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## Carrizozo News, 08-16-1918

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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, AUGUST 16, 1918.

NUMBER 33

## State University to Give Military Training

The efforts of President Boyd of the University of New Mexico to have his institution designated by the government for military training under the direction of the war department has met with success, as the following telegram explains.

Albuquerque, August 15, 1918.—The department of military training at the New Mexico State University is an accomplished fact and installation of the equipment for the new department will proceed at once according to a telegram received today by President David R. Boyd from Adjutant General McCain. The telegram follows:

"Washington, D. C., August 15, 1918.—Your institution having satisfied conditions prescribed in circular letter of June 29 upon basis of your figures steps will be taken at once to establish a unit of the student army training corps.

"An officer of the United States army will be detailed and upon arrival will proceed with the organization of your unit. Uniforms, overcoats and other equipment will be shipped at an early date.

"McCain, Adjutant General." This telegram finally insures immediate establishment of the University's military department, beginning October 1. The University authorities will continue enlistment of students prepared for college work, and up to the maximum capacity of the institution will provide them with rooms. It is likely that the organization's required quota of one hundred will be exceeded by fifty per cent.

## Home Wedding

Walker G. White and Miss Blanche Garvin were married at the home of the bride's mother, near Nogal, Wednesday, Chaplain Lederle, of Fort Stanton, performing the ceremony. The couple left the same afternoon on their honeymoon and shortly after their return will take up their abode at the Garvin home.

The groom is well known here, being foreman of the Vera Cruz ranch of Lee Prude, located at the foot of Carrizozo. The bride enjoys a wide acquaintance, having taught school in this county at various points, the past two years of which were in Carrizozo. A charming and refined young lady, a host of friends there are who extend to her and the groom best wishes for a delightful married life.

## Sheriff Contest

News was received from Santa Fe this week of the reversal by the supreme court of the decision in the lower court in the sheriff contest, Corn vs. Hyde. The decision is not based on the case itself, but merely deals with the injunction of the lower court concerning a recount of ballots in two precincts, Capitan and Lincoln. An order, under this decision, is expected soon that will authorize a recount of the ballots in the two precincts named.

## History of Our Liberty Loans

"The United States entered the war on April 6, 1917. Eighteen days later by a practically unanimous vote Congress passed the Liberty Loan Bond bill.

On May 2 the First Liberty Loan was announced and on May 14 the details were made public; on the 15th the campaign began and closed one month later. The issue was for \$2,000,000,000, the bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest and running for 15 30 years. The bonds carried the conversion privilege, entitling the holder, if he chose, to convert them into bonds of a later issue bearing a higher rate of interest. Four and a half million subscribers from every section of the country, representing every condition, race, and class of citizens, subscribed for more than \$3,000,000,000 of the bonds. Only \$2,000,000,000 was allotted.

The Second Liberty Loan campaign opened on October 1, 1917, and closed on October 27. The bonds of this issue bear 4 per cent interest and run for 10-25 years. They carry the conversion privilege. It was announced that 50 per cent of the oversubscription would be taken. Nine million subscribers subscribed to \$4,617,532,000 of the bonds, an oversubscription of 54 per cent. Only \$3,808,766,150 of the bonds was allotted.

The Third Liberty Loan campaign opened on April 6, 1918, one year exactly after our entrance into the war, and closed on May 4. The bonds of this issue bear 4½ per cent interest and run for 10 years, are not subject to redemption prior to maturity, and carry no conversion privilege. The loan was announced for \$3,000,000,000, but the right was reserved to accept all additional subscriptions. Seventeen million subscribers subscribed for \$4,170,019,650 of the bonds, all of which was allotted.

A little over a year ago there were some 300,000 United States bondholders; there are now somewhere between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000. Awakened patriotism has made the American people a saving people, a bond-buying people. The effect of the Liberty Loans on the national character, on our national life, on the individual citizen and our home life is immeasurable—of incalculable benefit.

The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign will begin Saturday, September 28, and close October 19. No American doubts its success; no good American will fail to contribute to its success. The blood of our men fallen in Europe calls to us; our answer must be and will be worthy of them and our country."

A. M. Vega, our efficient city marshal, says he had a hard fight—not officially, as he says things are moving smoothly along that line—but the fight was to get enough feed to keep his cattle alive until the rains came. However, notwithstanding a slight loss and heavy expense, the recent rains have ended his troubles on that score, and his cattle are rapidly putting on fat.

## \$5,000,000 Available to Aid Farmers

Acting upon the urgent representations of many of the wheat growers in certain sections of the west, who have lost two successive crops by drouth and have exhausted their resources, President Wilson on July 27 placed at the disposal of the department of agriculture \$5,000,000 to furnish aid to that extent.

Generally stated, the plan of operation is this: Federal land banks in the districts affected will be designated as the financial agents to make and collect the loans. The county agricultural agents in the different districts will ascertain the needs of the different farmers and determine the feasibility of the plan.

Money so borrowed will bear interest at 6 per cent and will be due in this locality on October 1, 1919. No money will be lent in excess of \$3 per acre and 100 acres will be the maximum amount of land planted by an individual.

The object of this loan is not to stimulate the planting of winter wheat where conditions are not favorable, but to help farmers who have suffered losses in the past and who now have good prospects for a crop, to be able to secure their seed.

With the rains that have fallen in Lincoln county, conditions are exceptionally favorable for winter wheat or rye. It is still too early for actual planting, but now is the time to put the land in shape to retain the moisture. All ground should be disked and weeds killed and it should be harrowed thoroughly after each later shower, no matter how slight, to break up capillary action. We have an exceptional opportunity at present to retrieve our losses and to help our government, and I would urge that every farmer who has unplanted cultivated land get in touch with the financial agent of Lincoln county or the county agricultural agent, who will be very glad to assist in any manner possible. But first get in touch with the areas to be planted and kill the weeds and conserve moisture.

STUART STIRLING,  
County Agricultural Agent.

## Uniformed From Start

The following has been issued from Santa Fe, under date of August 13:

The War Department has recently prescribed a uniform for National army men enroute from their respective counties to mobilization camps.

Such uniform will be a brassard worn on the left arm, two inches above the elbow, bearing the letters U. S. N. A.

Men wearing such uniform come within the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to soldiers in uniform. It is made the duty of local boards to secure evidence of violations of this law by liquor dealers or other persons and to institute vigorous prosecution of such cases where evidence is found.

R. C. REID,  
Captain, U. S. R.

All repair work guaranteed at Western Garage.

## Cheer-makers Needed For Service Overseas

The American Red Cross wants 550 cheer-makers—female.

These women, "who must be strong, self-reliant, cheerful and not stout," will be attached to hospital huts, to assist in maintaining the morale and spirits of convalescing American soldiers. General Manager Harvey D. Gibson has cabled for this number, and Washington headquarters looks to the Mountain division states for a substantial number of women of the qualities enumerated.

The Red Cross hut workers will be "pals" for the Sammys, as they are released from hospitals. They will sing or play some musical instrument; they will chat with the boys and take a hand in the card games; in short their duties will be to keep the sick and wounded chaps from getting homesick, weary, unhappy or distressed.

Hut workers, according to H. D. Gibson, commissioner to Europe, will be interchangeable with canteen workers. They will, at times, be on their feet for many hours. Their work will often be hard. For these and other reasons experience has shown that heavy, stout women are not fitted for the work.

The Red Cross canteen service is badly in need of more women. Mr. Gibson has advised Washington that 260 must be provided by January 1, if the Red Cross is not to fall down in its duties and obligations.

Transportation to and from France and a salary to cover living expenses while abroad will be paid. The term of enlistment is for not less than one year.

Every chapter in the Mountain division must assist in obtaining the requisite number of workers. This is a large requisition, and chapter officials are urged by the division bureau of personnel to secure publicity and prepare to take care of applicants.—From Arc Rays, publication of Mountain Division.

## Little Son Dies

Harold Kenneth, the eight-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Pine, died Tuesday night and was buried the following evening in the local cemetery. As noted last week, in mentioning the little fellow's illness, the symptoms indicated appendicitis and later typhoid, but a more thorough examination developed that it was an attack of colitis, an inflammation of the colon.

Twice within the past eighteen months the death angel has visited this household, each time taking a son. The eldest son, Gordon, fourteen, died in February, 1917, from injuries received in an automobile accident, the injuries being heightened by a street car accident in El Paso, to which point he had been taken for an operation. The death of this second son has almost prostrated the parents and they have the deepest sympathy of the entire community. A large concourse of friends attended the funeral and attested their sympathy.

## The Allies Continue to Drive the Germans

Severe fighting has taken place the past week on the western front, with the battles uniformly successful for the Allies. The Germans have lost a lot of their territorial gains made by their earlier drives, besides 75,000 to 100,000 prisoners, a still larger number dead and wounded, hundreds of big guns, thousands of small arms and great stores of supplies and ammunition. Military critics think Foch's big push is on and still greater gains for the Allies are anticipated.

The Russian situation remains about the same. Many reports are given but, the authenticity of which may be questioned. The people of that great empire appear very restless and a very respectable element welcome the plans of the Allies for intervention. Competent observers assert that the Russian situation is daily becoming more dangerous to the Germans.

## Y. M. C. A. Wants Recruits, Ages 30 to 50

The following has been issued by E. C. Wade, Jr., secretary of Bureau of Personnel of the Y. M. C. A. at El Paso, and in charge of recruiting in the southwest for overseas service.

"Never before has the Army Y. M. C. A. been so under-staffed as at the present time. With more than 1,000,000 American boys overseas and the increasing demands for our help by the Allied governments, it is imperative to secure men for our service."

## Undergoes Operation

Grace, fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Moss, underwent an operation for appendicitis in the Paden hospital Tuesday. The operating surgeon was Dr. Johnson, assisted by Dr. Paden.

The patient's condition is excellent and no complications are looked for.

Louis and Claire Adams went to Waco, Texas, this week, Louis to assume a position in that city and Claire to enter school.

A. R. Tice and wife left Tuesday night for a visit to Mr. Tice's relatives in Pennsylvania. This is Doc's first visit home in fifteen years.

Mrs. Rebecca Tinnon and her daughter, Belle, returned this week from El Paso. Belle has been in the hospital for about three weeks, having undergone a major operation. The effects of the operation are still quite evident, but her condition is improving.

## Maybe der Kaiser Him Try Eat It?

We dig a hole in this page to say as how no paper come to print on Friday, for you to eat mit your supper. Maybe Mickydog railroad, maybe eggspass kompany, maybe anything. Types all stand up, 'tention, ready to start by der press on, no paper to shoot on. What Sherman he say 'bout war, if he be printer wouldn't print. Too ruff stuff.



# "OVER THE TOP"

By An American Arthur Guy Empey  
Soldier Who Went Machine Gunner, Serving in France

Copyright 1917, by Arthur Guy Empey

## EMPEY AND HIS COMRADES REPULSE A FIERCE GAS ATTACK MADE BY THE GERMANS.

**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 comrade falls, 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. Exciting experience on listening post detail. Exciting work on observation post duty. Back in rest billets Empey writes and stages a successful play. Once more in the front trenches, Empey goes "over the top" in a successful but costly attack on the German lines.

### CHAPTER XXIII—Continued.

A gas helmet is made of cloth, treated with chemicals. There are two windows, or glass eyes, in it, through which you can see. Inside there is a rubber-covered tube, which goes in the mouth. You breathe through your nose; the gas, passing through the cloth helmet, is neutralized by the action of the chemicals. The foul air is exhaled through the tube in the mouth, this tube being so constructed that it prevents the inhaling of the outside air or gas. One helmet is good for five hours of the strongest gas. Each Tommy carries two of them slung around his shoulder in a waterproof canvas bag. He must wear this bag at all times, even while sleeping. To change a defective helmet, you take out the new one, hold your breath, pull the old one off, placing the new one over your head, tucking in the loose ends under the collar of your tunic.

For a minute, pandemonium reigned in our trench—Tommys adjusting their helmets, bombers running here and there, and men turning out of the dugouts with fixed bayonets, to man the fire step.

