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Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 20

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1919

NUMBER 6

Nations Claim Territory At Paris Peace Conference

Paris, France, Feb. 3.—Desires and aspirations of the various countries being compared to the powers in the peace conference are summarized as follows:

France wants, first of all, Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally, and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relation to the Rhine, which may require the creation of buffer states. One of these would be the Palatine and another Rhineland Prussia. France also desires the basin of the Sarre river, which might be called a reannexation.

France will insist so far as the left bank of the Rhine further to the north is concerned, the conference shall forbid military work of any kind—barracks, bridges, roads, forts or fortresses—in that zone. The feeling is that the people inhabiting that zone should be free to decide for themselves whether they wish to join France, form an independent state or return to Germany.

The French bill for reparation is not yet complete, but it has been announced in the chamber of deputies that it will be about 66,000,000,000 francs.

The French government does not ask for a French protectorate in Syria in the ordinary sense, because it considers that the population there is too advanced to make a protectorate necessary; but France, on account of her traditional interests in that country, feels that she should be called upon to exercise some sort of guardianship or guidance until Syria should be fully able to govern herself.

What Great Britain Wants.

Great Britain's delegation believes that a society of nations is desirable and obtainable and that it must be established by the present peace conference. She advances no confidential purposes other than those of a permanent and just peace under the principles of self-determination and that there shall be international freedom of transit by railways and waterways, which is Great Britain's general definition of freedom of commerce in times of peace.

Great Britain will take mandatory power over the German islands south of the equator for Australia and over German south-west Africa for the Union of South Africa. She will also have the mandate over German East Africa and some parts of Arabia, and she has particular claims in this respect over Mesopotamia. Great Britain will enter the pool with the other allies in the matter of indemnities, especially reparation for air-rail damages and shipping losses.

Aspirations of Italy.

Italy asks for the Triestine as far as the Brenner Pass, including the whole of each of Tyrol, Trieste, Istria, Fiume, Zara, Sebenico, the largest part of the Dalmatian islands, Ancona and its hinterland, a protectorate over Albania, possession of the islands in the Aegean, which were taken from Turkey during the Tripolitan war, and the province of Antalya, in France and England should take territory in Asia Minor.

The Italian contention is that the Dalmatian islands and such parts of the Dalmatian coast as are not assigned to Italy shall be neutralized. Should France and England extend their colonial possessions in Africa, Italy de-

Take Up the Torch

Humanity may be likened to one who, in the prime of young manhood, has been threatened with a fatal disease, and by an almost super-human effort, has been saved from death.

Upon those of us who have lived away from the ghastly struggle devolves the duty of nursing back still suffering humanity to health and happiness.

Let no man say that such a cause calls for too exalted a spirit of unselfishness, one greater than our people are capable of. Such a man lacks vision and does not read the hearts of men.

There has been a spiritual awakening; unenlightened selfishness is dead. Millions have given freely body and soul to the cause of humanity; Christlike they have given their lives that others may be saved. Mothers have given flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone; the sacrifice of Abraham has been laid upon many a home. Millions have been chastened, consoled by a great sorrow. People are nearer to their real selves today, nearer to each other; in their eyes and in their hearts is a deeper earnestness, a tenderer fellowship; our understanding of each other is more pitiful and more profound. Useless conventions, habits, pretenses are being swept away and we judge ourselves and each other more and more by invisible and spiritual standards.

This cry to the soul of America will not go unheeded—this appeal to complete the good work of saving humanity.

And it is not such a thankless task. There are many consolations, spiritual and material.

To continue to lend goods, service and money to our government is actually an act of but common justice. By the time the government calls upon us for subscriptions to the Fifth Liberty Loan we shall, as a nation, have received from contractors, shipbuilders, our soldiers and sailors and others, goods and service to the value of several billions of dollars all on credit. To pay the bill incurred under such conditions is but a measure of honesty in accord with our dignity.

To lend freely will bring us the satisfaction to be derived from a truly patriotic act. For after all, the next loan will be the true test of patriotism. We subscribed to the earlier loans from mixed motives—many of them irreproachable, but let us not hide from ourselves the fact that our subscriptions were in part life and business insurance for our very existence as a nation, our well-being as individuals, dependent upon victory.

In the Fifth Liberty Loan we shall stand stripped of every immediate selfish motive, and our actions will proclaim to our fellow men to what extent we have caught the spirit of high and enlightened patriotism.

On the material side we must realize that nothing but a reconstructed world will be good to live in, or to trade in. The first essential of reconstruction is, of course, the payment of our own just debts. Then we may have to extend credit to our almost exhausted allies, we may have to invest many millions of dollars with our present and future customers in Europe. But as sane, far-seeing business men let us do it and do it gladly. We work not alone for the moment, but for the future, that future which holds out to us the promise of every good thing spiritual and material, that future which is to

Eighth Grade Examinations

The department of education announces that the eighth grade examinations will be held this year on March 20 and 21, April 17 and 18, and May 15 and 16.

In reading, the questions will be based upon the following selections from Searson and Martin's Studies in Reading, Eighth Grade:

Old Ironsides, page 5; The Last of the Grey Isle, page 31; The Star Spangled Banner, page 19; The Return of Regulus, page 58; Columbus, page 80; The Seminole Deference, page 210; Evangeline, page 261; and Opportunity, page 495.

Back From California

O. T. Nye returned Saturday from the coast and on Monday assumed his duties as cashier of the Lincoln State bank. Bill says California is delightful—to the man who has nothing in the world to do and plenty of money to do it with—for the only remunerative crop southern California has is tourists—and, naturally, the tourist gets the glad hand. Nothing to do but eat, inhale the fragrance of flowers that bloom perennially, and fish. Bill confesses, however, that his fishing didn't amount to much—it required less exertion to buy them.

Mrs. Baird Succumbs

Mrs. John H. Baird succumbed early Saturday morning to an attack of influenza. The funeral was held at the Methodist church Sunday afternoon, Rev. R. H. Lewelling, the pastor, conducting the ceremony. A large concourse attended the funeral and accompanied the remains to their last resting place.

Mrs. Baird was a faithful wife and devoted mother and gave much of her time to home and home duties. The husband and two children have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

Infant Dies

The six months old baby boy of Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Ping died last Friday night from influenza and was buried the day following. Within two short years this family has been called upon to mourn the death of three sons, and the deepest sympathy of the entire community goes out to this saddened home, stricken by the aftereffects of the visit of the angel of death.

John Burch came over last night from his home near Capitan. Mr. Burch states that his section is still pretty moist in places, but that roads have improved wonderfully and travel is much easier than for some weeks.

Methodist Church

Rev. R. H. Lewelling, Pastor, will preach a short gospel sermon at both the morning and evening services.

Sunday school at 10 a. m. Come join the throng. Senior League at 6:45 p. m., Miss Lizzie Ayers, leader. A good program insured. The Misses Conway will sing at the 11 a. m. service. Mrs. Jessie Hoone will sing a solo at the 3:30 p. m. service.

make our people the master-builders of the world's destinies.

We have fought, bled and died for the right to establish peace, democracy, material prosperity on a world-wide basis. All these things are now within our grasp. Shall we draw back and weaken because one more effort is required?

From the grave comes a voice—To you from falling hands we throw

The torch, be yours to hold it high
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though popes grow
In Flanders' Fields.

Notes From the State Capital

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 3.—Democratic members of the legislature are seeking the solution of the problem now confronting the cities of New Mexico, in which the latter are struggling with an avast against a constant tendency to exceed their budgets. The laws now covering the city budget proposition are not elastic in the least, nor is it felt by Democratic members that they are adequate. Nearly every city in the state is running into financial straits, and municipal operation is being badly crippled by the fact that cities are not accorded enough money for the maintenance of affairs. The problem will no doubt be solved at this session of the legislature.

Thirteen bills touching upon laws of vital interest to the stockmen of the state are having the hearty support and encouragement of Democratic members of the legislature. Changing the classification of crimes against the cattle interests from misdemeanors to felonies, and providing penitentiary sentences rather than jail sentences, is the object of a portion of the bills which the Democratic members are seeking to place upon the statute books.

Laudation for President Wilson was drawn from both houses of the legislature this week by a joint resolution offered in the senate by Senator L. C. McCreel, Democratic leader from Curry county, wherein the president was invited to the Sunshine state on his tour of western states. The measure, though savoring of petty tendencies and eliciting many grave expressions from the Republican members of both houses, passed without undue friction, and goes down in the history of this session as a Democratic stroke for the world's greatest leader.

