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Carrizozo News, 02-21-1919

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CHAUMONT LIVELY AS AN ARMY CENTER

Little City, Picked for Pershing's Headquarters, Is Now Americanized.

HOTELS ALWAYS CROWDED

Hurrying Officers Everywhere While War Was on—Pershing Lived in Castle—Founded on Place of Strategic Value.

Chaumont, France.—This little city of the Haute Marne is the home of the general headquarters of the American expeditionary forces.

Here lives the commander in chief, and in the buildings of the French garrison are housed the officers of the general staff and all the auxiliary organizations that go with it—the nerve center of the army. A city of normally about 15,000 inhabitants Chaumont lies on the Eastern railway lines, 103 miles east of Paris. It was formerly the capital of Bessigny, and is now the capital of the department of the Haute Marne.

Like most of the older cities of France, Chaumont seems to have been founded on a site of strategic value. It crowns a high plateau between the Marne and the Suize, and from the walls and towers of the old city is a wonderful view of the valley of the Marne, the river here being hardly as wide as the Marne canal that flows beside it between its popular-bordered banks. Northward over the narrow vale of the Suize the view takes in a wide sweep of rolling, forest-crowned hills.

Removed From Paris.

General headquarters was removed from Paris here in September of last year, Chaumont being selected after a careful search of available locations. It lies in the center of what was the American training area, every camp, as well as the Toul sector, in which the American forces first saw battle, and all the lines from Toul eastward, where we were located, being within reach by motor.

The French post occupied as headquarters is typical of French garrisons. Three long, four-story red tile-roofed barracks form three sides of a great quadrangle facing a wide avenue. A group of lesser buildings and the customary iron fence and ornamental gates in the remaining boundary. On both gateposts fly the Tricolor and the Stars and Stripes.

Sentries pace their posts on every hand, the quadrangle is filled with hurrying officers and orderlies and clerks, hands flash in salute, bugles give their almost hourly calls for the various military events and periods of the day, staff cars and motorcycles roll in and out and now and then the sentry at the gate stiffens even more rigidly and brings his piece up with more snap

when a great olive drab car, shining like a yacht slides in, the sentry (sh on the windshield with four white stars signifying the commander in chief.

Frequently the general's car approaches unheralded and so swiftly that the sentry's cry of "Turn out the guard" is too late and the commander in chief is gone before the guard can tumble from the guardhouse.

Until last spring General Pershing made his residence in a large villa near headquarters. He soon found, however, that so near the workshop of the army he could not have the quiet and lack of intrusion necessary to his growing responsibilities, and he moved in May last to a beautiful chateau about five miles from the town. Here, in a great rambling castle, situated in the Marne valley among groves and wide sunlit lawns, he lived with his personal staff. Connected by telephone with every divisional corps and army headquarters, his own offices in Chaumont, and with Paris, he did his work there when not with the army.

Chaumont itself has become almost Americanized by the presence of the headquarters. Its little hotels are always crowded with officers. It has been very hospitable to the American occupation. Nearly every home with a spare room is thrown open as a billet for officers and many of the finest residences have been taken over en-

PATHETIC SCENE IN MONS



A Canadian official photograph showing one of the Canadian soldiers trying to pacify a little Belgian baby, who had been wounded in its mother's arms, when she was killed by the explosion of an enemy shell.

tirely by the hundreds of new ones. In many of them the officers have installed electricity and bathrooms, and in some cases central heating plants, and with French servants, live comfortably, almost luxuriously as measured in military terms. Hundreds less fortunate or lacking in rank take their chances on whatever billets may be found in the crowded town, where a bed is always at a premium.

CARE FOR DISABLED

Government to Look Out for War Heroes.

Arrangements Made to Provide Vocational Training for All Soldiers.

Washington.—Uncle Sam is going to do more for his disabled soldiers and seamen than any nation ever did, and the arrangements to care for the nearly two hundred thousand men disabled in battle or through disease or accident in camp are near completion. Public charity will not be needed.

The federal board of vocational education, operating under the vocational rehabilitation act, will restore health, and in the case of permanent injury teach trades that may be followed. During the process the pupil's living will be paid, he will receive a wage and in addition his dependents will be paid an allowance.

But it is for the decision of the soldier or seaman and his relatives whether he elects to take the course. When the course is completed the board will obtain suitable employment and keep an eye on the man so that his interests may be guarded. The status of the man during the period

of training is described as follows:

"The amount of monthly compensation paid will be equal to the sum to which he is entitled under the war insurance act, or a sum equal to the pay of his last month in the service, which ever is the greater; but in no case will a single man or man living apart from his dependents receive less than \$85 per month, inclusive of the sum paid dependents, and a man living with his dependents receive less than \$75 per month inclusive of the sum paid to the dependents.

The man whose disability does not prevent him from returning to employment without training will be given the course of vocational training which he chooses.

"The taking of the course of training or the actual earning power of the man will not in any way affect his compensation. Upon completion of his course he will continue to receive the compensation prescribed by the war risk insurance and as long as his disability continues."

Men in service or their relatives should make inquiries at once. They may address communications to the federal board of vocational education, Washington, D. C., or to any of the 14 district offices located throughout the country.

The Old Order Changeth

By JANE OSBORN

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"You may be only a poor typist," said little Aunt Caroline had told her niece Babette, "but don't forget that you are a lady—or are entitled to call yourself one so long as you don't do any things that are unworthy of a real lady."

Aunt Caroline had never done any of those things; in fact, she had worked at rather trying odds for the last ten years in the uptown flat where she kept house for her own four sons and daughters and her niece Babette.

And they had all remained ladies—she and her daughter and the niece, and the three boys had, so far as the mother knew, remained "perfect gentlemen"—in spite of the three flights up and the dingy, bare, painted walls of the kitchen where Caroline's work never seemed to be done, and in spite of the debts there had been to pay after the husband's long illness.

On the parlor table there was a copy of a well-known book on so-called social usage, and although the chapter on candle parties and the advice the writer of the book gave on "how to act when meeting the English royal family," and how to write to the archbishop of Canterbury had been of little real use to Caroline, she found much of it immensely helpful to her in her task.

The fact was that Caroline had, as she said, seen very much better days in the years when she and her cousin, Babette's mother—for Babette was not a real niece—had, for one brief season mingled in a society that never found its way to Caroline's poor little widow's flat.

Then came the marriages of Caroline and Babette's mother and the death of both Babette's parents, the death of Caroline's husband, the bringing up of the five children in the ways of gentleness, and then, a year ago, Babette's engagement to Caroline's eldest son—who, to be sure, was only a sort of third cousin.

The courtship was conducted along lines that would have been approved by even the author of that book on social decorum on Caroline's parlor table. The young people, reminded that it was not well-bred to go to the theater unchaperoned, never went to the movies on a Saturday night without Caroline in tow, though poor Caroline sometimes endured all kinds of torment fearing that she was a hindrance to their good time. And Caroline remembered that when Babette's mother and she had been engaged they had not permitted their lovers more than the meagerest kisses, and those on the cheek.

Engagements are sometimes broken, they had been told, and a "real lady" would never cease regretting the fact if she had ever allowed any more passionate salute from a man who did not become her husband. So Caroline had told Babette and her son and, though they had been engaged a year, there was but one salute a day, and that very decorously upon the cheek.

When the first Christmas of their engagement came about Caroline had reminded her children that "well-bred engaged people did not give personal presents." The young man, besides the engagement ring, should give nothing but flowers, books and candy. Her own husband had given her a copy of Tennyson's poems on the Christmas they were engaged, and the Tennyson now reposed beneath the book on good form on the parlor table.

He had given her roses on all holidays and candies every week-end. There was no reason, Caroline said, why her son should not do so much for Babette. He could afford it, for he was now getting a generous salary.

Babette didn't often protest, but she was a practical bit of a girl, and when she might have been making a collection of useful household things given her by her husband-to-be—as other girls she knew did—she took small pleasure in the little bunch of roses that faded on her bureau after every holiday nor in the candies that she shared with her cousins every week-end.

From her own slender earnings she might have bought things that would eventually have helped feather the nest, too, but Caroline assured her that that would not have been in good form. The great authority especially cautioned young women against giving anything of a personal nature to their fiancés.

