

9-27-1918

Carrizozo News, 09-27-1918

J.A. Haley

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Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 19

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

NUMBER 39

Lincoln County Rigistrants September 12th

The News is publishing a list of the names registered September 12th, beginning with Number 1, and running consecutively until the list is finished. The Local Board furnished the list. It is impracticable to publish the entire list in one issue, space and time preventing, but the list will be continued until all the names and numbers are presented.

ALTO

1-10. Adson D Hubbard, Richard O Creley, William I Brooke, William H Marr, Chas L White, Bruce Stewart, Richard W Hardy, Jess N Dawson, George C Arnold, Henry A Peebles.

11-20. John W Stuart, William A Conder, Chas F Stuart, John F Lackey, William T S Hagee, Charley C Coc, John O Hughes, Albert W Lane, Charley C Coc, Pete R Phillips.

ANCHO

21-30. Ysabelita Torres, Onofre Sepulveda, Arturo Leya, William J Sella, Steven Caros, Fred L Boughner, James S York, Able P Haynes, Gabriel Balizan, John Joseph.

31-40. Eddy A Cooper, Juanita T Garcia, Miguel Dominguez, Francisco Pomas, Juan Lopez, William E Taylor, Sam R Wood, John R Glenn, Robert Kingston, Augustine Veci.

41-50. Julian E Lujan, Addison C Christian, Charles M Powers, Robert L Hall, Linas P Hall, Harold O Smith, Elias Garcia, Zachariah T Lowrie, William L Kelley, Robert H Kilgore.

51-60. Edward Williams, Fred Patten, John Fageros, Geo T Fleming, Samuel B Fambrough, Jimmie Cooper, Alvin Hightower, John C Brickley, Dennis L Spaid, Frank Dunn, Thomas P Kilgore.

CAPITAN

62-70. David C Parker, Lee H. Hudgens, Marvin A Peacock, Roland H Box, Dock S Williams, Marshal C West, Walter F Jones, Sustenes H Torres, James T Gaines.

71-80. George R Hyde, Amado Jiron, Morris E Carty, George G Remmelte, Monroe M Road, Rufes I Taylor, Selsa Padilla, Melcor D Chavez, Laurence Langlie, Eusebio Chavez.

81-90. Prospero Peralta, Severo Samora, Edwin M Read, Juan M Chavez, Demecio Peralta, Adolpho Swan, Warney R West, Lee R Copeland, Victor Seruna, Edward G Brentari.

91-100. Dorotello Peralta, Monroe H Howard, Thomas N Hobbs, Will Tittsworth, Samuel W Hale, Emery P Robinson, Jose E Silva, Charlie L Robinson, Robert Swan, Daniel Coor.

101-110. Thomas W Alderson, Eldridge V West, Gavino Montoya, William R Read, William R Hinnicutt, Benifacio Pina, Guy S Hoover, James A Adams, William H Copeland, Demecio Trujillo.

111-120. Della Zamora, Jesse A Brubaker, Fletcher H Hall, Richard R McInerson, Thomas Wallace, Benjamin P Speck, Abel Pina, Benjamin McGlaines, Lorenzo Baldonado, Juan Miller.

121-130. Jose Y Chavez, Tomas Buerquez, Buford B Talley, Jesus M Baca, Loyd Taylor, Henry R Rogers, Jerry F Ellis, Victoriano Artiga, George A Chamberlain, Pablo Trujillo.

131-138. Oscar W Watkins, John R Green, Domicio Chavez, Jose Hernandez, Jose H y Lucero, Gregorio Herrera, Walter H Sellars, James F Morris.

RABENTON

139. Juan Martinez.

CAPITAN

140-141. William Chisholm, Robert C Hammett.

TURN TO PAGE 2

Fourth Loan Is the Fighting Loan

As the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan approaches the American Army in France moves on toward Berlin. Under our own leaders the great American Army has won a notable victory.

The Fourth Loan must be a great success. The Fourth Liberty Loan is a fighting loan.

When our soldiers on the battle front are braving death, each one offering to make the supreme sacrifice for his country and the great cause, we who remain safely at home surely should give them every support, should make every sacrifice to strengthen them. If we can not ourselves fight we can make our dollars fight.

It is a great cause for which America is engaged in this war; it is a great struggle in which the very hope of the world is bound up that is being waged in Europe and on the high seas. It is an honor to have a part in it and all Americans, all of their lives, will be proud of the part they had in it or ashamed of their failure to do their part.

The Fourth Loan is a fighting loan. Every subscriber to the loan strikes a blow for Liberty, for Victory.

Thomas Johnson, of the Hatchet Cattle company, Three Rivers, was here Monday. He was on the lookout for range for the company stuff. The range is short in the company territory.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE VILLAGE OF CARRIZOZO

Under and by virtue of the provisions of Ordinance No. 4 of the Village of Carrizozo, notice is hereby given each and every inhabitant of said village to at once thoroughly clean their respective premises of all rubbish and garbage, and pile the same at a convenient place so it can be hauled away in wagons. Particular attention must be given to surface privies and each and every one of them cleaned and lime liberally sprinkled in said privies. The time for this purpose will be furnished by the said Village of Carrizozo.

The health conditions of the town at this time are such that obedience to this notice is imperative and those who fail to comply with the provisions of this notice will be arrested and dealt with according to law.

H. S. CAMPBELL,

Mayor.

Jeff Claunch Wounded

A report reached here this week through the El Paso Times that Jeff Claunch, one of the Lincoln county boys, had received a wound in the hand. A sister was authority for the statement to the Times, and the information is to the effect that the injury is slight.

Mrs. J. F. Kimbell was here Saturday and Sunday from Douglas, Arizona. Mr. Kimbell came as far as El Paso and Mrs. Kimbell ran up here for the week end with friends.

Limited Service Men To Appear Next Friday

The following limited service men have been notified to appear at Carrizozo October 4th, for entrainment to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana: Perry Hightower, Hondo. Martin Fresquez, Encinosa. Edward Sanchez, Glencoe. Walter A. Morris, Maysville, Oklahoma.

Antonio Garcia, Arabella. Pablo Sanchez, Hondo. Frank Ginnet, Encinosa. Richard C. Morgan, Ancho. Tillman B. Burch, Roswell. Earl C. Martin, Roswell. Ernest T. Pierce, Roswell. Will Jennings, Parsons. Ernest R. Blood, Fort Stanton. Corbin Hester, White Oaks.

I. E. SCHAEFFER, Clerk of Local Board.

Off for Santa Fe

Five of Lincoln county's delegates to the state Democratic convention left here Tuesday and Wednesday for Santa Fe, viz: John Y. Hewitt, Frank W. Gurney, W. O. Norman, George J. Weishar and A. S. McCamant. R. C. Sowder and James J. Reeves probably went from Roswell.

W. H. Fisher was here yesterday from Capitan. His son Carl, who had been reported wounded, was a victim of shell shock, according to the father's latest information.

Call For Lincoln County Democratic Convention

Carrizozo, New Mexico, September 23, 1918

To Precinct Committeemen:

A convention of the Democrats of Lincoln County, New Mexico, is hereby called to meet at the Court House, Carrizozo, N. M., at 10 a. m., September 30, 1918, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the following offices: Sheriff, Assessor, Treasurer, Clerk, Probate Judge, School Superintendent, Surveyor; Commissioners, one each from the first, second and third districts.

Also to select a candidate for Representative to the House of Representatives of the New Mexico Legislature.

Precinct primaries to be held not later than September 28, 1918.

A County Chairman and a County Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee will be selected at this Convention.

All delegates are requested to be present in person. Proxy can only be exercised by a resident voter of the precinct represented.

The basis of representation is one delegate for every ten votes or majority fraction thereof cast for the late Hon. E. C. De Baca at the last general election in 1916.

PREINCT	Votes (1916)	Delegates
1 Lincoln	74	7
2 San Patricio	79	8
3 Los Palos	50	5
4 Picacho	70	7
5 Rabenton	3	1
6 Encinosa	30	3
7 Jicarilla	9	1
8 White Oaks	37	4
9 Capitan	62	6
10 Ruidoso	15	1
11 Nogal	26	3
12 Bonito	37	4
13 Corona	39	4
14 Carrizozo	150	15
15 Oscuro	12	1
16 Ancho	23	2
17 Spindle	—	1
Total	716	73

Any person wishing to affiliate with the Democratic party should be invited to attend the precinct primaries.

F. W. GURNEY, County Chairman.
CANDIDO CHAVES, Secretary.

Some Questionnaires Have Been Mailed

The Local Board has completed the mailing out of questionnaires to all those between the ages of 19 and 36 inclusive. If you are within those ages and do not receive your questionnaire by Monday, September 30, notify the Local Board.