Two Democrats and one Republican were responsible for causing an uneasy feeling in certain quarters around the capital this week, when they introduced an anti-gambling bill that would have made games of chance something that could only be enjoyed by those who might be willing to risk a jail sentence or a still fine in order to gratify their sportive instincts. Representatives Blanchard, P. Carter and Howard were the disturbers of the holy calm of the state capital, but as their bill was referred to the committee on public defense and reconstruction, admittedly a graveyard of dangerous or unpopular bills, the situation has lost the seriousness that marked it for a short while.

from a term in the county jail to a penitentiary sentence of varying length and to the imposition of heavy fines.

The amendment of the present chattel mortgage law is a subject that has been occupying the attention of many of the bankers of this state, and at their recent convention it was decided to have the law changed to provide a sufficient penalty for any person who sold or disposed of such property. A bill that had been outlined by the bankers, covering the required changes in the existing law, was introduced in the lower house of the legislature this week by Representatives Hull and Powhatan Carter, and was referred to the committee on banks and banking. The influence of the bankers of the entire state is behind the measure and it is practically certain that it will be placed on the state books without any very serious opposition.

*Provision for a state wide primary law is made in a bill introduced in the house on Tuesday by Speaker A. A. Seidman, under the terms of which each political party shall hold a

Rural Health Act

Information has just come from Washington of a bill "To provide that the United States shall cooperate with the states in promoting the health of the rural population of the United States."

The bill is based upon the federal aid extension principle of legislation and recognizes certain common and fundamental interests of the three constitutional units of government—federal, state and county or local. This bill when it becomes law will operate much as do the good roads, farm life demonstration and the vocational education laws.

On this plan the federal government makes an initial appropriation which is apportioned to the states on an equitable basis and is available when the state makes an appropriation for the common interest equal to that received. The combined federal and state appropriation is then apportioned to those counties that appropriate funds in proportion to that received from the combined fund.

This bill is known as the "Rural Health Act" and was introduced into the house of representatives on January 11, 1919, by A. S. Lever, chairman of the committee on agriculture of the United States congress. The bill has been referred to Mr. Lever's committee. Its prospects of passage are bright. They will be still brighter if you will write your representatives in congress and in the senate at Washington and ask them to work for its enactment into law.

A telegram received by Dr. W. E. Kiser of Las Vegas, secretary of the state board of health, from Surgeon General Rupert Hone, points out that no share of the federal appropriation for venereal disease work can come to this state unless New Mexico makes some appropriation for general public health work.

Under the "Rural Health Act" it will be possible for states asking appropriation for public health to secure federal aid for rural health work to the extent of \$10,000 the first year, with a possible increase thereafter. A test but by no means inconsiderable sum can similarly be secured for venereal disease work.

Let's qualify New Mexico can use the money to advantage.

J. D. Luttrell came in the past week from his home in Michigan. Mr. Luttrell is interested in the Vera Cruz mining company, and visits our section regularly to see how things are coming. He is greatly pleased with the mining outlook in Lincoln county.

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Reported Dead, Lindly's Well and Writes Home

Bourg, France Jan 12, 1919. Mr. Henry Lutz, Carrizozo, N. M. My dear Mr. Lutz:

I will try and write you a few lines today to let you know that I am still in the land of the living, and I am getting along very good and I expect to be back in Carrizozo before long; or it seems like we are, for at present we are at a resort town, expecting to sail for the United States most any day now. And I don't think that it will come too soon for me, for I have seen enough of this part of the world to be satisfied with any part of New Mexico. The old mad pairs would look good to me.

I had a letter from Lieut. Henry Lutz some time ago. He was in the hospital then and getting along nicely at that time. I heard that he was on his way home, so I guess he is there now.

I may need a job when I get back out there, for a while; so I hope you will be in the ranch business again, for a ranch will look good to me. I want to get out in the wilderness so far that I won't be able to see more than one person a month, and I want him to be a Mexican sheep herder.

I heard that Perry had had hard luck on the well. That was too bad, for that was such a nice place for a ranch.

I guess I will close for this time, and hope to see you very soon. Don't write me here.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY A. LINDLY,
Co. B, 26th Engineers, A. E. F.

Saturday Night's Dance

A delightful dance was pulled off Saturday night at the Lutz hotel. The hall had been enlarged by the removal of partitions, the music by the Fort Stanton orchestra was fine and the hall was crowded with merry-makers who enjoyed the occasion to the fullest.

On behalf of and for the benefit of the Red Cross, A. J. Rolland disposed of a Navajo rug which had been presented to the chapter by George Spence, Jr., and a spread which had been made by the members of the Junior Red Cross. The sum of \$30 was realized, the rug going to George J. Dinwiddie and the spread to Thomas Carr.

Has a Rib Broken

John R. Green, local conductor, had a rib broken last week. He was in his caboose when the train was brought to a sudden stop. Mr. Green was thrown against the corner of a stove and suffered a broken rib. No other injury of crew is reported, but fright among the crew was evidenced, nevertheless. Mr. Green has been treated at the Paden hospital and expects to return to work soon.

Card of Thanks

We wish in this manner to express our thanks and appreciation for the help and sympathy extended to us during the sickness and death of our beloved baby.

Do and Mrs. H. E. Ping.

Brother Anderson, Mrs. Crawford's son, went to El Paso last week, accompanied by his mother, and enlisted in the navy. He passed the required physical examination, was accepted and is now in the service at San Diego, California.

We meet in competition, Write for our copies—Western Garage.

primary election on the second Saturday in September to nominate all the candidates of the ticket from senator on down. The primary of each party shall be held independently of the other, as the bill provides for a straight party primary. It is provided that the bill will meet with strong opposition from the members of the speaker's own party, and that its passage may be attended with considerable difficulty.



Five
Fridays

Frank R. Adams

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CHAPTER XV—Continued.

Clair thought of protesting, but was overcome by the idea of the woman in the next room and hastily donned the garment, which was cut on lines designed to cover any sort of figure which nature could turn out. The effect of the dress plus the whiskers was startling, to say the least.

"Before we go," the sheriff decided, "we had best have a look at the remains." To me he said: "Where is the deceased? Where is Mrs. Green?"

"Mrs. Green hasn't been murdered," I started to set him straight.

"I didn't ask how she met her death," the sheriff thundered. "Of course I don't expect you to admit you killed her. All I asked was where she is, and, by George, I'll have an answer. Where is she?"

I pointed silently at the locked door.

"Boys," said the sheriff with emotion, "a poor, defenseless woman lies beyond that door foully done to death by these bare ruffians. Smith, Wadsworth, Clancy, Snider, you will act as ambulance department."

Four of his comedians went toward the door.

"Wait," the leader commanded. "Before you enter that room take off their hats."

The four wondescript hats came off silently. Then they discovered that the door was locked. However, that proved only a slight obstacle, for the lock was easily forced. It struck me as funny that Mrs. Green had not walked out on the scene before this. A premonition of coming disaster gripped my heart.

The four men re-entered, carrying reverently a limp figure, which was unmistakably Mrs. Green. Had she been struck by a stray bullet from the attacking party? If she had, things certainly were looking black for Clair and myself. We had no way of proving that we were innocent, and all circumstantial evidence would be against us. A murmur of anger ran around the room, and the man with the rope fingered it nervously.

"Steady, boys," the sheriff ordered. "One moment." The young man with the camera held up his hand. "Don't move."

There was a blinding flash, and my overwrought nerves jumped seven feet and rebounded before my brain assured them it was only a flashlight.

The effect on the four members of the ambulance squad was even more startling. Apparently not expecting the explosion, they dropped their burden and stood with mouths open. Accidentally they dropped the body in a sitting posture.

There was a slight scream. Mrs. Green opened her eyes and demanded, "Where am I?"

If the officers of the law had been started before, their condition now was absolute consternation.

"Madame," the sheriff inquired, "aren't you dead?"

"I should say not."

"Then you are not Mrs. Green."

"I certainly am."

"But Mrs. Green is dead. Her daughter told us so."

"Dead! Fiddlesticks! It's a wonder I'm not, though, after coming over here in an open boat and being attacked by a half naked savage with whiskers, and, let's see—some one was shot. That's when I fainted, I guess, because I don't remember anything more until just now."

"All I have to say," stated the man with the rope, jamming his hat on disrespectfully, "is that this is a bum night to get a man to play a joke on him."

"Madame," the sheriff said, with gloomy politeness, "you have spoiled the only murder case we ever had in Maskelon county; that's what you have done. Come on, boys."

In majestic silence the members of the sheriff's posse filed from the room. The young man with the camera was left behind, hastily picking up his traps in order to join the others before their boat left the island.

