

6-7-1918

## Carrizozo News, 06-07-1918

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, JUNE 7, 1918.

NUMBER 23

## Eclipse To-Morrow

To-morrow, June 8th, there will be an eclipse of the sun. It will be a total eclipse in a path running diagonally across the United States, from the state of Washington to Florida. We will not be in the path of total eclipse in this section, but will be quite noticeable—three-quarters or more. The Philadelphia North American, in its issue of March 10, has a lengthy and interesting article on this eclipse and delves into the past concerning other eclipses. The article is too lengthy to use in its entirety, but we quote the following paragraphs which are sure to interest our readers:

Seven hundred and eighty-seven years before the birth of Christ, Amos wrote, "I will cause the sun to go down at noon, and I will darken the earth in a clear day", and at regular intervals ever since the face of the earth has been darkened by a total eclipse of the sun. Each new eclipse has taught us something of the marvels of the heavens, but never has there been one that has been looked forward to with such eagerness because of the unusual opportunities it offers for study, as does the one which is due to fall on the 8th of June this year.

Scientists from all over the world are preparing to set up their instruments "somewhere in America", along the line that the moon's shadow is going to take, and many and wonderful are the discoveries that they are expecting will be made.

Once in so often, in her journeying, the moon passes beneath the earth and the sun, and then, wherever her shadow falls on this great earth of ours, the face of the sun is hidden for a little while, and we have what we call an eclipse.

Great strides forward are being made every year in the study of the heavens; scientists are beginning to understand and explain the wonders of the phenomenon of the total eclipse, many of them have seen several, but it doesn't matter how old a hand you may be at it, when the event actually takes place, the most scientific and learned of all scientists will stand awed by the magnitude of it all.

Is it any wonder that the people of this country are looking forward to the eclipse of next June with such eagerness, when so many of them will be permitted to share in such marvelous sights? The coming eclipse is expected by scientists to divulge more wonders than any that has ever taken place. This is because of the path that the shadow is going to take. Often an eclipse can be seen only in the most inaccessible places; sometimes the path crosses the vast waste lands of Siberia, or dense tropical forests; or perhaps the only place where it can be observed will be a tiny island way out at sea. But this year here in our own country the path is going to be 2750 miles long and from forty to sixty-five miles wide; it is going to cut straight across the country in a diagonal line from the state of Washington to the coast of Florida, and it will go through eighty towns that can be reached by rail, the city of Denver being one of them. Steamboat Springs, Colo., is going to be the most popular place, because it is so high and because they almost invariably have fine weather there the first of June. There is probably nothing that is more dependent on the weather than an eclipse, but surely along this path of

## Army of Laborers to Harvest Wheat

Additional help to harvest the wheat in the central western states will be supplied by an army of workmen moving from Texas to North Dakota with the season of harvest. Definite plans for distribution of this labor have been made by the Department of Agriculture's farm help specialists co-operating with the Department of Labor and with county agents in these wheat-producing states. It is estimated that 80,000 men will be needed to harvest the wheat crop in Kansas, and that about 50,000 of this number will be furnished by the towns and cities of that state while the remainder will go into Kansas from Oklahoma and Texas when the wheat harvest is finished in these states.

Just the Car for mother, wife or daughter. The Ford Sedan, safe, comfortable, economical; and this is being offered you by the Red Cross Society of Lincoln County.

nearly 3000 miles there are going to be some places where everything will be favorable.

Around the first of June scientists from all over the world will begin to arrive along this marked-out path with tons and tons of paraphernalia—special cameras, spectroscopes and other instruments—and there they will wait, each hoping that it will be his great good luck this year to give some remarkable discovery to the world that will make his name famous for all time.

And it is all over in such a very few minutes! So rapidly does this shadow pass that at any one point the face of the sun is never hidden for more than eight minutes; usually it is only two or three minutes, and sometimes it is only a question of seconds.

The scientists, of course, know what is going to happen during these few minutes on the eighth of next June; they have been studying it for years, but to the layman it is a mystery.

This is what will take place: Just at sunrise on the little island of Borodino off the coast of Japan, the first shadow of the moon will fall on the earth. Traveling at a terrific rate of speed, the shadow will sweep along its path until two and a quarter hours later it arrives at the mouth of the Columbia river in Washington, at 5 minutes of 3 Pacific time. It will be travelling thirty-three miles a minute then. It will continue in a southeasterly direction, diagonally across the country, and in just forty-seven minutes from the time it first touches the United States in Washington it will leave the coast of Florida. It will be increasing all the time in speed, and when it reaches Florida it will be moving 100 miles a minute. Three minutes after the last party on the coast have made their observations, it will have disappeared forever, lost in the sunset, 400 miles out to sea.

At each eclipse science offers new help to the astronomers. Telegraphy is going to play an enormous role this year. When a party in Washington have some marvelous discovery, hitherto unknown, they won't have to wait till the next eclipse to verify it. The second it is seen, the news is flashed to the party, in Mississippi, perhaps, or Florida, who are still waiting for the shadow to arrive, and when it does get there they are ready to prove the Washington party's observations.

## Schools of the County

By L. H. Radcliffe, White Oaks, N. M.  
Of the teachers employed at the time the writer was superintendent of schools but few are now in the county, which would seem to indicate that teachers generally are of a migratory class—or is it because they are always trying to better their condition? Mrs. Gumm and Mr. Koonce are the only ones who have continuously identified themselves with the work from that time to the present. The News editor soon after turning the office over to me, his successor, went into the newspaper business which he has followed continuously since though he again took the office for another term about eight years ago, thus standing one branch of educational and off against the other without any serious interference with either.

Of the Gilmore girls, Mae, now Mrs. Miller, is living at Rincon, Santa county, Uta, now Mrs. Paul Mayer, is holding down a steady and supposedly less strenuous job at White Oaks. Mrs. Dudley, who at that time held the higher grade on examination of any teacher in the county, was absent for several years but has returned and with her eldest daughter, will teach in White Oaks the coming term. Miss Sara de Aguayo is now playing a typewriter and doing the clerical work for the Fitchworth Co. Captain, at a salary that would make the ordinary school teacher go daffy with envy. Miss Donnie Franks, at last accounts, was reading post-cards, deciphering hieroglyphics and handing out love letters to the other girls at the Corona post-office. There were others whose names it would be a pleasure to recall but they, like the Campbell girls, have generally gone the matrimonial route, to be followed sooner or later by the very capable bunch who now hold the stage, as the next decade will show, unless the war interferes with many well laid schemes, from which may the good fairies forebend us.

The writer before closing this article wishes publicly to give due credit to the able and timely assistance of his wife, who had a wide experience as a teacher before coming to New Mexico and who gave him of her very best thought both in institute work and that of the details of the office while superintendent.

Any one who has given the matter serious thought must realize the advantages of taking the office of school superintendent out of politics. This no doubt can be done with the united effort of the teachers of the state.

As a means of accomplishment this suggestion is made: Every county in the state of New Mexico has, or ought to have a live teachers' association. These associations meet at least once every year. The teachers of the county know better than the general public the most capable person in their midst for the office of county superintendent. Let them at their meeting just before the next biennial election select some one of their choice to serve in that capacity for the term to follow. Then have a law passed—which can be done with proper effort—making the office appointive by the governor. It would be a mighty poor specimen of governor that would go contrary to the unanimous recommendation of the teachers of the several counties and appoint a political henchman instead. It might be made a misdemeanor for him to do so. Or the state board of education might be authorized to make these appointments.

This suggestion is made in order to start things a-going for the betterment of the educational interests of the state.

## Divergence of Opinion

It will be remembered that when Hobson was here, and, by the way, made a most excellent address on prohibition and preparedness, he gave the Germans credit for being temperate in drink, to which, he attributed their great military achievements. The following from the Ohio State Journal seems to refute that statement, although, in the main, agreeing with the speaker's conclusions. We quote:

Beer drinking has brutalized the German nation and stands responsible for Hun barbarities, in the opinion of Wesley L. Jones, Seattle, United States senator from Washington, who spoke before a Columbus, Ohio audience the other day.

That the war will result in the overthrow of intemperance in America, as well as crush auto-cracy, was the message he brought. The senator is confident the national prohibition amendment will be ratified.

Admitting that German brutes have been winning battles by sheer brute force, Senator Jones insisted the bravest fighting has been done by boys from the prohibition homes of Canada. "The tables will be turned when the stalwart boys from prohibition homes of America throw their weight into the conflict," he observed. He attributed the presence of "our boys" in France now to beer drinking which has destroyed the Hun's sense of right and justice, and declared the war is going to destroy "that demon of drink, beer".

## Seventeen Boys to University of Texas

Men ordered to report to Local Board at Carrizozo, N. M. June 8, 1918, for entrainment to University of Texas, at Austin, Texas: Ed D. Oliver, Jr., Quemado, N. M.; Wesley G. Brown, Pecos; James S. Hipp, Encinosa; Edward L. Yott, Albuquerque; Bertram Pentz, Corona; Barney L. Massey, Roswell; Jesse C. Blassingame, Vaughn; Fred Burleson, Lincoln; Ned Colby, Denver, Colo.; Benj. C. Brundrick, Electra, Texas; Elton D. Boone, Carrizozo; Grover W. Clifton, Amarillo, Texas; Joe W. Sandler, Tinnie, Wm. P. Bixler, El Paso, Texas; Wilton J. Hyde, Wilcox, Arizona; David E. Spindle, Spindler; and James A. Harleson, Stigler, Oklahoma. I. E. SCHAEFFER, Chief Clerk.

## Woman to Speak at the Methodist Sunday

Mrs. I. J. Ayers, one of the distinguished lady speakers in the West, will occupy the Methodist pulpit Sunday morning and evening. Mrs. Ayers' addresses will be of vital interest to every patriotic American. Come and bring a friend. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity. Services free to all.