The questionnaires to those not having reached their nineteenth birthday at time of registration, and to those who had passed their thirty-seventh, will not be mailed out at this time.

(Signed) I. E. SCHAEFFER, Clerk of the Local Board. Carrizozo, September 26.

Sam W. Hale was over this week from Capitan. He says he is going to visit New Orleans soon to see his young son, who was recently accepted in the naval service and is stationed at the Crescent City.

SAVE SUGAR IN CANNING—Even with the present serious shortage of sugar, it is a crime to allow food to waste. **Consult your Food Administrator**—He will have you informed how to can many fruits without sugar, and he will make it possible for you to get all it is necessary to have. Food is ammunition; don't waste it. **Stop before the second lump**—There is one lump or two teaspoonfuls of sugar at each meal for every one. This must do for our cooking, as well as table use. Share sugar with the Allies.

YOU JUST OUGHT TO TRY ON OUR HANDSOME CLOTHES FOR FALL and WINTER



"TRYING ON" OUR HANDSOME GARMENTS WILL MEAN "BUYING" YOUR NEW FALL AND WINTER OUTFIT FROM US.

WE HAVE THE SPLENDID MATERIALS, MADE INTO ARTISTIC STYLES AND WE SELL OUR GARMENTS FOR A MODERATE PRICE. JUST COME. SEE THEM.

WE MAKE THE PRICE LOW RIGHT IN THE BEGINNING SO THAT YOU WON'T HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL AFTER CHRISTMAS TO GET "VALUE" IN OUR STORE.

BUY EARLY SO YOU CAN USE AND ENJOY YOUR NEW CLOTHES JUST THAT MUCH LONGER.

NEW ARRIVALS

Ladies' Wear

Serge Dresses . . . \$15 to \$30
Fall and Winter Suits \$20 to \$35
Fall and Winter Coats \$15 to \$35
Georgette and Crepe
de Chine Waists \$4.50 to \$8.50

Girls' Wear

NIFTY SERGE AND SILK DRESSES
\$5 to \$10

CARRIZOZO TRADING CO.

"THE STORE AHEAD"

Phones 21 and 109

"OVER THE TOP"

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

Copyright 1917, by Arthur Guy Empey

CHAPTER XXVI—Continued.

The presence of the R. A. M. C. men did not seem to disturb the raiders, because many a joke made in an undertone, was passed along the winding column, as to who would be first to take a ride on one of the stretchers. This was generally followed by a wish that, if you were to be the one, the wound would be a "cushy Blighty one."

The stretcher bearers, no doubt, hoping that, if they did have to carry anyone to the rear, he would be small and light. Perhaps they looked at me when wishing, because I could feel an uncomfortable, boring sensation between my shoulder blades. They got their wish all right.

Going up this trench, about every sixty yards or so we would pass a lonely sentry, who in a whisper would wish us "the best o' luck, mates." We would blind at him under our breaths; that Jonah phrase to us sounded very ominous.

Without any casualties the minstrel troop arrived at Suicide ditch, the front-line trench. Previously, a wiring party of the Royal Engineers had cut a line through our barbed wire to enable us to get out into No Man's Land.

Crawling through this lane, our party of twenty took up an extended-order formation about one yard apart. We had a tap code arranged for our movements while in No Man's Land, because for various reasons it is not safe to carry on a heated conversation a few yards in front of Fritz' lines. The officer was on the right of the line, while I was on the extreme left. Two taps from the right would be passed down the line until I received them, then I would send back one tap. The officer, in receiving this one tap, would know that his order had gone down the whole line, had been understood, and that the party was ready to obey the two-tap signal. Two taps meant that we were to crawl forward slowly—and believe me, very slowly—for five yards, and then halt to await further instructions. Three taps meant, when you arrived within striking distance of the German trench, rush it and inflict as many casualties as possible, secure a couple of prisoners, and then back to your own lines with the speed lightning open. Four taps meant, "I have gotten you into a position from which it is impossible for me to extricate you, so you are on your own."

After getting Tommy into a mess on the western front he is generally told that he is "on his own." This means, "Save your skin in any way possible." Tommy loves to be "on his own" behind the lines, but not during a trench raid.

The star shells from the German lines fell about five yards in the rear and to the right of me; we hugged the ground and held our breath until it burned out. The smoke from the star shell traveled along the ground and crossed over the middle of our line. Some Tommy sneezed. The smoke had gotten up his nose. We crouched on the ground, cursing the offender under our breath, and waited the volley that generally ensues when the Germans have heard a noise in No Man's Land. Nothing happened. We received two taps and crawled forward slowly for five yards; no doubt the officer believed what Old Pepper had said, "Personally I believe that that part of the German trench is unoccupied." By being careful and remaining motionless when the star shells fell behind us, we reached the German barbed wire without mishap. Then the fun began. I was scared stiff as it is ticklish work cutting your way through wire when about thirty feet in front of you there is a line of Boches looking out into No Man's Land with their rifles lying across the parapet, straining every sense to see or hear what is going on in No Man's Land; because at night, Fritz never knows when a bomb with his name and number on it will come hurtling through the air aimed in the direction of Berlin. The man on the right, one man in the center and myself on the extreme left were equipped with wire cutters. These are insulated with soft rubber not because the German wires are charged with electricity, but to prevent the cutters rubbing against the barbed wire stakes, which are of iron, and making a noise which may warn the inmates of the trench that someone is getting fresh in their front yard. There is only one way to cut a barbed wire without noise and through costly experience Tommy has become an expert in doing this. You must grasp the wire about two

inches from the stake in your right hand and cut between the stake and your hand.

If you cut a wire improperly, a loud twang will ring out on the night air like the snapping of a banjo string. Perhaps this noise can be heard only for fifty or seventy-five yards, but in Tommy's mind it makes a loud noise in Berlin.

We had cut a lane about halfway through the wire when, down the center of our line, twang! went an improperly cut wire. We crouched down, cursing under our breath, trembling all over, our knees lacerated from the strands of the cut barbed wire on the ground, waiting for a challenge and the inevitable volley of rifle fire. Nothing happened. I suppose the fellow who cut the barbed wire improperly was the one who had sneezed about half an hour previously. What we wished him would never make his new year a happy one.

The officer, in my opinion, at the noise of the wire which had given the four-tap signal, which meant, "On your own, get back to your trenches as quickly as possible," but again he must have relied on the spelt that Old Pepper had given us in the dugout, "Personally I believe that that part of the German trench is unoccupied." Anyway, we got careless, but not so careless that we sang patriotic songs or made any unnecessary noise.

During the intervals of falling star shells we carried on with our wire cutting until at last we succeeded in getting through the German barbed wire. At this point we were only ten feet from the German trenches. If we were discovered, we were like rats in a trap. Our way was cut off unless we ran along the wire to the narrow lane we had cut through. With our hearts in our mouths we waited for the three-tap signal to rush the German trench. Three taps had gotten about halfway down the line when suddenly about ten to twenty German star shells were fired all along the trench and landed in the barbed wire in rear of us, turning night into day and silhouetting us against the wall of light made by the flares. In the glaring light we were confronted by the following unpleasant scene.

All along the German trench, at about three-foot intervals, stood a big Prussian guardsman with his rifle at the aim, and then we found out why we had not been challenged when the man sneezed and the barbed wire had been improperly cut. About three feet in front of the trench they had constructed a single fence of barbed wire and we knew our chances were one thousand to one of returning alive. We could not rush their trench on account of this second defense. Then in front of me the challenge, "Halt," given in English rang out, and one of the finest things I have ever heard on the western front took place.

From the middle of our line some Tommy answered the challenge with, "Aw, go to h—l." It must have been the man who had sneezed or who had improperly cut the barbed wire; he wanted to show Fritz that he could die game. Then came the volley. Machine guns were turned loose and several bombs were thrown in our rear. The Boche in front of me was looking down his sight. This fellow might have, under ordinary circumstances, been handsome, but when I viewed him from the front of his rifle he had the goblins of childhood imagination relegated to the shade.

Then came a flash in front of me, the flare of his rifle—and my head seemed to burst. A bullet had hit me on the left side of my face about half an inch from my eye, smashing the cheek bones. I put my hand to my face and fell forward, biting the ground and kicking my feet. I thought I was dying, but, do you know, my past life did not unfold before me the way it does in novels.

The blood was streaming down my tunic, and the pain was awful. When I came to I said to myself, "Emp, old boy, you belong in Jersey City, and you'd better get back there as quickly as possible."