I approached him.

"Now that there is no murder mystery," I began, "I presume that the picture you took will be useless."

"Not at all," he answered, too busy folding up his tripod to notice that I had opened the shutter of his camera. "We'll find use for it some way."

I lit a match and held it about an inch from the lens of the camera, pretending to examine the name of the maker on it.

"What are you doing?" he demanded sharply.

"Just looking at your lens," I answered, blowing out the match. "It's a Dalmeyer, I see."

"Yes. I was afraid something might happen to that negative. I left the film in the camera."

"Did you?" I asked innocently and closed the shutter, once more unobserved. "May we have one of the pictures if they turn out well?"

He smiled.

"If this picture turns out well," he said, "nearly everybody in the United States will have a copy of it. I'm a photographer for the Hamman Syndicate of Newspapers."

"That's what I thought," I answered, returning his smile.

After he was gone I added, "That's why I let that negative get light struck."

My assorted companions were sitting on opposite sides of the table.

"Pardon me," I murmured. "I believe that you have not met. Mrs. Green, this is Lipton S. Clair."

"Is he the one who wrote the article about fasting?" Mrs. Green asked me, again ignoring her vis-a-vis.

"He is," I admitted.

Mrs. Green said nothing further.

"I presume," Clair stated sourly, "Mrs. Green has forgotten that she stuck a hatpin through my thumb less than half an hour ago."

"It was not a hatpin. It was a safety pin bent out straight. I was afraid it would not reach. Was that your thumb you held over the keyhole?"

"It was. I suppose you are sorry it was not my eye."

I could see that the more we talked the worse the situation would get, so I interrupted them. "We might as well go back," I suggested tearfully, surveying my companions. "I am going to the mainland, Mrs. Green, and I can leave you at home as I go by."

"You're not going away, Mr. Blaney?" Mrs. Green asked, with motherly kindness.

"Yes," I answered.

"What's the matter?" she queried gently. "Lucile? You mustn't let her fickleness hurt you. She has fads in beads as well as fads in foods and exercises."

I assured her with what dignity I had left that I would prefer to consider my visit at an end.

When we descended to the shore to embark on the Merry Widow, Mrs.



I Swept Her Off Her Feet and Into My Arms.

Green took one look at the lake and flatly declined to travel by boat until it was calm.

"I don't know how I came over here. I couldn't have been in my right senses even to start, but I certainly am perfectly sane now, and as long as I remain so I intend to stay on dry land while a storm is in progress."

"But your daughter will worry," I protested. "Lucile has been very nearly distracted for twenty-four hours."

"She might better be distracted today than an orphan on her mother's side tomorrow. Anyway, I'll telephone her that I'm all right."

"But we can't leave you here," I renewed my argument, "and I have to go back."

"Perhaps the gentleman here"—Mrs. Green began.

"No," Clair declined, looking at his thumb. "I have to be in Fair View before morning to prevent my friend's marriage."

"You can't go into Fair View wearing a Mother Hubbard," I reminded him.

"Well, I can stop and get my own clothes."

"On Green's Island? And meet Miss Dummore again?"

"I'd forgotten about her. What can I do?"

"Stay right here and I'll send the boat back with a suit of clothes in an hour."

"Is the lady, Mrs. Green, a wife or a widow?"

"All right then. My own clothes that I came ashore in this morning are on a line on the back porch. Send them back soon. I don't know what

I should do if Mrs. Green should fall in love with me."

I surveyed him from the hem of his skirt to the tip of his beard. "As long as you have those clothes on," I gravely assured him, "you're as safe as a dollar at the bottom of the sea."

Before I left Mrs. Green telephoned to Lucile and told her that she was safe. I took the liberty of ransacking the pantries and storeroom of the Huntington house for supplies and carried away enough tinned stuff to assure the garrison at Green's island at least one square meal.

Bill and myself embarked alone. I carry with me yet in memory the picture of Mrs. Green and Lipton S. Clair as I left them, two strangely clad figures, one in a red ball gown, the other in a calico wrapper and whiskers hobnobbing over a pot of tea.

CHAPTER XVI.

A Fire and a Rescue.

THE journey back to Green's island was uneventful. The sea had calmed down enough so that we shipped very little water. When we landed I was thankful to note that there were no lights in the house. Apparently every one had gone to bed for a much needed rest. I sent Bill up to get Clair's clothing, while I unloaded the supplies and hid them under the dock. I expected to telephone Jim in the morning and tell him where they were so that he could cook breakfast for the castaways.

When Bill returned I helped him put out to sea again. This required considerable persuasion and \$3 in money. I also had to promise to make it all right with the newspaper man whom he had brought over.

Now the next adventure in this Arabian nightmare occurred. At first I thought it was the reflection of the rising sun in the windows of the cottage which caused the red light, but when I looked to the east I saw that the sun was not up.

Then the house must be on fire! Clearly I had no time to lose. Probably every one was sleeping. I ran up the path from the beach to the house, my temples bursting with the exertion.

By the time I got to the front door the flames were beginning to lick out of one of the upstairs windows.

I threw myself against the front door and broke the lock without ceremony. The stairway was still clear.

I dashed up, yelling, "Fire!"

The people began to come out in various stages of undress, carrying clothing and valuables. Vida's stage experience stood her in good stead. She emerged from her room completely dressed and went downstairs as if she were answering a rehearsal call.

All were accounted for but Lucile. I pounded on her door again and again.

"Hurry!" I commanded at frequent intervals.

"I'm hurrying," she always answered.

At last the smoke began to be unbearable in the hallway, and the crackling of the flames warned me that in an instant the stairs would be impassable. I stood on ceremony no longer. I threw open Lucile's door. She was looking aimlessly about her, with a stocking in one hand.

"I can't find my other stocking," she announced calmly.

"Don't be excited!" I shouted. "The house is on fire, and we've got to get out!"

"I'm not excited. But how can I escape with only one stocking?"

There was no time for argument. I grabbed a blanket that was hung over the foot of her bed, wrapped her in it and swept her off her feet and into my arms.

The rescue was very simple. There was a little smoke on the stairway, and in a minute it would have been hard to get down, but as it was I only had to hold my breath for a few seconds and we were safe on the first floor, which had not caught yet.

However, I carried Lucile clear out in the front yard and deposited her in the little group of scantily clad survivors.

"Where's the fire department?" asked Vida.

"There isn't any fire department," Kent volunteered gently.

"Can't anything be done?"

"Not much now." I shrugged my shoulders. "When a fire gets that much headway in a country house built of wood there is nothing much to do but save the nearby buildings."

"How could it have caught?" asked Bopp, trying to put his left shoe on his right foot. He had carried them both out in his hands.

"No one was up," said Jim, the fireman.

"How did you come to be around, Monty?" Bopp straightened up with a quick glance at me. "Mrs. Green telephoned that you were going to the mainland."

It hardly seemed possible, but I knew that for a moment they all suspected me of having set fire to Lucile's house in revenge for our quarrel of the evening before.

"I came back to the island for something, and I noticed the fire," I explained weakly. "The flames were coming out of the window of the northeast room."

"Who slept there?" Captain Perkins asked practically.

No one answered.

"That's funny," Captain Perkins was sarcastic. "Didn't anybody sleep in the northeast room, or don't you know where you slept?"

"You slept there yourself," Jim explained, rather hesitant about calling his superior officer's attention to such a damning fact.

"Oh!" The captain collapsed. "I guess I did."

"Where did you empty the ashes of your pipe before you went to get that drink of water?" I interrogated.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

TUNIC IS TO BE GIVEN A TRYOUT

New York.—Some historians may know when the tunic started its career as a fundamental fashion in the clothing of the human race, but no one has stated the exact date with an attempt at accuracy, according to a prominent fashion authority.

There are many who believe that it was the first garment worn by Adam and Eve, when they realized that clothing was to be a necessity to their species. The tunic really allowed the mantle, and from Elijah to William I of England is a long, long spell in history, but we know that the former wore a mantle and the latter a tunic. Julius Caesar occupied a place in the sun between these two, but he wore a toga. Beau Brummel brought in coats and George IV. picturesque as he was in his costumery, blazed the path for the ugliest clothes that the men on this planet have ever worn.

The tunic was a masculine fashion, as most garments are that women think are their own. The critics of this generation fall upon women and smite them hard for their fripperies and frivolities, the whims and caprices of their clothing, and yet these critics are men who do not seem to realize that all the centuries of progress of the male part of the human race were given over to caprice and brilliancy in apparel, as well as to defeat and victory in arms.

War and the Primitive Tunic.