You are always giving, always helping the Red Cross—sure you are—but this time the Red Cross wants to help you—watch for particulars.

## Teachers' Institute

The Annual Teachers' Institute of Lincoln county opened Monday June 3rd with an enrollment of 21 teachers. Prof. T. W. Conway of Carrizozo, conductor, Mrs. George Dixon of Honda, and Miss Nannie Ditty, Corona, instructors.

A live wide-awake enthusiastic assembly of teachers and an up-to-date conductor and instructors. Organization perfected and work begun the first day on schedule time.

## Ancho

Ancho did herself great credit in the second Red Cross drive having made nearly \$250.00 which doubled its quota. Mr. Smith was congratulated for his indefatigable efforts, collecting the largest part of the subscriptions.

The Red Cross dance was pulled off here Monday with a splendid success. Many beautiful cakes were donated during that night. One given by Mrs. Dunn was the best, being a pecan cake, and another was sold for a handsome price. A sofa pillow cover, which was donated to the Red Cross, brought over \$19.00, and Mrs. Mattie Cooper is the happy possessor. The music was furnished by Prof. and Mrs. May.

A serious accident occurred to Homer Carter Sunday when he had a fall from a wagon and broke his arm. He was taken by Alvin Hightower in his auto to Carrizozo where he received medical attention.

Mrs. Cobb and little son have been visiting the Mays whom they knew in Texas.

Mr. Kelley has returned from

## Methodist Church

Rev. H. B. Lowmeling, Pastor  
Mrs. I. J. Ayers will speak at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Her message will be instructive and helpful to every patriotic American. Come and enjoy these great lectures. Mrs. Donaldson and her choir will furnish special music.

Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. The school is going "over the top", be one of us.

Epworth League at 7:15 p. m. Remember that we have the best young people's society in New Mexico. Come and enjoy these services.

We meet all competition. Write for our prices.—Western Garage.

a visit to friends in Oklahoma. His family will remain there another month.

Several young Corona people attended the dance here Saturday night.

Mrs. Carrey spent a couple of days at the Cedar Hill ranch this week.

Mrs. Downey, who was called to the bedside of her father in Iowa, has returned home.

About the Selling of a Remarkable Stock of

## Millinery HALF PRICE AND LESS

\$10.00 to \$12.50 Trimmed Hats \$6.00 go at

\$6.00 to \$8.00 Trimmed Hats 3.50 go at

\$4.00 to \$5.00 Trimmed Hats 2.50 go at

A Big Line of Children and Misses Hats at Just Half Price

Latest Ideas in Large Dress Shapes and Close Fitting Hats

Sale Opens Saturday, the 8th

DON'T BE LAST, BE FIRST

## Ziegler Bros.

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Cars are hard to obtain at present, so come in and figure with us while we have them on hand

Bring your repair work to us. We are better equipped than ever to do your work. No delays, prompt service.

All Work Absolutely Guaranteed

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Mail Orders Promptly Filled

## Western Garage

Our Terms Cash





## OVER THE TOP

### AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT

## ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

©1917 BY  
ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

#### EMPEY JOINS PICK AND SHOVEL SQUAD AND DIGS TRENCHES IN NO MAN'S LAND.

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, where he takes his first turn on the fire step while the bullets whiz overhead. Empey learns, as comrades fail, that death lurks always in the trenches. Chaplain distinguishes himself by rescuing wounded men under hot fire. With pick and shovel Empey has experience as a trench digger in No Man's Land.

#### CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

We lined up in front of the baths, soaked with perspiration, and piled our rifles into stacks. A sergeant of the R. A. M. C. with a yellow band around his left arm on which was "S. P." (sanitary police) in black letters, took charge, ordering us to take off our equipment, unroll our puttees and unlace boots. Then, starting from the right of the line, he divided us into squads of fifteen. I happened to be in the first squad.

We entered a small room, where we were given five minutes to undress, then filed into the bathroom. In here there were fifteen tubs (barrels sawed in two) half full of water. Each tub contained a piece of laundry soap. The sergeant informed us that we had just twelve minutes in which to take our baths. Soaping ourselves all over, we took turns in rubbing each other's backs, then by means of a garden hose, washed the soap off. The water was ice cold, but felt fine.

Pretty soon a bell rang and the water was turned off. Some of the slower ones were covered with soap, but this made no difference to the sergeant, who chased us into another room, where we lined up in front of a little window, resembling the box office in a theater, and received clean underwear and towels. From here we went into the room where we had first undressed. Ten minutes were allowed in which to get into our "clabber."

My pair of drawers came up to my chin and the shirt barely reached my diaphragm, but they were clean—no strangers on them, so I was satisfied. At the expiration of the time allotted we were turned out and finished our dressing on the grass.

When all of the company had bathed it was a case of march back to billets. That march was the most uncontentious

There are so many instances of heroic deeds performed under fire in rescuing the wounded that it would take several books to chronicle them, but I have to mention one instance performed by a chaplain, Captain Hall by name, in the brigade on our left, because it particularly appealed to me. A chaplain is not a fighting man; he is recognized as a noncombatant and carries no arms. In a charge or trench raid the soldier gets a feeling of confidence from contact with his rifle, revolver, or bomb he is carrying. He has something to protect himself with, something with which he can inflict harm on the enemy—in other words, he is able to get his own back.

But the chaplain is empty-handed, and is at the mercy of the enemy if he encounters them, so it is doubly brave for him to go over the top, under fire, and bring in wounded. Also a chaplain is not required by the king's regulations to go over in a charge, but this one did, made three trips under the hottest kind of fire, each time returning with a wounded man on his back. On the third trip he received a bullet through his left arm, but never reported the matter to the doctor until late that night—just spent his time administering to the wants of the wounded lying on stretchers.

The chaplains of the British army are a fine, manly set of men, and are greatly respected by Tommy.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

##### Picks and Shovels.

I had not slept long before the sweet voice of the sergeant informed that "No. 1 section had clicked for another blinking digging party." I smiled to myself with deep satisfaction. I had been promoted from a mere digger to a member of the Salside club, and was exempt from all fatigues. Then came an awful shock. The sergeant looked over in my direction and said:

"Don't you bomb throwers think you are wearing top hats out here, 'Cord-in' to orders you've been taken up on the strength of this section, and will have to do your bit with the pick and shovel, same as the rest of us."

I put up a howl on my way to get my shovel, but the only thing that resulted was a loss of good humor on my part.

We fell in at eight o'clock, outside of our billets, a sort of masquerade party. I was disguised as a common laborer, had a pick and shovel, and about one hundred empty sandbags. The rest, about two hundred to all, were equipped likewise: picks, shovels, sandbags, rifles and ammunition.

The party moved out in columns of fours, taking the road leading to the trenches. Several times we had to string out in the ditch to let long columns of lumber, artillery and supplies go past.

The marching, under these conditions, was necessarily slow. Upon arrival at the entrance to the communication trench, I looked at my illuminated wrist watch—it was eleven o'clock.

Before entering this trench, word was passed down the line, "no talking or smoking, lead off in single file, covering party first."

This covering party consisted of 30 men, armed with rifles, bayonets, bombs, and two Lewis machine guns. They were to protect us and guard against a surprise attack while digging in No Man's Land.

The communication trench was about half a mile long, a zigzagging ditch, eight feet deep and three feet wide.

Now and again, German abrapnel would whistle overhead and burst in our vicinity. We would crouch against the earthen walls while the shell fragments "slapped" the ground above us.

Once Fritz turned loose with a machine gun, the bullets from which "cracked" through the air and kicked up the dirt on the top, scattering sand and pebbles, which, hitting our steel helmets, sounded like hailstones.

Upon arrival in the fire trench an officer of the Royal Engineers gave us our instructions and acted as guide. We were to dig an advanced trench

two hundred yards from the German (the trenches at this point were six hundred yards apart).

Two winding lanes, five feet wide, had been cut through our barbed wire, for the passage of the diggers. From these lines white tape had been laid on the ground to the point where we were to commence work. This in order that we would not get lost in the darkness. The proposed trench was also laid out with tape.

The covering party went out first. After a short wait, two scouts came back with information that the working party was to follow and "carry on" with their work.

In extended order, two yards apart, we noiselessly crept across No Man's Land. It was nervous work; every minute we expected a machine gun to open fire on us. Stray bullets "cracked" around us, or a ricochet sang overhead.

Arriving at the taped diagram of the trench, rifles slung around our shoulders, we lost no time in getting to work. We dug as quietly as possible but every now and then the noise of a pick or shovel striking a stone would send the cold shivers down our backs. Under our breaths we heartily cursed the offending Tommy.

At intervals a star shell would go up from the German lines and we would remain motionless until the glare of its white light died out.

When the trench had reached a depth of two feet we felt safer, because it would afford us cover in case we were discovered and fired on.

The digging had been in progress about two hours, when suddenly hell seemed to break loose in the form of machine-gun and rifle fire.

We dropped down on our bellies in the shallow trench, bullets knocking



Trench Digging.

up the ground and snapping in the air. Then shrapnel butted in. The musty air was hot and Tommy danced.

The covering party was having a rough time of it; they had no cover; just had to take their medicine.

Word was passed down the line to beat it for our trenches. We needed no urging; grabbing our tools and stooping low, we logged it across No Man's Land. The covering party got away to a poor start but beat us in. They must have had wings because we lowered the record.

Panting and out of breath, we tumbled into our front-line trench. I tore my hands getting through our wire, but, at the time, didn't notice it; my journey was too urgent.

When the roll was called we found that we had gotten it in the nose for 33 casualties.

Our artillery put a barrage on Fritz' front-line and communication trenches and their machine-gun and rifle fire suddenly ceased.

Upon the cessation of this fire, stretcher bearers went out to look for killed and wounded. Next day we learned that 21 of our men had been killed and 37 wounded. Five men were missing; lost in the darkness, they must have wandered over into the German lines, where they were either killed or captured.