Books, desk accessories, necessities of sport—a riding crop, or something of that sort—were the things suggested. And as Caroline's eldest son, Stephen, had no desk save the office one he toiled at eight hours a day, and knew no sports save struggling with the crowds on his daily trip to and from that office, Babette's choice was limited to books.

He liked the Stevenson and the Kipling she had given him, but how much sooner they could have been buried if instead of those books she could have given him something that would do for the little flat—chairs and tables, or a rug, perhaps!

It was three weeks before Christmas and Babette and Stephen had been secretly decided to linger after office hours to make the Christmas purchases. Unknown to each other they were both part of the great throng that swarmed one of the department

stores not far from their own places of work. At the door of the store Babette had received a little holly-decked card, and on it were words something like this:

"The patriotic gift this year is the useful gift. We feel it our duty to urge our customers to refrain from buying nonessentials. So, instead of displaying a large stock of Christmas candies and our usual Christmas books and flowers, we are recommending gifts of useful household articles and articles of apparel."

What if Caroline could see it that very instant Babette, and then, yielding to the temptation, she took the elevator to the floor where were sold the household articles, dishes and furniture and kitchen things. There she ran almost precipitately into Stephen. He, too, was holding one of the little holly-decked cards.

"I have been looking at a set of dishes," he said, "Maybe after we are married we can get one. He pressed Babette's hand—perhaps that wasn't exactly good form, but the crowd was pushing close beside them and no one could have seen. "It's pretty hard to wait," he said. "Babette, if we had the things to start housekeeping on, perhaps we wouldn't have to wait so long. Perhaps in February—I heard today I'm to get a good raise at New Year's."

"If, instead of getting each other a set of Scott or Dickens we could get that set of dishes and some things to cook with—" faltered Babette.

"I could give mother \$10 every week, and still have enough to run our little flat on," whispered Stephen, "and Roger will be bringing in more after New Year's."

There was little further explanation. It seemed as if they were compelled by a force greater than the will power of either, greater than the silent influence of Caroline or the blinding force of that book on the parlor table. Yes, they did go and they ordered that set of dishes—that with the money Stephen had expected to spend on the leather-bound Scott with Babette's money saved for the edition de luxe of Dickens they went and, after a half hour with a patient saleswoman, bought everything that any clever bride ever needed to make a little flat kitchen complete.

Then they turned their steps homeward toward Caroline. "Perhaps we can arrange it in January—would you, Babette? I've got enough saved for the bedroom set, and with the dishes and the kitchen things I've enough for the other things. Do you suppose your mother—"

"There was a pause, for traffic made it hard to understand; then a full: "There's something in that Tennyson on the parlor table that goes like this:

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways."

"Perhaps mother will see it that way, and I brought this little card home. Mother is very patriotic."

And, strangely enough, Caroline made no protest, so busy was she at once in reading what the book on good form had to say on "wedding etiquette."

NOT HARD TO RECOGNIZE HIM

Almost at a Glance Papa Could Tell Which of the Swans Was the Father.

Congressman Senborn Ruddenbury of Georgia gently smiled when the talk topic dwelt on the lord and master of the domestic ranch. He said he was reminded of little John's visit to the zoo.

While rambling around among the animals with his father one afternoon, so ran the story of the congressman, little Johnny came to a miniature lake on which two swans were swimming. "Papa," said Johnny, pointing a chubby little finger out over the lake, "is that the father swan or the mother swan?"

"Which one do you mean, Johnny?" asked the old man, glancing in the direction indicated by the boy.

"I mean the one over there," answered Johnny. "The one with all the feathers pecked off his head and isn't allowed to have the biscuit or nothing."

"Yes, my son," promptly replied papa, with just a suspicion of a sigh, "that's the father swan, all right."

An Ancient Custom.

Mr. Ingfield, the principal door-keeper at the British house of commons, is dead. His was quite a responsible post, for the holder must have an astounding memory for faces. The house of commons is probably the last place where snuff is regularly taken. The attendants take it because they have long hours of duty in which smoking is barred, and a good many members apparently follow the ancient habit. Mr. Ingfield, the Liverpool Post says, always kept a box on his seat at the door, and it was surprising to see how numerous were the members who helped themselves to a pinch as they went in or out of the house.

Historic Memorials.

In course of time the historic associations of the battlefields of Manchuria will be preserved by numerous monuments that are being erected by the Society for the Preservation of the Memory of Manchurian Battlefields. Up to date 22 memorials have been erected, among the latest being one marking the spot where Generals Nogi and Stoussel met on the eve of the surrender of Port Arthur.

Women in Parliament.

Women are now entitled to sit in the British parliament.

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.

Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, weakness, nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound had done for others, I tried it and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE HELLER, Christopher, Ill.



Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

In the Primary Class.

Teachers—Isabelle, to what race does your mother belong? Isabelle (aged six)—Human race!

Cuticura Comforts Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. Also make use now and then of that exquisitely scented dusting powder, Cuticura Talcum, one of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Adv.

Restaurant Humor.

"This fish is very rich."
"Yes, it is well supplied with bones."
—Boston Transcript.

To keep clean and healthy take Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach. Adv.

PROPER CARE OF THE SICK

Nurse's Duties Are Onerous, but They Must Be Recognized as Highly Necessary.

It is important that the mother or nurse attending a child with a contagious disease should take a long walk in the fresh air every day. The best way for her to arrange this is to keep a change of clothing in the room next to the sick room. She should also bathe before leaving the house or in fact before she comes in contact with anyone. If a bathroom has been set aside for quarantine, she should use this; if not, a screen and a bath must answer. She can then slip into the next room and change her clothing.

She should leave the house by the back way, sit at any rate, avoid coming in contact with any of the occupants of the house. Once on the street she should not use the street cars nor enter another house and, if possible, should avoid touching anyone.

The fumigation of a sick room after a contagious illness is done by the board of health upon request of the family physician.—Exchange.

The Way of It.

"The poor woman had to pinch her self to get along."
"I'll bet her lady, drinking husband didn't pinch himself."
"No; the boys did it for him."



The Popular Choice

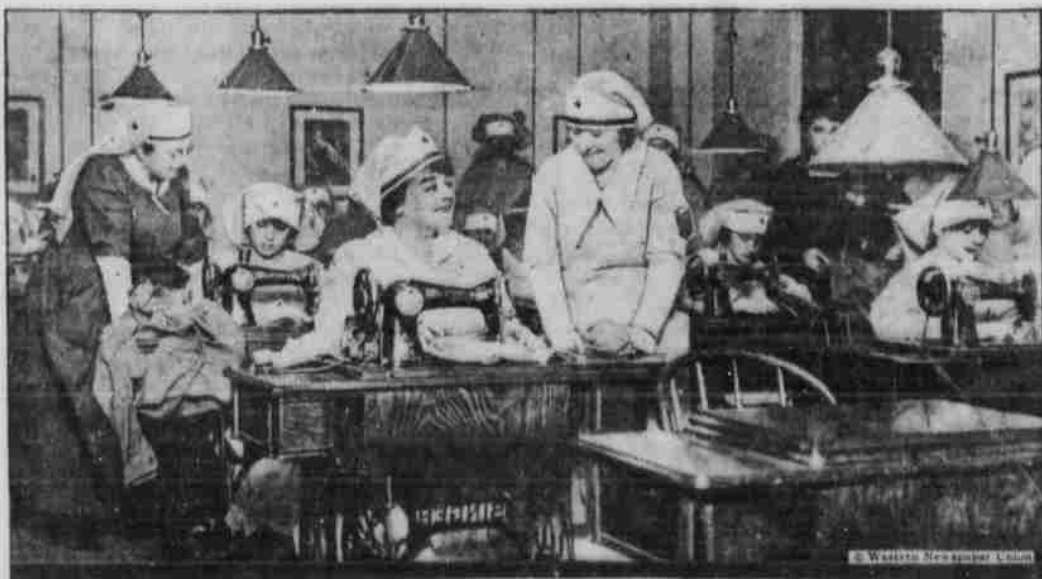
People of culture, taste and refinement are keen for health, simplicity and contentment. Thousands of these people choose the cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

as their table beverage in place of tea or coffee.

Healthful
Economical
Delicious

NOW MAKING GARMENTS FOR NEEDY EUROPEANS



This photograph shows the surgical dressing unit of the Red Cross which has been ordered to give up work on bandages and is now making garments for the French and Belgians, who are in need of clothing. In the foreground at the machine is seen Mrs. Phyllis Whitney.