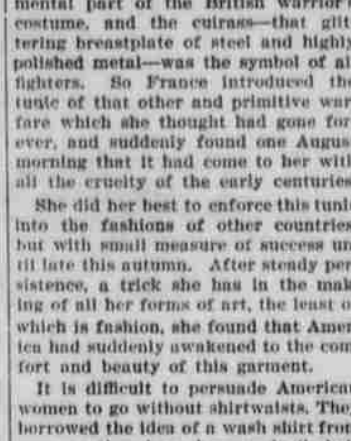
No doubt the clash of arms in France brought back to the minds of the designers the long centuries of warfare that had preceded the peace since 1870. The tunic was the fundamental part of the British warrior's costume, and the cuirass—that glittering breastplate of steel and highly polished metal—was the symbol of all fighters. So France introduced the tunic of that other and primitive warfare which she thought had gone forever, and suddenly found one August morning that it had come to her with all the cruelty of the early centuries.

She did her best to enforce this tunic into the fashions of other countries, but with small measure of success until late this autumn. After steady persistence, a trick she has in the making of all her forms of art, the least of which is fashion, she found that America had suddenly awakened to the comfort and beauty of this garment.

It is difficult to persuade American women to go without shirtwaists. They borrowed the idea of a wash shirt from men, as they have borrowed all their fashions, and they felt, and rightly so, that there is an element of cleanliness in putting next to the skin throughout the day hours a garment that can go to the tub, and the only way to keep it entirely fresh is to wear it over a long-sleeved muslin lining, which many women do.

Practical and Ornate Blouses.

The tunic and the outside blouse are one and the same thing. You may call



Outside blouse of gray velvet embroidered in black and trimmed with bands of fur. It is worn with a skirt of black velvet embroidered in gray.

best part of it is that the amateur can make these things at home, for they have nothing but straight lines and are built from loosely hanging widths of the material.

And yet there is danger in the work of the amateur, especially if she is guided by this hasty description, for it is the tunic of the Conqueror that is in fashion, not the smock of the Russian moujik or the gorgeous coat of the Arabian potentate. The widths must outline the figure, and they must cling to the hips, and the armholes must be cut with precision and perfection. The whole attempt of fashion today is to throw the figure into a sharp outline, and we must watch that tendency if we would keep abreast of what is happening and cultivate our vision to look ahead.

There is no reason for women to cry aloud over the extravagance of some of the new tunics that are offered, for these may be copied in simple fabrics.

Leather Buckskin Brocade.

Here are a few of the most extreme short tunics that are sponsored by mood houses in Paris and America. First, there are the blouses of leather, which were shown in America a month ago, with and without sleeves. They came out with the leather top coat and the service coat of peltry and leather.

As a rich sister to the practical leather blouses are those of colored buckskin, made in deep pink and embroidered all over the surface. These are worn with long, narrow black and seal-brown velvet skirts.

The metal tricot is also used. They are reminiscent of the early centuries of warfare. They are cut on the fashion of the Conqueror's tunic.

Tunics That Will See Active Service.

As opposed to these gorgeous specimens of tunics that never were worn by William the Conqueror or any of the medieval warriors, there are practical ones in brilliant wool jersey. In France they are wearing them in colors taken from splendid-hued flowers. Crepe de chine is a good fabric, and all manner of velours, suede cloth and knitted wool are turned into these tunics. They are not somber or demure. The world wants color, and it is going to have it. Let none rise to cry it down. There may be other shadows threatened by the pestilists, but we have emerged from the blackest shadow of them all; and in our new state of happiness we intend to dress in scarlet and purple!

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Jet Tassels.

Long, floating sleeves of tulle are held down at the point with a dangling tassel of heavy jet beads. This treatment gives dignity to an otherwise rather light and floating sleeve arrangement in a velvet evening frock.



Oriental tunic of terra cotta and gold brocade, with narrow girdle at hips of terra cotta, tied in the back. The long, outstanding cuffs are at the top of fashion.

it a cuirass, or a blouse with a peplum, or a Chinese saque, or whatever name suits your fancy. The elemental fact is that the fashionable blouse of today hangs from shoulders to hips. It may be girdled; it may not. Its sleeves may be cut according to the fashion of William I or they may be after the manner of Dagobert of France—long and wrinkled to the wrist.

Building on this foundation, the designers in America and Paris have thrown caution and economy to the winds and accepted this new blouse in such an extravagant manner that they seem to be making up for that time when they let it rest neglected in the dark corners.

The cables from Paris insist that even suits are much smarter than one-piece frocks for the woman of fashion, and her followers, but here in America,

PUBLIC ROADS

GOOD ROADS FOR MILITARY

Smooth Highways Imperative in Proper Movement of Army Equipment Along Coasts.

It is generally recognized by government officials, especially those of the army, that one of the most important phases of real military preparedness that can possibly be undertaken in this country is that which is going on under the impetus of the good roads movement. The federal aid road act which was signed by President Wilson last summer will probably play an important part in this same interest. An appropriation of \$75,000,000 has been provided for in this act for use in constructing rural post-roads, while the various states are to cooperate in providing a like fund.

It is planned thus for an expenditure of \$150,000,000 on such roads within the next five years. Although the roads are intended primarily for the purpose of developing the resources of the national forests, and in the interest of agriculture and other peaceful enterprises, some study is now being made of their practical use in the interest of military preparedness.

A good road, well built, well surfaced and well drained may be, it is pointed out, of immense value from a military point of view. In the location of roads, particularly along the shore, special attention to military requirements in the laying out and planning of a highway may prove of inestimable value at some time in the future when that highway becomes a military road.

From an economic standpoint it is estimated that it costs 23 cents to haul a ton a mile on the average country road under present conditions, while under proper conditions the cost would be but 13 cents. While these figures measure a direct cost, there is an even greater indirect cost to consider with bad roads when the farmer must puny his operations according to the weather.

It is a matter of special interest that at the present time roads on the Pacific coast and those in some of the important Atlantic states which



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best part of it is that the amateur can make these things at home, for they have nothing but straight lines and are built from loosely hanging widths of the material.

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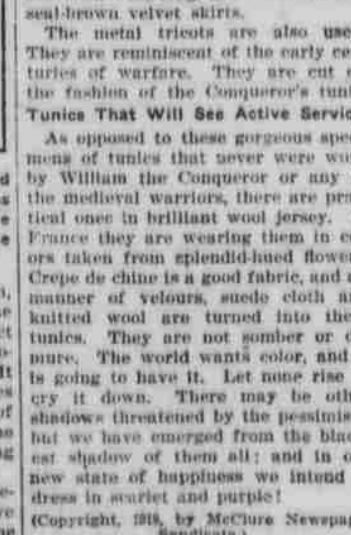
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Traffic on Courthouse Road, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

would be of particular use for effective military purposes in defending our coasts are already in very good condition. There is one trunk road which runs all the way from southern California up through Oregon, with many smaller roads branching from it, that is said to be in the best of condition.

Yet it is a matter of regret that the unsurfaced roads of the United States if laid out in a straight line would, it is estimated, girdle the earth at the equator more than eighty times, while the surfaced roads would reach but one-fourth that distance. However, there has been greatly increased expenditures for road building and maintenance in the last decade and there is now a more hopeful outlook with the five-year construction program provided under the federal aid act.

Roads an Indispensable Asset.

The time has come when we must consider the roads an asset, indispensable to the well-being of the farmer and his family. This being true, is it not every man's duty to do all he can to keep the roads in good condition? The individual as well as the county is responsible.

Advantages of Good Roads.

Farm life cannot give as many social opportunities as the life of towns, for people are not so numerous, but good roads, by providing easy means of communication, will first help the people already living on the land, and second attract more people to the land thus favored.

Neglect is Poor Economy.

To build roads and then permit them to deteriorate is very poor economy and this is a reflection upon the people.

Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo,
Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice
at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 9, 1909.

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

ED. A. HALEY Editor and Publisher

THREE CENT FARE

The state corporation commission is endeavoring to secure a three cent passenger rate for New Mexico. Legislative attempts in the past have failed to secure such a rate, and what success will attend the commission's efforts remains to be seen.

Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada are the only states in the Union where the fare is over three cents, and many of our states have even a less rate. The commission is not asking a reduction of rates on roads like the New Mexican Central, operating wholly within the state, but wants the lower rates applicable to interstate roads.

Naturally, there would be a slight reduction in receipts by each road were the passenger rates lowered, but through trains are running daily, whether New Mexicans ride or not, and the operating expenses are practically the same. So it would appear that the commission has sufficient warrant for asking a reduction, and that the people of the state should enjoy equal benefits with the people of Kansas, Colorado and Texas.