The bullets were crackling overhead. I crawled a few feet back to the German barbed wire, and in a stooping position, guiding myself by the wire, I went down the line looking for the lane we had cut through. Before reaching this lane I came to a limp form which seemed like a bag of oats hanging over the wire. In the dim light I could see that its hands were blackened, and knew it was the body of one of my mates. I put my hand on his head, the top of which had been blown off by a bomb. My fingers sank into the hole. I pulled my hand back

full of blood and brains, then I went crazy with fear and horror and rushed along the wire until I came to our lane. I had just turned down this lane when something inside of me seemed to say, "Look around." I did so; a bullet caught me on the left shoulder. It did not hurt much, just felt as if someone had punched me in the back, and then my left side went numb. My arm was dangling like a rag. I fell forward in a sitting position. But all the fear had left me and I was consumed with rage and cursed the German trenches. With my right hand I felt in my tunic for my first-aid or shell dressing. In feeling over my tunic my hand came in contact with one of the bombs which I carried. Gripping it, I pulled the pin out with my teeth and blindly threw it towards the German trench. I must have been out of my head, because I was only ten feet from the trench and took a chance of being mangled. If the bomb had failed to go into the trench I would have been blown to bits by the explosion of my own bomb.

By the flare of the explosion of the bomb, which luckily landed in their trench, I saw one big Boche throw up his arms and fall backwards, while his rifle flew into the air. Another one wilted and fell forward across the sandbags—then blackness.

Realizing what a foolhardy and risky thing I had done, I was again seized with a horrible fear. I dragged myself to my feet and ran madly down the lane through the barbed wire, stumbling over cut wires, tearing my uniform, and lacerating my hands and legs. Just as I was about to reach No Man's Land again, that same voice



In "Blighty,"

seemed to say, "Turn around." I did so, when, "crack," another bullet caught me, this time in the left shoulder about one-half inch away from the other wound. Then it was taps for me. The lights went out.

When I came to I was crouching in a hole in No Man's Land. This shell hole was about three feet deep, so that it brought my head a few inches below the level of the ground. How I reached this hole I will never know. German "typewriters" were traversing back and forth in No Man's Land, the bullets biting the edge of my shell hole and throwing dirt all over me.

Overhead shrapnel was bursting. I could hear the fragments slap the ground. Then I went out once more. When I came to everything was silence and darkness in No Man's Land. I was soaked with blood and a big flap from the wound in my cheek was hanging over my mouth. The blood running from this flap choked me. Out of the corner of my mouth I would try and blow it back, but it would not move. I reached for my shell dressing and tried, with one hand, to bandage my face to prevent the flow. I had an awful horror of bleeding to death and was getting very faint. You would have laughed if you had seen my ludicrous attempts at bandaging with one hand. The pains in my wounded shoulder were awful and I was getting sick at the stomach. I gave up the bandaging stunt as a bad job, and then fainted.

When I came to, hell was let loose. An intense bombardment was on, and on the whole my position was decidedly unpleasant. Then, suddenly, our barrage ceased. The silence almost hurt, but not for long, because Fritz turned loose with shrapnel, machine guns, and rifle fire. Then all along our line came a cheer and our boys came over the top in a charge. The first wave was composed of "Jocks." They

were a magnificent sight, kilts, flapping in the wind, bare knees showing, and their bayonets glistening. In the first wave that passed my shell hole, one of the "Jocks," an immense fellow, about six feet two inches in height jumped right over me. On the right and left of me several soldiers in colored kilts were huddled on the ground, then over came the second wave, also "Jocks." One young Scottie, when he came abreast of my shell hole, leaped into the air, his rifle shooting out of his hands, landing about six feet in front of him, bayonet first, and stuck in the ground, the butt trembling. This impressed me greatly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COMPARES MEN WITH TIRES

Philosopher Asserts That the Important Auto Fixture Is Not Unlike Some of Human Race.

"The more I have to do with automobile tires," said Philosopher Jim, "the better I understand men. There is no limit to the comparisons that might be made, but let me ask your attention for just one of them. It turns upon the way they come to an end, men and tires alike."

"On my little roadster I may have at one and the same time two tires of such different character as this:

"One has served long and well. It seems sound as ever, and still looks good for a lot of work. But its healthy appearance is deceptive: It has a vast number of well hidden decayed cells."

"They began to go separately, not in masses. No one part of that tire wore out all by itself. The whole thing has been slowly, subtly honeycombed with wear."

"The limit is reached suddenly. The end, prepared for slowly and in the dark, comes swiftly; and it is a very complete end. The tire is a gutter, the doctor can do nothing for it."

"Some men end like that; seemingly vigorous one day; and the next day, on the scrap heap."

"And then there are tires and men that go the other way. They seem worn and weakened, but they are sound inside. The shell goes first, the inner tube retains its usefulness. You know they are going, but they always seem good for another day's work, another hundred miles. They will stand a lot of patching."

"Tires are mighty human, and that's why I really enjoy fussing with them."

Why Brides Love June.

The first people to adopt the month of June as sacred to Hymen, the god of marriage, were the ancient Romans, who considered June the most propitious season of the year for entering upon matrimonial relations. The Romans held that June weddings were likely to be happier than alliances contracted in any other months of the year, especially if the day chosen were that of the full moon. They also held that of all months May was to be avoided, as in that month newlyweds would come under the influence of spirits adverse to happy households. These ancient marriage superstitions were related by the Christians in the middle ages, and even today June is considered by many to be pre-eminent the month of marriages. The word "wedding" is derived from the ancient Anglo-Saxon "wed" custom.

Royal Needlewomen.

Most of the European queens noted in history's pages were expert needlewomen. Mary Queen of Scots is said to have been particularly clever with the needle. Hardwick hall being adorned with many of her tapestries. Applique was popular in the middle ages, not only on quilts, but on wearing apparel. A peculiar court custom sprang up in the reign of Charles I. that known as "drizzling," according to an old text. This term was applied to the ripping out of the gold threads of wonderful Chinese embroideries to obtain the braid for their gowns. One noblewoman wrote that "all the ladies who do not play cards pick gold. It is the most general fashion I ever saw, and they all carry bags containing the necessary tools."—Exchange.

Reliable Workers.

Victims of nervous and other ills should keep out in the air and sunshine, get all the exercise possible, and then go to bed "with the chickens." This "formula" will woo sleep when all other helps fail; but late hours—postponed retiring—will only add to these persons' woes. Early rising and early retiring always go hand in hand. Hence, the business girl or woman should, if she has her own best interests at heart, taboo late retiring. Otherwise it is out of the question to expect that she can report at her desk or in the workroom with calm cool nerves, or feeling physically able to dispose of her day's tasks whatever they may be.

Remember This.

Overwork just before serving of meals, more than any other thing, has kept women from being recognized by men as equal thinkers.

A new oil-burning apparatus heats and lights the room at the same time.

ASTHMADOR
AVERTS • RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA
Begin Treatment NOW
All Druggists Carry It

One Treatment with Cuticura Clears Dandruff

All Druggists; Soap & Ointment 25¢ & 50¢; Tablets 25¢. Sample sent free on "Dandruff, Dept. 2, Boston."

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic 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 cleansing and germicidal power. Sample free. 50¢ all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxtine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

SWAMP-ROOT

Is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it may be found just the medicine you need. All druggists in large and medium size bottles. You may receive a sample size bottle of this reliable medicine by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressor, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory
Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.
"The Laboratory That Knows How"

PARKER'S HAIR GALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 25¢ and 50¢ at Druggists.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 36-1918.

THAT FINE GERMAN SYSTEM

Story of the Awarding of an Iron Cross That Is Not Altogether Satirical.

In speaking of the apparent lack of justice in the awarding of decorations the anonymous English author of a General Letter to His Son (Houghton Mifflin) quotes the following delightful extract from the diary of a German soldier.

"Monday—It rained heavily and our Lieutenant Muller was drunk.

"Tuesday—The English shelled us and our Lieutenant Muller was very drunk.

"Wednesday—The English shelled us more heavily and our Lieutenant Muller was drunk and inebriate.

"Thursday—We were ordered to attack. Our Lieutenant Muller called out to us from his dugout to advance more rapidly.

"Friday—Nil.

"Saturday—Nil.

"Sunday—Our Lieutenant Muller received the Iron Cross."—Kansas City Times.

The Main Reason.
Socialist Orator—We are here to night because it is a free country. Voice in the Rear—And a free show.

Naturally.
"What do you consider the best fruits of romance?" "I should say the wedding date and the bridal pair."

POST TOASTIES
(MADE OF CORN)
Taste twice as good now 'cause I know they help save the wheat
Bobby

HERE IS MEANING OF LIBERTY BOND

Buying It Is Merely Lending Money to Yourself for a Great Necessity.