U. S. FLYERS DOWN MANY

American Airmen Make Great Record in War.

854 German Airplanes and 82 German Balloons Accounted for by Yanks.

Washington.—American airmen in France brought down a total of 854 German airplanes and 82 German balloons, against 80 American loss of 271 planes and 45 balloons, according to a report cabled by Major General Harbord on December 15 and made public today by the war department. Destruction of the 854 of the enemy planes and 87 of the balloons had been officially confirmed.

The total casualties of the American air service in action are given as 442, including 109 killed, 108 wounded, 200 missing, 27 prisoners, and three interned.

When the armistice ended the fight-

ing, the report said, there were 39 American air squadrons at the front. They included 20 pursuit, six day, and one night bombardment squadrons, and five army, 12 corps, and one night observation squadrons. The total personnel was 2,161 officers and 22,351 men at the front, with an additional 4,643 officers and 28,353 men in the service of supply. Eight American flying officers were detailed with the British army and 49 officers and 525 men with the French forces.

The total strength of the American air service in France was 58,080, of whom 6,861 were officers. This was exclusive of the air service mechanics' regiment with the French army, numbering 100 officers and 4,741 men.

Up to November 10, General Harbord said, a total of 6,472 planes of all types had been received by the American air service in France, including 3,337 pursuit planes for combat work and 90 for schools, 3,421 observation for service and 684 for

Would Obtain Medal for Young Girl Hero

Atlanta, Ga.—A Carnegie hero medal is being asked for thirteen-year-old Gertrude Nasher, who, when her home was burning, rescued the baby daughter of Mrs. Marcella Cruz, who occupied the upper floor of the house. Little Gertrude, seeing the roof ablaze, and knowing of Mrs. Cruz's absence, rushed upstairs through blinding smoke, returning with the infant just as the stairs crashed down behind her.

schools, 421 day bombers with 85 additional for schools, and 31 night reconnaissance machines. There were, in addition, 2,285 training, 39 experimental, and 108 miscellaneous machines.

About the only use some girls have for heads is to lean them on masculine shoulders.

KIDDIES TO DON COLORS OF FLAG

Victory Clothes Successfully Launched as Change for Youngsters.

UNBLEACHED MUSLIN IS USED

Material Is Found to Make Substantial Lining for a Jacket, as Well as Being Suitable for Frocks for Children.

New York.—Nothing so delights the heart of a child as to hold a flag in its hand. Youth and the symbols of patriotism are linked. Warranted it Galsworthy who gave us that association of the two gay elements of life in saying of a girl that she carried her youth in her face, like flags flying.

It was clever, therefore, of the designers to launch the youngsters into Victory clothes. The elders may express their relief from the tension of terror that handicapped us all for four years by bursting out of the chrysalis into the butterfly, but their clothes will not be parts of the flag. It is not fitting, writes a leading fashion authority, that any boy youth should wear the bits of red, white and blue which, combined with a certain skill, make the adorning Victory clothes of this hour.

There are tiny frocks for tiny chil-

dren, colored fringe as a lining for jackets. It had the triple qualities of endurance, originality and cheapness. This new lining. It was a war-time necessity, no Doucet thought, but it speedily became a piece of economy that threatened to be a high fashion. Probably the spring will make it exceedingly popular. It is a good idea for those who deplore the lack of service in coat linings, especially in these days when one is not sure of dyes.

The use of unbleached muslin for interior decoration has become well established, especially for country homes where curtains of this fabric are edged with colored fringe and bedspreads and pillow shams are made of it with borders of colored cloth in turkey red or dark blue.

Came Out of the South. One woman who was enchanted with a Victory frock of this fabric exclaimed: "Why, that's the material I use to cover my ironing board!" It is. And it will wear as well on a youngster as on an ironing board.

This style of costume for children came out of the South, out of Virginia, where unbleached muslin is well known and the devastation of war, its restrictions, privations and economies, is still a terrible memory even to those who were born after the Civil war.

It is rather a strange thing that some of the great centers have adopted juvenile clothes that have been designed

Care for Crippled Soldiers

Government Plans to Give All Vocational Training and to Find Employment for Them

It is intended by the government that there shall be no crippled soldiers selling pencils and shoe strings on the street corners, and small necessity for "homes" where crippled men may be cared for.

The government has made plans to re-educate every disabled soldier and sailor, to secure employment for him, and to watch over his welfare thereafter that he may be independent and self-respecting. The actual steps which the government will take are five:

- 1—Education by the disabled men of a course of training.
- 2—Preliminary training to fit him for a definite occupation.
- 3—A probationary period of employment in that occupation.
- 4—Placement in suitable position.
- 5—Follow-up work to safeguard his interests.

The government will support the man while training, will pay his tuition, traveling expenses and any other expenses incident to his training, and will give him the same support which it has given during his military service.

The disabled man may elect the line of work he wants to take up. He may be retrained for the work he did before the war, or turn to something entirely different. He may take further training in his old occupation.

And in addition to his support and the support of his family he will be given all the medical care he needs, and will be supplied with any artificial contrivances necessary because of the loss of limbs or faculties.

The machinery through which this work of rehabilitation will be handled consists of a federal board of vocational re-education with branches in the principal cities of the country. David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, is chairman of the board; William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, and William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, are also on the board, and an executive staff of experts in vocational education have been employed.

Mother's Cook Book

What would the world be to us if the children were no more? We would dread the desert behind us. Worse than the dark before.

What to Feed the Child.

For a normal baby, with a normal mother, the first few months of a year there is nothing better to do than feed it with nature's food, mother's milk. Orange juice and water for refreshment will cool the swollen gums and give great relief when teething.

If the child has taken prime juice, unsweetened, and orange juice occasionally the digestive tract will be in good working order. Then in the second year scraped apple or other fruits like pears and peaches if well ripened, may be safely given in very small quantities. A drink of cool water should be given frequently. How many carrying babies, who cannot tell what they want would be made comfortable by frequent drinks of pure cool water.

All changes in a child's diet should be made very carefully and when any new food is introduced give it in small quantities, a teaspoonful or two being sufficient.

Baked potato is a food particularly adapted for a young child's food. Use a little milk with a grain or two of salt, then cream and butter may be added. After a child has been accustomed to potato a teaspoonful of finely mashed peas may be given, as well as carrot, spinach and any vegetable not too woody.

Given to the child in small quantities, well mashed and seasoned, he will learn to like all kinds of vegetables; in fact he will never need to earn, for the good habit will be formed early in life.

A child's digestion is so much more rapid than an adult's that they need to be fed oftener and in small quantities.

A child fifteen months old will need some such diet as to feed and time is the following: At seven or eight a breakfast cereal, bread or toast and a cupful of milk; at noon an egg, potato, one other vegetable, bread and fruit, either juice or scraped fruit. Five or six milk and rice or bread, and at ten a cupful or bottle of milk. The cereals should be varied so that they may become accustomed to like a variety.

The chief thing to remember in feeding cereals for children is to cook them long enough. Serve with good oil and milk and no sugar. In early youth the child gets all the sugar he needs from the fruit he eats. One good reason for having little people eat alone is that foods that must be digested are not put temptingly before them.

Nellie Maxwell

Latest Vending Machine Is Detector of Spurious Coin

One of the interesting developments in the vending machine field is a large apparatus that dispenses bottled beverages, sandwiches and chewing gum. In order to encourage patrons to return empty bottles to the machine, a stick of gum is discharged when a bottle is placed in the receiver provided for it. A counterfeit detector rejects spurious coins. A complete record of all transactions is kept by a sales registering mechanism. The only attention the machine requires is that involved in stocking and icing it daily.

Suffrage States.

These states have full suffrage for women: Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Kansas, New York. Presidential and other partial suffrage: Illinois, Taxation, said or school suffrage: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut.

Why Wisconsin Is Known as "Badger" State and Origin of "Sucker" for Illinois

Wisconsin is called the Badger state, not, as most people seem to think, because the badger formerly abounded there, for in the past Wisconsin was never its favorite home of this little quadruped, writes a correspondent.