Instruction In Making Tax Returns

Internal Revenue Collector Franklin, of Phoenix, Arizona, has been informed by the department at Washington that the internal revenue bureau is arranging to furnish for the benefit of income taxpayers in every city and town in the country, a free advisory service by trained collectors, agents, inspectors and deputies. At the offices of collectors and inspectors, and at other central points, free information and advice with respect to filing returns under the new revenue bill may be had up to the final date for filing such returns.

Banks, trust companies and similar responsible institutions have always cooperated in furnishing authentic income tax information, and have generously offered to serve the government and taxpayers in this respect again this year.

It is the aim of the bureau to bring its agencies as close as possible to every person and to make available in every official form all necessary information regarding the requirements of the law. The bureau welcomes aid from every responsible agency in its effort to enlighten the people on tax matters.

Every taxpayer is assured that the action of the government will be based entirely on the tax laws and regulations and the facts in his case. No other influence is allowed to enter into internal revenue matters, and the statement of any firm or individual that they are in a position to exert special influence with internal revenue officers is wholly without foundation. painstaking and open-minded consideration is given in every case, regardless of whether the taxpayer appears in person or by attorney.

Salvation Army Lecture

A Salvation Army captain and his wife were here this week, soliciting funds with which to carry on the society's work with returning soldiers. The captain gave a lecture at the Crystal Monday night and was greeted by a large crowd. His lecture was a relation of his travels in Germany, Russia and France, and if some of its verbosity had been amputated it would have been quite entertaining. As it was, he said many interesting things and his audience was in full accord with his sentiments.

NATIONS' CLAIMS FOR TERRITORY

(FROM PAGE 1)

strive to enlarge her possessions in Eritrea and Tripoli.

Territorial contentions in the Balkans are complicated and present difficult problems. Rumania desires to retain possession of that portion of Russian Bessarabia given her by central powers under the cancelled treaty of Bucharest and now in her possession. Rumania also desires southern Dobruja, as ceded to her by Bulgaria after the second Balkan war. Possession of Bessarabia and the Dobruja commands the mouth of the Danube.

To the westward, Rumania wants to annex the Hapsburg provinces of Bukovina and Transylvania and a considerable part of the rich agricultural district of Banat. It is here that the Rumanian aspirations conflict with those of Serbia, which affirm that under her war agreement with the entente Serbia should have a large portion of Banat, as well as other sections of former Austria-Hungary adjoining old Serbia to the north, to round out the proposed Jugo-Slav state. Both Rumania and Serbia have moved troops into Banat to secure their claims and French troops have established a neutral zone to prevent hostilities between them.

Serbia's claims to take from the Hapsburg monarchy the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are opposed by no one in the entente group. The plans for the incorporation into Jugo-Slavia of the Hapsburg province of Croatia, except as to the coastal region of Fiume, are considered as subject to the internal decision of the southern Slavs.

Jugo-Slav-Italian Conflict.

Jugo-Slav and Italian aims are in sharp conflict in the settlement of the Adriatic coast problem, involving the future of Fiume and the Croatian seaboard, along with the islands of Dalmatia and Albania. The union of Montenegro and Serbia, as part of a greater Jugo-Slav state, has been voted by the Montenegrin parliament, but the faction representing king Nicholas and his adherents protests against a union which shall not leave to Montenegro entirely local self government. There is also a conflict between the plans of Jugo-Slav statesmen and those of Czechoslovakia, who desire a wide corridor from Bohemia to the Adriatic to Hungary and Croatia to secure an outlet to the sea.

Greece wishes northern Epirus and Thrace, with the exception of Constantinople and the shores of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, which Premier Venizelos wishes to place under international control. Greece asks for the vilayet of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and the former Turkish islands in the eastern Mediterranean, including those known as the Dodecanese, and claimed by Italy.

Bulgaria Has Hopes.

Although Bulgaria capitulated without conditions and her future territories depend upon the conquerors, her government has not abandoned hope of adding extension territories, and it even hopes to receive extensions of the Bulgarian frontiers in southern Macedonia along the Aegean coast in Thrace.

The new state of Czechoslovakia is carving out its territories almost entirely at the expense of the old Austria-Hungary. The old kingdom of Bohemia, Moravia and the Slovak regions of northern Hungary already have been incorporated into the proposed state, but there are certain conflicts with the Poles, Ruthenians, Rumanians and Germans, as well as with the Austrians and the Magyars, because the Czechs claim that parts of German Saxony and German Silesia belong ethnographically to the new state.

The Czechoslovaks are coming into opposition to Polish claims in Silesia and sections of Galicia, while to the northeast Checho-

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Slovak expansion has brought them into conflict with the Ruthenians or Ukrainians, in eastern Galicia. The new state desires expansion southward over a frontage on the Danube and over a corridor to the Adriatic.

Poles Seek Possessions.

The Poles, with an inadequate army, are endeavoring to establish possession of disputed regions on three sides of Russian Poland and Galicia, which constitutes the nucleus of the new Polish state. The Poles desire eastern Galicia to include Lemberg, which is in the Ukraine, and the disputed province of Cholm, in Little Russia.

To the northeast the Poles desire to have Vilna recognized as Polish. Both the Lithuanians and the Bolsheviks have raised claims to Vilna, the Bolsheviks supporting their pretensions by a menacing military offensive. The Poles are contending against the Germans not only for German Silesia and Posen and west Prussia, as provinces populated chiefly by Poles, but also for the city of Danzig so as to provide Poland with direct access to the sea.

Belgium asks that her reparation for damages wrought by Germany shall be the first lien upon German assets to the extent of at least 15,000,000,000 francs, or up to a much larger sum if Germany does not return the machinery and the materials taken from Belgium. Belgium believes that she should be paid first because she was the first to be invaded, because her neutrality

was violated, and because she has suffered more from despoliation than any other country in the war.

Belgium Reasserts Freedom.

Belgium, having reasserted her independence and thus emerged from her old state of neutrality, desires from Holland the left bank of the Scheldt and the peninsula of Maastricht, which protrudes into Belgian Limburg. Belgium also will assent to a plebiscite in Luxembourg to decide whether that country wishes to join Belgium or France or to retain its autonomy.

Japan enters the peace conference, as Baron Makino, the senior delegate, has said, "with no territorial ambitions in China," and that as for Tsing-Tau, "she will hand it back to China under the terms of the notes exchanged between China and Japan in May, 1915."

This is interpreted by Japan as permitting her to retain certain former German concessions on the Shantung peninsula. Japan, Baron Makino explains, "neither intends nor desires to interfere in Russian affairs, but is willing, if solicited, to aid Russia in restoring order."

The Chinese delegates ask to be guaranteed against foreign imperialism or aggression and desire the gradual abolition of "consular rights," and to be allowed to impose higher duties on imports. The Chinese also ask for the return of Kiaochow.

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WOMEN KNOW JOY OF INDEPENDENCE



MRS. E. B. REPERT
Federal Council of the Liberty Loan
Committee

Thrill and economy, championed by the womanhood of America, have won the struggle against greed and rapacity. Cannons and guns and men did their part on the field of battle but it was the savings of the men and women at home that put them there.

Out of the four-years tragedy has come the lesson of thrift. Not the niggardly hoarding of the miser, but the knowledge of the value of economy that produced the sage advice of Barnum:

"Save money, not for to hide it in a hedge,
Nor for a train attendant;
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent."

Women have always been the saviors in the home, from necessity, but "the glorious privilege of being independent," gained from the fulfillment of a patriotic duty, has given them an incentive to economize and save for the sheer joy of saving.

A far-seeing government has provided us with a means of saving—Thrift Stamps, War Savings Certificates, Liberty Bonds—which, apart from their use in winning the war, have proved to be one of the greatest moral and material blessings ever devised.

There has been no letting down of effort by the women of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District because the Fourth Liberty Loan was put over successfully and war was declared ended soon after. It has ever been the part of woman to do quietly, but effectively, those duties requiring persistent effort, with a thought only for the final result. Patiently and steadily the officers of the Women's Liberty Loan Committees have been preparing the way for the next great demand, unchecked by the fact that bloodshed has ceased.

As chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, I ask every woman in the district to be true to the traditions of our sex. Through necessity we learned to save. We can now put to use the knowledge gained of independence through saving. We owe this duty to our children, our families, ourselves, and our country.

(MRS.) E. B. REPERT.



Your Government asks you very earnestly that you Liberty Bond man. To part with your Liberty Bonds means giving up your pledge of patriotism and citizenship, and handing your responsibilities and privileges over to some one else. Liberty Bonds will be worth much more money presently and it is good business to hold them.