Speaking of stretcher bearers and wounded, it is very hard for the average civilian to comprehend the enormous cost of taking care of wounded and the war in general. He or she gets so accustomed to seeing billions of dollars in print that the significance of the amount is passed over without thought.

From an official statement published in one of the London papers, it is stated that it costs between six and seven thousand pounds (\$30,000 to \$35,000) to kill or wound a soldier. This result was attained by taking the cost of the war to date and dividing it by the killed and wounded.

It may sound heartless and inhuman, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that from a military standpoint it is better for a man to be killed than wounded.

Empey tells of many ways the soldiers have of amusing themselves, in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



## FREQUENT CULTIVATION SHOULD BE GIVEN GARDEN VEGETABLES



These Boys Furnish Their Own Power for Their Home-Made Cultivator.

The first step in the cultivation and care of the garden lies in proper plowing, spading and preparation of the soil. The entire seedbed should be thoroughly pulverized as deep as the soil is plowed. The next step is to make sure that the rows are laid out perfectly straight and far enough apart so that when horse cultivation is employed there will be sufficient room for the horse to walk, and so that when hand cultivation is to be employed there will be room for the wheel hoe. Straight rows enable the gardener to give the crops better cultivation than would be otherwise possible.

Frequent shallow cultivation should be given garden crops. By keeping the surface of the soil stirred a dust mulch is formed, which prevents the loss of moisture. In this way weeds are prevented from getting a start.

**Cultivate After Rain.**  
The soil should be cultivated as soon as dry enough after a rain, to break the crust and prevent baking. Sandy soils may be cultivated when quite wet, but clay soils should not be stirred when wet enough to cling together in a mass when lightly squeezed in the hand. Too much emphasis cannot be

placed on the matter of thorough cultivation. If the work is properly done at the right time, there will be little difficulty in controlling weeds.

If the work is to be done with horse-drawn tools, the three-shovel cultivator is an excellent tool, as it breaks the surface thoroughly, destroying weeds very effectively, and leaves the ground fairly level.

The hand cultivator is a good implement, as it can be used for small growing vegetables and those planted too close for horse cultivation.

**Hand Work Essential.**  
Some hand work is always essential, no matter how thoroughly the horse cultivation is done. It is a good plan to go over the garden after finishing with the cultivator and, by means of the hoe or rake, pull clods and stones from around the plants, remove any weeds not destroyed by the cultivator, and uncover any plants accidentally covered by clods or earth during the cultivation.

It is an excellent plan to train tomatoes, peas, etc., on stakes or other supports, as this makes it possible to keep the garden in good condition with a minimum of labor.

## TO ERADICATE GARDEN PEST

Most Effective Method of Combating Nematode Gallworms Is to Starve It to Death.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The very serious losses caused by the gallworm nematode in gardens, especially in the South, have resulted in the trial of numerous methods of control. One of the most effective methods yet tested is to starve the pest. This may be accomplished by dividing the garden into two parts, one of which is available for cultivation, the other being kept on the other half and changed from one to the other about every two to four years. The gallworm is absolutely dependent on the roots of the higher plants for its nourishment. If no such plants are allowed to grow, the pest is starved, and in the course of a year or two it can be brought to a stage where its ravages will not be serious.

### Alternate Garden and Fowl Run.

The suggested alternation of fowl run with garden may be brought about simply by fencing in the fowls. If possible, it would be well to arrange the division of the land in the direction of its slope, so that the drainage will not be from the garden to the fowl run or vice versa. The idea is to keep the fowl run free from vegetation for a year or two. This means that about the maximum number of fowls for the area must be kept and that the soil must be occasionally spaded or otherwise stirred. This stirring of the soil is a good thing for the fowls and helps also to reduce the nematode pest, for every time the earth is spaded fresh soil is brought to the surface of the sun and air and becomes more or less disinfected through their action on the eggs and larvae of the pest.

There are thousands of gardens where this procedure is practicable. Definite information with regard to the existence of the gallworm nematode may be obtained by submitting abnormal roots to the department of agriculture for examination.

## HUMUS OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Adds Plant Food and Makes It Available—It Supplies Media in Which Bacteria Live.

Humus adds plant food and makes plant food available. It supplies media in which the soil bacteria live and multiply, causing chemical changes in the soil which make the plant food elements soluble and available to plant roots. It enlivens the soil, giving good tilth and a texture favorable to soil aeration and to the absorption and holding of soil moisture.

### Garden Peas Favorite Crop.

Garden peas are a favorite crop in the home garden, and as they are not injured easily by light frosts, they may be planted as soon as the soil can be put in order in the spring. By selecting a number of varieties it is possible to have a continuous supply of peas throughout a large portion of the growing season.

## HORTIKULTUR

The weather never meets the specifications of the lazy gardener.

Little backs don't have to bend so far to get the weeds.

A drop of solder on the watering can? Efficiency plus.

## PRUNE FRUIT-BEARING TREE

Attention Must Be Given to Removal of Wood as Well as to Height and Formation.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In pruning a fruit-bearing plant like the apple attention must be given not only to the height and formation of the head, but to the removal of wood as well. The apple bears its fruit on spurs which are themselves developed from wood one year or more of age. For that reason, therefore, the removal of wood which carries fruit spurs reduces the crop the tree is capable of bearing. This then, is a practicable way of thinning the fruit. Besides accomplishing this result pruning can be used to lessen the annual growth and force the energy of the plant which would naturally be used in making wood into the fruit, thus increasing its size or enabling the tree to carry a larger quantity than would be possible were a normal wood growth permitted.

## MUCH PLANT FOOD IS LOST

Anywhere From Twenty to Sixty Per Cent of Fertilizer Is Wasted by Elements of Weather.

The results of experiments carried on by experiment stations in this country and Canada show that anywhere from twenty to sixty per cent of the real plant food contained in manure is lost where the manure is exposed to the leaching and wasting of the weather, for from two to eight months, as the manure on so many farms is allowed to be before being returned to the soil.

### Planting Carrots.

Carrots planted in the early spring are used commonly in the fall as well as during the summer, but a much more tender product is obtained for fall and winter use if a second planting is made about June 15 to July 1.

### Favorite Garden Plants.

Radishes and lettuce are favorite plants in small gardens because, while these are attractive additions to the table, they are in a way luxuries on which many housewives hesitate to spend money.

### Phosphate Is Needed.

Such vegetables as beans, peas, radishes, cantaloupes, peppers, eggplant, etc., require considerable phosphate for satisfactory results. If possible it will pay on most soils to supplement the manure with acid phosphate.

## WOMAN'S NERVES MADE STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Winona, Minn.—"I suffered for more than a year from nervousness, and was so bad I could not rest at night—would lie awake and get so nervous I would have to get up and walk around and in the morning would be all tired out. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and thought I would try it. My nervousness soon left me. I sleep well and feel fine in the morning and able to do my work. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to make weak nerves strong."—Mrs. ALBERT SULTZ, 603 Olmstead St., Winona, Minn.



How often do we hear the expression among women, "I am so nervous, I cannot sleep," or "It seems as though I should fly." Such women should profit by Mrs. Sultz's experience and give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial.

For forty years it has been overcoming such serious conditions as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, dizziness, and nervous prostration of women, and is now considered the standard remedy for such ailments.

## Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Used anywhere, **Daisy Fly Killer** attracts and kills all flies, mosquitos, house flies, etc. It is a powerful disinfectant and kills all insects that come in contact with it. It is a powerful disinfectant and kills all insects that come in contact with it. It is a powerful disinfectant and kills all insects that come in contact with it.



His Retort.  
She—Do you believe in spells?  
He (Genuinely)—No, but I do in flies.

## Cuticura Heals Eczema

And rashes that itch and burn. If there is a tendency to pimples, etc., prevent their return by making Cuticura your daily toilet preparation. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At drug stores and by mail, soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

## THREE KINDS OF GENTLEMEN

Somewhat Peculiar Distinctions That Are Made by Inhabitants of the Emerald Island.

Ireland is the only country in which it has ever been customary to classify gentlemen as of three distinct kinds of species.

Probably the distinctions are still recognized to some extent in the Emerald Isle, but two centuries ago, and even much later, they were defined respectively as (one) the "half-mounted," (two) the "gentleman every inch of him," and (three) the "gentleman to the backbone."

The first class consisted of descendants of Cromwell's soldiers, who, if they could ride well, were called "Buckskin Breeches," or "Squireens." The second class was composed of descendants of old families whose estates had been forfeited to the crown (for rebellion or other reasons), and who had been compelled to lower themselves by working for a living, in trade or the professions.

The third class—the "gentlemen to the backbone"—comprised the old stock, or folks who lived on the ancient family estates and the inherit of the peasantry pertaining to their domains.

Wise men act as if they expected to live 100 years, but are prepared to shuffle off tomorrow.

Money talks when it is put up as a guarantee.



**ECONOMY TALK**  
is all right—  
**ECONOMY PRACTICE**  
is better. **INSTANT POSTUM**

is an economy drink—absolutely no waste. Besides, it is convenient, saves fuel and sugar and leaves nothing to be desired in the way of flavor. **TRY A CUP!**



A Bathroom at the Front.

one imagined, just cussing and blinding all the way. We were covered with white dust and felt greasy from sweat. The woolen underwear issued was itching like the mischief.

After eating our dinner of stew, which had been kept for us—it was now four o'clock—we went into the creek and had another bath.

If "Holy Joe" could have heard our remarks about the divisional baths and army red tape he would have fainted at our wickedness. But Tommy is only human after all.

I just mentioned "Holy Joe" or the chaplain in an irreverent sort of way, but no offense was meant, as there were some very brave men among them.