The familiar nickname originated rather with the early settlement of southwestern Wisconsin, whose lead mines attracted the first considerable migration to Wisconsin. The hardy lead miners who pushed into the portion of the northwestern wilderness intent on digging fortunes from the earth with their picks were composed in the main of two groups. One, made up of men from southern Illinois and further south, went down the Mississippi to their homes every winter and returned in the spring to labor for another season; the other, composed of miners from the Eastern states, could not thus easily go home, and so they "burrowed in" for the winter in rude shacks or huts, which frequently were built after the fashion of dugouts.

The men who went south for the winter and returned in the spring were given the name of "suckers" from the similarity of this practice with that of the well-known fish of the Mississippi, Rock and other Western streams.

The men who wintered in the lead mines were called "badgers." They were the first permanent settlers in the lead mines north of the Wisconsin line, and thus the name became associated with the state.

Thus did the people of Wisconsin and Illinois gain the popular nicknames of "Badger" and "Sucker" by which they have ever since been known.

Memorial Planned to Dogs Sacrificed in Gas Tests

Prompted by girls of the chorus at the Hippodrome and endorsed by other women, and, it is said, by the New York club and the Toy Dog club, a movement is under way to set up a memorial to the dogs whose lives were sacrificed in experimental work for the army. It is stated that the chemical warfare division of the war department used on an average of 80 dogs a month in testing gases and protection devices. It was suggested that a fund be raised for the erection of a dog's drinking fountain in a park to bear a tablet explaining the service done for humanity by the dogs.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To prevent mustard from drying in the mustard pot, add a little salt when making it.

Tan shoes which have become discolored can be dyed black and have their usefulness prolonged.

Cold boiled rice added to griddle cakes makes them lighter. Persimmon halves ornament their faces by painting on them figures of insects and small animals.

It takes three men six months to make a customer shawl, which requires ten goats' fleeces.

Men, Women and Children Helped Bring Big Victory

Just what name posterity will give to the war nobody of the immediate present can say; but if it is fairly descriptive it will perhaps somehow include or suggest the part taken by the women, who, in 17 months, for one thing, have turned out something over 14,000,000 knitted articles. The women, in fact, have knit themselves into history in a way that the future historian will have to take into consideration. Literally it is as though a war of men, women and children against an impending tyranny.

IF HE CAME NOW

If he came now! My heart would be like a once quiet street. Hung with gay lanterns on a fete night. With singing! And my heart would be a child. Sleepily waking to a kiss, then flinging sleep from it, springing With all too ready feet. Out of the night, into the world again, And finding that its joys were all once more. There where it left them, waiting on the floor. To be played with again. My heart would be. An opened book filled full with witchery. Filled, too, with pain. An opened book that had been left too long. Upon a dusty shelf. It would be a song In a young mouth. And it would be buds, too. Opening under the moon, and shivering at the dew. But taking it. And it would be a flame. Red in the night. I used to be glad when he came. But not so very glad—because I thought That I would always have him. Then war caught Him up from me, and bore him out To be where danger is; and killed my doubt. My hesitation and half fears. Ah, now I would run to welcome him, if he came now! —Mary Carolyn Davis, in Good House-keeping.

Hogs Contract Colds and Pneumonia—Caution Urged

Trouble often develops among hogs at this season of the year in the form of cold and pneumonia, according to Dr. Robert Graham, professor of animal pathology at the University of Illinois. Doctor Graham gives warning that when pigs of all ages and sizes are allowed to pile up at night in a warm shed some are likely to come out steaming in the morning and that the cold winds and frosty atmosphere will have a bad effect on them. He recommends the following precautions: Hog houses and feeding places, runways, fences and sheds, should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a 3 per cent water solution of compound of cresol (U. S. P.) or its recognized equivalent. Quicklime should be scattered freely about the lots, after they have been raked clean of cob and manure. Wallows should be drained and fenced off, all small holes filled and large fields where the infection prevails should be cultivated.

HINTS FOR THE POULTRY GROWER

Small eggs, dirty eggs, old eggs or eggs which have been kept at a high temperature for any length of time are the kinds not to select for incubation, according to a circular prepared by the poultry husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Not all eggs from the best breeding stock are good for hatching purposes. Often the eggs are small, uneven in shape or poor in shell texture. Small eggs should never be incubated, as they do not hatch well, and pullets from them often lay undersized eggs. The small egg is not wanted upon the market. The two ounce egg is the standard in weight.

Only clean eggs should be selected for incubation. Dirty or washed eggs never hatch as well as do those which have never been soiled.

Since the egg begins to incubate when it reaches a temperature of 65 degrees it should be kept below that point. From 45 to 65 degrees is the range of temperature permissible for eggs that are being kept for hatching.

Eggs should not be kept any longer than is absolutely necessary. If they are turned frequently and are kept at the correct temperature they may be kept for two weeks before being placed in the incubator, but it is no advisable to try to keep them for that long a time.

Explorer Says North Pole Weather Not as Picturesque

Another cherished illusion is dispelled and relegated to the junk heap of vivid misconceptions that have so long ruled. Explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who has just returned from a five years' cruise in the regions around the North pole, tells us that the weather up there is by no means the frigid terror we have pictured in our minds. It is much cooler in central Siberia than at Herschel Island. Even near the geographical pole the climate never gets really bad, although the mercury occasionally runs down to 60 below zero. Indeed, it was so mild and comfortable with physical comfort that he usually dozed on the porch of his igloo and passed the evening in his underwear, resting at night in his sleeping bag. His underwear, by the way, was of reindeer's skin with the fur inside. He has explored about 250,000 square miles amid all kinds of weather, and claims to have suffered no hardships, until his return to civilization.—Christian Herald.

Arizona Is Cleaning Out Beasts Which Kill Stock

One of the efforts of the state government of Arizona and the federal government in their campaign for the eradication of predatory animals, which cause large losses in range stock, is the employment of skilled hunters. Thirteen are now in the employ of the state and federal governments. Other men are exterminating rodents which destroy ranges. One of the hunters within two months killed 11 mountain lions. Another killed 55 coyotes within a month.

NO ROOM FOR PESSIMISM

Canada as a Nation Builder.

With Canada's great task in the war before the public, the burdens that she so willingly took and so ably carried, and her recent victory in subscribing \$175,000,000 to the 5th Victory Bond Loan more than she asked, he would be a skeptic who would associate the word pessimism with her present condition. Canada deplores the heavy human loss which she has suffered, but even those skin to those lost in battle say with cheerfulness that while the sacrifice was great, the cause was wonderful, and accept their sufferings with grace. It may well be said there is no room in Canada today for the pessimist. The agricultural production of the country has doubled in four years. \$140,000,000 are the railway earnings today or 3½ times what they were ten years ago, while the bank deposits are now \$1,725,000,000 as compared with \$131,000,000 thirty years ago.

There is a wonderful promise for the future.

It is with buoyancy that Canada faces an era of peace. She has triumphed over the soul-testing crisis of war. Before the war Canada was a borrower, and expected to continue so for many years. For the past year and a half we have seen her finance herself. She has also been furnishing credits to other nations.

A recent article in the "Boston Transcript" says:

"The people at home have not been lagging behind the boys at the front in courage, resourcefulness and efficiency. The development of Canada's war industry is an industrial romance of front rank. American Government officials can testify to the efficiency of the manufacturing plant Canada has built up in four short years. In Department after Department where they found American industry failed them they were able to turn to Canada. The full story may be revealed some day."

The same paper says: "It is a new Canada that emerges from the world war in 1918—a nation transformed from that which entered the conflict in 1914."

"The war has taken from Canada a cruel toll. More than 50,000 of her bravest sons lie in soldiers' graves in Europe. Three times that number have been more or less incapacitated by wounds. The cost of the war in money is estimated to be already \$1,100,000,000. These are not light losses for a country of 8,000,000 people. Fortunately there is also a credit side. Canada has found herself in this war. She has discovered not merely the gallantry of her soldiers, but the brains and capacity and efficiency of her whole people. In every branch, in arms, in industry, in finance, she has had to measure her wits against the world, and in no case has Canada reason to be other than gratified."—Advertisement.

Knew Human Nature.

The old lady who declared it impossible to please some people certainly said something.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

In most cases a man doesn't realize how lucky he is, when a woman refuses to marry him.

A Coated Tongue? What it Means

A bad breath, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, languor and debility, are usually signs that the liver is out of order. Prof. HENRY NETER says: "The liver is an organ secondary in importance only to the heart."