If you must sell, get the full market price. Go to a responsible banker and let him give you information and advice. Do not sell to just anyone, who may not treat you fairly.

To Halt Immigration

(Editorial Digest)

It has been America's pride that our land has been an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations, and the inflow of labor at the rate of a million a year has been thought an important source of our wealth and power; but now, with all Europe impoverished and looking expectantly in our direction and with a labor-surplus already in sight, our labor-unions are asking congress to put up the bars. The suggested cure is twofold: to assist the assimilating process by educational methods, and prevent more trouble by keeping out the indigestibles. And there is a third suggestion, that considerable relief would be afforded by discriminating deportations. From now on, declares a Pennsylvania editor, we want "not increased bulk, but improved quality" in our population, and as for the alleged "right of all nations of the earth to seek freedom in America," we are told that "there is no such right any more than there is a right of every tramp to sleep in your bedroom." The present alarming surplusage of labor furnishes one of the most solid arguments for the backers of the drastic immigration-restriction measures now before congress. A four-year ban on immigration is an absolute necessity, according to Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor. But what seems to arouse editors to the most vigorous demands for putting up the bars against foreigners is the fear that "Hun-land" is before long to unloose a "horde" of immigrants upon us. Speaking in support of the bill barring practically all immigration for four years, Congressman Royal C. Johnson (Republican, South Dakota), who served in the United States Army in France, pointed out that such apprehensions are far from groundless. He said:

"I have talked with many German prisoners and found them practically united in a purpose to come to America as soon as the war ended. They believe they will be received here with open arms and that America is the land of wealth and promise."

The complacent remark of an arrogant German officer to the effect that he intended to come to the United States and settle down "as soon as the Americans cooled off" brings the indignant reply from the Columbus Dispatch that he may find that—

"The cooling-off process is too slow for such as he; he may find that there is a lingering remembrance in this country of the misery which his kind has caused in the world. Some way will be found, at the proper time, to prevent just such characters from coming here and settling down. We shall demand that they stay at home and settle up."

"We have on our hands a big task in making Americans out of the some millions of German-Germans now in this country," The Venango Herald (Franklin, Pa.) tells us, "and need not add to it by admitting any more now." "Most emphatically," says another Pennsylvania daily, the Altoona Times—

"We do not want those German soldiers who during the four years last past have looted homes, tortured prisoners, raped women, and bayoneted babies. In other words, we do not want at least nine out of ten German ex-soldiers. Further, we do not want any one from Germany who defends now or ever has defended the heinous Hun fighting men or the Kaiser's barbarous government. Such people would be dangerous citizens. Given the opportunity, they would most certainly commit in America the crimes they have committed or condoned in Europe."

"Our law-makers and immigration authorities should know that the American people feel a resentment toward the devasta-

ting, murderous Hun that is implacable and will never cool. We want none of his kind in this country. And if the government fails to keep him out there is danger that America's veterans of the Great War will take the law into their own hands."

The passage of such an anti-immigration measure as is now before congress is demanded by such representative newspapers as the Boston Christian Science Monitor, the Philadelphia Inquirer, Grand Rapids Herald, St. Louis Republic, and Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The St. Louis paper's support of a drastic limitation on immigration for the next few years is based upon its firm conviction that "Bolshevik fanatics should by all means be kept out." A citizen of Baltimore writes to the Sun of that city to say that in the first place "the total restriction of immigration would go a long way toward settling the question of giving our overseas boys employment."

Notice

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Consolidated Iron & Steel Company will be held at the office of the Company at White Oaks, New Mexico at 2:30 P. M., February 11, 1919, for the purpose of electing officers and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

A. C. THOMAS,
Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Carrizozo Lodge
NO. 30
Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meetings, 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month.

AUSTIN PATTY, N. G.
W. G. LANGSTON, Sec'y.

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

Regular Communication of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1919:
January 11, February 8, March 16, April 13, May 10, June 7, July 12, August 9, September 6, October 4, November 1, 1919. Subj. Grand O. S. P. MILLER, Secretary.

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12:30 ... Pinar ... 10:00	
11:45 ... Pinar ... 10:25	
11:15 ... Hondo ... 10:50	
10:40 ... Lincoln ... 11:20	
10:15 ... Ft. Stanton ... 11:50	
9:45 ... Capiton ... 12:20	
8:45 ... Nogal ... 1:20	
8:00 ... Carrizozo ... 2:00	

Instruments Filed Week Ending Feb. 5

Filed for Antonio Telle and Tony Gomez, Inc., partnership, Carrizozo, N. M., 1919, 100 shares, \$100.00.
WARRANTY DEEDS
Melvin Franks et al to John T. Bond and wife, lot 2, block 5, Corona; \$700.
Saturnino Baca to J. J. Aragon, tract in Lincoln; \$1.
Oscar Cummins and wife to George L. Croning and wife, lots 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, block 79, Capiton; \$1.
J. A. Adams and wife to J. V. Adams, lots 31, 32, 33 and 34, block 62, Capiton; \$600.
E. W. Parker and wife to James H. Parker, lots 4 and 5, block 29, McDonald's Addition to Carrizozo.

Elmer Chavez and wife to Victorio Martinez, tract near Hondo; \$300.
John T. J. Martin and wife to Wilbur R. Lavelle, 160 acres near Treadwell; \$1.
Roy L. Stewart and wife to W. H. Sellers, 320 acres near Hondo; \$1,000.
Nestor Aguilar and wife to Isidro M. Kinley, 160 acres north of Capiton; \$575.
D. N. Bonnell and wife to Frank B. Cox and wife, part to lot 4 in tract on Ruidoso; \$1200.
MARRIAGE LICENSES
Arthur Walter Phillips to Lenora May Hale, both of Capiton.
Antonio Mendoza to Fron-

Pineda, both of Pinarcho.
Charles J. Ross of Carrizozo to Myrtle B. Mann of Chicago, Ill.
Notice for Publication
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico
January 20, 1919
Notice is hereby given that Peter, August, William, and Joseph, deceased, of Carrizozo, New Mexico, who on July 11, 1917, made homestead entry No. 1000, for W. 1/2 Sec. 16, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 17, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 18, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 19, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 23, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 26, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 28, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 29, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 30, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 31, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 32, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 33, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 34, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 35, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 36, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 37, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 38, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 39, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 40, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 41, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 42, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 43, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 44, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 45, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 46, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 47, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 48, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 49, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 50, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 51, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 52, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 53, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 54, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 55, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 56, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 57, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 58, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 59, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 60, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 61, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 62, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 63, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 64, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 65, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 66, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 67, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 68, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 69, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 70, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 71, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 72, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 73, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 74, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 75, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 76, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 77, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 78, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 79, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 80, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 81, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 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Sec. 105, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 106, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 107, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 108, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 109, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 110, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 111, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 112, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 113, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 114, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 115, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 116, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 117, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 118, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 119, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 120, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 121, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 122, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 123, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 124, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 125, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 126, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W., 1/4 Sec. 127, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., S. 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POTATO FLOUR INDUSTRY

Chief of Dehydration Bureau Predicts It Will Revolutionize Food Situation in the United States.

MAJ. C. C. Prescott, chief of the dehydration bureau, chemistry division, department of agriculture, sounded a note of national interest at the recent Wisconsin potato exposition in an address before the Potato Association of America when he discussed the possibilities of the manufacture of potato flour and the dehydration of the vegetable in the United States.

"The manufacture of potato flour is a brand new industry in this country," said Major Prescott. "There are only two mills in operation now. These are at Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Canton, Pa. But I am sure that the industry will grow to vast proportions in the next few years and will cause a vital change, if not a revolution, in the food supply situation in the United States.

"The potato crop of the United States is now 300,000,000 bushels. With the new market afforded the farmers by potato flour mills, I expect to see it reach a billion bushels.

"Germany had three dehydration plants in 1903. Today it has 1,000. Potato flour and dehydrated vegetables enabled Germany to hold out in the war as long as it did.

"General Pershing last September ordered 20,000 tons of dehydrated vegetables sent to the soldiers in France. This tonnage will occupy one-sixth the shipping space that would have been necessary for vegetables not dehydrated. Dehydration means a great saving in shipping expense as well as shipping space. Canned tomatoes shipped from California can be laid down in France for \$7 a case. The same amount of food value in the same vegetable can be shipped the same distance for 70 cents.

"The importance of this saving can be better appreciated when it is known that the vast proportion of the population of the United States is fed on food shipped from 100 to 2,000 miles.