## A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

POWDERS AND SPRAYS THAT KILL LICE AND MITES



Sulphur or Pyrethrum Powder Dusted On Is Effective Against Lice—Sodium Fluoride, a New Remedy, Will Kill All Lice on Fowls.

## FIGHT PESTS OF CHICKEN FLOCKS

Mites Must Be Combated With Sprays of Insecticides in Poultry Houses.

## DUSTER FOR LICE TREATMENT

Powdered Sulphur Is Best to Use for Eradication of Lice—High Efficiency of Sodium Fluoride of Recent Discovery.

Fowls are infested by two kinds of body parasites—lice and mites. Lice live continuously upon the birds. The common mite feeds upon them on the roosts at night, and after feeding secretes itself in the cracks and crevices about the roosts.

There are many different kinds of poultry lice. These most common on fowls are the body louse, yellowish in color and about one-tenth of an inch in length, which remains on the skin of the fowl; the shaft louse, somewhat smaller and very pale in color, which is usually seen on the shafts of the feathers; and the head louse—a large gray species which is most frequently observed on the heads of young chickens.

Lice are not usually very abundant on healthy fowls which are kept under sanitary conditions and provided with dust baths. They multiply rapidly upon birds of low vitality and sluggish temperament, and are quickly distributed through flocks upon premises where attention to cleanliness is indifferent.

For novices in poultry keeping, and with small flocks generally, it is advisable to make sure that the flock is free from lice by giving the birds individual treatment which will secure that result. The most universally procurable article for this purpose is powdered sulphur. The method of applying this is to hold the bird by the feet—head down—and dust the sulphur freely into the feathers, using either a small insect powder gun, or a can with a perforated cover. Pyrethrum may be used in the same way. Neither of these remedies will thoroughly and permanently rid poultry of lice. When they are used treatment must be repeated at more or less frequent intervals, as may appear necessary.

By using commercial sodium fluoride in the form of powder, or as a dip, all species of poultry lice may be destroyed at one application. As the high efficiency of sodium fluoride in destroying lice on poultry is of recent discovery the material is not ordinarily found in all drug stores. With a demand for it, however, local druggists will secure supplies. Poultry keepers who desire to thoroughly eradicate lice from their flocks should write the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 847, which gives, with full details of the use of sodium fluoride, complete information on the control of mites and lice.

Mite Is Very Small. The common chicken mite is a very small gray insect which, when it has filled itself with blood, becomes bright red, hence the name "red mite" by which it is often called. It may be discovered, if present, by looking on the under sides of the roosts and nest supports, and in the wall crevices near them. Where the mites are very abundant they may be found in large masses in such places. They also fre-

quent the nests of sitting hens. With reasonable attention to the cleanliness of poultry houses, mites are not likely to be troublesome except in warm weather.

Treatment for mites consists in applications of liquid insecticides or disinfectants to them and to the places where they harbor, repeating the applications at intervals of about a week until all are destroyed. Any of the petroleum products commonly used for disinfectant purposes will be found effective for the destruction of mites.

### ON EVERY FARM—100 HENS.

There should be 100 hens on every farm in the United States, declares a recent publication from the office of the secretary of agriculture, circular 107. And we should obtain 100 eggs from every hen. With approximately 600,000,000 hens and 60,000,000,000 eggs per year, according to the calculations of the writers, who then add that that number of eggs constitutes a military resource not to be ignored.

One hundred hens on every farm is not a particularly big contract. There is hardly a farm in the United States but could support that number of hens practically on its waste materials and without materially added cost. One hundred hens to a farm is considerably less than the average number of hens to a farm in many of the better poultry producing sections of the country. It is an average that could easily be maintained in the sections of the country where the average per farm is now lower.

One hundred eggs from every hen, while far below what could be obtained with proper management of fowls, is considerably more than the average egg production the country over. Suggestions for attaining this average are given in the publication mentioned.

### When Chickens Are Best.

Chickens, in any general scheme of poultry production, of course, must take first place. They are best adapted to general conditions, take a wider range of foods and convert them, perhaps, with the greatest margin of profit. Chickens, better than any other class of poultry, utilize table scraps and the general run of waste from the kitchen door, all the way from apple and potato parings to sour milk. Chickens far surpass all other kinds of poultry in salvaging waste grain from the stables, from the shed or lot where the cattle are fed, and from hog pens. During the winter months, on farms where any considerable number of live stock are kept, the hens would take their living from these sources with only slight additional feeding from time to time. Chickens are great destroyers of insects.

### Making Food From Waste.

Keep this thought in mind in considering the growing of more poultry as a war necessity: Poultry is a means of converting into good food materials that cannot be utilized by man, that cannot be eaten by any other kind of stock, and that without the poultry would be absolute waste. Very clearly it becomes a national as well as an individual duty to keep enough poultry to take up all such waste materials. As long as fowls take the bulk of their feed from such sources and require to be fed on grain or other garnered feeds only as a finishing process, additional food is being created.

## French Clothes at High Prices

New York.—The millions who are employed in the making of women's apparel in this country are disturbed by an important discussion that is going on among themselves.

It has to do with the importation of French clothes, with the prices asked for all kinds of apparel, with the threatened abolition of the famous French semiannual exhibitions, and with the tendency of the public to ask for American clothes.

No woman should be ignorant of this situation, asserts a prominent fashion writer. On her shoulders, as an individual, which is part of a mass, rests much of the responsibility of the future. In France women are the decisive factors in fashion; in this country they have not assumed that role. With the exception of a few, they are willing to be led. They are guided by those in authority, and these in authority are guided by Paris.

This is not true to the extent that the reformers and the critics preach. No one is any the worse for it. Our country has not been in a position to assume the leadership in fashions, any more than in art, architecture or literature. We have had to be led in all these things; yet the very man who goes to Paris and Italy for art is the first one to ask his wife why she is foolish enough to adopt the French fashions!

If, therefore, the American women were not free thinkers regarding clothes, and were merely led into each fashion by a comfortable noose that was pulled along by the merchants and dressmakers, it was because they placidly felt that this was the best path in which they should tread.

Since the war, however, there has been a growing feeling here of independence of Paris. All of us who firmly believed that no country could get along without the deciding vote of France as to what should be done in clothes, realized, during the first years of the war, that our opinion was correct.

### Changes of Importance.

But the situation has changed, and our beliefs have changed with it. As far as one can see, there is no chance of our losing the comfort of getting from Paris our inspiration as to the silhouette, and we shall also get from that country of consummate art in apparel, the various movements of cloth, the details of ornamentation, and the production of new tissues, which stimulate and enliven our work. But—and I say that with full conviction, after talking with people in power and with dressmakers, designers and merchants who have had their hand on the pulse of things for three years—a decided change is coming over our method of launching fashions.

The reasons are important, not only to the merchant, but to each woman. She is a thinking individual these days, if she never was before, and she will



This gown is in black taffeta embroidered with jet beads, is very narrow at the hem and has short tight sleeves. An apron of black taffeta is gathered to the yoke in front and left open in back, where it is edged with a narrow piece of white fur at each side. Jet cord passes through slits in front and ties, with ends that reach nearly to the knees.

decide what is best to be done and will either coincide with the new method of work or go against it. Therefore, she ought to be informed of the conditions.

The American buyers were not enthusiastic, it is true, over the purchasing of hundreds of French gowns, although they spent an immense amount of money out of pure good will and taking a gamble. The prices were beyond all limitations set for clothes. France said she was compelled to ask such prices, and the American buyers thought they were compelled to give them; but they assert themselves as determined never to do it again.

Two hundred and fifty dollars was a simple price for any gown. Two hundred dollars was asked for a muslin without lace or embroidery. Callot asked from five to six hundred dollars apiece for her evening frocks. Now add to that the 60 per cent duty which every merchant must pay to our customs. There were some gowns that cost a thousand dollars to land. What would be the return on such clothes? No American woman would buy them.

### America's Narrow Skirt.

It may be remembered that last season America invented the skirt with



A Girlish Frock by Douillet—it is made of dark blue taffeta, with round neck and short baby sleeves. The décolletage is trimmed with gold braid, and this is repeated at one side of the skirt, where it ends in several gold roses.

the slight bustle and the bias folds going upward from the knee to the back. It is claimed that a French designer sent to this country for twelve of these sketches, and adopted the bustle in deference to American wishes. Good evidence for the truth of this statement is shown in the bustle which a certain French house has sent to this country.

Another piece of alteration that is given away by good dressmakers is adding to a frock a narrow plain underskirt and cutting the gown itself 10 to 12 inches shorter, and letting it fall as a tunic with a girdle over the new addition. This eliminates the flares in the chemise robe of yesterday and gives us the proper silhouette.

As long as it is fashionable to wear two or three materials in combination one is not called upon to match the one-time chemise gown in cloth or color when adding a separate underskirt over which to drop it. Black satin goes with blue serge, beige cloth or brown gabardine. It also goes with plaids and checks; and on the other hand Scotch designs in woolen and other fabrics are used for skirts. Tunes of plain material are combined with these skirts by the best dressmakers, and therefore the amateur sewing woman need not be timid in making the same combination.

The prophets who spoke against the success of the Italian neckline should be without honor today. The American woman took up this difficult neckline of the Renaissance with an enthusiasm that was most unexpected. One might call it well nigh universal wherever fashionably dressed women are encountered. It is not only the ruling line in gowns for the street and semi-formal frocks for the evening, but it rules in separate blouses.

It is not considered fashionable any more to pull the collar of one's blouse over one's coat. Remember that. It is a small touch, but a most important one, this spring. The coat may have its own collar of white pique batiste or flax lace, but it cannot be ornamented with a collar that is not attached to it.

It is not necessary to keep to white at the neckline. Collars and cuffs are made of white organdies and checked ginghams; but these should not be adopted for any hour except informal ones.