Re-enforcements were pouring out of the communication trenches.

Our gun crew were busy mounting the machine gun on the parapet and bringing up extra ammunition from the dugout.

German gas is heavier than air and soon fills the trenches and dugouts, where it has been known to lurk for two or three days, until the air is purified by means of large chemical sprayers.

We had to work quickly, as Fritz generally follows the gas with an infantry attack.

A company man on our right was too slow in getting on his helmet; he sunk to the ground, clutching at his throat, and after a few spasmodic twistings went West (died). It was horrible to see him die, but we were powerless to help him. In the corner of a traverse, a little, muddy cur dog, one of the company's pets, was lying dead, with his paws over his nose.

It's the animals that suffer the most—the horses, mules, cattle, dogs, cats and rats—they having no helmets to save them. Tommy does not sympathize with rats in a gas attack.

At times gas has been known to travel, with dire results, fifteen miles behind the lines.

A gas, or smoke helmet, as it is called, at the best is a vile-smelling thing, and it is not long before one gets a violent headache from wearing it.

Our eighteen-pounders were bursting in No Man's Land, in an effort, by the artillery, to disperse the gas clouds.

The fire step was lined with crouching men, bayonets fixed, and bombs near at hand to repel the expected attack.

Our artillery had put a barrage of curtain fire on the German lines, to try and break up their attack and keep back re-enforcements.

I trained my machine gun on their trench and its bullets were raking the parapet.

Then over they came, bayonets glinting. In their respirators, which have a large snout in front, they looked like some horrible nightmare.

All along our trench, rifles and machine guns spoke, our shrapnel was bursting over their heads. They went down in heaps, but new ones took the places of the fallen. Nothing could stop that mad rush. The Germans reached our barbed wire, which had previously been demolished by their shells, then it was bomb against bomb, and the devil for all.

Suddenly my head seemed to burst from a loud "crack" in my ear. Then my head began to swim, throat got

dry, and a heavy pressure on the lungs warned me that my helmet was leaking. Turning by gun over to No. 2, I changed helmets.

The trench started to wind like a snake, and sandbags appeared to be floating in the air. The noise was horrible; I sank onto the fire step, needles seemed to be pricking my flesh, then blackness.

I was awakened by one of my mates removing my smoke helmet. How delicious that cool, fresh air felt in my lungs.

A strong wind had arisen and dispersed the gas.

They told me that I had been "out" for three hours; they thought I was dead.

The attack had been repulsed after a hard fight. Twice the Germans had gained a foothold in our trench, but had been driven out by counter-attacks. The trench was filled with their dead and ours. Through a periscope I counted eighteen dead Germans in our wire; they were a ghastly sight in their horrible-looking respirators.

I examined my first smoke helmet. A bullet had gone through it on the left side, just grazing my ear. The gas had penetrated through the hole made in the cloth.

Out of our crew of six we lost two killed and two wounded.

That night we buried all of the dead, excepting those in No Man's Land. In death there is not much distinction; friend and foe are treated alike.

After the wind had dispersed the gas the R. A. M. C. got busy with their chemical sprayers, spraying out the



A Gas Helmet.

dugouts and low parts of the trenches to dissipate any fumes of the German gas which may have been lurking in same.

Two days after the gas attack I was sent to division headquarters, in answer to an order requesting that captains of units should detail a man whom they thought capable of passing an examination for the divisional intelligence department.

Before leaving for this assignment I went along the front-line trench saying good-by to my mates and bidding them over them, telling them that I had clicked a cushy job behind the lines, and how sorry I felt that they had to stay in the front line and argue out the war with Fritz. They were envious but still good-natured, and as I left the trench to go to the rear they shouted after me:

"Good luck, Yank, old boy; don't forget to send up a few fags to your old mates."

I promised to do this and left.

I reported at headquarters with sixteen others and passed the required examination. Out of the sixteen applicants four were selected.

I was highly elated because I was, I thought, in for a cushy job back at the base.

The next morning the four reported to division headquarters for instructions. Two of the men were sent to large towns in the rear of the lines with an easy job. When it came our turn the officer told us we were good men and had passed a very creditable examination.

My tin hat began to get too small for me, and I noted that the other man, Atwell by name, was sticking his chest out more than usual.

The officer continued: "I think I can use you two men to great advantage in the front line. Here are your orders and instructions, also the pass which gives you full authority as special M. P. detailed on intelligence work. Report at the front line according to your instructions. It is risky work and I wish you both the best of luck."

My heart dropped to zero and Atwell's face was a study. We saluted and left.

That wishing us the "best of luck" sounded very ominous in our ears; if he had said "I wish you both a swift and painless death" it would have been more to the point.

When we had read our instructions we knew we were in for it good and plenty.

What Atwell said is not fit for publication, but I strongly seconded his opinion of the war, army and divisional headquarters in general.

After a bit our spirits rose. We were full-fledged spy-catchers, because our instructions and orders, said so.

We immediately reported to the nearest French estaminet and had several glasses of muddy water, which they called beer. After drinking our beer we left the estaminet and hailed an empty ambulance.

After showing the driver our passes we got in. The driver was going to the part of the line where we had to report.

How the wounded ever survived a ride in that ambulance was inexplicable to me. It was worse than riding on a gun carriage over a rock road.

The driver of the ambulance was a corporal of the R. A. M. C., and he had the "wind up," that is, he had an aversion to being under fire.

I was riding on the seat with him while Atwell was sitting in the ambulance, with his legs hanging out of the back.

As we passed through a shell-destroyed village a mounted military policeman stopped us and informed the driver to be very careful when we got out on the open road, as it was very dangerous, because the Germans lately had acquired the habit of shelling it. The corporal asked the trooper if there was any other way around, and was informed that there was not. Upon this he got very nervous and wanted to turn back, but we insisted that he proceed and explained to him that he would get into serious trouble with his commanding officer if he returned without orders; we wanted to ride, not walk.

From his conversation we learned that he had recently come from England with a draft and had never been under fire, hence his nervousness.

We convinced him that there was not such danger, and he appeared greatly relieved.

When we at last turned into the open road we were not so confident. On each side there had been a line of trees, but now, all that was left of them were torn and battered stumps. The fields on each side of the road were dotted with recent shell holes, and we passed several in the road itself. We had gone about half a mile when a shell came whistling through the air and burst in a field about three hundred yards to our right. Another soon followed this one and burst on the edge of the road about four hundred yards in front of us.

I told the driver to throw in his speed clutch, as we must be in sight of the Germans. I knew the signs; that battery was ranging for us, and the quicker we got out of its zone of fire the better. The driver was trembling like a leaf, and every minute I expected him to pile us up in the ditch. I preferred the German fire.

In the back Atwell was holding onto the straps for dear life, and was singing at the top of his voice:

We beat you at the Marne,  
We beat you at the Aisne,  
We gave you hell at Neuve Chapelle,  
And here we are again.

Just then we hit a small shell hole and nearly capsize. Upon a loud yell from the rear I looked behind, and there was Atwell sitting in the middle of the road, shaking his fist at us. His equipment, which he had taken off upon getting into the ambulance, was strung out on the ground, and his rifle was in the ditch.

Empey is called upon to do duty as a member of a firing squad. His description of the execution is given in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Traits of Bird Lovers.

Years ago, during a winter's visit in London, I used to watch the persons who regularly fed the birds in Hyde park. I noticed that most of them were people of apparently humble circumstances, a few pretty close to underfeeding themselves. It was delightful to see how much pleasure they all took in keeping these birds from hunger.

Two that I saw each day for a week or so, evidently husband and wife, I ventured to speak to. Eagerly they talked about the birds as they might have talked about children, noting and relishing individual characteristics.

"We have become so fond of them," said the wife. "They recognize us now, many of them, and a few come to us quite fearlessly. We should feel quite uncomfortable if we should miss a day. They are like members of the family that have to be cared for."—Exchange.

### DESTINED TO BECOME DESERT

Great French Colonial Territory in North Africa Seems to Hold Out Little Promise.

Wadai was the last point of colonial expansion of the French before the European struggle drew their energies and attention homeward. The great African territory was added to the French Congo only a short time before the war broke out.

Very few white people have actually visited Wadai, but tales of the region are numerous both in upper Egypt and in Tripoli. Occasionally some of the inhabitants of the little-known region can be seen in the bazaars of Khartoum or Algiers. Wadai lies at the head of caravan routes that cross the desert both from the Mediterranean and the Nile. It bears a bad reputation, even for North Africa.

It is known as one of the last strongholds and sources of supply of the slave trade. Its people are divided into conquerors and conquered—the former belonging to a powerful native tribe that holds the Mohammedan faith and the latter including all manner of very primitive savages. Up to very recent times these savage people are known to have been captured and sold as slaves along the Barbary coast. The French only established a protectorate in 1912, so that they had little opportunity to break up the trade before the European war.

In physical appearance Wadai is described by the caravan men as a vast, low-lying plain. Great tracts of it have never been explored. It seems to have once formed the bed of a great inland sea, of which Lake Chad, in the southwest, is the shriveled remnant. In fact, the Sahara is steadily encroaching on it from the northward. It is crossed by the old channels of several rivers, but without a single flowing

stream. At no very remote geologic epoch of the future Wadai will apparently become a part of the great desert to the north.

### Schwab's Story on Himself.

When it comes to borrowing money Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel company, says he will take second place to no one. You remember the story about the former Pittsburgher trying to make a "touch" for \$2,000,000 and the banker calling Mr. Schwab's attention to the fact that he already owed the bank several millions, and his reply was that he had forgotten all about it. Mr. Schwab, at the New York Players' club, related another "touch" he made. "I wished to enlarge the Bethlehem Steel company," he said, "to cope with conditions, for that was the only munition plant in the world free from contract obligations. I went to Philadelphia and called upon Mr. Stotesbury. I outlined my plans, leading up to telling him that I required money. He listened attentively and responded heartily: 'We'll go the limit with you. You can call on us for \$500,000.' 'That won't be a starter,' I protested. 'Why, Mr. Baker over in New York has offered me many times that sum and he doesn't even know me.' 'That,' he shot back at me with emphatic promptness, 'is the reason he is ready to loan it to you.'"

### Lines to Be Remembered.

Think well about great things; and know that thought is the only reality in this world. Lift up nature to thine own stature; and let the whole universe be for thee no more than the reflection of thine own heroic soul. Combat for honor's sake; that alone is worthy of a man. And if it should fall to thee to receive wounds, shed thy blood as a benediction dew, and smile.—Cervantes.