"All the proteins, mineral salts and vitamins in the potato are preserved in potato flour because the flour is made from the unpeeled potato. The flour has 2 per cent higher food value than wheat flour."

CHICKEN HOUSE NEEDS VENTILATION

Good ventilation in the chicken house is essential to success in the poultry business, according to Ross M. Sherwood, poultry husbandry specialist in the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The two methods most commonly used are the open-front house and the curtain-front house," said Mr. Sherwood. "The open front provides the most fresh air and is giving excellent results in some sections, but many persons find it desirable to have curtains that may be placed over most of the openings during bad weather. It has been found that a house closed on the south does not provide enough fresh air. To remedy this, a narrow opening is often made just under the rafters. This causes a freer circulation of air than is possible with all the opening curtained, and yet does not allow the wind to blow on the fowls."

The large curtained openings should be from 30 to 36 inches from the floor in order that the wind may not sweep in directly upon the flock.

During the summer months openings on the other sides of the building are necessary to make it cool enough that the fowls will roost there. These openings should be so located that the birds will not be in a direct draft during the night. These extra openings should be closed tightly in winter.

"Old King Cole" of Nursery Fame an Ancient Sovereign

The first reference to "Old King Cole," the "merry old soul" of the famous nursery rhyme, was made in a book written by Dr. William King, who was born in 1633. It is probable that the song was composed in the seventeenth century, although some investigators think it much older. Halliwell identifies the merry monarch with Cole or Col, a semi-mythical king of Britain, who is supposed to have reigned in the third century. The Scotch also have an "Old King Cole," said to have lived in the fifth century. Freeman and other historians say a King Cole ruled Britain in the sixth century. There are many who assert that the reference to the pipe indicates that Old King Cole lived at a period after Raleigh had introduced tobacco into Europe, but this does not necessarily follow, as a "pipe" might mean a musical instrument.

Why the Barber Pole Is Painted Red and White

The barber pole is a souvenir of the days when all kinds of business were represented by pictorial signs, largely because ability to read was not general. An explanation of the barber pole is that it comes from the time when barbering was done by surgeons or physicians and when the practice of bleeding for all kinds of illness prevailed. The barber stripes, according to this explanation, picture the blood stain on white cloth so frequently to be observed after taking the bleeding treatment. The barber pole has nothing to do with national colors.

Now for Motor Sleighs.

The government's first motor sleigh, designed for mail delivery work in Alaska, has been shipped from Cleveland. It is 25 feet long, 3 feet wide and is expected to cover at least 100 miles of ice and snow track a day, with a burden of 500 pounds of mail. Present delivery is made by dog teams.

Cotton in Egypt.

Area planted to cotton in Egypt is about 1,368,000 acres, compared with 1,744,000 last year. Weather is favorable, but on account of decreased acreage the production must be smaller.

When British Took Gurna in 1914, Arabia Was Put on Map by the Operation

At the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers—100 miles from the Persian gulf—is the town of Gurna. The few tourists who, in ante-bellum days, says a writer in Asia Magazine, sailed past Gurna were told to look with reverence at the spot, for here was the original Garden of Eden. In December, 1914, the British took Gurna and Arabia was put on the map. The advance which British arms made in the land of the Arab was important in proportion, as the Germans regarded Arabia as important. Arabia loomed large in the Teutonic horizon because it was the door to "Mittel Europa" and because it is the cradle of Islam. Since Islam is professed by the majority of the population in Turkey, and 65,000,000 of Indians, and 20,000,000 of Muslims, and 24,000,000 in the East Indies, and 12,000,000 in Egypt, and 8,000,000 in Persia, and 5,000,000 in Afghanistan, and 8,000,000 in China—Islam was considered worthy of an attempt at wedlock, holy or unholy.

If you look at the map of the Mediterranean you will see that Cyprus seems to have a great finger which points just to where Asia Minor bends down sharply to form the Syrian coast. Napoleon noticed this more than 100 years ago and suggested that there lay the key to any situation which would involve that part of the world. Follow the finger and it is significant that the objective of the British campaigns in Palestine and Mesopotamia was Aleppo. Thence draw the line straight across, and you draw with almost uncanny accuracy the northern linguistic boundary of Arabia.

WORDS OF WISE MEN

Energy of will depends upon depth of emotion.—Martenzen.

A narrow mind will not admire, neither will a conceited one.

A man living amid the advantages and necessities of the nineteenth century is a condensed Methusalem.—Chapin.

The beginnings of self-deception are so slight that they are likely to be unnoticed until the habit is fixed upon us. We can scarcely be too strict and honest with ourselves in little matters and large ones.

Food Price Increase Shows Sixteen Per Cent Average

An average increase of 16 per cent in the cost of 22 basic food commodities throughout the United States during the year ended with September was shown in figures made public by the labor department's bureau of statistics. The figures are based on price quotations received monthly from more than 2,000 retail stores. Baltimore led the cities of the country with an increase of 25 per cent, while Salt Lake City showed the lowest, 10 per cent. Other points showing a high increase were Seattle, Wash., 23 per cent.; Scranton, Pa., 21.3 per cent.; San Francisco, 20.6 per cent.; Richmond, Va., 20.6 per cent.; Charleston, S. C., 20.3 per cent.; Portland, Ore., 20 per cent.; Atlanta, Ga., 19.6 per cent.; Los Angeles, 19.5 per cent.; Washington, D. C., 19.4 per cent.; and Memphis, 19.1 per cent.

SMILES FOR ALL

A Permanent Sufferer. "I don't like the way this road is run," said the fretful passenger.

"What right have you to kick?" said the conductor. "You only have to make this trip once in a while."

Stumped for Sure. "The actor should forget that he has an audience," said the critic.

"That's easy," replied the actor. "The hard part is to forget that he hasn't one."

Correlation. "I hear your daughter raised every thing before her."

"So she did, but I raised the dust."

Pessimistic. Emersonian—Do you believe in the law of compensation?

Poor Man—I do; but I am also convinced of the law's delay.

For Revenue Only. "With all your debts you have the assurance to ask for the hand of my daughter?"

What are you thinking of?"

"My debts."

Spotted. Buck—What's become of the man who used to buy up something for a rainy day?

Wing—I saw him this morning, and he was buying a spare tire!

Back to the Old Ways. "It seems queer."

"What does?"

"To admit once more that I am a man of peace."

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that so many people claim, it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Lights Beautify Garden.

The terrace in front of a large boundary plant has been beautified with a peculiarly beautiful sign which is the combined product of an electrician's and a gardener's skill. Each letter is outlined in electric bulbs set in a sheet metal frame which is painted white on the inside to reflect the light.

In the area enclosed by each metal letter geraniums have been planted. The sign is very beautiful by day and doubly so at night when the lights illuminate the flowers, according to Popular Mechanics Magazine. The electric bulbs are covered with ordinary jelly glasses, to protect the flowers from the heat and the bulbs from the weather.

The use of soft coal will make laundry work heavier this winter. Red Cross Bag Blue will help to remove that grimy look. At all grocers, etc.

You Bet She Did!

Mrs. Bannan—"Do you like movies with male leads?" Mrs. Hoppeck—"No, I like them where the male is led."

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things that ghosts should walk in the dead of the night.

When a husband and wife are of the same mind it is a pretty safe bet that the mind belongs to the wife.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets put an end to sick and bilious headaches, constipation, indigestion and insomnia. "Clean house." Adv.

People would meet with fewer disappointments if they didn't expect more than they deserve.

The man who bows to the inevitable seldom does it as a matter of courtesy.

Faith will move mountains if backed up with sufficient work.



Stock Raising in Western Canada
is as profitable as Grain Growing

In Western Canada Grain Growing is a profit maker. Raising Cattle, Sheep and Hogs brings certain success. It is easy to prosper where you can raise 20 to 40 bu. of wheat to the acre and buy on easy terms.

Land at \$15 to \$30 Per Acre
—Good Grazing Land at Much Less.

Railway and Land Co's. are offering unusual inducements to homesteaders to settle in Western Canada and enjoy the prosperity. Loans made for the purchase of stock or other farming requirements can be had at low interest. The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extend every encouragement to the farmer and ranchman. You can obtain excellent land at low prices on easy terms, and get high prices for your grain, cattle, sheep and hogs—low taxes (none on the first 20 acres), improvements, good markets and shipping facilities, free schools, churches, splendid climate and sure crops.

For illustrated literature, maps, descriptions of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, enclosed railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendents of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Building, OMAHA, NEB.
Canadian Government Agent

More to Answer For.

Meeker (reproachfully)—You once promised to love, honor and obey me, Horace.