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

### Waistcoat Effects.

Some of the new French waists have waistcoat effects, which are a popular style in knowing no limits.



## It's Poor Economy to Endure a Bad Back

In these days of rising prices, we need every ounce of strength and the ability to do a full day's work every day. The man or woman with weak kidneys is half crippled. Sore, aching kidneys; lame, stiff back, headache, dizzy spells and a dull, tired feeling and urinary disorders are daily sources of distress. You can't afford to neglect kidney weakness and make it easy for gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease to take you. Get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have helped thousands. They should help you.

### Personal Reports of Real Cases

#### A COLORADO CASE.

L. M. Drake, 538 W. Fourth Ave., Denver, Colo., says: "I thought I was going to die from kidney trouble and dropsy. My feet and limbs were terribly swollen. I couldn't work and could hardly walk. The kidney secretions were in awful shape and nothing seemed to help me. Finally I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they restored me to health. The cure has proven permanent and my kidneys have caused me no trouble since."

#### A NEW MEXICO CASE.

Mrs. Alice Burch, 215 E. Third St., Roswell, N. Mex., says: "About eight months ago I had an awful attack of kidney trouble. My back ached dreadfully and for four or five months I couldn't get out of bed. I couldn't move my limbs and my back felt as if it were broken. My kidneys were weak and I was greatly bothered on this account. I often got so dizzy, it seemed as if everything was whirling around. I doctored and used different kidney remedies, but wasn't helped any. Finally, I got to using Doan's Kidney Pills and I felt like a different woman in almost no time. I continued until I was cured of the trouble."

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

60c a Box At All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chemists

### The Reason.

"I hear you have a college graduate for a cook. Isn't that very expensive?"

"Not very. She works for her board and clothes."

"How is that?"

"She's my wife."

### Her Choice.

Glady—Would you sooner be an old man's darling or a young man's slave?"

Emelopo—A young man's slave—it is much easier breaking a young man in and making him too the mark.

### Natural Sequence.

"What did things do when his wife made such a sweeping attack upon him?" "Why, he dusted."

But the man who refuses to work when offered a job is generally ready to work for a friend.

## Both Ends (Producer and Consumer) Against The Middle (The Packer)

The consumer wants to pay a low price for meat.

The farmer wants to get a high price for cattle.

The packer stands between these conflicting demands, and finds it impossible to completely satisfy both.

The packer has no control over the prices of live stock or meat, and the most that can be expected of him is that he keep the difference between the two as low as possible. He does this successfully by converting animals into meat and distributing the meat at a minimum of expense, and at a profit too small to be noticeable in the farmer's returns for live stock or in the meat bill of the consumer.

Swift & Company's 1917 transactions in Cattle were as follows:

|   | Average Per Head |
|---|------------------|
| Sold Meat to Retailer for . . .   | \$68.97          |
| Sold By-products for . . .  | 24.09            |
| Total Receipts . . .  | 93.06            |
| Paid to Cattle Raiser . . .   | 84.45            |
| Balance (not paid to Cattle Raiser) Paid for labor and expenses at Packing House, Freight on Meat, and Cost of operating Branch distributing houses . . . | 7.32             |
| Remaining in Packer's hands as Returns on investment . . .  | \$ 1.29          |

The net profit was \$1.29 per head, or about one-fourth of a cent per pound of beef.

By what other method can the difference between cattle prices and beef prices be made smaller, and how can the conflicting demands of producer and consumer be better satisfied?

1918 Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



## Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo,  
Lincoln County, New Mexico.Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice  
at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1918.Subscription Rates, \$2.00 Per Year;  
Six Months, \$1.00

NO. A. HALEY, Editor and Publisher

WOMEN OF AMERICA  
MUST HELP WIN WAR

## Cut Backs, Only

"There's a shortage of June bridegrooms," quotes an exchange, and adds "all because there's a bumper crop of heroes headed toward France". We suppose this means there are only "cut-backs" left, and a "slacker" is about as popular with the ladies as an I. W. W. in a constituted government. And it is not difficult to see why the young ladies take that position—the best in America have always gone to the front.

## The German Drive

At this date the second German drive of this year, this one for the city of Paris, has been effectually halted at the river Marne. The Germans advanced, in a certain sector, about 20 miles and were getting dangerously near the French capital. In making this territorial gain, however, the Germans have paid dearly, and are now firmly held all along the line. The Americans have taken a glorious part in this last drive and have most honorably maintained American traditions. The Hun has been given a taste of American valor and fortitude—more will be shown as our army grows.

For a small sum you will help the Red Cross in the Ford Sedan Campaign, and you also get full value in return.

## American Ships Sunk

Monday morning last German U-boats attacked and sunk eleven American vessels along the New Jersey coast. No troop transports were among those sunk, the vessels being of small tonnage and engaged in the coast-wise trade. The loss of life is not definitely known, but it appears that about fifty lives were lost. American destroyers are scouring the seas for these bandits of the sea and precautions are redoubled to prevent further disaster, and especially to troop ships. Just one more incentive for stirring America to a more determined action.

THE  
IDEAL MACHINE

• hops the Green plant  
• Beat bread into excel-  
lent table feed.

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

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

## To-Income Taxpayers

Phoenix, Ariz., June 5, 1918.

To the Taxpayer:

It is requested by the Treasury Department that any person or persons owing income or excess profits taxes who have previously purchased Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness maturing June 25, 1918, should use said certificates in payment of their taxes.

These certificates will be accepted at par with accrued interest.

Respectfully,

LEWIS T. CARPENTER,

Collector.

## A Guide to Baking

A guide to baking with helpful facts briefly told has been issued by the office of Home Economics in the form of a card to be hung in a convenient place in the kitchen. It carries the message of saving wheat by the use of substitutes and gives amounts of substitutes equal to one cup of flour. Good combinations of substitutes, with cautions to be considered in their use in baking, are also given. An old recipe for making bread is compared with a new one in which 1 1/2 cups of barley and 1 cup of corn flour take the place of 2 cups of wheat flour.

J. E. Farley is back on duty at the round house, after a siege of illness.

## Will Give Entertainment

The Red Cross Chapter will give an entertainment to-morrow night at Lutz Hall for the boys who leave for a course in the University of Texas, at Austin before joining the colors. A program has been prepared and it will be followed by a dance. The list of boys going appears in another column. Everybody come out and give the boys a word of cheer.

## Classified Advertisements

WANTED—Baby Calves. State price. Address, Box 156 Carrizozo, N. M. 5-364

Full line of new canvas "Keds" just the thing for Summer foot-wear at Ziegler Bros.

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

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.

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

FOR SALE—5 room house and contents. Apply at this office.

## Notice for Publication

02912

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office

Roswell, N. M., May 17, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Alice Brown, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on June 21, 1915, made HD. E. No. 02912, for 80a, Section 7, Township 8-S, Range 14-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillian McLaughlin, U. S. Commissioner, in her office at Carrizozo, N. M., on July 6, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Lucinda B. Bepelman, Mark M. Duke, Walter J. Potter, and W. Earl Berry, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,

Mar 11—June 25,

Register.

## Notice for Publication

03123

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office

Roswell, N. M., May 8, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Crawford of Roswell, Texas, one of the heirs of John S. Crawford, deceased, who, on March 15, 1915, made H. E. No. 03123, for 80a, Section 24, Township 1-S, Range 14-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Mary C. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in her office at Carrizozo, N. M., on June 25, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Patrick H. Buchanan, Philip H. Mariner, James M. Jolly and James P. Jolly, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,

Mar 11—June 11

Register.

## The Tittsworth Company

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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

## The Tittsworth Company

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

For  
Weak  
Women

In use for over 40 years!  
Thousands of voluntary letters from women, telling of the good Cardui has done them. This is the best proof of the value of Cardui. It proves that Cardui is a good medicine for women.

There are no harmful or habit-forming drugs in Cardui. It is composed only of mild, medicinal ingredients, with no bad after-effects.

## TAKE

## CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

You can rely on Cardui. Surely it will do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women! It should help. "I was taken sick, seemed to be . . .," writes Mrs. Mary E. Veste, of Madison Heights, Va. "I got down so weak, could hardly walk . . . just staggered around."

. . . I read of Cardui, and after taking one bottle, or before taking quite all, I felt much better. I took 3 or 4 bottles at that time, and was able to do my work. I take it in the spring when run-down. I had no appetite, and I commenced eating. It is the best tonic I ever saw." Try Cardui.

All Druggists

J. 70

## Building Material

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

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

## Foxworth-Galbraith Co.

D. R. STEWART, Manager

## FEED YARD

HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS  
All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities

Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

Coal and Wood

Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE

Phone 86

Special Facilities  
For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

## Carrizozo Eating House

F. W. GURNEY, Manager.

Table Supplied with the Best  
the market affords.

## — M-O-N-U-M-E-N-T-S —

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

Bowers Monument Company

215 East Central Albuquerque, N. M.

## Notice for Posting and Publishing

Serial No. 91304

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at

Roswell, N. M., May 14, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, by Howard Jones, its land commissioneer, has filed in this office its application, Serial No. 91304 to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat., 211), the following described lands:

New Mexico Principal Meridian—New Mexico Township 3-South, Range 5 East.

Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, NW 1/4, Sec. 4, W 1/4, Sec. 9, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 10, NW 1/4, Sec. 11, NW 1/4, Sec. 12, NW 1/4, Sec. 13, NW 1/4, Sec. 14, NW 1/4, Sec. 15, NW 1/4, Sec. 16, NW 1/4, Sec. 17, NW 1/4, Sec. 18, NW 1/4, Sec. 19, NW 1/4, Sec. 20, NW 1/4, Sec. 21, NW 1/4, Sec. 22, NW 1/4, Sec. 23, NW 1/4, Sec. 24, NW 1/4, Sec. 25, NW 1/4, Sec. 26, NW 1/4, Sec. 27, NW 1/4, Sec. 28, NW 1/4, Sec. 29, NW 1/4, Sec. 30, NW 1/4, Sec. 31, NW 1/4, Sec. 32, NW 1/4, Sec. 33, NW 1/4, Sec. 34, NW 1/4, Sec. 35, NW 1/4, Sec. 36, NW 1/4, Sec. 37, NW 1/4, Sec. 38, NW 1/4, Sec. 39, NW 1/4, Sec. 40, NW 1/4, Sec. 41, NW 1/4, Sec. 42, NW 1/4, Sec. 43, NW 1/4, Sec. 44, NW 1/4, Sec. 45, NW 1/4, Sec. 46, NW 1/4, Sec. 47, NW 1/4, Sec. 48, NW 1/4, Sec. 49, NW 1/4, Sec. 50, NW 1/4, Sec. 51, NW 1/4, Sec. 52, NW 1/4, Sec. 53, NW 1/4, Sec. 54, NW 1/4, Sec. 55, NW 1/4, Sec. 56, NW 1/4, Sec. 57, NW 1/4, Sec. 58, NW 1/4, Sec. 59, NW 1/4, Sec. 60, NW 1/4, Sec. 61, NW 1/4, Sec. 62, NW 1/4, Sec. 63, NW 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## Dont "Ease Off"

Dont lose interest in your bank account. Transact your business with a bank that is a human, helpful service-giving organization.

Get all the possible good to be had from your banking connection. Pay your bills by check because it is convenient, safe and business-like. Open an interest-bearing account and just as soon as you have a dollar to spare, deposit it to your credit where the interest will add to your income.

This bank aims to render a cheerful, useful personal-service in exchange for the business you give it. You will find it greatly to your advantage to confer freely with our officers; their opinion is impartial and often reveals advantages which you have overlooked.

Give us your account and let us give you our service.

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



## BANK YOUR MONEY AND LIFT THE



## LET OUR BANK BE YOUR BANK

THE BEST REASON FOR BANKING YOUR MONEY IS THAT IT WILL PILE UP FASTER IN THE BANK. IF YOU KEEP YOUR MONEY YOU MAY LOSE IT; FIRE OR BURGLARS, OR SOME SLICK STRANGER WITH SOMETHING TO SELL THAT YOU DON'T NEED; YOUR OWN EXTRAVAGANCE; GOODNESS KNOWS WHAT, WILL MAKE A "HOLE" IN IT.

IN OUR BANK IT IS SAFE AND WILL SOON BE A LARGE SUM AT YOUR SERVICE.

COME TO OUR BANK

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
OF CARRIZOZO

## 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



### 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 earn their keep by depositing them here where they will earn four per cent. annually.

BANK WITH US, GROW WITH US

**The Lincoln State Bank**

**Commercial JOB PRINTING Done Here**

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Fred Pfingsten and family were here Monday from Lincoln.

Will H. Osborn went to Santa Fe this week to attend to some business matters.

Sheriff Hyde returned Tuesday from Santa Fe, making the round trip in his car.

Mrs. Ben Burns, chairman of the Red Cross auxiliary at Oscura, was here Wednesday.

David Garcia and Lope Lueras enlisted in the regular army and went to El Paso Monday.

Joe Spence has returned from El Paso, after the completion of a year's course in school there.

Rumaldo Duran returned Tuesday from Santa Fe, where he had gone as a witness in the U. S. court.

Sure thing, its easy! Let the Red Cross show you how to keep from walking.

Ernest Dingwall is again employed with the Southwestern after an absence of a year and a half.

Little Frank Gurney came up this week from El Paso and is enjoying his vacation with former associates.

You will receive full particulars of the Big Red Cross Ford Sedan Campaign in a few days.

Charles F. Henley came in this week from Quemado, Socorro county, where he has made his home the past two years.

Clement Hightower passed through Monday enroute to Hondo from a visit to his old home at Reserve, Socorro county.

Carlton Mentzer, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Campbell, who has been attending the A. & M. College the term just ended, is now home.

Tom Butler has quit scraping chins and has gone to shoveling coal on the Southwestern. He made his first trip Tuesday as a student fireman, got his O. K. and is now in regular service.

Senator J. V. Toll was here Wednesday from Glencoe and took that afternoon's No. 4 for points up the line.

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.

Miss Anna Kirby, one of the popular girls of the town and for months employed by Ziegler Bros., left the past week for El Paso to join her parents.

Norwalk Inner Tubes and Republic Casings, both in r-rnted, Western Garage.

Chief Dispatcher and Mrs. D. S. Donaldson went to Nara, Visa Wednesday to bid good-bye to their elder son, who has been called to the army.

You don't want to walk all your life. Let the Red Cross show you how to avoid it.

Epsy Miller, of Fort Davis, Texas, is visiting the family of Mr. and Mrs. O. Z. Finley. Mr. Miller is a nephew of the Finleys.

Miss Mary Nelson Johnson, returned to San Antonio, Texas, this week, after a visit to Hal Young and family at Nogal.

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

Mrs. B. S. Burns and Mrs. George L. Castle of Oscura are in town this week visiting friends.

Tom Johnson was home this week with his parents, after having undergone an operation for appendicitis. He has not entirely recovered from the effects of the operation, but is rapidly improving.

County Clerk O. T. Nye left Tuesday night for Little Rock, Arkansas, to join his wife and children, and the family will proceed to Knoxville, Iowa, for a visit with Mr. Nye's parents.

## Bonito Picnics

Last Saturday the mountain people gathered on the Bonito and served a spread fit for the Gods. This is not only our opinion but it is reinforced by that of Dr. Johnson who is an expert, and we think everyone else will agree with the doctor and the writer that the "feed" was great. A few mountain trout, extracted from the crystal waters of the South Fork and broiled to a sizzle right on the ground, gave and added spice to the occasion. The affair was under the auspices of the Mesa Red Cross and the auxiliary realized a neat sum from the sale of ice cream and drinks. A number of cars went from Carrizozo as well as many other points.

## Plead Guilty

Crescencio Carrillo and Merijildo Padilla entered a plea of guilty to the charge of robbing the Encinosa post office, at the present term of the federal court at Santa Fe, and were given three and two years respectively in the penitentiary. The robbery occurred about a year ago and both of these defendants were indicted by the last Lincoln county grand jury on a burglary charge, were twice tried but each trial resulted in a hung jury. Rather than face a trial in the federal court pleas of guilty were entered, and Padilla's sentence was lightened because he made it possible to convict Carrillo.

## Dr. Edwards Dies

News reached here this week of the death of Dr. W. B. Edwards, his death occurring at Albuquerque May 29. Dr. Edwards was here last year, associated with Dr. F. H. Johnson, but went to Albuquerque about the first of the year. He visited Carrizozo in April and remained a week or more in the practice of a specialist, eye, ear, nose and throat. Many friends here regret to learn of his death, and deeply sympathize with the family.

## Snow-Brazel

C. A. Snow and Miss Clara Brazel were quietly married Wednesday morning at the Methodist parsonage. Rev. R. H. Lewelling officiating. The closest friends of the couple were not advised of the approaching event, or if so, were quite successful in keeping it secret; consequently the announcement of the wedding came as a surprise. The groom is a well-known electrician, employed by the Lincoln County Light and Power Co., and will follow that work in the Navy in which he has enlisted and to which he expects an early call to duty. The bride is the daughter of W. W. Brazel and Mrs. Anna Brazel and is one of the popular school teachers of the county. Best wishes.

Government advises storing coal. Get storage prices from Humphrey Bros.

## Registration Light

The registration of all young men who have become 21 since June 5, 1917, was made on the 5th inst., and for Lincoln county it was very light. Three precincts are missing—Arabela, Encinosa and Nogal—the other fourteen showing a total of 39. It is estimated the three missing precincts will bring the total for the county to 45. Eleven registrants appeared in this precinct. Next week we will publish the entire list.

Mrs. A. Ziegler and daughter, Mrs. John Gutknecht, returned yesterday from El Paso, where Mrs. Ziegler underwent an operation and from which she is almost entirely recovered. Mrs. Gutknecht will leave this afternoon for her home in Chicago.

John M. Penfield was up Sunday from Lincoln to meet his wife and children who have been visiting relatives in Arizona.

DICK RESPESS—Wants to find his cousin, Henry Respass, who left North Carolina years ago. Box 386, Stateboro, Ga.

Dr. F. H. Johnson went to Las Cruces Wednesday to see his daughter, Vernon, who is attending school in the City of the Crosses. He returned yesterday very much pleased with his visit.

**FOR SALE**—Small house furnished, also Ford auto. Call at News office. 5-10-1

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Koger, of the A. & M. College, State College, assistant state club leader, has been in the county this week, aiding Mrs. Wallace L. Gumm with county club organizations.

Cars washed at Western Garage.

The board of county commissioners held a three-day session this week. The principal business transacted related to tax valuations. All members of the board were present.

Buy your Thrift Stamps regularly.

Bernard and Ralph Merchant took advantage of the postal department's promise to hasten the delivery of letters written on "Mother's Day", and each wrote their mother, the letters having arrived from France recently.

Don't forget to get your Thrift Stamps next week.

Sheriff Hyde was expecting a nephew, Edward Horton, through here on his way to join a company in Ohio, but has recently been advised that his nephew will remain in California. The nephew holds a commission as first lieutenant in the army.

Don't be a slacker, buy until it hurts.

Mrs. John E. Williamson, who has been visiting her brother, Guy Herbert, at Roswell, is here on her way to Arizona. Mrs. Williamson has many friends here who are glad to see her. She is the guest of Mrs. S. C. Gray and family.

All repair work guaranteed at Western Garage.

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

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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Rooms 5 and 6, Exchange Bank Bldg.  
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

**C. A. PERKINS**

Attorney-at-Law  
Carrizozo, N. M.