We can manufacture poisons within our own bodies which are as deadly as a snake's venom.

The liver acts as a guard over our well-being, sifting out the cinders and ashes from the general circulation.

A blockade in the intestines piles a heavy burden upon the liver. If the intestines are choked or clogged up, the circulation of the blood becomes poisoned and the system becomes loaded with toxic waste, and we suffer from headache, yellow-coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, nausea, or gas, and dyspepsia, languor, debility, yellow skin or eyes. At such times one should take a pleasant laxative. Such a one is made of May-apple, leaves of asoc, jalap, put into ready-to-use form by Doctor Pierce, nearly fifty years ago, and sold for 25 cents at all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

STOCKTON, CALIF.—"For constipation, sick headache, an inactive liver, indigestion and biliousness there is nothing so equal Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I have tried other things but like the 'Pleasant Pellets' best of any."—Mrs. F. G. FIELD, 222 S. Grand Street.



At the left is shown a dainty frock of pale-green organdie trimmed with large daisies formed of narrow white braid, with yellow used for the centers; two square pockets in front. At the right is a little boy's "Victory" smock of unbleached cotton, embroidered in red and blue.

dress in which the colors only flash as long ribbons that are run through two buttonholes in the front or back of a round collar and drop to the hem. There are frocks for older children which are made of red, white and blue stripes held in by soft masses of colored knitting in the three colors.

There is a return to a far-off and fascinating fashion in the blue hunting frocks for children between eight and ten years old which are touched up with red lining and ornamented with white trimmings collar and cuffs. There are pleated shirts of red and blue hunting with straight little collars blouses of blue hunting fastened in a straight line down the front with red buttons. The cuffs and collar are taken from the time of the Stuarts. They are made of white linen edged with blue lace and touched with red and blue buttons.

There are red and blue hair ribbons for girls; there are red and white striped evening rompers for the nursery "caterpillar" with blue bone buttons; and one of the successful frocks of the season is made of ordinary unbleached muslin smocked with red, white and blue wadded threads, the design giving a blurred impression of the flag.

It was a clever idea, this, to turn out the children of the land in flag colors making them living, joyous symbols of the red, white and blue which today is the banner of freedom all over the world. And it is not only our flag that they represent; it is the flags of the allies.

Frocks of Unbleached Muslin. Two months ago Doucet of Paris gave the world a new idea when he used unbleached muslin edged with

Children Lead Fashions.

The season has impressed upon those who are interested in juvenile clothes the fact that the youngsters are sometimes well in the lead with new fashions and that their elders stumble along after them.

Once upon a time, when the world was young and cruel, it considered it correct for children to be encased in bones and encased in brocade and metal, heavy embroidery, long skirts and stiff-pointed bodices. It was cruel to make youth the resemblance of age. Today we make age the resemblance of youth. In that lies our vitality, our enthusiasm and our sanity. The children lead the way in belts around hips, short sleeves, smocked blouses, bobbed hair, socks, low-heeled shoes, straight lines and uncorseted figures. Their mothers, and sometimes their grandmothers, imitate them.

It behooves women to look upon this parade of fashions with interest, for the little human flags running down the path of fashion today are blazing the way for us.

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Carrizozo News

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Lincoln County, New Mexico.

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Six Months, \$1.00

JNO. A. BAILEY - Editor and Publisher

"PLAYING POLITICS"

Governor Parragallo, in defense of his action in appointing Tom Gillette game warden to succeed Ted Rouault, acknowledges that one of the principal reasons for his action was that he was "playing politics"—playing Republican politics. In fact, the governor is quoted as having said a man in his position who didn't play politics was a damn fool.

The same overpowering and all-compelling rule dictated the removal of James A. French as state engineer and the appointment of Gillette to the position. Efficiency could not have entered into this; for whatever Gillette might be, and so far as we know might possess, the requisite qualifications for the position, everybody does know that James A. French didn't have a peer in this section.

These things are mentioned because they are of statewide interest, and not because of their political significance; for it is not our fight and the governor and those responsible for it are entitled to all the glory coming to them. Just, therefore, to keep the record straight, and as a reminder that New Mexico republicanism has undergone no change!

Gable for Rouault!

Gillette for French!!

Party for Efficiency!!!

RELEASE OF SOLDIERS

Many anxious inquiries are being made by parents and relatives concerning the release of soldiers and their probable return home. Naturally, since the signing of the armistice and the demobilization of troops, relatives and friends are anxious to see the soldiers at home.

It should be remembered, however, that the releasing of large bodies of troops is necessarily a slow process. Nevertheless, when comparison is made with England, for instance, in this respect, which is just across the channel from France, the velocity with which Uncle Sam is bringing soldiers home leaves little room for criticism. Since the signing of the armistice, November 11 more than a million of our boys have been discharged—more than double the number England has been able to demobilize.

A great many details are connected with the discharge of a soldier. He has to undergo a physical examination; matters connected with his service, his pay, his equipment and various things must have a record made. These records will be of great importance later, yet they require

much time in the aggregate. And in these acts the soldier should be equally interested with the government.

The question of transportation is also a big one. Large bodies of men are to be moved, not only to a French seaport, but across the sea to an Atlantic port, and then great distances after they reach our shores. Naturally, these movements congest ship as well as railway transportation.

A gradual release of the American forces is far better, too, than a sudden dumping of millions of men and turning them loose without positions, and, taken all in all, the plan adopted by the government appears just and reasonable.

Several western states are considering the enactment of a law that will prohibit the employment of teachers who were not 100 per cent patriotic during the war. If each community will use the proper discretion in the selection of a school board, prussianism will have a hard time entering the school room. It is true the German sympathizer has an insidious way of promulgating his theories, and incidentally giving Uncle Sam an underhanded thrust, but sometime or other he goes over the dead line that will forever relegate him to obscurity.

President Wilson is on his way home from the peace conference, and is expected to reach Washington the early part of next week. In diplomacy, as in war, the United States appears to have been the deciding factor, and that, too, in spite of the back-firing at home.

Ex-President Taft says the constitution for the League of Nations, while not all that could be wished, is far better than hoped for, and is using his influence to have the United States senate adopt it.

Premier Clemenceau, of France, was shot by an anarchist this week. The premier's wounds, it is announced, are not serious.

Marshal Foch tightened the screws a little tighter on the German militarists when the armistice terms were considered again this week. Firmly, but

Mr. Cowman:

Your business needs the backing of the united strength of the Cattle Growers of New Mexico

You get that kind of backing

Through the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association

Attend—

4th Annual Convention

Albuquerque
Mch. 25-26-27

courteously, he told the German peace commissioners to stand hatched.

With a War Savings Stamp

This modest token, lady mine,
I send thee for a valentine;
Observe how fitting is its hue—
Truth's own symbolic color, blue;
And, like my love, 'tis single-faced,
And sure to stick when rightly placed.

Nor is it but a transient guest,
But pledged to future interest;
Though chaste to Mr. its worth is more
Than showier offerings sent before.

Then, love, accept with smile benign
My patriotic valentine!
—Corinne Rockwell Swain.

Roy G. Skinner returned last week from Arizona. Lincoln is good enough for Roy.

Try a Classified in the News.

FIRE INSURANCE

If you want your house or household goods insured. Or if you need additional insurance let me figure on a policy for you.

I have purchased Mr. Campbell's Agency and have some of the **Oldest and Strongest** Companies in the business.

Your **Automobile or Truck** is worth insuring. The cost is small compared to a loss.

COME AND SEE ME. E. D. BOONE

AT LINCOLN STATE BANK

The Line-up For the 1919 Offensive

OFFICERS

H. B. JONES, President
PAUL MAYER, Vice President
E. M. BRICKLEY, Cashier
ULA L. EDMISTON, Asst. Cashier
Janitor, W. S. Brady

DIRECTORS

H. B. JONES
PAUL MAYER
DAVID T. BEALS
O. Z. FINLEY
E. M. BRICKLEY

THIS LINE was formed less than two years ago, and it held without a waver through the trying years of 1917 and 1918 and established The First National Bank on a rock foundation. Also, it carried the customers of the bank along with it—it grows stronger every day. You are invited to join with us.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

The Titsworth Company

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PLOUGHS
Plow Points

ONION SETS

Garden and Field Seeds
Etc.