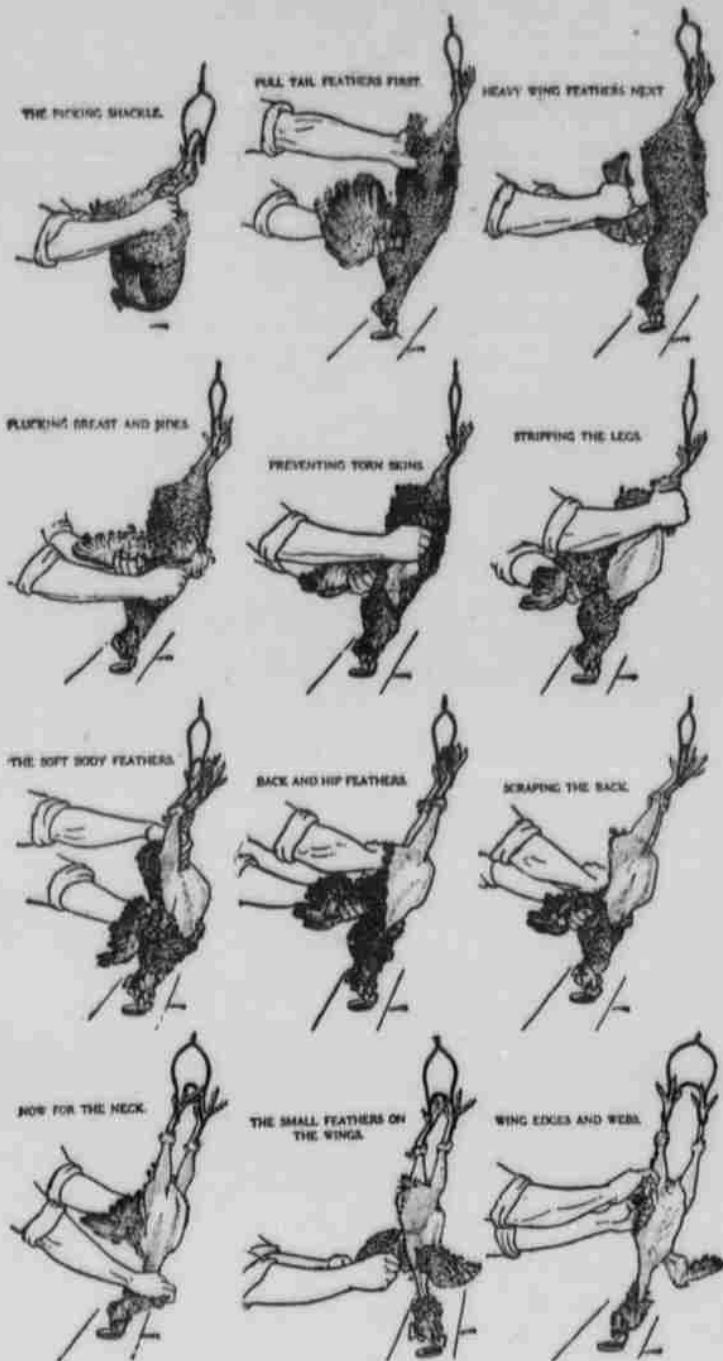
**BLACK LEG** LASSES SUKELY PREVENTED BY CUTTER'S BLACKED PILLS  
Lowest price, 10c per box. 25c per box. 50c per box. 1.00 per box. 2.00 per box. 3.00 per box. 4.00 per box. 5.00 per box. 6.00 per box. 7.00 per box. 8.00 per box. 9.00 per box. 10.00 per box. 11.00 per box. 12.00 per box. 13.00 per box. 14.00 per box. 15.00 per box. 16.00 per box. 17.00 per box. 18.00 per box. 19.00 per box. 20.00 per box. 21.00 per box. 22.00 per box. 23.00 per box. 24.00 per box. 25.00 per box. 26.00 per box. 27.00 per box. 28.00 per box. 29.00 per box. 30.00 per box. 31.00 per box. 32.00 per box. 33.00 per box. 34.00 per box. 35.00 per box. 36.00 per box. 37.00 per box. 38.00 per box. 39.00 per box. 40.00 per box. 41.00 per box. 42.00 per box. 43.00 per box. 44.00 per box. 45.00 per box. 46.00 per box. 47.00 per box. 48.00 per box. 49.00 per box. 50.00 per box. 51.00 per box. 52.00 per box. 53.00 per box. 54.00 per box. 55.00 per box. 56.00 per box. 57.00 per box. 58.00 per box. 59.00 per box. 60.00 per box. 61.00 per box. 62.00 per box. 63.00 per box. 64.00 per 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# A Bird in the Hand

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

## HOW TO PICK CHICKENS



Successive Steps Shown in Pictures From Left to Right.

## PROPER PICKING VERY IMPORTANT

### Poorly Dressed Fowls Cause of Loss to Packer and Can Be Prevented.

Badly picked chickens cause money losses to packers, and the importance of proper picking is comparatively as great to the owner of a small flock whose picking is done only for the family table.

Torn skins, "burnt" wings and legs due to continued and rough "stripping," pin feathers that show discolored necks because the neck feathers were pulled first instead of last—these things can be prevented by proper picking.

Much loss results from "roughing" when the quills and most of the soft feathers are removed. The few feathers, pins and down remaining should be removed by the "tipper" or "pinner." Proper braining is essential to easy dry picking—it makes dry picking as easy as "scalding."

The following paragraphs explaining the steps in picking are numbered to correspond with the sketches in the picture, reading from left to right.

No. 1.—The picking shackle, made of galvanized wire one-eighth inch in diameter, is suspended by a cord. With the feet in the shackle the wings of the bird should be level with your elbows.

No. 2.—As soon as the throat vein is cut and the brain punctured, grasp the wings in the left hand, being sure not to clasp the neck. Grasp the tail with the right hand—thumb down—then turn the wrist and twist out the feathers as the first turns upward.

No. 3.—Pull the large wing feathers next. Hold the hand with the thumb upward. Grasp as many feathers as you can in one hand. Jerk them out with a sharp, quick downward movement. One grab for small birds—two for large.

No. 4.—Now for the breast and

side. Begin at the wishbone. Take large handfuls. Seize the feathers with the whole flat, thumb upward. Pull up and out, twisting the forearm outward.

No. 5.—Work up to the thighs, taking large handfuls of feathers and being sure to pull upward and twist the forearm outward. It's the twist that turns the trick and prevents torn skins. Do one side first, then the other.

No. 6.—The legs come next. Clasp the leg firmly at its base. Keep the thumb downward. Move the closed hand along the leg, pressing hard enough to strip the feathers. Be sure to work in the direction of the feather setting, and strip only once. Feathers left must be pulled.

No. 7.—As the shackle holds the legs apart, it's easy to slip the hand between them to pull the soft body feathers. Pull up, and toward the body of the picker.

No. 8.—The trick in removing the back and hip feathers is to grasp the feathers with the palm of the hand outward, and then rotate the forearm inward. This makes a sort of scraping motion, and out come the feathers.

No. 9.—In the picture is a hand in the act of scraping. Do you see the way the forearm is turned inward? Pull out the little feathers between the shoulders with thumb and forefinger.

No. 10.—Now is the time to strip the neck. Clasp the neck, thumb upward, around the base. Strip by sweeping downward. Sometimes two sweeps are needed—one on the upper, the other on the lower half of the neck. Any feathers left must be picked out.

No. 11.—Great care must be taken with the small wing feathers, especially near the body. Stretch the wing as shown. Pick the medium-sized soft feathers on the broad surfaces in small bunches with the thumb and forefinger. If the bunches are too large the skin will be torn.

No. 12.—Hold the wing in a vertical position with the thumb and forefinger pinching the second joint from the body. With thumb and forefinger moving downward against the feather setting remove the small feathers on edges and web. The stiff feathers and fans are pulled out at a time by bending sharply downward and jerking quickly.

## ADVANCEMENT IN WESTERN CANADA FARM LAND PRICES

Stories of phenomenal advancement and prosperity in Western Canada have been told the reading public for some years past. The stories were told when there were hundreds of thousands of acres of splendid land adjacent to railways and projected lines, which could be had on the payment of a mere \$10 entry fee, and under cultivation and living conditions. As was prophesied then, the day has come when these are few. There are still available thousands of these; they are some distance now from the railways. The land is as good as ever, but pioneering conditions will have changed. A great many are still taking advantage of this free offer from the government. The story was told when good lands near lines of railway could be bought for from \$8 to \$10 per acre and the prophecy made that these prices would double in a few years, for the intrinsic value was far more than that. That day has come more quickly than expected. The immense crops of grain that could be raised has brought about the change, and the demand for low priced lands with maximum returns has prompted the keen purchaser as well as the owner of higher priced land from which no greater return could be looked for. Prices of land in Western Canada are still advancing, and will continue to advance until, of course, the limit is reached—when returns will warrant no further increase. That day is not far distant. But, in the meantime, there are large tracts of land owned by land companies and private individuals that have not felt the advance that has been shown in other districts. The opportunity to purchase these should not be lost sight of, and if there are those amongst the readers of this article, which is authorized by the Canadian government, who wish cheap land, such lands as produce from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, and will pay for themselves out of one year's crop, advantage should be taken of the present opportunity.

Coming to Alberta with his family thirteen years ago, his assets consisting of a small outfit and \$20 in cash, Mr. O. F. Malmberg has accumulated by farming and live stock raising assets to the value of more than \$300,000, and has a personal credit, worth on demand, \$100,000. He has not speculated in land, but bought only to farm. Near Blackie, Alberta, he operates 3,100 acres of wheat land. He has just purchased an additional 11,500 acres near Cardston, in Southern Alberta. His personal credit enabled him to finance this deal in Calgary in a little over three hours. The ranch just purchased is a fully equipped stock and grain ranch. At the present time it carries a thousand head of cattle and several hundred horses, and is fully equipped with buildings, machinery, corrals, sheep sheds, dipping vats, etc. That is a story from one district. Let us select one from a district some hundred or more miles from that.

"Peter A. Klassen, who recently moved to Herbert, Sask., from Kansas,

has purchased a section of prairie land in the Hillsboro district, about 24 miles northwest of Herbert, for which he paid \$12,000 cash. He is erecting temporary buildings to live in while putting the place in cultivation, and, this summer plans to erect good buildings on the farm and equip it for a home. Mr. Klassen recently sold his 80-acre farm in Kansas for \$15,000 and is investing the proceeds in Canada."

With the proceeds of the sale of his land in Kansas, this farmer purchased in Saskatchewan a piece eight times as large as he had previously been farming, and had a balance with which to purchase equipment, stock, etc., of \$3,000. Moreover as land in Saskatchewan may be expected to yield twice as much grain per acre, he will be able to produce sixteen times as much as formerly.

The average value of farm land for the whole of Canada, including land improved and unimproved, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately \$44 per acre as compared with \$41 in 1916, according to the latest report of the Census and Statistics branch at Ottawa. The average value of land in the Prairie Provinces is as follows:

Manitoba .....	\$31.00
Saskatchewan .....	20.00
Alberta .....	20.70

It is the low prices at which land can be obtained in Western Canada which is rendering this country such an important factor in the production of foodstuffs at the present time. It is enabling men who have been farming small areas in older districts to take up and farm with the same capital areas not only many times as great, but which are also capable of producing considerably larger crops to the acre.—Advertisement.

### Coal Flows Like Water.

In a great steel works at Pittsburgh powdered coal flows like water through 1,500 feet of four-inch pipe under a pressure of 40 pounds to the square inch, and flows so rapidly that four tons have been put through a 550-foot line in five minutes.

If you wish beautiful, clear white clothes, use Red Cross Bag Blue. At all good grocers. Adv.

### As Usual.

"War doesn't change husbands much does it?" "No; mine loses his collar button as usual."

He who is satisfied with his lot is rich.

## Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whitener, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how freckles, sunburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

### Hard Luck.

Flatbush—I lost my wife in the crowd the other day.

Bensonhurst—You found her all right, I suppose?

"No, I did not."

"Well, say, that's hard luck."

"I know it; but how did you happen to know she found me?"

## KIDNEY TROUBLE OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS BACKACHE

When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder.

It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases.

This preparation so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest druggist.

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

### A Thing to Be Avoided.

It's all right to loan some of our gallant boys to Italy, but we do hope they won't wander over into Switzerland and learn to yodel—Grand Rapids Press.

There are 130 colleges in China devoted to the study of scientific agriculture.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 30-1918.

## Save the Babies

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save many of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. There can be no danger in the use of Castoria if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher as it contains no opiates or narcotics of any kind.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

## Tired Nervous Mothers

### Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my housework."—Mrs. B. B. ZIELINSKA, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



**Carrizozo News**Published Friday at Carrizozo,  
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JNO. A. HALEY - Editor and Publisher

**Political Announcements****REPUBLICAN**

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of LYTTON R. TAYLOR of Las Cruces, for the Republican nomination for District Judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Lincoln, Torrance, Otero and Dona Ana.

**For District Judge**

In another column will be found the announcement of Attorney Lytton R. Taylor, of Las Cruces, for the position of District Judge of the Third Judicial District, subject to the action of the Republican party. Attorney Taylor spent his early boyhood in Lincoln county and is well known to many of our people. Leaving here, he attended college, and after graduation entered the practice of law and is engaged in the practice of his profession at Las Cruces. Speaking with members of the Lincoln county bar, we learn that Mr. Taylor is held in high esteem, both as a gentleman and a lawyer, and we are told he enjoys the same distinction in his home city. Mr. Taylor requests the careful consideration of his candidacy by the voters of Lincoln county and will appreciate any assistance they may accord him in his candidacy for the Republican nomination for District Judge.