**GEORGE B. BARBER**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW  
Carrizozo, N. M.

**SETH F. CREWS**

ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Will practice in Federal and State Courts  
OSCURO, N. M.

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FIRE INSURANCE  
Notary Public  
Office in Exchange Bank Carrizozo

**R. E. BLANEY**

DENTIST  
Office in  
Exchange Bank Bldg. Upstairs  
Carrizozo, N. M.

**T. E. KELLEY**

Funeral Director and  
Licensed Embalmer  
Phone 96  
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

**W. E. EDWARDS, M. D.**

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat  
Specialist  
Fits Glasses  
Will visit Carrizozo regularly  
CARRIZOZO, N. M.



## 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 every thing of the best."

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

CAFE OPEN ALL NIGHT

Frank Spence, a prominent real estate man in El Paso, has been here the past week visiting the families of his brothers, George and Clarence.

Mayo Hamilton, younger son of District Attorney and Mrs. H. B. Hamilton, returned the past week from El Paso, having attended school there the past term.

## DO IT NOW GET YOUR THRIFT STAMPS

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.

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### Carrizozo Lodge

NO. 30

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

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# Mr. Romanoff and Family in Exile

Intimate View of Life of Former Royal Family of Russia in Siberian Home



NICHOLAS ROMANOFF

By IVAN NARODNY  
in Philadelphia Public Ledger.

IT WAS as a measure of safety for the life of the dethroned czar and his family that the Russian government authorities decided that the former ruler and his family be sent to Tobolsk, Siberia, for the constituent assembly could determine how best to solve the problem of their future.

Korensky was then premier, and it fell upon him to deliver the fateful decision as politely as possible. He called personally at the palace of Tsarskoe-Selo and gave twenty-four hours to the royal exiles to pack their trunks and make themselves ready for their journey. The ex-czar turned white and stammered in answer to Korensky:

"If it is God's and the people's will we shall obey."

A day thereafter the premier again called on the ex-czar and informed him that the train which was to take him and his family to Siberia was ready. In four closed automobiles, guarded by a company of Cossacks, the royal exiles left their stately residence and drove to the railway station, where they were met by Baron Fredericks, the former minister of the court; General Voytkoff, the former commander of the palace; and Countess Naryshkin, the former lady in waiting to the czarina. These were to follow their former masters to Siberia.

The baggage consisted of fifteen trunks and a few suitcases or handbags. These were carried into the car by the two loyal servants and the family members themselves. A dead silence prevailed on the platform when the once feared and respected ruler walked to his car. Premier Korensky held his arm. Vice Premier Nekrasov accompanied the ex-czar. It was a heavy and painful moment, a moment at full of depressing thoughts.

Seldom, if ever, in history has there been a more complete change in human fortunes than that which Nicholas Romanoff has suddenly undergone. From a household expenditure of \$12,000,000 a year he has now been reduced to about \$3,000 a year. From having twenty palaces at his command he was at first cut down to an eight-room flat in an old Siberian municipal building. From being the most powerful potentate of all the Russias he became suddenly plain Mr. Nicholas Alexandrovich Romanoff, Siberian exile.

I have succeeded in receiving considerable details concerning the ex-czar's manner of life and views at Tobolsk. It is only a short while ago that he was permitted to move from the small flat into the monastery. Here he is now occupying a small room in the house of the archbishop, while the ex-czarina occupies another room in an adjoining building. Though apparently free, the ex-czar and his family are really exiles, guarded carefully by the soldiers over whom he used to possess a command of life and death.

In this dreary town of 42,000 inhabitants the ex-czar and his family have retained the chief objects of interest. While a special attention had been paid by the guards to him and the ex-czarina, the daughters are free to come and go as they please, and from their own apartments have learned a great deal about the household and life of their dethroned rulers.

The residence quarters for the ex-czar consisted of eight rooms of the second floor of the former governor's house at Tobolsk. It is a rather roomy house, built in the stately style of Russian institutions, of brick or white stone, with a sloping green roof. It is not situated in the aristocratic quarter of the city, which lies on higher ground on the farther side of the Tobol River. The lower floor was occupied by the garrison officers, who had been specially selected on account of their loyalty to the revolutionary cause.

Nicholas and the former ex-czarina occupied a room each and two rooms were put aside for the daughters and the son Alexis, the former heir apparent. There were a dining room, a white kitchen and a general sitting room, and the rest of the flat was given over to the servants. The revolutionary government allowed three servants, a butler and two maids.

Contrast those quarters with those the Romanoffs formerly enjoyed at Tsarskoe-Selo, Peterhof, at the Winter and Anichkova palaces in Petrograd, at Livadia, in Gatchina and the twenty odd palaces they possessed. The Peterhof palace was so large that a person could lose himself in it, and 200 servants were employed solely to steer guests through it. The Hall of Mirrors in the Winter palace at Petrograd is 200 feet in length and in con-



ONE OF TWENTY GREAT PALACES FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY CZAR



FORMER CZARINA AND HER DAUGHTERS

sidered one of the most gorgeous rooms in existence.

In the early days of their life in Tobolsk Nicholas and his wife were kept really prisoners within their flat. They were only allowed out for the purpose of attending services in the Cathedral of Annunciation or the monastery where they now live, or going to the public baths. They attended divine services twice every Sunday and on religious anniversaries of importance. They attended the public baths once a week.

The Romanoff family are living a very simple life. They cannot afford oranges, lemons, pears, peaches, pineapples and many other delicacies which are quite common in America. They could not have spirituous drinks if they wanted them, for the law which Nicholas first promulgated himself is still in force. Instead of sugar they use honey for their table.

As a table d'hôte, the ex-czarina generally assists the cook in the kitchen to prepare the meals. The Romanoffs have a light breakfast at nine o'clock, luncheon at one and dinner at six. The late hour for breakfast and the early hour for dinner are planned to suit the convenience of the servants.

Day after day the same monotonous routine continues, with its simple meals and its lack of excitement. There are no social pleasures and no amusements. Until recently their lives were filled with state banquets, great court balls and receptions and pageants of various kinds, not to mention the military and religious ceremonies and other diversions perhaps equally exciting. Now they cannot even entertain the mayor or the school children of the town.

The former czarina was greatly excited about the banishment and suffered during the first days after her arrival at Tobolsk. But she soon overcame her sorrows and took an active interest in the housekeeping. She fixes roast goose and roast veal cooked in the German style. There are rumors that she is now very lively in her conversation and bitters about her fate.

On the other hand, the ex-czar has been very silent, gloomy and reflective. He frequently has been away a tear from his eyes. He has grown very haggard, gray and old-looking. He wears ordinarily the uniform of a general of the Preobrazhensky regiment, which he is allowed to use, although he no longer enjoys the rank.

Perhaps the most interesting news of the Romanoff family comes to the daughters. There are four of these girls, all pretty and attractive: Olga, aged twenty-two; Tatiana, aged twenty; Marie, aged eighteen; and Anastasia, aged sixteen. They were nearly frightened to death at the outbreak of the revolution, but now, under just treatment, they are developing into good republicans and perhaps even radicals.

The government has very kindly and no doubt wisely allowed these young girls to come and go as they please, without any watch being kept upon them. They mix freely with the people of the town and travel in all parts of the country if they wish. It is no uncommon thing to hear the son of a local shopkeeper say to the former Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the former czar of all the Russias:

"Hello, Olga Nikolaevna, won't you go for a ride this evening?"

To this Olga will reply, without being the least offended:

"No, thank you, Ivan Petrovich, I have an important meeting of the Women's club to attend."

Usually the girls are addressed, according to the regular Russian style, as "Olga Nikolaevna," meaning "Olga, daughter of Nicholas." Tatiana Nikolaevna, and so on. The ex-czar is addressed as "Hospodin Romanoff" and the ex-czarina as "Hosposha Romanova," the prefixes used being the Russian equivalents of "Mr." and "Mrs."

All the daughters of the former czar have plenty of money at their disposal, as they have been allowed to retain the possession of the cash they had before the revolution as well as the jewels which they possessed individually.

Olga, who is the most serious member of the family, is a volunteer nurse in the local military hospital, where she spends five hours every day. Tatiana's occupations were more indefinite, as she is a girl who likes more the social side of life and therefore made the largest number of friends in this Siberian town. All the Romanoff girls mix freely with the ordinary citizens of Tobolsk. They often go to the Municipal theater, and on these occasions they sit down in the lobby, which serves the purpose of the French cafe as a social meeting place. They also go to large tea parties in the town, sell at the booths of the charity bazaar and attend luncheons at the Merchants' club. They are members of the Women's club and the Red Cross society of the town. They are also frequent visitors at all the radical meetings and lectures in Tobolsk.

A rather interesting change has taken place with the former heir apparent, little Alexis, known to his family and friends as "Alusha." From the monarchial point of view he is more important than all the girls put together. He has become very democratic and enjoys the banishment. He is allowed to go out and play in the public park as long as he pleases, but he is watched all the time, because he might be used by conspirators in an attempt to restore the monarchy.

It is interesting to know that little Alusha appears to be in much better health than when he was heir to the throne, although he still suffers from the stiffness of the right leg which he acquired in a mysterious accident. His color is better than it was and he appears to have recovered to some extent from the slow poisoning to which Rasputin subjected him as a means of maintaining his influence over the czar and czarina.

While the younger members of the Romanoff family are reasonably happy, there is no doubt that the former czar and czarina are intensely miserable. They are tormented by the loss of their power and splendor and the great heritage that had been handed down to them from generations of famous ancestors. While the former czarina is filled with rage against those who have brought her to the present condition, Nicholas shows only melancholy.