U. S. GOVERNMENT MEANS US

Stupendous Amounts Are Needed to Pay for Work and Materials, So Our Old-Time Extravagances Must Be Dropped.

By JOHN PALMER GAVIT.

One of the good results that will accrue to the American people from their participation in the war is a better understanding of the purpose and function of money. Also, they will more fully appreciate their relation to the government and the fact that it is their government—as much theirs as their homes and farms and factories. For purposes of poetry and sentiment it is well enough to talk about "Uncle Sam," your devotion to him, your willingness to lend to him by the purchase of bonds, War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps, and to give your own life and the lives of your sons on the actual fighting front; but you must not lose sight of the fact that after all, the United States, "Uncle Sam," U. S., "Our Country," and so on—whatever poetic phrase we use to represent the nation in its united action and aspiration—is just U. S., ourselves in our own proper persons working and saving and applying our joint strength, for ourselves, our children and our children's children.

Too much have we thought of the government, the nation, Uncle Sam, and so on, as something separate from ourselves; something to which we give and lend, eagerly or willingly or grudgingly or under compulsion, as the case may be. We have had too little of the practice of team work for a great common purpose—our own purpose.

The Liberty Bond campaigns furnish occasion for reminding ourselves that it is our country, ourselves in our organized capacity, that is engaged in the war to abolish autocracy; that "Uncle Sam" is us, in common determination to do and give all of ourselves to an enterprise as thoroughly worth while as the American Revolution or the war to preserve the Union and free the slaves. And one of the ways in which we can participate directly and actively in this enterprise is to turn our money—all of it that is not absolutely and honestly necessary to the essential purposes of living and keeping well and efficient for the other things we have to do to help along the enterprise—over to ourselves in our organized capacity; that is, to the government, for the work of the war which it is conducting for us.

Money Useful Only for Exchange.

Money is nothing in itself—just paper and metal. It is useless unless somebody else will accept it in exchange for something he has or something he can do. The measure of its value to you is the other fellow's need of the materials or the labor which it will in turn command for him. Spending money is the way we have of getting from other people the things they have or the work they can do—"Goods and Services." Our responsibility, therefore, lies in the question of the kind of things for which we choose to exchange money, and the time and circumstances in which we exert that choice.

Now, we have been a very wasteful and extravagant people; we have not thought much about the effect upon ourselves and other people and upon the nation as a whole, of the ways in which we spent our money, or the time and circumstances in which we spent it. But the war is compelling us to think about that. Not even the greatest nation, or the most powerful government, or the shrewdest financiers can make something out of nothing. And when war, the most ravenous kind of waste and extravagance that mankind has devised, comes along to take workers out of industry and off the farms, and to turn them from production to high-power consumption and destruction—no matter if the ultimate purpose of the war be quite worth its cost in life and property—there simply are not material and labor enough in the country to permit both the continuance of the old kinds of expenditure and the taking on of the new.

Why We Must Do Without.

For the purposes of the war the government of the United States must have stupendous amounts of materials and work, and there is not enough of these to give the government what it must have and at the same time allow the people generally to have as much material and work for their private uses as they have in ordinary times.

Therefore we must to the greatest possible extent keep out of the market for materials and labor, so as (1) to

keep from making other folks sell us things and work for us instead of for the government, and so that (2) the things and the work that would be put into products and efforts for our personal use and enjoyment shall be compelled to turn to the kinds of products and work that the government must have to win the war. Every dollar, every cent, that we spend for something that we could do without competes in the market with the government, and by just so much impedes the big cause.

Even if we saved the money and buried it in the back yard we should be helping the government. But there is a better thing to do with it. The government must have money, in immense amounts, in order to buy materials and work. And we are asked to lend it to the government for that purpose, in addition to what we pay as taxes.

Bonds Are More Than Receipts.

The Liberty bonds are the receipts which the government gives us for this loan. But they are more than receipts; we get receipts for the taxes. A Liberty bond is not only the government's acknowledgement that you have loaned the money; it is its promise to pay it back upon a certain day, and to pay you in the meanwhile, at certain intervals, for the use of the money. All of the resources of the country in materials and the labor of the people—our own good faith toward each other, our permanence as a civilized nation—are pledged to the payment of principal and interest in strict accordance with the terms of the transaction as printed on each bond. There is not a safer or more valuable piece of paper in the world.

When this war is over there will be only two kinds of folks in the United States—those who did all they could and gave all they could, and those who didn't. Among those who didn't will be the ones who tried to keep on using and enjoying things and the work of other people, as they used to do; those who failed to do their utmost in the way of really useful work, and those who demanded for themselves unnecessary things and labor which might have been used for the purposes of the government in winning the war.

All You Can, Is the Measure.

Every man knows in his heart what he can do and whether he is doing it. He may be able to deceive the government; by loud-mouthed professions of patriotism, saluting the flag, cheering at meetings, and other noisy and conspicuous displays he may deceive his neighbors; but he cannot fool himself. He knows whether he has done all he could! And "all he could"—honestly, on the level, every man the judge of his own effort in the squarest kind of dealing with his own soul in a kind of Judgment day—that is the measure.

He is a poor creature who thinks of the Liberty bond solely as an investment—a grudging gift to his country, with a string on it. But no one need be ashamed to lend to the government. Uncle Sam will take what he needs without money return, in the form of taxes, and we shall pay in willingly, cheerfully. We are doing a work for the future—the world will be cleaner and better to live in for all time by reason of what we are doing now; therefore it is right that a part of this burden should be met by those who will come after us and reap the long-time benefits.

In the finest spirit our young men are going to the battle front to offer their utmost, their very flesh and blood, in unutterable toil and agony, in doing what must be done there. They hope to come back, but they are willing to die there if that must be. And thousands of our best are doing just that. In like unswerving spirit we who stay at home must do our part—going without things and making those we have serve to the utmost—and through this self-denial furnishing to the government—your government—which is taking care of our boys, the means to get the enormous amounts of materials and labor needed to take care of them and to equip them for what they have to do.

This is the meaning of the Liberty bond.

Uncle Sam Turns Tightwad.

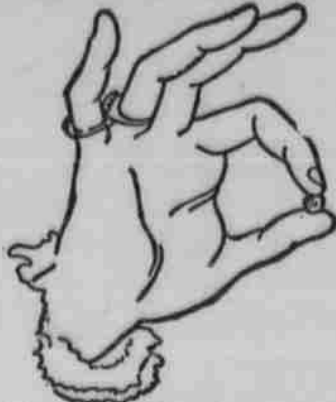
The money which you are lending Uncle Sam by purchasing Liberty Bonds, and with which he in turn purchases foodstuffs for the boys in khaki, goes much farther than one at first realizes. Formerly all scrapings from plates and all refuse from camp kitchens was burned. The old order has changed. Garbage waste is now separated into various classes such as bread, raw fats and meats, cooked meat, cooked grease, bones and other garbage.

These materials are weighed after each meal, and a statement of the weights forwarded to the conservation and reclamation officer in each camp. In this way, the army has an absolute check on wastes of unit kitchens which enables it to prevent over-ratting and individual wastage. The garbage from these separations is turned over to reduction plants, which in turn utilize these wastes for the manufacture of nitro-glycerin and for fertilizers.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

With fingers! Corns and calluses lift off. No pain!

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.—Adv.

Not Good, Eh?

Simpkins—"What's the chance of borrowing five dollars, old man?" Skimpkins—"The same as my chances would be of getting it back. Good day."

Skin Troubles That Itch

Burn and disfigure quickly soothed and healed by hot baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples, address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Things Unpurchasable.

"There are things," said the philosopher, "that money cannot buy." "Yes," replied his wife. "But I wish you would quit talking about the high cost of living."

Boston sculptor has unveiled a bust of Capt. John Lauder, killed in France, son of Harry Lauder.

Please!

Only men with blue or gray eyes are accepted for the tank service, we have been told. They are said to make better fighters than the brown-eyed fellows. Will the wives of brown-eyed men please confirm or deny this?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918.
(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, The. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Must Salute Women.

British naval officers have to salute the "Wrens," women in the royal naval service, when the women are higher in rank than they, and the women must return the salute with a bow. The women seem to be given considerable liberty in regard to saluting one another.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

That Depends.

"You must be patient and bear all these pin pricks of married life." "But, great Scott, man! My wife uses a hatpin."

Red Cross Bag Balm, much better, goes farther than liquid blue. Get from any grocer. Adv.

The Women's Trade Union league of England now has a membership of over 200,000.

A face that cannot smile is seldom worth while.



Puts a Stop to all

Distemper

CURES THE SICK

And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. 60 cents and \$1.15 a bottle, \$5.50 and \$11.00 a dozen bottles. All good druggists and turf goods houses. Spohn Medical Co. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Health Was Shattered

South Boston Woman Tells How She Suffered Before Doan's Cured Her.

