gardens. It has become a place of beauty, and an ideal place for summer residence and summer work.

You can bring about just such a miracle improvement in your own life, in better living conditions and equipment for usefulness by availing yourself of the opportunities for broad, liberal college education offered you at your home state university.

The 1918 Summer Term Begins June 15

There is no better time and no more favorable opportunity for beginning your college education than now. Let the University of New Mexico help you.

Write today for full information. It is free.

Address, DAVID R. BOYD, President
University of New Mexico
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.



Our Experience

based on many years of selling shoes, is that a good shoe gives far more satisfaction, dollar for dollar, than a like amount expended for cheaper shoes.

Some men buy shoes at a lower cost than a pair of Florsheims and think they are making a saving—they really pay more in the end and get less.

The true measure of value is not the price per pair, but the number of day's wear and satisfaction you get.

Buy Florsheims—you get the correct style and perfect fit of a well made shoe.

We have the style you want—reasonably priced, value considered.



Ziegler Bros.

Notice of Publication
02105
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., April 5, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Marc A. Harris, of Carrizozo, N. M., who on Dec. 8, 1914, made H. E. No. 02053, for N. E. Section 34, Township 33 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 Lillie McChesney Root, U. S. Commissioner, in her office at Carrizozo, N. M., on May 28, 1918.

Claimant known as witnesses: Friends & neighbors, George Bishop, Jim Statton, Peter Johnson, Elmer Carrizozo, N. M.
EMMETT PATTON, Register.
Apr. 16-May 17, 1918.

Bevo is pure and healthful and recommended by physicians. Get a case today.—Carrizozo Trading Co.

Notice of Publication
02110
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., April 15, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Walter J. Foster, of Carrizozo, N. M., who on Dec. 30, 1914, made H. E. No. 02053, for N. E. Section 34, Township 33 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 Lillie McChesney Root, U. S. Commissioner, in her office at Carrizozo, N. M., on May 28, 1918.

Claimant known as witnesses: Friends & neighbors, Harry West and James W. Hunter, all of Carrizozo, N. M.
EMMETT PATTON, Register.
April 26-May 24, 1918.

Buy for cash and save money. Nice Large White Potatoes per cwt, \$2.25.—Carrizozo Trading Co.