The Titsworth Company

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

Educational Division
Thanks State Editors

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 14, 1919.
To the New Mexico Editors:

With the closing of the work of the Federal Food Administration for New Mexico, the Division of Education wishes to express its very special and sincere thanks to the newspaper men of the state for the generous and consistent co-operation which enabled it to get the food message over the state. It is quite safe to say that in no state in the union, everything considered, has the press shown a broader or more patriotic spirit.

You editors made the work of the Educational Division easy, and without you it would have been impossible to arouse throughout the state the loyal response which enabled New Mexico to go over the top so splendidly to "win the war with food." It is a fine record of patriotism, and one of which the press of New Mexico may always be proud.

We thank you.

Sincerely,

E. DANA JOHNSON,
Educational Director.
A. M. HOVE,
Assistant Director.

Phil H. Blanchard was over Tuesday from Blanchard Bros' ranches on the Macho.

R. L. Ransom
Plasterer & Contractor

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

NEW MEXICO PASSENGER LINE
"The White Line"

ROSWELL-CARRIZOZO STAGE CO.

106 S. Main, Roswell, N. M.
Phone 361

Carrizozo Office: Western Garage
Phone 80

RUN DAILY AND SUNDAY

EAST BOUND WEST BOUND

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

Put Our Bread On Your Table

White as snow, light as a feather, toothsome as cake, it is bread that adds to the enjoyment of every meal. And it is always the same. Day in and day out our bread is the same perfect article. Because we always use the same fine materials, the same scientific baking methods with the best modern equipment. Why not try it now as you will sooner or later?



Pure Food Bakery E. HANNON
PROPRIETOR

FEED YARD

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

Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

Coal and Wood

Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE

Phone 86

Special Facilities
For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House

F. W. GURNEY, Manager.

Table Supplied with the Best
the market affords.

BUY YOUR FORD NOW

Cars are hard to obtain at present, so come in and figure with us while we have them on hand. Bring your repair work to us. We are better equipped than ever to do your work. No delays, prompt service.

All Work Absolutely Guaranteed

and prices are standard
authorized by the Ford Co.

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

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Western Garage

Our Terms Cash

Orville Smith Home

After an absence of about sixteen months, the greater part of that time a soldier in France, Orville Smith has returned home. Orville left here the 3d of October, 1917, and in a very short time he was in France. Notwithstanding much exposure, from weather as well as German fire, Orville escaped without a scratch, his most serious difficulty being an attack from the flu, which confined him to the hospital during the last days of the war. He is looking fine now, however, and ready to begin life over.

W. J. Doering Improving

The condition of W. J. Doering is all that can be expected. He is able to use his left arm and both legs, but is still unable to use his right arm, which still seems to be paralyzed. His brother Mike returned from his bedside at his home near Cuernavaca, Mexico, Tuesday night. It is thought that Will may be able to be up and about in the course of a few weeks, all of which is good news to his many friends in Carrizozo.

Will Sell Tractors

Stanley L. Squier, of the Western Garage, made a trip to El Paso this week to arrange for a shipment of Fordson tractors. He signed a contract for future shipments and the garage received one this week, which is sold to Fred Plingston—the first one to be purchased in Lincoln county. These tractors are said to be the most useful piece of machinery that can be purchased. They are equally valuable on road or farm and there are no end to the uses to which they may be put. They may be used quite advantageously in mining operations and the prospects are that many of these machines will be sold to our people when their general utility becomes known.

Income Tax Blanks

Treasury Department, Phoenix, Arizona, February 15, 1919.

Blanks 1049A for income tax returns covering incomes not to exceed \$5,000 will be mailed from the collector's office on Monday, February 17th.

These returns must be properly filled in, signed and sworn to and returned, with money to cover the amount of tax due, so that they will reach the collector at Phoenix, Arizona, not later than March 15, 1919.

The forms for corporations and individual incomes in excess of \$5,000 will be mailed out as soon as received from the department.

Just received, Wyeo Non-skid and Wyeo ribbed tires, and tubes. Tires guaranteed 4,000 miles—most miles for the money. N. B. Taylor and Sons. 1-17 H.

Instruments Filed

Week Ending Feb. 19

Married by American Title and Trust Co., 1001 E. Broadway, Carrizozo, N. M., and M. O'Brien, Registrar.

George F. Hutchins and wife to J. A. Simpson, lots 13 and 14, block 3, Corona; \$10.

H. G. Norman and wife to Fred Plingston, tract in Lincoln; \$300.

Francisco Jaurigui and wife to Ben Lujan, half interest in lots 1 and 2, block 38, Carrizozo Township; \$150.

John H. Baird to George W. Ruston, about 100 acres east of Carrizozo.

Manuel Gonsales and wife to Maggii V. Alvarez, lot 3, block 9, Mountain View Addition, Carrizozo; \$20.

Ira McCarver to Odille S. McCarver, lot 11, block 8, McDonald's Addition to Carrizozo; \$1,800.

Gail M. Osborn and husband to Anna Parley, lots 6, 7, 8 and west one-half of lot 5, block 3, Carrizozo Township; \$1.

Carrizozo Townsite company to Francisco Jaurigui and Ben Lujan, lots 1 and 2, block 38, Carrizozo Township.

Who Am I?

¶ I am the offspring of carelessness, indifference or deceit—the evidence of bad business methods. ¶ I am either deaf or blind to the rights of the "other fellow," or merely forgetful. ¶ But, no matter the cause of my delinquency, I am costly. ¶ I cost my maker credit, and both time and money to his banker. ¶ I am a false representation, presenting an appearance of worth which has no existence in fact. ¶ I am a cheat and a liar. ¶ Sometimes I am a most disastrous effect of a perfectly innocent cause. ¶ I might say that is what I am most of the time. ¶ But there is never any excuse for me. ¶ I am one thing that exists without reason or excuse. ¶ I am the Overdraft.

Exchange Bank of Carrizozo
Carrizozo, New Mexico

H. B. JONES, Pres. H. R. ROBERTSON, Vice-Pres. D. H. HENRY, Cashier.

Stockmens State Bank

The constant effort of **SERVICE** the officers of this bank is to aid and facilitate the business transactions of our depositors—to give them careful, efficient personal service. You are cordially invited to avail yourself of this service with the assurance that your business, whether much or little, will be appreciated and given the same careful attention.

STOCKMENS STATE BANK
CORONA NEW MEXICO

Baptist Church

Rev. L. A. Smith, Pastor.

We cordially invite everybody to attend our services. We will do our best for you. We will offer as good as can be had. We will make every part of the services interesting. The young people will be gladly received in the young people's work. Come, let's have a good time. All strangers and visitors will receive an open-handed welcome.

It will give us much delight to have the unsaved in every service. We are your friends, seeking the best for you. Don't fail to come.

*All repair work guaranteed at Western Garage.

Methodist Church

Rev. R. H. Lowndes, Pastor. Telephone 11.

Sunday school at 10. Short gospel sermons at 11 and 7:30.

Miss Ella Edmiston will sing at the morning service and Miss Marion Place at the evening service. Miss Laureen Wilson will give a reading at the evening service.

Epworth League at 6:30.

Major McKoon, surgeon in charge at Fort Stanton, was here Monday. The major informed us that he expects to be transferred in a few months to another station, having been at Fort Stanton for six years.

SAVE AND SUCCEED!

Have enough sand to hold
On to the slippery dollar!

Thrift Is Power!
Practice thrift, acquire power

Buy War Savings Stamps

THRIFT STAMPS are identical with those used last year. There has been no change in them. Exchange them for 1919 W. S. S. No new Thrift card necessary. Buy Thrift Stamps

\$5.00 For Only \$4.13 if you buy your W. S. S. in February. Get yours today. Save and have! Be a Patriot and a wise investor. Buying W. S. S. is profitable patriotism!

The Lincoln State Bank is proud of its War Record. We served the Government last year and we are still glad to serve it. Our After-the-War Record is going to be just as good because the Government needs our assistance. Buy your War Savings Stamps from us. Let us help you to Save and Succeed.