"I was in awful shape from kidney disease," says Mrs. W. F. Sterritt, 707 Dorchester Ave., South Boston, Mass. "My health was shattered and I would often fall in a heap. Had someone stabbed me in the back with a knife, the pains could not have been worse."

"I lost thirty pounds, was terribly nervous and could not do my housework. Pinching spells came on and my feet and limbs swelled so badly I couldn't wear my shoes. Puffy sacs came under my eyes, my skin looked shiny and the impression of a finger left a dent that remained for some time."

"My kidneys were in awful shape and it seemed that I had to pass the secretions every hour. The passages were scant and terribly distressing. I was feverish at night and perspired profusely."

"I was discouraged until told about Doan's Kidney Pills. They brought improvement from the first and about a dozen boxes cured me. My cure has lasted."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Denver Directory

Enquire for the Wilson Never Break Trace Guaranteed
J. H. WILSON SADDLERY CO. DENVER

Kodaks DEVELOPING and PRINTING

Send for Catalogue and Finishing Price List. The Denver Photo Materials Co., Eastman Kodak Co., 625 16th Street, Denver, Colorado

The Oxford Hotel

DENVER, COLO.
10 Rooms, \$1.00 and up
Modern Garage in connection
JUST HALF BLOCK FROM UNION DEPOT

Proof that Some Women do Avoid Operations

Mrs. Etta Dorion, of Ogdensburg, Wis., says:

"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

How Mrs. Boyd Avoided an Operation.

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well."

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Before Submitting To An Operation

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

You Are Dying By Acid

When you have Heartburn, Gas, Bloat, and that Full Feeling after eating. TAKE ONE

EATONIC

FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

Get rid of the Overload and Excess Acid and you will fairly feel the GAS driven out of your body—THE BLOAT GOES WITH IT. IT GIVES YOU REAL STOMACH COMFORT

Get EATONIC from your Druggist with the DOUBLE GUARANTEE

Send for the "Body" Book, Address: EATONIC Remedy Co., 1012-14 St. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo,
Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice
at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 7, 1918.

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

JNO. A. HALEY - Editor and Publisher

Political Announcements

DEMOCRATIC

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Herewith I announce myself as candidate for the nomination of Superintendent of Schools of Lincoln County, subject to the deliberations of the Democratic party.

J. E. ROONCE

I respectfully announce my candidacy for Superintendent of Schools of Lincoln County, New Mexico, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

(MISS) LORINDA B. SPELLMAN

REPUBLICAN

DISTRICT JUDGE

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

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination to the office of Superintendent of Schools of Lincoln County, subject to the will of the Republican party.

ELIZABETH A. GUNN

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination to the office of Superintendent of Schools of Lincoln County, subject to the will of the Republican party.

MISS MAUDE L. BLANEY

"OVER THE TOP"

The record of New Mexico is that she has never failed to "Go Over the Top." This state has responded with more than was asked, whether it has been a direct appeal from the government or a request submitted by any of the worthy war organizations, and now she is again getting ready for the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and the Liberty Loan drives.

A new appeal will come to the people of New Mexico when the above requirements have been met, and it will not be an appeal to their pocketbooks. It will be an appeal to their loyalty, their common sense and their appreciation of wisdom and justice.

The administration which has thus far borne the heat and the burden of the day in the wonderful arming, equipment and transportation of our invincible legions over-seas will make its appeal to the voters. It will ask that it be armed for the next two years with a congress in sympathy with it, so that it can complete its plans and bring the war to a victorious close. It will appeal for an undivided household, composed of officials intent, first of all, on winning the war, all working—and talking, as well—in harmony to bring success to the democracies of the world in arms.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. A congress seeking to play politics, to oust the administration from public confidence, to obtain partisan advantage in 1920 cannot, with a single eye and a solidarity of purpose render proper aid in winning the war.

When this appeal comes in November on election day it is just as vital that New Mexico responds with a vote of confidence in Woodrow Wilson, commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States, as it is that she buy Thrift Stamps.

And New Mexico will not break her record of loyalty, a loyalty shown for more than seventy years and in four wars. She will again "Go Over the Top."

GOOD BYE, "JOHN"

As the clock strikes 12 Monday night, September 30/October 1, old John Barleycorn will end his long visit in New Mexico, and his departure, quite likely, will be final. John has been a jolly old

fellow in these parts for 10, these many years, and leaves a host of friends who regret, most sincerely, his departure. He has officiated at many a convivial meeting and added zest to numerous occasions. His presence was not welcome, it is true, in certain exclusive societies, but as he was a general, all-round good fellow, even though given to a little vain boasting, he numbered his friends by the thousands, and wherever he was an audience was certain to greet him. He had his faults, but unlike many who did not associate with him, never tried to hide them, and his virtues were largely due to the fact that he wore his heart on his sleeve and always advertised his presence. It is unseemly, however, to parade the faults of the departed and we throw the mantle of charity over his shortcomings and drop a tear for his passing in remembrance of his efforts to scatter sunshine during his long life.

"The King is dead, long live the King!"

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

In this particular section money matters are close, due to the fact that comparatively large sums have been subscribed for war purposes and the further fact that we are passing through a local drouth condition that has seriously crippled our principal industry—stock. Nevertheless the Fourth Liberty Loan is on—starts tomorrow—and every man, and woman, is expected to go the limit. It is necessary to make sacrifices; luxuries must be cut out; economy must be the watchword and all must, as a matter of duty and patriotism, subscribe to this Fourth Liberty Loan. A wage earner who enjoys an income above his necessary living expenses—and in these times a living is about all that can be expected; because it is absolutely a period of sacrifice—should assume a portion of the obligation that his brother is bearing in France. Don't say, "Let George do it." Do what you can; and if George doesn't do it let the contumely fall on him. Lincoln county's quota is \$112,900 in a \$6,000,000,000 issue; just a slight excess over that of the last, when the issue was \$3,000,000,000. Our condition has been taken into consideration. Let's go the limit and meet it.

The Titsworth Company

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Kansas Blackleg Serum
Blackleaf "40"
Studebaker Wagons
Hog Fence Steel Roofing
Dynamite, Etc.

The Titsworth Company
CAPITAN, 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

Begin Now

LESS than a year from now you will have to pay another and larger income tax, and the present is the time to begin preparing for it.

Start laying aside, in an Income Tax Fund at this bank, a little out of each month's receipts. By this method you will receive interest on your deposits, and the financial strain will be less when the tax becomes due.

This plan can be applied to insurance premiums, rent and living expenses. It is called the Budget Plan.

Ask us to tell you more about it.

Exchange Bank of Carrizozo
Carrizozo, New Mexico



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

Naya's Compounds

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY
COMPOUNDED

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

Rolland Bros.

U-BOATS BALKED BY AIR FIGHTERS

Airplanes Are of Great Assistance in Finding Enemy Submarines.

NECESSARY ALLY OF NAVY

Great Britain Sees Need of Holding Command of Air as Well as of Sea—Aircraft Either Attack or Summon Patrols.

London.—The measure of the success of the anti-submarine campaign is the safe crossing of the Atlantic by a million American troops.

There is very properly a good deal of official reticence regarding the methods by which submarines are destroyed, but it is an open secret that the royal air force has contributed largely toward the defeat of the U-boat campaign.

Just as airplanes have become an essential auxiliary to the army, so aircraft have become an indispensable ally of the navy, making it clear that ascendancy in the air in future will be as vital to Britain as her present ascendancy at sea.

Airships of two main types, the smaller known as the submarine scout and the larger as the coast patrol type, and seaplanes, are the chief instruments for dealing with submarines from the air. The first business of all aircraft or submarine offensive is to find the submarine.

See Submerged Boats.

From a certain height in the air, submerged U-boats are visible to observers and their position is communicated to the nearest naval patrol. The work of aircraft is by no means confined to detecting the U-boats. They have means of immediately attacking their prey without waiting for the arrival of the naval patrol.

There is the obvious means of dropping bombs, fully effective when the submarine is caught on or just below the surface. Modern anti-submarine aircraft are almost equally at home in the air or on the water. Should the U-boat dive through the water, its pursuer can dive through the water, its release depth charges, which have a considerable range of action, and are much feared by U-boat commanders.

In claiming for the R. A. F. a large

share in winning the safe landing of America's first million the reservation must be made that the range of aircraft from their bases is limited, but their bases are not necessarily on land, and seaplanes and submarine scouts have accommodation on shipboard and are carried to the area of their deep-sea patrols.

Again, it is naturally in home waters and especially in the North sea that submarines are thickest, outward bound from Germany, so that aircraft patrols are effective from home bases over the sea zone most frequented by U-boats.