**Loans to Farmers**

President Wilson has placed at the disposal of the Treasury and Agricultural Departments \$5,000,000 to enable them to furnish aid to wheat growers in certain sections of the West who have lost two successive crops by winter killing and drought. The Federal land banks will act as financial agents of the Government to make and collect the loans.

This fund is not intended to be lent to farmers who have banking collateral; the action of the War Finance Corporation in urging banks to finance such farmers and its promise to support them in such financing, it is believed, will amply provide for them.

Loans from this fund will be made to individuals who have not banking collateral, and only where it is necessary to enable a farmer to continue to grow food products. The money will be advanced upon the crop of wheat or substitute grains planted on the land, and no loan will be in excess of \$3 per acre and no applicant financed beyond 100 acres.

The use of the fund will be under the joint control of the Treasury and Department of Agriculture; as the machinery for the work is already in existence, no substantial delay is expected. The cooperation of local banks and local associations and individuals is looked for.

**THE  
IDEAL MACHINE**

• chops the Yucca plant  
(Bear Grass) into excel-  
lent cattle feed.

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

For the convenience of our customers, and to avoid long waits, we have added another phone, so if No. 29, is busy call No. 70, and you will get immediate attention. Ziegler Brothers.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.****GEORGE SPENCE**

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CARRIZOZO, : : NEW MEXICO

**C. A. PERKINS**

Attorney-at-Law

Carrizozo - - New Mexico

**GEORGE B. BARBER**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

Carrizozo : : New Mexico

**SETH F. CREWS**

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Will practice in Federal and State Courts

OSCURO : : NEW MEXICO

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

**R. E. BLANEY**

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Office in Exchange Bank Bldg. Upstairs

Carrizozo - - - New Mexico

**T. W. KELLEY**Funeral Director and  
Licensed Embalmer

Phone 96

CARRIZOZO : : NEW MEXICO

**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. &amp; A. M.



Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1915:  
January 26, February 28, March 28, April 20,  
May 25, June 22, July 26, August 17, September 19,  
October 19, November 16, December 14 and 27.  
R. E. BLANEY, W. M.  
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

**I. O. O. F.**

Carrizozo Lodge

NO. 30



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

R. T. CHIEF, N. G.  
M. H. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

**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

**REGULAR VISITORS**

to our receiving teller's window are those who are sure to prosper. For there is no prosperity without saving and the best to save is to make a deposit every pay day. Any reason why you shouldn't begin?



BANK WITH US, GROW WITH US

**The Lincoln State Bank****The Titsworth 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 Titsworth Company**  
CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO**R. L. Ransom**

Plasterer &amp; Contractor

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

**NEW MEXICO PASSENGER LINE**

"The White Line"

ROSWELL-CARRIZOZO STAGE CO.

106 S. Main, Roswell, N. M.

Phone 351

Carrizozo Office: Western Garage  
Phone 80

RUN DAILY AND SUNDAY

EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND
3:15 ... Roswell ... 7:30	
12:30 ... Picacho ... 10:00	
11:45 ... Tinnie ... 10:25	
11:15 ... Hondo ... 10:50	
10:40 ... Lincoln ... 11:20	
10:15 ... Ft. Stanton ... 11:50	
9:45 ... Capitan ... 12:20	
8:45 ... Nogal ... 1:20	
8:00 ... Carrizozo ... 2:00	

**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.WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE  
DISPENSERS OF**Nayal's Compounds**PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY  
COMPOUNDEDKodaks, Kodak Supplies and Stationery  
Ice Cream and all Kinds of Iced Drinks**Rolland Bros.**

## AMERICANS ASKED TO LIMIT USE OF SUGAR

**Must Use No More Than Two Pounds  
Per Person a Month if the Present  
Meagre Allied Sugar Ration  
Is Maintained.**

**Stocks Will Be Short Until Beginning of New  
Year—Ration May Be Enlarged Then.**

Two pounds of sugar a month—half a pound a week—that is the sugar ration the U. S. Food Administration has asked every American to observe until January 1, 1918, in order to make sure there shall be enough for our Army and Navy, for the Allied armies and for the civilians of those nations.

By New Year's the world sugar situation will be relieved somewhat by the new crop. Cuban sugar of this year's crop will be arriving in this country.

Every available sugar source will be drawn on by the Food Administration during the next winter months to maintain sufficient stocks here to keep up our national sugar supply. During October the first American beet sugar will arrive in the markets. By the middle of November some of our Louisiana cane crop will be available. All of this sugar and more may be needed to keep this nation supplied on a reduced ration and to safeguard the Allied sugar ration from still further

reduction. In Europe the present ration is already reduced to a minimum.

### Our Situation.

The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

Sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries are at a low ebb. We must make increased sugar shipments to the Allies.

Production of American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing.

Porto Rico crops have been curtailed.

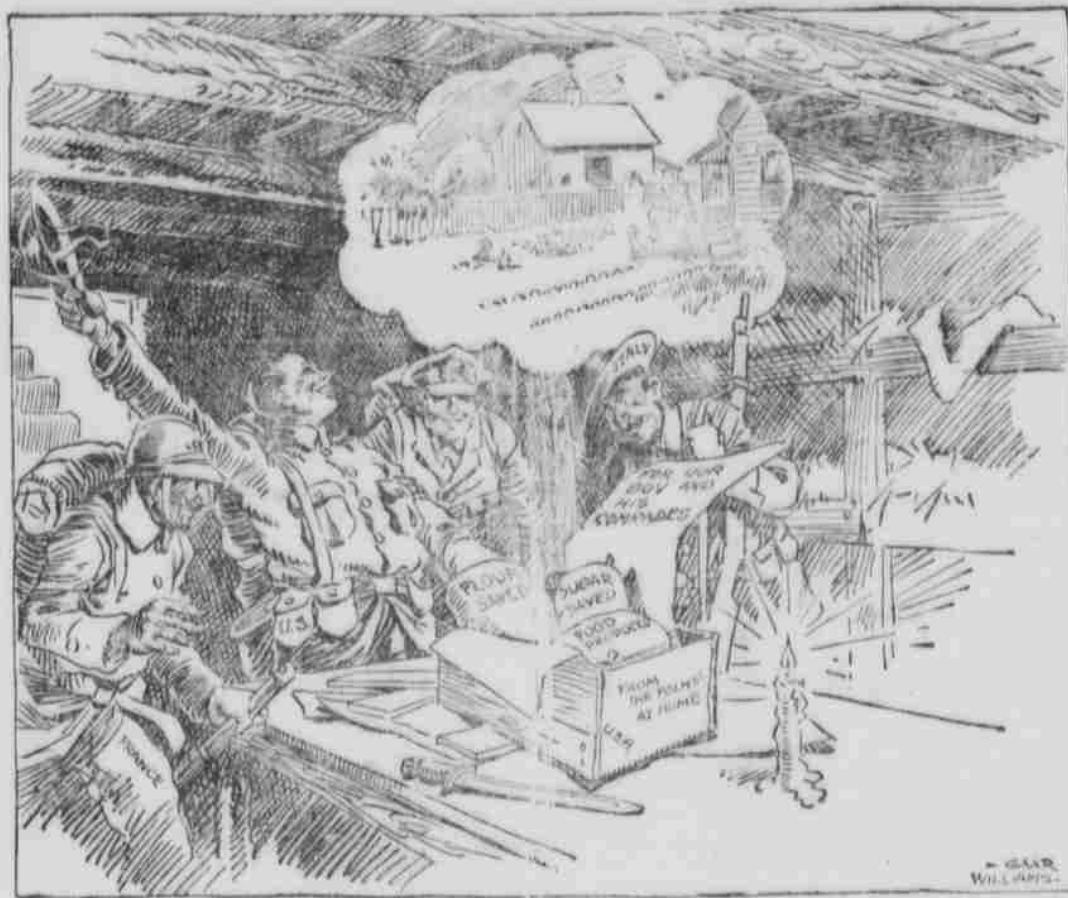
Immense sugar stocks in Java cannot be reached on account of the shipping shortage; ships are needed for troop movements and munitions.

Army and Navy sugar requirements have increased as well as those from the Allies.

Most industries using sugar have had their allotment reduced by one-half; some will receive no sugar.

Households should make every effort to preserve the fruit crop without sugar, or with small amounts of sugar later, when the sugar supply is large or, when the fruit may be sweetened as it is used.

## A BOX FROM HOME



Drawn by Oscar Williams, Division of Federal Publicity.

Food savings of millions of Americans during our first year of war enabled this government to send enormous food shipments abroad for our fighting forces and the Allied nations. Our savings in cereals—out of a short crop—amounted to 154,900,000 bushels; all of which was shipped to Europe. We increased our meat and fat shipments 844,600,000 pounds. This was America's "box from home" to our army abroad and the civilians and military forces of the Allied nations.

### Nation's Small Savings Mount to Billions

There are now forty million pledged war savers in the United States, according to a letter received by State Director of War Savings Halbert Reynolds, at Las Vegas, N. M., from R. P. Swafford, assistant to the Federal Director of War Savings, who recently visited New Mexico and who is now in Washington. Mr. Swafford writes, in part:

"The national drive for war savings pledges inaugurated by the National War Savings Committee has resulted in securing between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 pledged war savers in the United States, and within the next few months this number will in all probability be increased to not less than 50,000,000. The pledge card has become one of the fundamental of the War Savings campaign. Starting the pledge, we follow the trail for war savers."

The national committee feels that the educational campaign, reaching as it does into every corner of the United States, must now be put to practical use. The drive must not only be educational to the necessity of war savings, but must pledge himself to become an actual purchaser of stamps.

"The following states have secured their quota in cash sales and pledges: Arizona, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, and Utah, and the following states are so close to their quota that within the next thirty to sixty days they will have secured the entire amount in sales and pledges: California, Colorado, Iowa, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, Wisconsin. Definite reports from twelve states show that the average percentage of pledge signers to population is 32.69. Connecticut leads with 54.81 percent."

"The June 28th pledge drive has greatly stimulated the sale of stamps for cash, the Treasury Department receiving as high as \$21,000,000 in cash from the sale of stamps in one day. Sales for July were \$211,000,000, and the total cash sales in the United States to date approximately \$518,000,000."

The war savings organization is one of the most complete ever perfected in this country. It now has more than 400,000 workers; 28,469 authorized sales agents have been appointed, and 103,548 war savings societies have been organized. The fundamental principles of the war savings plan must be summed up in the words: "pledge, save and invest," and "pledge and invest" is one of the most important campaigns which the government has ever inaugurated, and it aims to secure \$2,000,000,000 in new wealth for the government to use in the prosecution of the war, without spending the receipt of a cent (the effect of the war savings drive is felt in every government activity). The war savings is a great popular loan and every man, clerk and girl, should be proud to have a part in it. It is designed as well for those who cannot save and invest as for those who can make and invest only \$5."

"The greatest man in the country, the president of the United States, the secretary of the treasury, Frank A. Vanderlip, ex-president of the National War Savings Committee, the great merchants and bankers throughout the country realize the importance of this effort to convert a nation of spenders into a nation of savers, and in every state will be found financial and industrial leaders actively engaged in this work."

### "No Time to Be Hating Each Other"

"This is no time to be hating each other for the love of God," exclaimed a Roman Catholic priest when a newcomer from the States remarked about his work in a Y. M. C. A. hut in England, writes Arthur E. Hungerford. This remark has gone up and down the American camps in England and France and typifies the spirit of woman Catholics and Protestants, alike in working for the common good of the American soldier.

At a great rest camp in England, where thousands of American troops are sent after landing for rest for six or seven days before going on to France, a man,

who had home is a Presbyterian minister, may be heard urging Roman Catholic soldiers to make their confessions and go to mass. More than that, he arranges for the priest to visit the camp, turns his office over for a confessional and prepares the hut for mass on Sunday morning.

This man is Rev. G. William Russell, who was assistant pastor of Bethlehem Presbyterian church at Philadelphia. There is a typical example of how he looks after the spiritual welfare of the Catholics.