Mrs. Meeker (now a militant suff)—Well, to paraphrase Mr. Roosevelt, show me a woman that doesn't make mistakes and I'll show you a woman that doesn't do things.—Buffalo Express.

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 *W. D. Fitch*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Lost.

"But what was his reason for wanting to marry?"

"None whatever. A man loses that before he does it."

Visitors.

Kutcher—Why are your wife's folks coming to visit you?

Docher—They think I want to have their personal counsel.

Particulars.

Lawyer—"Did the defendant go home in the interim?" Witness—"No, sir. He went home in a taxi."

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY CLEANSSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed.

Weakness, sleeplessness, nervousness, dizziness, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in loins and lower abdomen, gull stones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, twinges and humors, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always present in your system have attacked your weak spots. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are what you need.

They are not a "patent medicine" nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they

have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CHURCHMAN, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELLEN HARRIS, R. No. 6, Box 22, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Itching Rashes
—Soothed—
With Cuticura

All remedies from Dr. J. C. Townsend, N. Y., and Dr. J. C. Townsend, N. Y.

Accurate Knowledge.

"Say, Jim, what are them seismographs?"

"Why, they're the signal for earthquakes to start going, ho."

Some men make opportunities for others to take advantage of.

Coughing

is annoying and harmful. Relieve throat irritation, tickling and get rid of coughs, colds and hoarseness at once by taking

PISO'S

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A wee babe girl put in an appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Claunch Saturday night. Mother and babe doing well.

Just received, Wyco, Nonskid and Wyco ribbed tires, and tubes. Tires guaranteed 4,000 miles—most miles for the money. N. B. Taylor and Sons. 1-17-41

John H. Phillips was here Friday from the Alto country. He reports abundant moisture in the mountains, and, consequently, bright prospects for farmer and stockman the current season.

Representative W. E. Blanchard was here Sunday between trains on his return to Santa Fe. He had been in El Paso the past week attending the bedside of a sister who is ill in a hospital there.

Lewis Jones, who joined the navy in 1917 and has been in San Diego the greater part of the time, is on his way to France, having received orders to that effect, the information coming in a letter to his sister, Miss Grace.

The epidemic of influenza that struck our community three weeks ago appears to be subsiding. This second epidemic claimed many more victims than the first and was the most serious epidemic that has ever visited the town.

J. F. Kimball, formerly general foreman of the shops here but since last fall made master mechanic with headquarters at Douglas, Arizona, was here yesterday.

R. C. Skinner was down yesterday from his home on the Mesa.

Jake Cole is on this side, either at New York or on his way home. Jake was gassed during his service at the front and has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of the damnable stuff.

The boys are coming in from all points now and the majority of those sent from this county will soon be home. The exceptions are those retained in the army of occupation in Germany and possibly some in Siberia and Russia.

Brandy Doyeton is expected home soon. He is now at Camp Bowie, Texas, and is looking for an early discharge, which, when received, will see him winding his way home.

Roy Grumbles is at Camp Dix, New Jersey, having recently come across the pond. His mother and family are daily looking for his arrival here.

Lester Greer was in town yesterday, the first time we had seen him since his return from Camp Pike. He looks as natural as corn bread.

James B. Howard was here a few days ago, having recently been discharged from the military service at Camp McArthur, Texas. He went on to Captain to join his family.

Dr. Wood To Locate

Dr. R. L. Wood was here Monday from Lincoln. While here he looked up a location for offices and partially effected arrangements with Ira O. Wetmore to secure a suite of offices in the latter's building. A telephone message from Dr. Wood last night announced that he would be here Monday. Dr. Wood practiced his profession in Pueblo, Colorado, a number of years, and went to Lincoln about five years ago, succeeding Dr. Watson there. Dr. Wood is recognized as quite a successful physician and we gladly welcome him to our town.

Alive—Coming Home

War produces strange conditions and develops peculiar situations. We are publishing a letter this week from France that clearly proves these conditions. Some time ago the name of Al Lindley, who enlisted here and has been in France for more than a year, appeared in the published casualty list as having died from disease. The department, we were reliably informed, notified a sister at Lincoln to the same effect, and that he had died the latter part of November.

The letter we publish this week was written by Al himself, addressed to Henry Lutz and dated January 12, more than a month after he had been reported dead. At any rate, Al is in the land of the living, expects to come home soon, and sighs for a glimpse of the old pals.

We shall be glad to see you, Al, and rejoice with your old friends that the report of your death was "greatly exaggerated."

Julius Riser returned Saturday night from El Paso. He spent several days there disposing of junk purchased in this section.

Rola Parker, mention of whose early return was made last week, reached home yesterday.

Henry Hoffman returned Sunday from the California coast, where he has been in the naval service since last summer.

Ben Stimmel returned this week from a swing around the circle, and while absent made a sheep sale for the Carrizozo Live Stock Commission company, of which he is treasurer.

James F. Morris came up from El Paso Monday and has spent the week here.

All repair work guaranteed at Western Garage.

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 — TERMS CASH

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



13 Dollars— 13 Cents

When Swift & Company paid, say, —13 dollars per hundredweight for live beef cattle last year, the profit was only 13 cents! In other words, if we had paid \$13.13, we would have made no profit.

Or, if we had received a quarter of a cent per pound less for dressed beef we would have made no profit.

It is doubtful whether any other business is run on so close a margin of profit.

This is bringing the producer and the consumer pretty close together—which should be the object of any industry turning raw material into a useful form.

This remarkable showing is due to enormous volume, perfected facilities (packing plants strategically located, branch houses, refrigerator cars, etc.), and an army of men and women chosen and trained to do their special work.

This, and many other points of interest, are found in the Swift & Company Year Book for 1919, just published which is brought out for the public as well as for the 25,000 Swift & Company shareholders.

The Year Book also represents the packer's side of the Federal Trade Commission investigation, upon which Congress is asked to base action against the industry.

Many who have never heard the packer's side are sending for the Year Book.

Would you like one? Merely mail your name and address to the Chicago office and the book will come to you.

Address

Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago



NEW SPRING SUITS AND DRESSES

Arriving Daily

Already our store is taking on the atmosphere of spring. We are showing a bright display of new dresses sent by express, so that we might have the pleasure of showing you first.

These dresses are All Wool French Serge, priced at **\$14.75**

New Spring Dresses Of Gingham

Beautiful new patterns at prices in many instances lower than the material would cost you. Come in and see them. Prices range from \$2.45 upward

The Carrizozo Trading Co.

QUALITY FIRST—THEN PRICE

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

Classified Advertisements

Corn \$3.70, Shorts \$2.10, Chops \$3.80, Bran \$3.00, Oats \$3.30, Mixed Chicken Feed \$4.30 per cwt. Terms cash. The above prices are subject to change without notice. Humphrey Bros.

For Sale—Five-room adobe bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, first block north of Baptist church. For particulars call at house or address Mrs. Ida D. McCarty. 2711

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

Auction Sale Government Horses and Mules.—There will be sold on public auction, to the highest bidder, Remount Depot, Fort Bliss, Texas, 2,500 government horses and mules. These animals were bought by the Government for overseas service and are now in

excess of the present requirement. Twelve hundred and fifty horses will be offered for sale. This stock is in good condition. Both horses and mules will be offered single, in pairs, fours, tens, and car lots. Buyers will be permitted to select and classify stock and have them presented in auction right according to their selections. Arrangement has been made with railroad to have cars placed at Remount Depot loading pen so that there will be no delay to buyers in shipping stock. A leather halter will be furnished with every animal sold. Lunch will be obtainable on the grounds. Sale will be held regardless of weather. Terms of sale: Cashier certified check. Do not forget the date, February 19th, and the place, Fort Bliss, Remount Depot, El Paso, Texas. This is an unusual opportunity of securing horses and mules at your own price. For further information, wire Major D. M. Speed, Commanding Officer, Remount Depot, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Good Grama Hay For Sale—Raised on the Foreman place. See J. R. McIlhenny for price. 1-10-41

Furs! Furs! Furs!

We pay highest **FURS**

market price on **FURS**

50c on the dollar for Scrip.

Carrizozo Trading Co.

THE IDEAL MACHINE

Keeps the Xerex plant (Bear Grass) into excellent cattle feed.

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

Splendid Selection of Dainty Undermuslins



They look well and they wear well

Aside from their beauty, it is true economy to buy our "DOVE" UNDERMUSLINS because they are so carefully made and of such good materials that they wear exceptionally well. You'll find the prices surprisingly reasonable.

We are now showing a splendid assortment of the new "DOVE" UNDERMUSLINS

ZIEGLER BROTHERS