Coast patrol airships accompany convoys through home waters "spotting" submarines, to be dealt with either by themselves or by destroyers; and if the U-boat menace is not yet mastered, it is steadily and unmistakably being brought under control.

Safe landing of a million Americans in France is a big fact, the significance of which can hardly be missed even in Germany, where, according to neutral witnesses, scepticism has been rapidly growing lately concerning the possibilities of the U-boat campaign.

TRACES KIN IN ARMY

Red Cross Will Keep Relatives Informed.

Bureau Will Get Information Regarding Men Wounded, Killed or Missing.

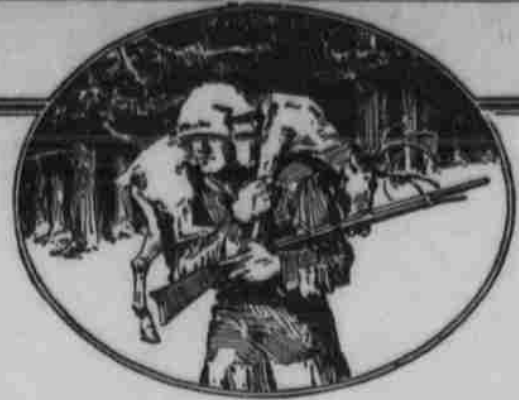
Washington.—The American Red Cross, through its bureau of communication, issued a request to the relatives of soldiers who are in the American expeditionary force, in which it asks these relatives to make inquiries regarding their kin who are in the army through the Red Cross bureau of communication in Washington instead of, as is the case in numerous instances, of communicating with agencies or individuals in Europe. The request was issued in the name of Harvey D. Gibson, the American Red Cross commissioner in France.

Mr. Gibson points out the fact that

LADY WILLINGTON



The beautiful Lady Willington, daughter of Lord Brassey, and wife of Lord Freeman Thomas Willington, first baron of Ratton, who has been governor of Bombay since 1913 and is first lord in waiting to his majesty, George V.



What The Packers Do For You

Not very many years ago in the history of the world, the man that lived in America had to hunt for his food, or go without.

Now he sits down at a table and decides what he wants to eat; or his wife calls up the market and has it sent home for him. And what he gets is incomparably better.

Everyone of us has some part in the vast human machine, called society; that makes all this convenience possible.

The packer's part is to prepare meat and get it to every part of the country sweet and fresh—to obtain it from the stock raiser, to dress it, cool it, ship it many miles in special refrigerator cars, keep it cool at distributing points, and get it into the consumer's hands—your hands—through retailers, all within about two weeks.

For this service—so perfect and effective that you are scarcely aware that anything is being done for you—you pay the packers an average profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound above actual cost on every pound of meat you eat.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Speaking for it.

Smith—Do you always give your wife the last word?

Smythe—No, I make her earn it.

Absolutely Nothing.

"There is nothing common about that young Plunger."

"No, not even sense."

Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen.

One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.

Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs start taking Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules, and save yourself before it is too late. Instant treatment is necessary in kidney and bladder troubles. A delay is often fatal.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this famous preparation has been an unfailing remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles.

It is the pure, original Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

Good Advice.

"I feel like I am going to pieces." "Then try and pull yourself together."

Smile on wash day. That's when you use Red Cross Bag Blues. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers. Adv.

Washington police force is to be lifted from the limited service department of the National army.

DRAFTEE GETS TIRED WAITING; JOINS POLES

Tarentum, Pa.—When the members of the draft board searched for Alexander Czymon, who failed to show up for enlistment for Camp Lee, they discovered that he had got tired of waiting for the call to service and had joined a Polish regiment and is now believed to be on the western front.

Police Adopt Orphans.

Memphis, Tenn.—So far as is known the Memphis police force is the only police organization in the United States that has adopted French orphans. Two little orphan French children, in far away, blood-soaked France, are being sustained by the police of this city. A third orphan will soon be adopted.

PICRIC PLANT WILL STAY

\$7,000,000 Establishment in Georgia Will Be Continued After the War.

Brunswick, Ga.—Announcement has been made by officials of the government that the \$7,000,000 picric acid plant now being constructed in North Brunswick will be a permanent manufacturing plant after the war. In peace days the plant will make dyes, fertilizer and other by-products of picric acid which the government is using during war times. The dyes, the process for which has already been perfected, will be equal or superior to those made in Germany.

Pastor Is Freight Checker. Seattle, Wash.—Rev. W. J. Howell, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Auburn, Wash., is a freight checker in the railroad yards there.

"What's the idea?" members of his congregation asked him. "My conscience troubled me," he replied. "I wasn't doing enough war work."

CROWDED TRAFFIC NEAR BATTLE FRONT



Trains of French and British transports greeting each other on the western front in France. Traffic in the fighting zones is sometimes almost as crowded as in the great cities of the United States. All sorts of vehicles pass to and from the front, including gun carriages, supply wagons, motorcycles, ambulances, automobiles, etc. The busy avenues of military travel have traffic guardians, like our own traffic policemen.

FEED ENEMY BY TUNNEL

Basle.—Hunger is the mother of inventions. German hunger invented a great smuggling device which did a booming business until discovered by customs officers. Some Germans, living in Baden, near the Swiss frontier, built a pipe line across the frontier. It ended in a house rented to a German family. What this family consumed in the line of food, clothing, shoes, soap and other necessities was really astounding. However, these people bought things in the open market, which is still possible in Switzerland, paid cash, never grumbled, no matter how high the price and no questions were asked.

One day recently two men were seen digging in the ground near the frontier. Customs officials became suspicious, and nosing around soon made a valuable discovery. The two men were engaged in repairing the pipe line, which had been used for smuggling. The machinery had become

clogged and an opening had to be made to get at the seat of the trouble.

The officials saw an opening had been made into a spacious tunnel built of concrete. Inside the pipe were long wires. These wires were wound round spools at the end stations and could be pulled either way. Goods, such as meat, cheese, hams, shoes, clothing, etc., were tied to the wire and pulled across the border through the subterranean channel.

The Swiss government is now after the smugglers. The flourishing "business" is killed.

Converted Blacksmith.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of his conversion, Rev. J. T. Sexton, formerly a blacksmith and one of the best-known men in East Tennessee, announced that he has since converted 12,000 persons in 18 states.

Midsummer Calls For Cool Clothes

American Women Adopt Costume That Is Best Suited to the Season.

ABANDON WHITE LINEN SKIRT

Adopt French Fashion of Meeting All Emergencies in Costume of Thin Cloth or Any of the Chinese Silks.

New York.—A woman who was looking at some snapshots of fashionable folk in the open on a mid-summer day, remarked on the peculiarly old-fashioned effect of a certain costume. It was a short, white linen skirt buttoned down the front, a white muslin blouse with a wide turn-over collar, a colored sweater opened in front, with pockets and a belt of itself.

"Once upon a time," said this woman, "this costume was considered the uniform of the American summer girl."



This sketch for which the French woman willingly posed, shows a mid-summer frock of pale gray Chinese crepe de chine, with its tunic coat pushed far back toward the sides to show a sailor blouse of white crepe de chine, with its collar edged with French-blue velvet to match the "Blue Devil" cap on the head.

It was adopted without cavil. It was accepted without comparison with the fashions of any other country. And yet, at this moment, it looks entirely out of the picture.

There has been no revolution, declares a prominent fashion writer. Changes in summer apparel have been in clues only. They are Americanized French fashions today. Even this

Frocks of Freshness.

Frocks of charming freshness are made of plain and embroidered organdie combined. One worn recently by a young girl shows a narrow underskirt or petticoat edged by numerous little flutings of valenciennes lace, turned up, instead of down. These were set on a petticoat of plain organdie. Over this was hung a slightly full skirt of embroidered organdie—pink, embroidered with pink threads in a loose, splashy design. The petticoat hung about three inches below the over-skirt.

Original Velvet Slippers.

One sees many original slippers in black velvet. An exceedingly attractive example was stitched in white. The belt of velvet was almost concealed by the background of white stitching. The accompanying hat was fashioned from white silk, with the top of the crown and brim facing of black velvet.

Jade Jewelry.

There is a great fancy for green jewelry, and necklaces of jade beads

summer has been a distinct change from what has been.

The linen skirt, gored at the top, slightly flaring at the hem, and buttoned down the front, is a thing of the past to a great majority of women who are well dressed by instinct, or because they follow the movement of the crowds. Any skirt is worn but a linen one.

Sweaters in Evidence.