"If many of you are Roman Catholics," he asked of a crowd of soldiers gathered in a "Y" hut. "More than half of them raised their hands."

"Well, I have arranged for Father [name] an English chaplain, to come tomorrow night to receive your confessions. He will use my office. He will celebrate mass on Sunday morning in this hut. Would you come? I am Protestant, but you men have just secured the privilege of the sacrament. Attend mass and then write home to your mothers or wives or sweethearts that one of the first things you did upon landing was to make your confession, attend mass and thank God for your safety. We have a Roman Catholic secretary here. If any of you want to meet him you may do so by asking for him."

Nearly every man attended mass and many called on Rev. Mr. Russell to thank him for giving them the opportunity to do so.

The services conducted by the Y. M. C. A. are attended not only by Protestants, but also by Jews and Roman Catholics. At some of the huts the men are allowed to smoke during religious services. Said one secretary, "I would rather have religious service in a hut chuck full of men who are smoking than a formal service with only one or two men inside and all the rest turned out of doors. A religion that won't stand every day wear and tear won't last long over here."

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

## French Sugar Mills Destroyed



France must import sugar today, most of it from this side of the ocean, because the largest portion of French sugar beet land is in German hands. As a result, the French people have been placed on a ration of about 18 pounds a year for domestic use, a pound and a half a month. This photograph shows how the German

troops destroyed French sugar mills. Thanks to the French rationing system the annual consumption has been cut to 600,000 tons, according to reports reaching the United States Food Administration. Before the war France had an average sugar crop of about 1,000,000 tons of sugar and had some left over for export.

Maestros here, blue, black and lean, 50c pound—Germans.

We are waiting to meet. The Christmas Trading Co.

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

Care wanted at Western Garage.

## BUY YOUR FORD NOW

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**

and prices are standard  
authorized by the Ford Co.

We carry at all times a complete line of Ford parts  
and accessories

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

**Western Garage**

Our Terms Cash







## United States War Employment Service

San Antonio, Texas, July 26, 1918.

To the Press:

A recent article to the press making reference to "Work or Fight" order to be put into operation August 1, contained information to the effect that all workers would be required to register their names and occupations to enable the government to draft them into occupations essential to the winning of the war.

This information is without foundation and is absolutely erroneous. Workers are not required to report in any community for the purpose of registering.

President Wilson recently issued a statement, centralizing the recruiting and supplying of workers of all kinds for war production in the United States Employment Service. After August 1, no employer with war business who has a force of more than 100 workers will be permitted to recruit common labor and all such employers will be required to use the Federal Employment Service.

While the restriction against private recruiting for the present applies only to unskilled labor, as soon as possible it will be extended to include skilled labor, and eventually no employer may be permitted to employ men unless the latter have United States Employment Service cards. In

the meantime, however, private recruiting of skilled workers will be subject to regulations prescribed by the service which will prevent the wholesale labor "stealing" and "poaching" that has been largely responsible for the disorganization of the labor supply.

H. W. LEWIS,  
Federal State Director

Norwalk Inner Tubes and Republic Casings. Both guaranteed. Western Garage.

### Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.  
August 1, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph George, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on August 7, 1914, made H. D. E. No. 02809, for S. 34, Section 12, Township 38 S., Range 1 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on September 10, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Aristotile H. Aguayo, Bartolo Gual, John B. George, Florencio L. Vega, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,  
Register.

Aug. 9-Sept. 6.

### Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.  
July 17, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah L. Gilbert, of Oscura, N. M., who, on June 19, 1915, made H. D. E. No. 02249, for S. 34, Section 7, Township 38 S., Range 1 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on August 30, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: David B. Tannis, Max W. Hughes, those of Carrizozo, N. M.; William T. Sterling, John Schaff, those of Oscura, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,  
Register.

July 10-Aug. 16.

### Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.  
July 16, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Ysabel Torres, of Ancho, N. M., who, on August 17, 1914 and Feb. 24, 1917, made Original & Adj'd H. D. E. Nos. 02928 & 03034 for S. 34, Section 24, Township 38 S., Range 1 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Aug. 27, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ysabel Garcia, Gabriel Balizan, Bernabe Torres, Melquides Torres all of Ancho, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,  
Register.

July 26-Aug. 23.

### Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
United States Land Office  
Roswell, New Mexico, July 23, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Ross Bentley, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on March 26, 1914, made H. D. E. No. 02809, for S. 34, Section 12, Township 38 S., Range 1 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 2, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Willie W. Braser, William A. Conner, those of Carrizozo, N. M.; James W. Robinson, and Herbert Reddy, those of Parsons, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,  
Register.

Aug. 2-30.

### State of New Mexico

[Seal]  
United States of America } 88  
State of New Mexico }

It is hereby certified, that the annexed is a full, true and complete transcript of the

Certificate of Incorporation of

Paternal Ranch Company.

(No. 9539)

with the endorsements thereon, as same appears on file and of record in the office of the State Corporation Commission.

In Testimony Whereof, the State Corporation Commission of the State of New Mexico has caused this certificate to be signed by its Chairman and the seal of said Commission, to be affixed at the City of Santa Fe on this 28th day of July, A. D. 1918.

Hugh H. Williams,  
Acting Chairman.

Attest:  
Edwin F. Coard,  
Clerk.

Articles of Incorporation of

Paternal Ranch Company.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, and subscribers to the capital stock of the Paternal Ranch Company, being desirous to form a corporation under and in pursuance of the laws of the state of New Mexico, and having associated ourselves together for that purpose, have prepared and hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation.

Article I

The name of the said corporation shall be Paternal Ranch Company.

Article II

The purposes and objects for which this company is formed, are the buying, selling, raising, feeding, grazing, feeding, herding, dipping, transporting, caring for and dealing in, as owner and on commission, sheep, cattle, horses, mules, hogs and other kinds of domestic animals, buying, selling, trading in, shipping, transporting and dealing in, as owner, or on commission, grain, hay, fodder, beef, pork, mutton, seeds, vegetables, provisions and all other agricultural and horticultural products and merchandise; buying, selling, owning, routing and leasing water rights, farms, ranches, ranges and all other lands, irrigating ditches, reservoirs, canals, laterals and all appurtenances thereto, con-

structing, equipping, maintaining and operating the same; the buying and selling of all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, and the buying and selling, both at wholesale and at retail, of goods, wares and merchandise, and generally the doing of a general mercantile and stock raising business, and the doing of everything necessary in the carrying on and prosecution of a general mercantile and live stock business.

In furtherance, and not in limitation of the general powers conferred by the laws of the state of New Mexico, and of the objects and purposes as herein above stated, it is expressly provided that the company shall also have the following powers, that is to say:

(a) To do any and all of the things herein set forth as objects, purposes, powers or otherwise, to the same extent and as fully as natural persons might or could do, and in any part of the United States, as principals, agents, contractors, trustees, or otherwise.

(b) To conduct its business in all its branches, and to have one or more offices, and to hold, purchase and convey real and personal property, both within and without the state of the United States.

(c) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, sell, assign and transfer, invest, trade, deal in and deal with goods, wares, merchandise and live stock, and property of every kind and description, and to do manufacturing of any kind.

(d) To acquire the good-will, rights and property of all kinds; and to undertake the whole or any part of the assets and liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash, stock of this corporation, bonds or otherwise.

(e) To make and enter into contracts of every sort and kind with any individual, firm, association, corporation, private, public or municipal, or any other body politic.

(f) To do all and everything necessary, suitable or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes, or attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated, which shall at any time appear conducive or expedient for the protection or benefit of the corporation, either as holders of or interested in any property.

It is the intention that the objects, purposes and powers specified and clauses contained in this article, shall, except where otherwise expressed in said article, to be no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any clauses of this or any other articles in this charter; but that the objects, purposes and powers specified in each of the clauses of this article shall be regarded as independent objects, purposes and powers.

Article III

The total capital stock of this company shall be Seventy thousand Dollars, which shall be divided into seven hundred (700) shares, of the par value of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars each, and said corporation shall commence business with a capital of three thousand (\$3000.00) dollars.

Article IV

The term for which this corporation is to exist shall be fifty (50) years from the date of the filing of these articles of incorporation in the office of the State Corporation Commission of New Mexico.

Article V

The location of the principal office of this corporation in the state of New Mexico shall be at Corona, in the county of Lincoln, in the state of New Mexico, and the agent of this corporation in charge of said office shall be E. L. Moulton, whose post-office address is Corona, state of New Mexico.

Article VI

The names and post-office addresses of the incorporators, and the number of shares of stock subscribed by each, the aggregate of which is three thousand dollars, the amount of the capital stock with which the company will begin business, are as follows:

E. L. Moulton, Corona, New Mexico, 10 shares.  
A. W. Varney, Corona, New Mexico, 10 shares.  
John McGillivray, Lucy, New Mexico, 10 shares.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our names and seals this 20th day of July, A. D. 1918.

E. L. Moulton,  
A. W. Varney,  
John McGillivray.

State of New Mexico } 88  
County of Lincoln }

On this 30 day of July, A. D. 1918, before me personally appeared E. L. Moulton, A. W. Varney, and John McGillivray, to me known, to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and severally acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 30 day of July, A. D. 1918.

Notary Public - Lincoln County

My commission expires Mar 27, 1921.

(Seal)

Endorsed No. 9538.

Cor. Rec'd. Vol. 6 Page 592

Certificate of Incorporation of

Paternal Ranch Company

Filed in office of State Corporation Commission of New Mexico.

Jul. 29, 1918; 9 A. M.

EDWIN F. COARD, Clerk.

Compared JJO:MB.

State of New Mexico } 88  
County of Lincoln }

Filed for record in the Clerk's office the 2nd day of August A. D. 1918 at 9 o'clock A. M., and recorded in Book "B" of Arts Law on page 11.

O. T. NYE,  
County Clerk.

By A. B. HARVEY,  
Deputy.

Aug. 16-23.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

(Seal)

CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON

United States of America } 88  
State of New Mexico }

It is hereby certified, that the annexed is a full, true and complete transcript of the

Certificate of Incorporation of

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY

(No Stockholders' Liability)

(No. 9514)

with the endorsements thereon, as same appears on file and of record in the office of the State Corporation Commission.

In Testimony Whereof, the State Corporation Commission of the State of New Mexico has caused this certificate to be signed by its Chairman and the seal of said Commission, to be affixed at the City of Santa Fe on this 30th day of July, A. D. 1918.

HUGH H. WILLIAMS,  
Acting Chairman.

Attest:  
EDWIN F. COARD,  
Clerk.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Know All Men By These Presents: That we,

whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the provisions of the laws of the State of New Mexico, and for that purpose state:

First. The name of this corporation shall be "INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY".

Second. The location of its principal office in this state, and the principal place of business of said corporation, shall be at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico, and the name of the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process against the corporation may be served, is C. C. Knoles.

Third. The objects for which this corporation is formed are as follows:

To buy, own, hold and sell stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages and securities of all kinds; to loan money and receive notes and securities therefor, and to borrow money and execute notes and securities therefor; to employ agents and representatives to secure bona fide purchases for any bonds, stocks or securities that the company may own and offer for sale, or that may be listed for sale; and to do, and perform such and every duty that may be or become a privilege for a broker to perform.

Fourth. The amount of the total authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be \$25,000.00, divided into 2500 shares, of the par value of \$10.00 each, and the amount of stock with which this corporation will commence business is \$25,000.00, which is subscribed and fully paid up.

Fifth. The names and post-office addresses of the incorporators, and the number of shares subscribed for by each, are as follows:

Name Address No. of shares  
C. C. Knoles, Carrizozo, New Mexico, 1250  
Arthur Holloway, Carrizozo, New Mexico, 1250  
C. Joseph Padgett, Texico, New Mexico, 50

all of which is fully paid up.

Sixth. The directors of this corporation, who are to act as such for the first three months after the filing of the certificate of incorporation, shall be as follows:

Name Address  
C. C. Knoles, Carrizozo, New Mexico,  
Arthur Holloway, Carrizozo, New Mexico,  
C. Joseph Padgett, Texico, New Mexico.