This Advertisement patriotically contributed to the Government by

THE LINCOLN STATE BANK

Carrizozo, New Mexico

BANK WITH US—GROW WITH US

J. B. FRENCH, President O. T. NYE, Cashier

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Room 3 and 4, Exchange Bank Bldg.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

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Will practice in Federal and State Courts

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Office in Exchange Bank Bldg. Carrizozo

R. E. BLANEY

IDENTITY

Office in Exchange Bank Bldg. Carrizozo

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

T. E. KELLEY

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND

Licensed Embalmer

Phone 96

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

I. O. O. F.

Carrizozo Lodge

No. 30

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

each month.

AUSTIN PATTY, N. G.

WM. J. 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 15, April 12,

May 10, June 7, July 15, August 9, September 6,

October 4, November 1, December 27

MARVIN BURTON, W. M.

S. F. HILL, Sec'y.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

We pay highest FURS market price on

50c on the dollar for Scrip.

Carrizozo Trading Co.

Restoration to Entry of Lands in National Forest

Last 3-4325 amending 3-14 and 3-29. Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 18.81 acres, within the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 223), at the United States land office at Roswell, New Mexico, on April 30, 1919. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior rights of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to April 30, 1919, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. A tract of 160 acres, described as follows: The SE 1-4 NE 1-4, the E 1-2 SW 1-4 NE 1-4, the E 1-2 SE 1-4, the E 1-2 NW 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 6, T. 5 S., R. 13 E., N. M. P. M., except that portion 141.19 acres heretofore recorded under lists 3-14 and 3-29, the net area hereby listed being 18.81 acres. All lands covered by the lists 3-14 and 3-29 not embraced in list 3-4325, will revert to the status which it occupied prior to the original listing subject to any valid adverse claim. The greater portion of list 3-4325 is covered by Roswell 032240, entered by James A. Varry Jr., February 10, 1919. C. M. BRUCE, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, Feb. 21-Mch. 14.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico

February 10, 1919

Notice is hereby given that Ernest L. Dwyer, of White Oaks, New Mexico, who, on February 11, 1914, made homestead entry, No. 02280, for 80 1/2 acres, Section 36, Township 8 N., Range 12 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McElroy Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 27th day of February, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: John N. O'Connell, David J. Finley, William H. McElroy, Edwin O. Finley, all of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Feb. 21-Mch. 14.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.

February 10, 1919

Notice is hereby given that Albert H. Harvey, now heir of Lydia J. Harvey, deceased, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on February 21, 1914, made homestead entry, No. 02280 for 80 1/2 acres, Section 36, Township 8 N., Range 12 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McElroy Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. M., on the 27th day of February, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: John N. O'Connell, David J. Finley, William H. McElroy, Edwin O. Finley, all of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Feb. 21-Mch. 14.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.

February 10, 1919

Notice is hereby given that William W. Brasel, of Carrizozo, New Mexico, who, on March 7, 1914, made homestead entry, No. 02282, for 80 1/2 acres, Section 36, Township 8 N., Range 12 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McElroy Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. M., on the 27th day of February, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: John N. O'Connell, David J. Finley, William H. McElroy, Edwin O. Finley, all of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.

February 10, 1919

FIVE FRIDAYS

By
FRANK R. ADAMS

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CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

"I'm afraid that is no way to tell," the revenue officer said pleasantly. "The worst smugglers we have are society people. We captured two of his accomplices on Huntington's island this morning, and when we got him we shall have wiped out one of the worst gangs of smugglers operating across the border."

At the mention of Huntington's island we all pricked up our ears. What connection did the smugglers have with the disappearance of Mrs. Green and Lipton S. Clair?

"While you were on Huntington's island," I asked, "did you see anything of Mrs. Green?"

"Why," began the officer, with a puzzled frown, "one of our prisoners claims to be Mrs. Green, but that is only an alias for 'Mother Farrel,' whose portrait is in the rogues' gallery. I recognized her at once."

"Who is your other prisoner?" I had an inkling of what had really happened at Huntington's island since I had left it.

"The other one is a man masquerading in woman's clothes. He refuses to give his name, but I think he is Dan Maloney, a rather high class crook who does smuggling only as a side line for grand larceny."

"I'm afraid you have the wrong parties," I smiled as I thought of Lipton S. Clair's outraged dignity. "The lady really is Mrs. Green, and the gentleman is not Dan Maloney, but Mr. L. S. Clair, a well known literary man."

The revenue officer's face fell, then a suspicious look came into his eyes. "How do I know that you are not one of the gang yourself and this is merely a trick to get us to release your pals? What was Mrs. Green doing over there anyway?"

"She was out in a small boat and was blown over there during the storm," Vida volunteered.

"Miss Green," the officer addressed her huskily, "I cannot refuse to take your word. I'll have the prisoners brought ashore, and if the lady is really your mother I shall be glad to release her instantly."

Vida did not correct his mistake, but asked, "How do you know I am Miss Green?"

"Oh, I'd know you anywhere," he bragged, smiling. "I've seen your photograph in the newspapers so often."

So he had, but not with the name of Lucette Green attached to it.

"Thank you ever so much for your kindness."

"Not at all," he returned; then, addressing the man in the dinghy, "Smith."

"Aye, aye, sir."

"Report to Marshal Cochran on board and ask him to bring his prisoners ashore."

CHAPTER XVIII.

A Happy Party.

THE man departed and after an interval returned with three passengers, two of them unmistakably Mrs. Green and Mr. Clair, the other a United States federal officer. Mrs. Green was decorated with a handkerchief, which was tied over her mouth.

"I had to gag the dame," explained the marshal. "She kept yelling all the time."

The look which the disheveled lady in the red ball gown cast upon Uncle Sam's representative probably burned a hole in his aura which will never heal up.

"Remove the gag," the revenue officer commanded.

"Wait," Vida requested; "wait until after I have identified her."

That was a wonderful inspiration on Vida's part. As the two women had never set eyes on each other before, Mrs. Green might not address Vida as her own offspring as soon as the power of speech was restored to her.

"If you say she is your mother it is all right," said Vida's new conquest gallantly. "You may remove the handkerchief yourself if you like. I trust your mother will forgive us for our blunder. Can you identify the gentleman too?"

"She doesn't know me," Clair muttered, with a look of terror. "I don't want to be identified."

"I ought to know him," Vida replied wickedly. "I am seriously considering an offer of marriage from him."

"Let him go, then," the revenue man directed.

"I don't want to be released."

"You have to be," the officer silenced him sternly.

"How about the telephone man?" Cochran, the marshal, inquired. "I've got to get one prisoner away, or I can't dare show up in Detroit."

"I'll arrest him, all right," the other reassured him. "He's on the island somewhere. It's only a question of time. Now, gentlemen," turning "it will save any unpleasantness

if you will point out which one of you is in the employ of the telephone company. If not I shall be forced to ask all of you who cannot prove who you are to accompany me."

There was no answer. No one of us was anxious to turn informer.

"I have a description of Horace Blinn," said the officer, "although at present he is traveling under the name of Kent. Height, five feet four inches; slender, dark hair and eyes."

"Excuse me," interrupted Bopp. "What are you going to do with the smuggler when you get him?"

"We shall have to take him to Detroit and thence to the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan."

"Will you give him a square meal?" Bopp asked anxiously.

"Why, yes," smiled the officer. "We have a good cook on board, and we would not starve a prisoner."

"All right," Bopp sighed. "Do I fit the description?"

The officer laughed. "I knew you all the time, Blinn. Stop lively. Get aboard, and we'll have you safe in jail in no time."

With a wink to the rest of us, Bopp climbed into the boat with a demeanor that otherwise would have been a credit to Sydney Carton.

When the boat was being rowed away he waved farewell.

"Don't worry," he reassured us. "I won't be in jail long."

"We won't worry," I answered for all. "Stay as long as you like."

After the tug had gone Clair stood looking disconsolately after it.

"You don't seem overjoyed at being set free," I said to him in a low voice, so that the others could not hear.

"Didn't I tell you I wanted to be arrested so that Miss Dunmore would break our engagement? Jail is better than marriage any time. They shorten jail sentences for good behavior." He shook his fist at the departing tug.

"They were just ready to have breakfast on board too."

A confusion of inarticulate sounds advised me that Miss Dunmore was removing the gag from her hastily adopted mother's mouth.

"Who are you?" Mrs. Green demanded as soon as she could speak.

"Where's Lucie? What is the next thing I have to do, loop the loop or be electrocuted?"

"I'm a castaway, wrecked on your island," Vida explained. "Your daughter is all right."