Though occasionally downcast, she has a more aggressive and restless character than her husband. She busies herself in the household work, probably in order to save herself from going mad over her troubles. She rises at eight o'clock in the morning, makes a brief toilet and puts on a kitchen dress. Then she goes into the kitchen, looks over the provisions and plans the meals for the day. She made all her jars of jelly and jam for last winter. The former czarina prides herself on her skill in making all kinds of cake and pastry. Pathetically she hopes that the fallen czar will be cheered by a cake baked by her own imperial hands. But all her efforts are in vain. Her husband has been gradually losing his appetite.

The ex-czarina is most saddened by the thought that she has lost all the historic crown jewels of Russia, representing a value of millions of dollars. Many of these which she was forced to leave behind in the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo now adorn the wives and sweethearts of leading socialists and bolshevik politicians. One thought consoles her: that she sent away a large part of her personal jewels to Darmstadt, Germany just before the revolution broke out.

It was in last November that the government permitted the ex-czar and his family to make their residence in the monastery near Tobolsk, where they are now living under the supervision of the clergy and local police, most of the guards having been withdrawn. The routine of their daily life in the monastery is virtually the same as it was in the former governor's house, only the atmosphere is more religious and they are secluded from the curious eyes of the outside world.

## WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



### Washington Expert Tells All About "Jazz" Music

WASHINGTON.—Meyer Davis of this city, who has been dubbed the "king of the 'jazzers,'" is quoted by a Boston Post reporter who interviewed him as having said that jazz music, while having Wagner beaten a mile for harmony, cannot be written because it is never played the same way twice in succession.

"The jazz originated in a section of New Orleans known as Congo place, and has been transplanted to glitzy hostelrys, the homes of the rich and to all places where the canned-music machines give voice," said Davis.

"Will the jazz craze last?" questioned the newspaper man.

"Like the music they imported from the wave-washed shores of Honolulu," replied Davis, "it will quickly become a thing of the past. It's a novelty, and that is all. A jazz player takes a piece of music and plays what isn't there. The good jazz can take any sort of a melody and jazz it up by putting all sorts of 'blues' in, with a generous sprinkling of routine variations. A typical jazz band is composed of instruments of greatest noise-making power. Let me explain. You must have the slide trombone, with a bottle of oil handy. Then a drummer, with a complete assortment of kitchen stencils, and a cornetist, who must have finished execution and technique, as the ringing of the melody depends on him. Clarinet? Sure! He plays all the convolutions, evolutions and variations. And then the pianist. That will do for a small bunch of jazzers."

"What effect does jazz music have on human beings?" asked the reporter.

"It will make a wooden man dance, and cause an octogenarian to feel like a boy of sixteen," he replied.

### Wanted to Keep Promise He Made the Children

A FARMER man wanted peppermint stick candy, pink and white. You can't find old-timey sweets like that these days, except in back-street shops that don't count, but the clerk could give him caramels, conserves, glaces, marshmallows, fudges. But the farmer was set on peppermint stick candy, pink and white. He had promised the children the last thing before starting for the city. They were going to help him out with the crop—and he had to get them what they asked for. His disappointment had put a real worry line between his eyes and in his voice was a dejection which would have been ridiculous except that you can't laugh at genuine feeling—not if you are the right sort yourself. The clerk, a helpful young person with seemingly no aspiration to throw down her job for war work at one thousand per, suggested every luring substitute in stock, but peppermint was what the farmer wanted.

"Why, little miss, those young ones will be waiting for me a mile up the road—I just can't bear to think of it—"

Little miss interrupted him with an inspiration. Under the counter were jelly-glass jars of pipestemmy sticks of clear candy, lemon instead of peppermint, and of a lovely green. The farmer man had to compromise with a half-dozen jars and a braided bar of mint cream, but he wasn't happy over it. "I suppose I can't do any better—but I hate to think of facing those boys after I gave them my word. You see, little miss, a promise ought to be kept—"

Foolishness to make such a fuss over nothing, of course. Of course! All the same, it is right refreshing to meet up with a man with a Gibraltarian sense of honor like that, because you must admit—

There are others.

### Couldn't Believe Gorgenus Being Was Her Father

A TINY girl out southeast way lived with an uncle and aunt because her mother was in heaven and her father at sea. Being old enough to play with other tiny children, she wondered why it was that she had no papa to come home from work every afternoon so that she could race down the pavement and hug him around the legs. She longed for that daily coming papa with a yearning that no grown-up could ever suspect, seeing that we somehow forget what goes on in childhood land after we are turned out of it and the gate locked between—except, of course, when the longsome years come along and Father Time, who is a whole lot kinder than we give him credit for, lets us



peek backward through his memory glass to show us how beautiful it used to be. After so long, the father—an officer in the navy—returned from a cruise and came to the southeast home for a first glimpse of his baby daughter.

The child took in the brass buttons and gold braid with rept wonder lendened with doubt. This big, gold-shining man was not like the papa who came home from work every afternoon to have their legs hugged. The blue cloth arms were open to receive her, but she hung back fearfully. She had to be sure.

"Are you my father?"

The arms folded the tiny girl and assurance was given which settled every doubt. And the child voiced rhapsodic relief.

"I thought you were God."

A woman who used to be the tiny girl told about it recently. Father Time was letting her peek through his memory glass.

### Rather Rough on Waiter, but "Orders Is Orders"

THE manager of a Washington hotel has insisted upon strict observance of the food administration's rules from the beginning, so that two men, apparently of the class that are in Washington on business just now, who did not seem to care anything about food conservation, were responsible for the discharge of a waiter the other day.

The two had ordered a hearty luncheon, and after the meal had progressed somewhat they summoned the waiter and told him to bring some more bread. He hesitated.

"Well protect you. Bring the bread," said one of them, and the waiter hurried off. He came back with a plate of biscuits. At the next table, however, sat an official of the food administration. He beckoned to the head waiter, said something to him in an undertone, and in a few minutes the waiter who had served the forbidden bread rushed back to the table where the two men were and said apologetically:

"You gentlemen have cost me my job—serving that bread was against orders."

They called for the head waiter of the room and protested that the waiter was not at fault, but they.

"We have certain rules in this establishment, gentlemen, which must be followed," said the head waiter. "These particular rules are the result of a pledge made by us to the food administration."

"But this is our fault," protested one of the two men.

The head waiter didn't deny it.

"We can only punish the waiter who disobeyed our rules," he said.









# TERRIFIC BATTLES

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While almost every item listed below is selling at a lower price than we can buy the same thing for today at wholesale, we will not limit purchasers in any way. You may buy as little; or all the stock listed here.

These prices are low today, and that means tremendously less than you can buy them for in a short time. A word to the wise is sufficient.

**These Prices are for Cash Only—Our Regular Low Prices will Prevail in all Charge Transactions**

14c for the children's hose we are selling today is less than wholesale cost. All sizes, per dozen \$1.60

25c for a nice White Hose in Misses and Children's sizes worth today 35c per pair. Buy them by the dozen.

For Children and Infants—Silk Socks—white and colored tops, at per pair, 23c

Girls' Gingham Dresses—Prices on gingham dresses for fall will be doubled. We are offering during this sale for \$1.25 to \$2.50. The same dress that cost that today. (Think of it, wholesale cost today). See these values and get ready for the big advances. A big line of ladies dresses at very low prices.

#### Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts

New 1918 Models, Suits worth up to \$35.00, Now 22.45

Suits " " 27.50, " 18.65

Suits " " 23.50, " 15.85

New Spring Coats, only a few left in stock, priced from 9.00 to 17.45

Skirts and Dresses, beautiful styles for spring are priced a much lower than wholesale cost.

Canvas Gloves—Guantlet and leather palm 35c

Moleskin Guantlet leather palm gloves, at per doz. 44.50

Per Pair only 37.50

Worth 30c today.

Men's and Boys' Outing Shoes, Lace Bal. Tan, Chamois Soles, during this cash sale \$8.00

For Boys and Youth, pair 2.50

Full line of Men's Work Shoes at special reduced prices

Fancy Gingham—27-inch Gingham in stripes, plaids and checks. We offer this now at 25c per yard—will be more later—Calico in plain and fancies during our sale, per yard 15c

Romper Cloth—all colors—at 29c per yard. "Today's prices are higher."

Curtain Serims and Cretonnes at from 15c to 45c per yard.

Cambric Muslin at 35c per yard. Cost more wholesale today.

"Men's and Young Men's Suits offered at less than present wholesale cost. You will appreciate these values."

Genuine Palm Beach Suits—Coat and Trousers, special \$ 8.50

Cool Cloth and Airo Weave Suits, 1918 models, " 12.00 to 21.00

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| Crystal White Laundry Soap<br>Cash price, 5 bars 25c | Pie Fruits, Gallon Cans, Telmo brand<br>guaranteed pure—                     | Club House Coffee 3 lb. can \$1.00                       | St. Charles Milk, tall cans, per doz. \$1.00 |
| Swifts White Soap, 5 bars 25c, Case \$4.75           | Apples, gallon can 64c   | Club House Coffee 2 " " 75                               | Baby size, per doz. 65                       |
| Palm Olive Soap, cash price per cake 10c             | Apples " " 53c   | Club House Coffee 1 " " 40                               | All 5c Pkg. Garden Seeds                     |
| Fairbank Tar Soap, Reg. 10c cake                     | Peaches " " 63c  | White House " 2 " " 75                                   | 6 for 25                                     |
| Special, 3 for 25c                                   | Plums " " 53c  | " " 1 " " 40   | Pink Beans, 10 lbs. for 1.00                 |
| Pumkin Soap 10c bars for 65c                         | Asparagus Tips—Extra Fancy white<br>at per can 33c                           | Town Talk Bulk Coffee, special per lb. 18                | Corn Meal, per lb. 6 1/2c                    |
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| Polly Prim Cleaner, 10c cans                         | " Corn No. 2 16c   | A Peaberry Coffee, special 33                            | Oatmeal, per pkg. 13c                        |
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