Seventh. The period for the duration of this corporation shall be fifty years.

Eighth. The power to make, alter, amend and repeal any by-laws of this corporation shall be in the directors.

Ninth. The officers of this corporation shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be chosen from among the directors, by the directors, and the directors shall have power to authorize and appoint from time to time such other officers and agents as may be necessary.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1918.

(Seal) C. C. KNOLES,  
(Seal) ARTHUR HOLLOWAY,  
(Seal) C. JOSEPH PADGETT.

State of New Mexico } 88  
County of Lincoln }

On the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1918, before me personally appeared C. C. Knoles, Arthur Holloway and C. Joseph Padgett, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

GRACE M. JONES,  
Notary Public.

My commission expires May 15th, 1921.

ENDORSED:

No. 9514

Cor. Rec'd. Vol. 6, Page 590

Certificate of Incorporation of

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY

(No Stockholders' Liability)

Filed in Office of

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION

OF NEW MEXICO

July 8, 1918; 10 A. M.

EDWIN F. COARD,  
Clerk.

JJO:MB

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

(Seal)

CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON

United States of America } 88  
State of New Mexico }

It is hereby certified, that the annexed is a full, true and complete transcript of the

Certificate of Non-Liability of

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY

(No Stockholders' Liability)

(No. 9512)

with the endorsements thereon, as same appears on file and of record in the office of the State Corporation Commission.

In Testimony Whereof, the State Corporation Commission of the State of New Mexico has caused this certificate to be signed by its Chairman and the seal of said Commission, to be affixed at the City of Santa Fe on this 8th day of July, A. D. 1918.

HUGH H. WILLIAMS,  
Acting Chairman.

Attest:  
EDWIN F. COARD,  
Clerk.

CERTIFICATE OF NON-LIABILITY

Know All Men By These Presents: That we,

whose names are hereunto subscribed, and who have made, signed and executed articles of incorporation of "INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY", "No Stockholders' Liability", do hereby declare that there shall be no stockholders' liability on account of any stock issued by said "INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY".

Witness our hands and seals, this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1918.

(Seal) C. C. KNOLES,  
(Seal) ARTHUR HOLLOWAY,  
(Seal) C. JOSEPH PADGETT.

State of New Mexico } 88  
County of Lincoln }

On this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1918, before me personally appeared C. C. Knoles, Arthur Holloway and C. Joseph Padgett, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

GRACE M. JONES,  
Notary Public.

My commission expires May 15th, 1921.

(Seal)

ENDORSED:

No. 9515

Cor. Rec'd. Vol. 6, Page 590  
Certificate of Non-Liability of Stockholders of  
INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY  
(No Stockholders' Liability)  
Filed in office of  
STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION  
OF NEW MEXICO  
July 8, 1918; 10 A. M.  
EDWIN F. COARD,  
Clerk.  
Compared JJO:MB.  
August 16-23.

Notice for Publication  
Serial No. 64921  
Mineral Survey No. 1700  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.  
July 27, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the International Brick Company, a corporation, whose post office address is El Paso, Texas, has made application for a United States patent for the Texas Star Placer Mining Claim, located in Section 5, Township 6 south of range 11 east, New Mexico, Principal Range and Meridian, in Lincoln County, New Mexico, and particularly described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office as follows, to-wit:

Survey No. 1199  
Texas Star Placer Mining Claim.

Beginning at Cor. No. 1,  
Identical with the cor. of the Amended Location.

A monument, 2x12x24 inches, set 12 ins. in the ground, chained 1-1700 on side facing claim, with cross for corner point, with mound of stone alongside, 2 1/4 ft. base and 2 1/4 ft. high, whence

The closing corner of sec. 5 and 6, T. 6 S. R. 11 E. N. M.

P. R. & M. bears N. 49° 15' W. 1765.20 ft. which is a sandstone 1x7 inches. 10 ins. above ground, chained C. C. on south side, with 5 marks on the east edge and 1 mark on the west edge.

The Standard 1/4 sec. cor. of sec. 31 T. 5 S. R. 11 E. N. M.

P. R. & M. bears N. 34° 30' W. 1295.32 ft. which is a 1-inch iron pipe with brass cap marked U. S. General Land Office.

Survey, S. U. & A. U. Sec. 31.

Nogal Peak bears S. 3° 24' E.

White Mt. bears 1° 57' E.

Carrizozo Mountain bears S. 10° 25' W.

A Mountain Peak bears N. 43° 43' E.

No other bearing objects available.

Thence East

Variation 130° 45' E.

285 Cross ridge bears S. 51° E.

Desert.

600 Foot of Slope.

1151 Cross fence in west side of public road bears N. and S.

1195 Cross road bears north and south.

1208 Cross west fence of El Paso & Southwestern R. R. bears north and south.

1208 5 Interest center of R. R. track, El Paso & Southwestern R. R.

On 1/4 curve bears S. 1° 45' E.

1409 Cross fence on east side of right of way of El Paso and Southwestern R. R. bears S. 1° 45' E.

2640 To cor. No. 2.

Identical with the cor. of the Amended Location.



## WELL-PAID WOMEN BUY NEW CLOTHES

New York.—A wounded Anzac had come to America to lecture. He bore some honorable scars on his body, which were symbolized by stripes on his arm. A woman touched the stripes and asked what were his worst wounds. He described one, which was a clean hole made by a bullet. In his informal Anzac manner, he asked if she would like to see it. She would. So would everyone else at the luncheon. So he showed her the bullet hole below the collar bone.

"How very disappointing!" she exclaimed. "I expected a great gash."

The Anzac buttoned his collar thoughtfully, and turning to the table said: "Now, I ask you, what are we going to do, with women if they begin to expect so much of men in this war?"

And what will they do with them? Men have begun to expect so much of themselves, that the situation is the most vitally interesting thing on this planet, next to the war, observes a distinguished fashion writer.

Women are gaining so much more by this war than they ever demanded, that many are puzzled and some are near-hysterical.

Once we were a contented race; then we became an unquiet sex; then we became a restless force; and then we became a militant power.

Those with the keenest visions saw ahead of them a long struggle. They

When a woman knows there are three thousand jobs open to her and that she can command as good a salary as the man she sent to war, she is not going to be niggardly about getting new clothes, enjoying herself and re-furnishing her house.

Human nature never changes, no matter what else changes on this planet, and spending will be a woman's antidote to hard work. If she has been repressed in the matter of buying attractive things for the house or for her body, she will go out and gorge herself on those things when the first freedom from debt gives her a buoyant feeling of happiness.

The business of feminine apparel should always have been attended to by women, not men. This channel of activity is being directed to its right course. A million or more men on this continent, who are mixed up in women's apparel, will have to give up their places to women, who have an instinctive knowledge of what other women want, and do not want. With training, which will give them a cool head, a smooth tongue and the ambition to rise, they will make admirable clerks, floorwalkers, heads of departments, buyers and shopkeepers.

It is toward the apparel business that they are rapidly drifting. That is their desire, and all their preliminary training of the centuries has fitted them for this particular sector of industry. Being in the business, they will spend more money on clothes, and they will influence the expenditures of other women.

It is useless to tell women that they must not buy clothes. The reformers mean well, but they are planting seed on barren soil. There must be some pleasure in this world, or we would all go mad with the pain and anxiety of it and if you ask three million women to work for their living, you must give them the chance to deck themselves out in a bit of gay plumage and go out and eat and laugh; otherwise, they will become useless for all service, patriotic or industrial.

### Demand for Evening Clothes.

Let me tell you an odd thing about this development of women's work, which has been brought about not only through their service in paying positions, but in war relief work.

It is the growing demand for evening clothes by women who have heretofore never indulged in them. We are only following in the footsteps of human nature as it has asserted itself in France and England during the last eighteen months. Paris has shown an extraordinary interest in this development, and the London thinkers and merchants have found it to be an engrossing by-product of the war.

Evening dress has always been a thing for the luxurious. It has been indulged in by those whose lives were more or less given to leisure. Millions of women have not considered it necessary to change their somber street clothes into low or half-low, fragile ones for the evening meal or evening gayeties. The street suit, with a few changes, has served during the waking hours. The shirtwaist and sport skirt have filled in the rest of the service needed.

But this condition no longer exists in Europe, and it has changed in America in the twinkling of an eye. Why?

Women have more money; they have more opportunities; industry, charity, war relief, hospital service and committee work have brought women from the depths of social obscurity into hourly contact with those who lead fashions and live leisurely lives.

All of this has lifted the art of dress instead of degrading it. It enlivens life; it brightens the prospect of our sacrifices; it is a light to our endurance.

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### COLORS FOR THE RAINY DAYS

Red, Golden Brown, Purple, Bright Shades of Blue and Green Are Cheerful.

"If we give but a few minutes to the selection of our clothes for rainy days, we can add with our dress much of the warmth and cheerfulness that is lacking in nature," asserts a student of attire. "Bright-colored dresses are appropriate, and give a pleasant note to otherwise gloomy surroundings."

"If one must go outside of the home in rainy weather, high shoes with rubbers, a short dark skirt which does not soil easily with rain and mud, a raincoat, a rain hat, and dark gloves should be worn. However, a bright-colored tie or blouse will give a warm note to the costume when the wraps are removed."

"Red is a color of warmth, and looks well on rainy days. Golden-brown, purple and bright shades of blue and green are cheerful colors. Dull grays, blues and greens should be worn only on bright days. Light

materials should be saved for warm, sunny weather or evening wear."

### New Idea in Curtains.

The soft graceful hangings at the doors and windows of a pretty room were the subject of comment by some visitors, so the hostess revealed the secret. "It hangs as softly as velvet, yet it's lighter in weight," commented an interested observer. "What is it—a new art fabric?" "Rather," laughed the hostess. "It's just a good grade of flannelette, dyed with ordinary commercial dyes. I used orange dye with a little deep pink, experimenting until I got this peach and apricot combination. It wasn't at all hard to do, and now I feel that I have a sunset at every window, even on the darkest day."

### Wide Girdles.

Very effective and useful are wide girdles with sash bow and ends made of fancy flowering ribbon when worn on simple white dresses. The coloring in the ribbon of such girdles is chosen usually to match the colors in the hat trimming.

## GOOD ROADS

### ATTENTION GIVEN TO ROADS

No Matter What Construction May Be Highways Must Be Given Some Consideration.

Let no man be deluded into the thought that such things as "permanent roads" are possible. All roads, no matter what kind, require attention and the more they receive the better they are. A chief cause for poor roads is the fact that a great proportion of the road work done the country over is of so temporary and make-shift an order. Of course, the only real satisfactory road in all weather is a hard road—either paved



Hard Road Well Cared for.

or stone, with gravel next in favor, says Indiana Farmer's Guide. But even such roads fall into disrepair, if given no attention. What is said to be the worst stretch of highway in Illinois was once a magnificent macadam road. Now it is almost impassable owing to the deep hollows and ruts which it contains. Everyone gives it a wide berth and it is "black listed" in all automobile guides. Concrete and brick paving also must have oversight and repair.

Autoists have a saying that there is no better road than a dirt road—when it is dry. This is because, in the case of a well-drained earth road, passing vehicles smooth out the ruts left after a rain and iron it into a sufficiently level surface to permit of easy traveling. Here, again, it is a case of "working the roads," though the work given is of an automatic kind and rendered without thought of the service performed. However, it sometimes takes a long time to smooth out the roughness after a rain—especially if the soil is a heavy clay. And usually the same makeshift attention is given the earth road that is the too-frequent lot of macadam and gravel.

In some townships the dirt roads are dragged at rather infrequent intervals and if a rain comes right after the dragging the effect of the latter is largely nullified. The best dirt roads, year in and year out, are those which are dragged whenever possible at all seasons of the year. This should be done as soon after every rain as possible but not when the mud is in such condition that it will stick to the drag. It is best to drag one side of the road at a time and forbid travel upon it until it is thoroughly dry. As a general rule the softer the material of which a road is composed the more frequent attention it should receive. But let no one forget that good roads of whatever kind are possible only at the price of constant oversight.