Certain shops say that the sale of sweaters for the autumn is small, but they add that the spring sale was good. We see sweaters in every shop, despite the conservation of wool decree. We see women knitting sweaters for themselves and their children, and not for the soldiers and sailors. We read that colossal department shops have an unusual quantity of yarn and are willing to sell it at moderate prices.

Yet, if one judges fashion by fashionable folk, the colored, knitted sweater has had its day in silk or wool. It is sometimes worn under jackets, on days in the open that need warmth, when the affair is a picnic, a yachting trip or an automobile tour. Otherwise it hangs in the closets of the homes of fashionable women. However, its lack of fashion has not depreciated its monetary value, for yarn is an expensive thing to buy and a most intricate and difficult thing to obtain.

What We Wear in the Open.

The economical reasons for discarding the white linen skirt, the knitted woolen sweater and the ornamental, white muslin blouse are based on expensive laundry and scarcity of material, plus scarcity of labor.

Those large sectors of American society that considered this three-piece costume the most reliable basis for their summer wardrobes, imagined their taste simple and inexpensive. It was neither. Today the propaganda against non-essentials, and the conversion of them into active service for the country have caused the scales to fall from the eyes of thousands of women as to the expense of the costume they adopted.

We expect six more weeks of warm weather, and therefore, we have no absorbing interest in new October clothes. We want to know what is to be worn, and we are most interested in what we hear is being shown in Paris, but at this moment we are struggling with the proposition of enlivening our wardrobe in such a manner that it will keep us going until the first frost.

As the nation has gotten into the habit of living in the country until Thanksgiving, there is a growing tendency to keep one's August clothes in active service by means of top coats and woolen stockings. It must be admitted that the present emergency calls women into town nearly every day, and they may not continue to stay in the country as long as November, but the majority will insist on wearing their summer costume as long as the climate and convention permit.

And right here comes in the excellent good taste of the present mid-summer costumes. Their very departure from the sweater and the separate white skirt permits them to serve at other seasons.

This is the stringent motto that must run the warp and woof of our lives now: to buy that which can be worn on as many days, at as many occasions as economy dictates. In short, we have accepted the European way of dressing for hot weather. It may not appear cool on the surface, but invention, which must go hand in hand with necessity, has shown women how to be cool and clean in dark costumes, or in combinations of dark and light clothes. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

with pendants which are wonderful bits of Chinese carving are treasures prized by fortunate possessors. The beads in such necklaces are usually large and either round or oblong. Sometimes they suggest sections cut from a cylinder. They are usually strung simply on a cord, but frequently have mountings of gold or silver filigree.

Capecotes of Mohair.

Smart capecotes are of navy blue mohair with lining of blue and white foulard. These capes are pleasantly light and easy to carry over the arm, and offer sufficient protection for summer evenings. They are cut in the prevailing lines, with crossed waistcoat section that holds the full cape to the figure at the front.

Tams of Straw and Velvet.

Tam-o'-shanters in one form or another are much shown in the millinery shops. Some of them are still of straw, but there are others of panne velvet combined with ribbon, and of other fabrics, not excluding georgette. Felt tams, too, are shown in many colors, for country and seaside wear

ROAD BUILDING

HIGHWAYS TO HELP US WIN

No More Important Factor in Winning War Than Good Roads—Interest Shown in Southwest.

It would be a difficult matter to estimate the advantages of state and interstate highways. Public highways are now being located and built in most states of the Southwest and the interest these have contributed to good roads is of immense benefit to local communities, counties and states. The highways, it is understood, will connect states, counties in states and form a



Good Road in Southwest.

mutual link of communication that will redound to great commercial and social benefits.

The Southwest should be a country of roads. Its vast resources of crops, live stock, timber, petroleum, coal and other necessities for winning the war should be placed at the disposition of the people. With the interest that is now being manifested it would seem that road building will proceed as fast as materials and men can be had.

It is hoped that every community in the Southwest will take an interest in road improvement and lend assistance. There is no more important factor in winning the war than good roads.—Farm and Ranch.

HIGHWAY BUILDING FOR WAR

Roads Back of English Army Built and Cared for Under Direction of General Maybury.

The roads back of the English army are being built and cared for under the direction of Gen. H. P. Maybury, who was one of the English county engineers and was afterward one of the engineers on the road board in England.

Back of one of the British armies a lieutenant colonel, one of General Maybury's subordinates, has had charge of the roads for two years, and has had from 1,000 to 12,000 men working on them constantly. Twenty-five or 30 per cent of these have been German prisoners.

In order to keep the roads merely passable they have had to use up to 2,000 tons of material a day. Broken stone costs \$7.50 a ton. It isn't a question of cost, however; it is a question of keeping the traffic going.

DAY OF TOLL ROADS PASSING

Old York-Philadelphia Road Taken Over by State of Pennsylvania—Joy for Drivers.

The day of the toll is rapidly passing, a recent proof of which has appeared in the taking over of the old York-Pennsylvania road by the state of Pennsylvania. Through this state action a number of toll gates have automatically disappeared, greatly to the joy of all drivers using this section of the highway. As early as 1893, the colonial inhabitants living along this route, appealed to the governor for a good road to Philadelphia, and secured the building of a log and plank highway, which was regarded by them as a wonderful specimen of improved road. This section of road is now a part of the Lincoln highway.

UNITED STATES ROAD RULES

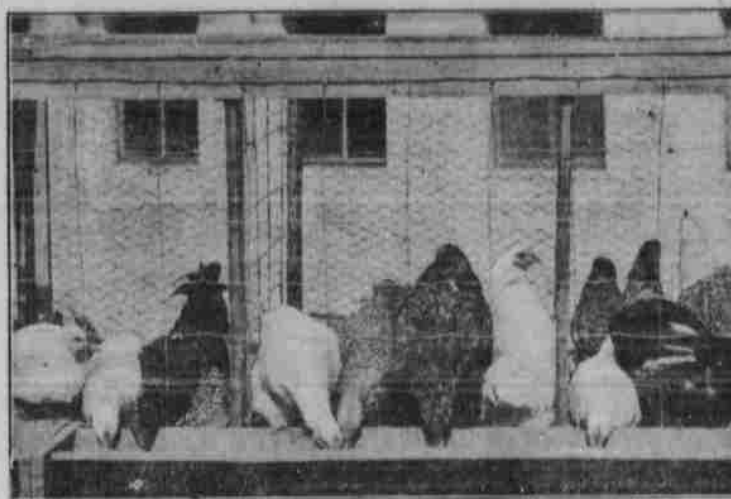
Motorist Must Take Outside in Passing Team on Mountain Road With Steep Grade.

The government's rules for motorists covering the roads in the national parks require that, in passing a team on a mountain road with a steep grade to one side, the motorist always takes the outside of the road, whether it be to the left or right. This is the rule of safety and courtesy on all little traveled mountain roads.—Milestones.

A Bird in the Hand

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

IT PAYS TO FATTEN CHICKENS.



Chickens Being Fattened in a Home-Made Coop. They Just Eat, Take No Exercise, and Grow Fat.

FATTENING HENS BEFORE SELLING

Weight of Fowls and Quality of Flesh Can Be Greatly Improved Upon.

GIVE CHICKENS FREE RANGE

Waste Products and Grain Can Be Turned into Valuable Meat—Skim or Buttermilk Are Most Economical Feeds.

More attention should be given to the fattening of growing chickens, as most of them are marketed in a thin and unfinished condition, although both the weight of the chickens and the quality of their flesh can be greatly improved by a short period of fattening, according to poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Hens which have been properly cared for are usually in good market condition, but if in poor flesh, they may be confined to pens and fattened for one or two weeks at a profit. The farmer has very good conditions for producing well-fleshed poultry, as he can utilize waste products from his farm in growing this stock by allowing the chickens free range and get them into the best condition for fattening. Both the farmer and backyard poultry keeper can thus turn waste products and grain into flesh while securing a large amount of valuable manure from the poultry. Skim or buttermilk, which are great aids to the most economical fattening, are available as by-products on many farms.

Pen Fattening.

The farmer or backyard poultry keeper can fatten his chickens to best advantage by pen or crate fattening. In pen fattening 20 to 50 chickens are confined in a pen with a small yard and fed a fattening mash, such as one composed of two parts of cornmeal and one part middlings mixed with skim or buttermilk. If no milk is available, which would be the case in most backyard poultry flocks, make the mash of one part bran, one part middlings, three parts cornmeal and one-fourth part meat scrap. Feed twice daily, morning and afternoon, and in addition give a light feed of cracked corn late in the afternoon. Mix this mash to a crumbly consistency and keep water and grit before the chickens all of the time. Supply these chickens with a good quantity of green feed, such as sprouted oats, lawn clippings, etc., or waste vegetables, such as cabbages, beets or small potatoes. If skim or buttermilk is fed, it is not necessary to add the green feed.