### RESULTS FROM GOOD ROADS

After Improvement Price of Tillable Lands Show Big Increase—Children Benefited.

After improving the main market roads in four counties in Virginia and one each in New York, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi during a period of five years, a survey was made of the work and its results. It was found that the price of tillable land served by the roads increased from one to three times the total cost of the improvements. The total saving every year in hauling costs due to this improvement in the roads amounts to \$627,409 for a traffic of about 8,500,000 ton miles. The net saving on the hauling, after deducting the cost of interest and principal for the improvements, averages 11.8 cents per ton mile. After the roads were better, the average attendance of children in the public schools was 78 per cent; before the roads were improved it was 68 per cent. Ten more children out of every 100 were enabled to get schooling as a result of better roads.



## Don't Neglect a Bad Back!

It's Mighty Poor Policy to Worry Along Thus Handicapped When Health and Strength is So Needed

THE man or woman handicapped with a bad back in these times when physical fitness is so necessary, is indeed crippled. It's mighty poor policy to worry along with an aching back day after day; work is neglected and the simplest duties are a burden. Plowing, planting, harvesting, churning, the daily housework all throw a heavy strain on the kidneys and kidney ill, with attendant backache, are a common result. Don't wait! Neglect may mean gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. 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.

Mrs. Pearl E. Miller, 119 W. Abriendo St., Pueblo, Colo., says: "I suffered from kidney trouble since I was 14 years old and I had backache. Being on my feet so many hours during the day made me worse. One day I was suddenly taken with a sharp pain in the small of my back and for two weeks I was in bed, as helpless as if I was paralyzed. My feet and ankles were swollen and my kidneys acted too often. After using Doan's Kidney Pills I was able to get up and as I continued their use I regained my health. I have never had any kidney trouble since and give Doan's the credit for saving my life."

#### ANOTHER COLORADO CASE

F. W. Conrad, prop. of cigar store, 122 Pearl St., Boulder, Colo., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills proved of great value to me in relieving difficulties arising from disordered kidneys. Backache was the worst symptom I had, but Doan's Kidney Pills greatly benefited me. At times since then I have used Doan's Kidney Pills when I have had a slight return of the trouble. I have always had prompt and satisfactory benefit." (Statement given September 14, 1906.)

#### CONTINUED CONFIDENCE.

On February 24, 1917, Mr. Conrad said: "I have publicly recommended Doan's Kidney Pills for more than fifteen years. I am glad to confirm all that I have said before in their praise. Doan's Kidney Pills are of unquestionable merit."

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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

#### Somewhere.

Mrs. Flatbush—So your husband is "somewhere in France?"  
Mrs. Bensonhurst—So I believe.  
Mrs. Flatbush—But don't you know where?  
Mrs. Bensonhurst—No.  
Mrs. Flatbush—Don't you feel somewhat concerned?  
Mrs. Bensonhurst—Why, no. When he was here I knew he was somewhere in America, but half of the time I didn't know where.

#### Correct Place.

"We are going just into the teeth of the gale." "Yes, and it's right at the mouth of the river."

#### Doubtful.

"How's your war garden, old man?" "There's a cutworm drive on at present."

#### Deceptively.

"You can't judge a man's usefulness by the size of his purse."  
"No. And you can't judge a woman's industry by the size of her knitting bag."

#### Cuticura Stops Itching.

The Soap to cleanse and Ointment to soothe and heal most forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Ideal for toilet use. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Between 1901 and 1916 Canada had 1,504 strikes, involving 898,391 employees.

Don't tell your troubles to others; they are looking for an opportunity to tell theirs to you.—George Elliot.

## Hot Weather Hits Us Hardest in Stomach

Keep a close watch on your stomach this summer. We need all our fighting strength. War work—change of diet—will make us all easier prey to stomach and bowel trouble than ever before. It is so easy to become overheated on a blazing hot day, especially after eating a hearty meal. And then the excessive heat makes us flood our stomachs with all kinds of cold drinks. That's bad at any time; much worse—even dangerous—when there is the slightest feeling of stomach trouble.

Keep the stomach sweet and cool and free from too much acid—that's about all that is necessary. It's not so much the diet as to keep the poison from starting trouble. You can easily do this if you will just take a tablet or two of EATONIC after your meals.

#### Well Named.

Old Lady—Can you tell me what is inside the sandbags, young man?  
Special Constable—Sand, ma'am—hence the name.—London Punch.

Red Cross Bag Blue makes the laundress happy, makes clothes whiter than snow. All good grocers. Adv.

Mansfield, O., has opened a new hospital costing \$150,000.

Newark, N. J., eliminates German from public schools.

Philadelphia factories are turning out 2,000,000 paper boxes daily.

### When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy  
No Stinging—Just Easy Comfort. At once at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

EATONIC is the wonderful new compound that absorbs the harmful gases and juices and almost instantly drives away stomach misery.

Instead of sudden and painful attacks of indigestion, after you begin using EATONIC you'll forget you have a stomach. And there will be no more heartburn, food repeating, sour stomach, gas pains, or that lumpy, bloated feeling you have so often experienced after eating. Then your appetite—you know how hard it is to satisfy in hot weather—eat one or two EATONIC Tablets a half hour before meals—and you will enjoy the results and feel better in every way.

These are a few reasons why you should start using EATONIC today and fortify your stomach against the chance trouble this summer. It costs only 50c for a big package. Your druggist whom you know and can trust, will promptly refund your money if you are not more than satisfied.

### Every Woman Wants

Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops purulent catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary clearing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxtine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

### PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. It is in evidence for its ability for restoring color and beauty to gray or faded hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.



## Money Orders Good in France

They Are Drawn on the "U. S. Army Postal Service" and Only Domestic Fees Are Charged

How to send money to a soldier in France in case of need, has puzzled many parents and relatives of members of the American expeditionary forces. There are several ways, but a certain and easy one is to use United States postal money orders. They can be cashed readily and easily by any payee. Here is the way to do it, according to an official statement by Postmaster W. B. Canfield of Chicago:

"Money orders issued in the United States payable to members of the American expeditionary forces are made out on domestic forms precisely the same as if they were drawn on offices in this country and domestic fees only are charged therefor. Such orders are all drawn on 'U. S. Army Postal Service' without indicating the name of any post office abroad."

"The orders are, of course, delivered to the remitters to be mailed by them to the payee precisely the same as any other mail would be addressed. It is necessary, however, in any such case that the remitter furnish the full military description of the payee, that is, the company, regiment and branch of the service to which he is attached."

"There are many branches of the U. S. army postal service and a money order drawn thereon is payable at any of them. It should be explained, however, that the postal service in France has been militarized, which means that the distribution of the mail has been taken over by the military authorities. The post office department distributes and pouches the mail in the United States, but the war department carries it on its transports and distributes it to the soldiers abroad. The entire administration of the money order service still remains, however, under the post office department."

"The secretary of war has explained that owing to the fact that the military units were moving constantly from place to place, the changes being concealed from everybody except the particular commanding officer, it was necessary to let the mail follow the distribution of supplies. No doubt the soldiers at the front to whom a money order is delivered will turn the order over to the company mail orderly to have it collected and the amount thereof given to him. This office was informed some time ago that the payments were made in France in the money of that country."

### Archer, National League's Star Catcher, Comes Back With His Old-Time Speed

Jimmy Archer, once the National League's star catcher when he played with the Chicago Cubs, is doing a remarkable comeback stunt in Pittsburgh.

Archer was released by the Cubs last year because a bunch of crippled fingers prevented him from throwing to bases with his former speed and



Jimmy Archer.

accuracy. The veteran was passed up by the other National League clubs and retired.

Manager Bezdek of the Pirates signed Archer to coach the pitchers this season. Archer soon proved that he could catch and throw as well as in former campaigns, with the result that Bezdek is playing him regularly, while the other Pirate catchers—Schmidt, Wagner and Fischer—are sitting on the bench. If Archer doesn't break down there isn't a doubt that he will help the Pittsburgh pitchers and also will steady the whole team.

### Gardeners Have Difficulty In Getting Weather That Is Just Suited to Their Crops.

No sort of weather is good for gardeners or gardeners, laments a writer in the London Mail.

In fine weather everything, except weeds, stops growing. The ground is too hard for the hoe; the grass is too wiry for the mower. The one idyllic and painless job of the amateur gardener is embittered by the instructions of his gardening books. "Never start watering," they tell him, "until crops show urgent signs of needing it." When he has examined his crops and decided between honest distress and mere malingering, he reads again. "Don't water too much, it is fatal. Don't water too little, it is worse than not watering at all. When once you have started watering you must go on watering." It is this sort of garden technique, fermenting like yeast in the fevered brains of amateur gardeners, that accounts for cases of mental breakdown among converts to this terrible hobby.

Wet weather is as disastrous as fine weather for gardeners and gardeners. Everything grows too fast and the weeds grow faster still. The ground becomes too heavy to be hoed; the grass becomes too long for the mower; the gardener becomes too rheumatic to work. Mixed weather is still more disastrous. Everything in the garden that likes fine weather falls because it is not having enough drought, and everything that likes wet weather falls because it is not having enough moisture. And the weeds, if possible, do a trifle better than in other weathers.

## Tornadoes and Cyclones

Storms as Defined by the U. S. Weather Bureau

Weather men define a tornado as a violent windstorm, with rain or hail, thunder and lightning, in which the air masses whirl with great velocity around a central core, while the whole storm travels across the country in a narrow path at high speed. The thunder and the whirling motion have given rise to two theories of the derivation of the word, as to whether it is derived from the Spanish "tornado," a thunderstorm, or from the Latin "tornare," to turn.

A cyclone, in the definition of the weather bureau, is not necessarily a windstorm of great velocity, but rather a widespread storm that moves with no great speed. Its width may cover several states. This cyclone, or area of low pressure—indicated as "low" on the weather map—gives conditions essential to tornadoes. Many cyclones never develop a tornado, but a tornado never develops without the cyclone, and almost invariably the tornadoes occur in the southeast quarter of the low area. About 120 cyclones pass across the United States each year, moving in a general way from west to east. They are of great benefit because they induce movement of surface air from the south and southeast, and the rainfall that makes the great interior valleys a rich agricultural region is dependent upon these southerly, moisture-bearing winds.

Practically all of the cyclones of the warm season give rise at some time or place to thunderstorms or hail or violent winds. These winds may be violent enough to cause destruction, but unless they have the whirling column of air they are not tornadoes. In the East it is not always easy to distinguish the funnel-shaped cloud, but the lay of the debris after a storm will tell whether there has been a twisting motion.

Tornadoes almost invariably move in an easterly direction and generally from southwest to northeast. The average length of the path of destruction is about 25 miles, and this path may not be continuous. If the funnel cloud is not in contact with the earth during its whole course. Sometimes it rises and goes for a considerable distance before descending again.

### Traumatic Shock, Harvard Medical Expert Finds Far Most Deadly in Trenches

Men rarely die of shell shock but they have been dying at the rate of 20,000 a year in the English and French armies alone as a result of a far more deadly form of shock—traumatic shock, says the Atlantic Monthly. In fact, the latter is usually fatal when skilled assistance is not at hand. Dr. William T. Porter of the Harvard medical school has been sent into the front line trenches in France to study this strange enemy in action. Traumatic shock, he found, usually follows a serious fracture of a major bone like the hip bone or multiple wounds through the subcutaneous fat layer.

By experimenting with injecting olive oil into the veins of a cat Dr. Porter developed symptoms identical with those appearing in cases of traumatic shock, confirming his belief

that fatty globules are released into the veins by certain wounds and these gradually clog up the hairlike capillaries of the brain until circulation ceases. Then began an interesting series of experiments in the front line trenches in which Dr. Porter tried the experiment of giving carbon dioxide to freshly wounded men to prevent shock. The patients were delighted with his tests and crowded around eagerly to watch the operation.

All of these details, together with many keen and humorous reactions of a trained observer in the war zone, are set down in Dr. Porter's recently published little book, "Shock at the Front." In fact, one well known critic insists that the book, far from being a mere medical treatise, is rather "a glimpse of the war done in sharp stroke by a physician who has as pretty a technique with the pen as with the scalpel."