Crate Fattening.

Crate fattening is the method of feeding, in which from six to ten chickens are confined together in each pen, arranged in tiers for convenience in feeding the chickens and cleaning the coops. The following ration and method is particularly adapted for crate fattening: 30 pounds cornmeal, 20 pounds ground oats and 10 pounds shorts mixed with skim or buttermilk, which is available on many farms. The feed is mixed with milk to the consistency of thick cream, or so that it will just drip from the tip of a wooden spoon. About three-fifths of the mixture should be milk, and it is advisable to use a larger per cent of milk in hot than in cold weather to keep the chickens from going off their feed. The birds should be fed lightly for the first few

feeds, when they can be given all the feed they will eat up in about thirty minutes, while any feed left at the end of that time should be taken away. Crate fattening is only advised where milk is available for mixing the ration. The chickens may be fed either two or three times daily, and can be fed heavier at night to good advantage than in the morning or noon.

The greatest and cheapest gains are made on broilers, which are usually fed about fourteen days, while the length of the fattening period may be shortened slightly for fryers and roasters. The greatest profit and the highest prices are secured from early chickens, whether they are broilers or roasters. It takes from four to seven pounds of grain to produce a pound of gain in fattening.

Crates and fattening pens should be kept clean and carefully disinfected. The droppings should be removed daily or every other day, and after a lot of chickens are killed the pen should be sprayed with whitewash containing 5 per cent of carbolic acid. It is not necessary to treat the chickens individually for lice if the coops are treated in this way. It is advisable either to spray the trays of the crates lightly with a coal-tar disinfectant after cleaning, or to sprinkle them with air-slaked lime. The coops should be examined carefully once daily and sick and dead birds removed. This is especially essential in the fall months when the chickens are more apt to be sick.

TO INCREASE VALUES

The head of a concern which operates three large stores in Greater New York and handles large quantities of all-meat products recently made the statement that, in his opinion, the poultry growers of the United States could do more to increase the value of their poultry products by fattening all poultry before selling it than in any other way. The proper place to fatten poultry is on the farm or in the backyard where fattening can be—as it should be—just a continuation of the process of growing the poultry; or, in the case of old birds—a variation from the feeding methods used for stock birds that will improve their flesh with the least trouble and cost.

Corn a Fattening Feed.

Corn is heating and fattening, and when fed to closely confined fowls in large quantities but rather than eggs is the usual result. For laying hens it should be balanced with meat, bone, linseed, gluten and such feeds as are rich in nitrogenous matter, for corn is deficient in this constituent. When corn is fed to laying hens that have opportunity to take plenty of exercise and to secure insects and green feed, much more satisfactory results are likely to be obtained than when it is fed to the same fowls closely confined. It may be fed quite largely in the cold climates during winter, but should be fed sparingly during summer.

Vary Poultry Ration.

In feeding grain to poultry the aim of the feeder should be to give a variety. No one kind of grain alone is best. Variety may be secured by mixing the grains or by feeding the different kinds of grain on different days. This variety is in accordance with nature. When on free range the fowls obtain a little of several different kinds of feed. Grain should not be made the sole feed, except in the fattening pen, for then fat and not eggs is the usual result.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Harry L. Humphrey and family now occupy their new residence on Capitan avenue.

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

Dr. F. H. McKeon, surgeon-in-charge at Fort Stanton and a member of the local draft board, was here Wednesday, accompanied by an auto load from the Fort.

Dr. J. Odd Hamilton will be in Carrizozo for a few days from October 1st, to do dental work.

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

A. D. Brownfield and Will Ed Harris were here this week from their homes on Three Rivers, attending to some land matters.

Spirella Corsets. Call Phone No. 1. Mrs. G. T. McQuillen. 9-611

Mrs. P. C. Baca received a message this week stating that her son, Marcial St. John, was missing in action. He had previously been reported wounded. Missing may either mean that he was separated from his command, captured, wounded or killed.

If you need dental work, drop a postal to Dr. J. Odd Hamilton, Carrizozo, for appointment. He will be here from Tularosa for a few days from October 1st.

All repair work guaranteed at Western Garage.

Ed C. Pfingsten, W. M. Ferguson, W. H. Sexton and Lute Skinner were down Tuesday from the Mesa. They report the farming section busy getting in its hay crop.

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

We sell wagons at cost. The Carrizozo Trading Co.

Gilbert Carabajal is another victim of pneumonia this week. His mother is coming from San Antonio to be with him.

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

Food Organization

Some time since mention was made of the appointment of Frank J. Sager as chairman of the County Food Administration. Under the direction of the National Food Administration, Mr. Sager called the retail and wholesale grocers of the county last week for the purpose of effecting a general organization.

R. T. Cribb was chosen as representative of the retail grocers, S. M. Groom of the markets, George A. Tittsworth and Harry L. Humphrey of the wholesalers and B. L. Stimmel for the consumers.

Prices of staple groceries, wholesale and retail, will be published weekly in the county papers and will be changed as prices fluctuate. The food administration permits a certain percentage of profit and a reference to the table of prices will show what those percentages are.

Classified Advertisements

Bucks For Sale—Forty head of 2-year Grand Canyon Hampshire Bucks, extra good, in splendid condition. Price right. Ancho Sheep Company, Ancho, N. M. 9-2711

Mill Run Bran, \$2.15; Oats, \$3.45; Chops, \$4.10; Mixed Chick-feed, \$4.50; Corn, \$4.10. Special prices on large lots. Terms cash. Humphrey Bros. 9-611

Wanted—More Sweet Milk customers. Carrizozo Dairy, J. R. McIlhenny, proprietor. 9-1311

\$20.00 Reward will be paid for the recovery of a gold watch, No. 394-11-5-15, with leather fob bearing Grand Army emblem; lost between Jicarilla and Ancho. Address this office. 9-2711

For Sale—10 high grade Hereford Bulls, 2 and 3 year olds. Hal Young, Nugal, N. M. 8-3011

For Sale—2 good small ranches and cattle. P. O. box 173, White Oaks. 8-23, 9-27pd

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

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

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

It is important when your Ford car requires tuning up or repairing that you place it in charge of an authorized Ford dealer. Then you are sure of having repairs and replacements made with genuine Ford-made materials by men who know all about Ford cars. Bring your Ford car to us. Satisfaction is sure and you will receive prompt attention and right prices.

OUR MOTTO:
PROMPT and EFFICIENT SERVICE 1:1 TERMS CASH

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Carrizozo-Roswell White Line Stage Line Co.
WESTERN GARAGE



N. B. TAYLOR & SONS

Blacksmith & Auto Shop
Heavy Forging a Specialty

Oils, Gasoline, Vulcanizing

Opposite Barnett's Feed Store

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

— 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.

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

Hartz Mountain Canaries, choice singers, \$6 and \$7 a pair. Safe arrival guaranteed. Jim Anderson, Fort Stanton, N. M. 9-27—10-25.

Dodge Car For Sale—Going to war and must sell my Dodge car at once. New top, new battery, new paint, cord tires, spot light, and in good mechanical condition. See it at the Western Garage. Best bid gets it. 9-27, 10-4

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,
Collector Precinct 14.



**Clothes of
Distinction
for Men**

Moderate Prices Prevail on Every Garment

Men's Fall Clothing of Quality, yet possessing all the distinctive style features that have not alone been sanctioned by style authorities, but also by the War Industries Board at Washington. Clothes that you can wear with patriotic pleasure, yet secure excellent service in every sense of the word.

Under present conditions we honestly believe that our suits are the best that can be obtained for the prices and that they offer splendid values.

ZIEGLER BROS



Put it in
**OUR
BANK**

IT SOUNDS GOOD, JINGLING IN YOUR POCKETS, BUT IF YOU SAVED SOME OF THAT "CHANGE" AND BEGAN BANKING IT, THE FIRST THING YOU'D KNOW, YOU'D HAVE A FAT SUM THAT WOULD REALLY MEAN SOMETHING. YOU DON'T HAVE TO SPEND ALL THAT MONEY. COME INTO OUR BANK AND BECOME A DEPOSITOR. THAT MONEY WILL COME IN MIGHTY HANDY SOME DAY BUT IT SLIPS THROUGH YOUR FINGERS IF IT ISN'T IN THE BANK. WE ADD 4 PER CENT INTEREST. COME TO OUR BANK.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CARRIZOZO

Financial Reserve

There is hardly a day passes but most of us are called upon to draw upon our reserve, either physical, mental or financial

Have You Some in Store?

This bank is a good place to start a financial reserve and it cannot help but be of real service to you.

War Saving Stamps for Sale

Stockmens State Bank
CORONA, NEW MEXICO