### Keeping Books Aids Farmer in Ascertaining What Part of Living Comes From Farm

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

How many people know just what it costs them to live? Such information is extremely valuable, especially if the makeup of the cost is known, both as to money cost and the other factors. To the farmer such data should prove valuable, indeed, especially in determining what part of his living comes from the farm.

If the accounts have been completely kept, the household expenses are easily assembled from the cash record, inventory and record of supplies used. Nothing in the realm of figures is more likely to astonish the average farm family than a summary of the household costs. The farm furnishes the family a house to live in, milk, butter, cream, eggs, pork, fowls, fuel, vegetables and fruit, and often a great many other things. Yet the farmer often does not think of all these unless they are set before him. If he breaks even on the year he is likely to think there is no profit in the business when, in fact, he may have been living much better than the average city business man of like education, attainments and capital.

All these things may have to be seen to be believed, but a well-kept set of records, by adequate handling, can be made to show them.

## SMILES FOR ALL

Not a Thing.

"The youngsters think they're smart with their new dances."  
"Well, Uncle Josh?"  
"I'll admit they do give you a good excuse for hugging a girl, but at that they ain't got nothing on the old-fashioned kissing games."

The Jury Understood.



"I fear I went too strong on that talk about it wasn't money we were suing for, but the principle of the thing."  
"Why so?"  
"The jury saw it in that light, evidently. Gave us eight cents damages."

Heels Vs. Heads.

"I suppose she's head over heels in love?"  
"I think it is a case of heels over head this time. She is engaged to a tango fiend."

Of Course!

Kidd—What caused Gaybird to fly the coop?  
Kladder—Chickens.

Not Hindering It.

"Cholly, why don't you let your mustache grow?"  
"Why don't I let it? Good heavens, dear boy, I do; but it won't."



Too Considerate.

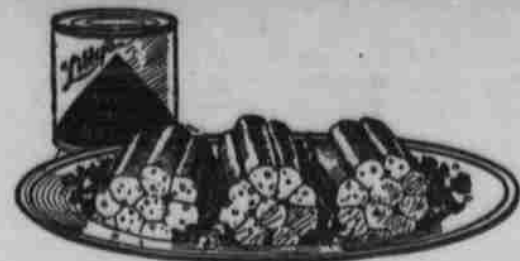
"That's a fine stenographer you have."  
"Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox. "But she's too deferential. I never pretended to be any great scholar, and sometimes she flatters me to the extent of trying to imitate my style of spelling."

Wornout Feet.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself. A man like you ought to be in the army instead of a tramp, begging from house to house."

"I tried to get into the army, ma'am, but they wouldn't take me."

"Why not?"  
"Flat feet, ma'am. I broke down my arches walking away from work."



## Libby's Vienna Sausage

### A Refreshing Change

THE tenderness of the meat, the delicacy of the seasoning are noticeable the moment you taste Libby's Vienna Sausage. For it is made from morsels of choice meats, seasoned with the greatest care—to bring out all the rich, savory flavor.

Serve Libby's Vienna Sausage today. Not only is it a refreshing change, but a hearty and inexpensive meat.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

The first self-moving gun carriage was invented in France in 1780.

Eleven million women and girls are at work in our industries.

St. Louis, Mo., has discovered and arrested a firebug gang.

Milwaukee has five-cent street car fares.



## How France Has Been Fed

"Before the war, a distinguished French Officer, General Maitrot, wrote a series of articles in the 'Echo de Paris' to warn France, that in case of war, the French meat industry would be unable to supply the French army in the field with fresh meat,—owing especially to the lack of modern refrigerating plants and of refrigerating transportation,—and too, owing to the deficiency in the national herd."

"Since the war began the French army has never been short of fresh meat, thanks mainly to the prosperous condition of the American meat industry, and too, to the American live stock breeders."

The foregoing statement was made by a representative of the Allies now in the United States.

Another representative of the Allies said recently:

"that the American packers have been of the greatest possible assistance to the Allies and have, by their efficient co-operation, contributed in the utmost degree to the successful prosecution of the war."

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A nine-pound girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spence Tuesday.

Full line of new canvass "Keds" just the thing for Summer footwear at Ziegler Bros.

C. A. Roberson, president of the New Mexico Iron and Steel Corporation, returned Sunday from the east. Mr. Roberson remained but a day or two, however, and again left on a ten day trip in the interest of his company. He reports conditions very favorable concerning the smelter proposition and that everything is moving along satisfactorily.

You will save money on your next grocery list if you buy it at the Carrizozo Trading Co.

James W. Baxter went to El Paso Saturday and enlisted in the Texas infantry. This particular organization possesses some special authority from the war department and will be federalized at an early date. Good luck, Jimmy, we hope you get there in time to enter Berlin.

We are getting nice, fat, choice home killed beef. Grooms, phones 46 and 65.

Joe West left Saturday for Cloudcroft, whence after a short visit with his parents he went to El Paso to join the navy, having been accepted in that service some weeks ago.

Bring us your hides and pelts, we guarantee highest market prices. Carrizozo Trading Co.

Marvin Burton returned Sunday from Stanton, Tennessee, to which point he had accompanied his father, Dr. R. C. Burton. Upon his return Marvin, later this week, went to El Paso to be assigned to a naval station, having enlisted before taking his father to Tennessee. He expected to be assigned to the Charleston, South Carolina, naval station.

Bacon and ham advanced about \$2.00 per hundred this week. Now is the time to buy at our special price. Groom's, phones 46 and 65. 8-9-21

E. E. Wilson, a Jack's Peak ranchman, was in Monday, and was as happy as a clam. He says everything is green and stock getting fat.

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

Ben Davidson, county treasurer of Chaves county, was here a couple of days this week. Mr. Davidson says the rains have been very light in the vicinity of Roswell, though very good in the plains section.

We have added another phone for better service. All phone orders given prompt and careful attention. Groom's, phone 46 and 65. 8-9-21

Mrs. M. A. Harris has sold her homestead near the mal pais, consisting of 320 acres, to T. A. Spencer. Mrs. Harris expects to leave soon for Ray, Arizona, where she will live with her son, Jonas.

Calumet baking powder, 25c a pound; 2½ pounds, 65c; 5 pounds, \$1.25. Groom's, phones 46, 65.

Attorney W. C. Merchant left Sunday for San Antonio, Texas, where he went to enter the war work service of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Merchant has two sons in France and hopes to be near them at an early date.

No. 2 Standard tomatoes, 15, 17½ and 20 cents a can. No. 2, corn, 15, 17½ and 25 cents a can. Groom's, phones 46 and 65. 8-9-21

Mrs. C. W. Hyde went to El Paso this week for a short visit. Fred Shields, Mrs. G. T. McQuillen and children returned this week from their trip in the northern part of the state. They had a good outing, notwithstanding an excessive amount of rain.

Blue Point matches, four for 25c. Groom's, phone 46 and 65.

L. H. Rudisille left yesterday on No. 3 for Portland, Oregon, to attend the annual encampment of the G. A. R. Mr. Rudisille goes as a regular representative of the state G. A. R., by virtue of the fact that he is past commander. The encampment opens the 18th of this month and will probably continue for a week.

10 pounds best grade pure lard, \$3.00; 5 pounds, \$1.50; 3 pounds, \$1.00. Advance compound, 10 pounds, \$2.60; 5 pounds, \$1.30; 3 pounds, 75 cents. Groom's, Phones 46 and 65. 8-9-21

May Schaeffer, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Schaeffer, returned this week from Philadelphia, where she has spent the past year.

O. T. Nye, C. W. Hyde and Dr. F. H. Johnson, members of the local exemption board, went to Roswell yesterday to confer with the district board concerning the new classifications.

Majestic hams, fresh stock, 37c. Buy now, before they go up to 40c. Groom's, phones 46 and 65.

Philip H. Blanchard was in yesterday from one of his east side ranches. He reports fine rains over part of his range while in other portions the rains have been very light.

Albert Ziegler returned yesterday from Chicago and St. Louis. The Ziegler fall stock of merchandise will begin to arrive soon and they will be suitable to the season's demands.

Bob Stidham and family returned Tuesday from a trip to the Palomas Hot Springs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer and Miss Augusta Spencer, mother and sister respectively of Truman A. Spencer, arrived this week on a visit with the Spencer family. Mrs. Spencer and daughter live in Kansas City but came here from Dallas, where they have relatives.

## Classified Advertisements

LOST—Bunch of a dozen keys on silver key ring, marked O. W. W. Leave at this office. 8-9-21

Corn, \$4.10; Middlings, (Mill Run Bran), \$2.15; Chops, \$4.10; Mixed Chicken-feed \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. Special prices on big lots. Humphrey Bros.

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

FOUND—A Tennis Racquet, call at Oasis Confectionery. 6-281f

WANTED—Baby Calves. State price. Address, Box 156 Carrizozo, N. M. 5-3-6t

Up to date Confectionery splendidly equipped—can make attractive offer to right party. Best location in the state for luncheonette. Address, Oasis Confectionery, Box 115, Carrizozo, N. Mex. 7-19 1f

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

C. C. Knowles, who has been over in the Rio Grande valley the past three weeks, in the interest of the Carrizozo smelter, returned last night. He reports his mission successful and everything quite satisfactory.

## Pay Your Road Tax

I have been appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to collect the road tax in this precinct. The tax is \$3.00 assessed against every able-bodied man between the ages of 21 and 60 years old. This tax is now due, and prompt payment of the same is requested.

G. T. McQUILLEN, 7-26-21. Collector Precinct 14.

## Just Arrived, A New Shipment of Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine Silk Waists from 3.75 to 6.75



Among the newest Georgette Crepe Waists, fashion favors the round collars to a surprising degree. Here are the new round collars, arranged in pin tucking; others of frills. Too, the tailored styles are very popular, and quite a number of these are shown with the new comers.

Also, some very pretty stripes in Silk Wash Waists, on display now, and offering splendid values.

# ZIEGLER BROS.

## — M-O-N-U-M-E-N-T-S —

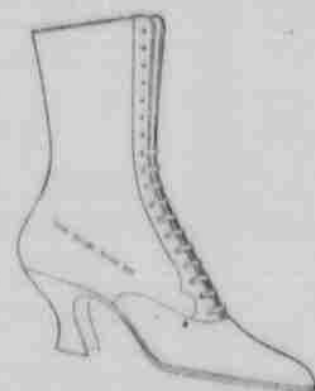
We carry the largest stock in the Southwest. Freight prepaid, every job guaranteed. Write for designs and estimates.

**Bowers Monument Company**  
215 East Central Albuquerque, N. M.

## CARRIZOZO TRADING CO.

The House That Has and Always Gives What It Advertises  
PHONES 21 and 109

If the American garden doesn't furnish the food to win the war, the German garden will.



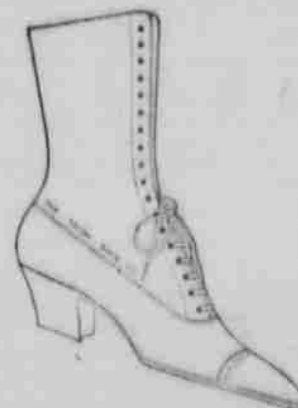
Here will be found the Season's Most Popular Styles and it is our desire that you be dressed more beautifully and more fashionably than ever before. You will enjoy Shoe shopping here.

Prices range  
**\$5 to \$12**

We keep up the quality,  
We keep down the price.

The World's Best Shoes for Womankind

**SELBY'S**



Sugar ration of the Allies is about half what Americans eat. Time to divide more fairly. SAVE Sugar.

## Just Received A Shipment of New Fall Millinery

NEWEST DESIGNS AND SHAPES

Call and make your selection now. You will not regret the ownership of a fresh, attractive piece of headgear for your August traveling top.

Prices \$3 to \$10

## Newest Design Silk Dresses For the Autumn Season

Ready for your inspection

Values \$15 to \$25

Watch our advertisement each week and our window display of New Fall Styles which are arriving daily.