"Where is she?" Mrs. Green fired the question at me as if I were in some way responsible.

"Why—I started to explain, but realized suddenly that Mrs. Green might not take kindly to the idea of her daughter's present costume, so I stopped."

"She's over there," Captain Perkins waved in the general direction of the thicket where we had last heard Lucie.

"Dead?" Mrs. Green murmured, leaning for support on my arm.

"No, no," interposed Vida, who should have done the explaining in the first place. "She is just taking a nap. She has had such a terribly exhausting experience the last forty-eight hours that we were all thankful when she dozed off a little while ago. Poor thing, the rest will do her a world of good."

"What's she sleeping over there for?" pointing at the bushes. "Why isn't she in her own bed in the house?"

"Oh, the house," Vida repeated blankly. "Didn't any one tell you? There isn't any house."

"No house? Why not?"

"Your house, madam," said Captain Perkins, "has been consumed by the devouring element." He quoted a fire insurance advertisement from memory.

"Well, well," Mrs. Green repeated in a daze. "Well, well."

Lipton S. Clair plucked me by the sleeve to attract my attention and whispered in my ear, "Where are my pants?"

"Why," I replied, "I sent them over to Huntington's island, as I promised I would."

"Are they there now?"

"Yes, Bill left them in the kitchen for you."

"Then I suppose I'll have to wear this."

"I should think that it would be immodest if you didn't."

He walked away.

"Take me to my daughter," Mrs. Green said, with a sigh. "Let me see that there is something left of my life as it was before the earthquake."

"You can see her if you wish," said Vida solemnly. "But I assure you she is all right, and you will only disturb her from a sleep which she needs very, very much."

Vida is an admirable liar. Mrs. Green actually believed her and ceased to worry about Lucie. Mrs. Green is one of those pious ladies who let other people bully them and mold their very thoughts. Lucie had always made her mother think just whatever she told her to, and Vida was apparently able to do the trick also.

We walked up to inspect the ruins. It was as nice and complete a set of ruins as I have ever gazed upon. Nothing was left to the imagination—the whole business was ruined.

While we were engaged in that mournful amusement a tall, muscular young man walked into our circle and demanded, "Where is Lipton S. Clair?"

"Ned!" Vida exclaimed, rushing toward him. She stopped when she saw his face.

He brushed past her.

"Ned Blaney?" shouted Clair, joyfully advancing toward the young man.

"You treacherous hound!" hissed Blaney, gazing on that whistled travesty without smiling. "You stole the only woman I ever loved away from me. Heart breaker!"

"I couldn't help it," Clair admitted.

"Viper!" yelled Blaney as he fell on his friend.

It would have been a fairer fight if Clair had not been hampered by his skirts. As it was, it ended with Blaney

stewart Clair's back, grinding his nose into the dirt.

"I give up!" choked Clair. "I'll marry her."

"Marry her?" Blaney shook his head again. "Not while I live."

"Isn't that what you're trying to make me do?" Clair expostulated as well as he could. "I don't want to, that's certain."

"Don't you see, Ned," Vida interrupted soothingly, "he doesn't want to marry me. Your outrageous jealousy has led you into making mistakes again."

"I'm sorry," corroborated Blaney. "I've been under a terribly nervous strain over all this, and first I was afraid Vida was lost in the storm. I was nearly frantic till I got hold of a rowboat and came over. It was an awful pull in the sea that's running out there. But it's all right now. You must all come over to Fair View to see Vida and me get married this morning."

Clair was listening to all this in a sort of dazed wonder.

"Don't I have to marry her?" he asked.

"Have to marry her?" echoed Blaney good naturedly. "Why, you old rhinoceros, you couldn't trap a girl into marrying you even if you dressed up like Mrs. Katzenjammer to please her."

"But she said"—began Clair.

Vida dashed an imploring look at me. Clair could still do a good deal of damage if he revealed all that she had said and done trying to win that wager from me.

"She said," I repeated, brushing off and adjusting Clair's skirt, which had suffered sadly from his rough and tumble encounter, "she said that she knew she would like you because you were a friend of Mr. Blaney's."

"Stop pinching my leg!" roared Clair, failing to get the significance of my signal and whisking his skirts out of my grasp. He glared at me balefully.

Blaney laughed. The picture Clair made obliterated the recollection of his jealousy for a moment. Then he caught sight of my seal ring on Vida's hand.

"What's that?" he demanded.

"That?" echoed Vida blankly, turning the ring on her finger. She had forgotten that she was wearing it. "That is a seal ring."

"Yes, I see it is," admitted her fiancé sarcastically. "Your explanation so far is perfectly satisfactory."

"I got it for you," she pouted. "But I don't know whether to give it to you or not."

CHAPTER XIX.

The Honor of Thieves.

WHEN Vida had definitely cast herself for the part she was going to play she went ahead with the certainty of a trained artist.

"Let's see it," Blaney demanded doubtfully.

She handed it to him.

"Hm," he examined it closely. "You got this for me? The 'B' is all right, but this other initial looks like an 'M'."

"No, it doesn't, dear," she said. "That's an old English 'N'. The old English 'N' did things differently. Their 'N's always looked like 'M's. I've known lots of old Englishmen."

"Oh," the young man said, slipping the ring on his finger. "Thanks awfully, dear."

"That was the end of my ring."

Bill Johnson ambled up to our party with a triumphant grin on his face.

"She's a runner," he announced. "For \$2 she shall take everybody to Fair View."

"That's a lot to pay if you've ever spent a day in Fair View," said the prospective bridegroom. "Nevertheless I will pay it and ask you all to come to our wedding and the wedding breakfast."

"Could it be possible," Captain Perkins asked, "to have the wedding breakfast first?"

"I think it could," laughed Blaney. "Come on, everybody," invited Vida.

I started to follow the others, but Vida dropped back to my side and whispered, "You're not invited."

"What?" I exclaimed, startled.

"You're not supposed to come."

"Why not?"

"If I were you, I should get lost in the woods somewhere. You might run into something to your advantage."

"I couldn't. What would she think of me?"

"Try it and find out," Vida smiled at me quizzically. "I'm a woman myself, and I can guess. You won't need to make any advances. Don't you want her?"

"Yes," I answered.

A Good Day's Work.

Reckless stringing 53,892 beans yesterday (to get on the good side of the gods) I loaded 2,295 pounds of automobiles on to vans," writes a young soldier from Edmonston, who has only recently "got across." "These were the exact figures for my share. Twenty of us were got together yesterday and started loading cases of automobiles onto trucks. Each case weighed 1,700 pounds, and we got 27 on altogether, which took nine hours of hard labor (hard) is no name for it). The total weight loaded, you will see, was 46,980 pounds, which makes my share, as I said before, I tugged and hauled for all I was worth, and I haven't a sore muscle today, so you see I am in pretty good condition."

The Soap Berry Tree.

The Jaboncillo, or soap berry tree, grows in the humid parts of western Ecuador. It attains a height of 50 feet and has wide-spreading branches and immense quantities of fruit of the size and shape of cherries. The nearby transparent yellowish skin and pulp surrounding the round black seeds are so saponaceous as to be used instead of soap, being equivalent to more than 50 times their weight of that material."

ROAD BUILDING

GOOD ROADS 1919 PROGRAM

Michigan Starting on Greatest Era of Highway Construction in History of State.

Michigan is going to start on the greatest era of road building in the state's history, declares Edward N. Hines, first vice president of the Detroit Automobile club. Mr. Hines adds that Michigan highway constructors have seen the folly of their ways in building roads too narrow and of types not permanent. They will correct this in the future.

Every citizen, including the farmer, business man, laboring man and the resident of the small town, sees the need of permanent highways, the case being proven to them by wartime conditions, according to Mr. Hines. This was brought about by the inadequate freight and express service, the food situation and the general need to conserve labor wherever feasible.

"Had the war continued," Mr. Hines stated, "I had records of projects for building of concrete roads in the state that likely would have been put through by the proper authorities in Washington because of their war necessity. There being some 650,000 square yards. Other projects for concrete roads in Michigan financed by the Covert act whose issues were sold and the money not expended during the past season, and direct tax levies amounted to 1,347,969 square yards, a total for the state of close to 2,000,000 square yards. All of this will be built in 1919 and in all probability this yardage will be doubled by the time the road construction work begins in the spring."

Wayne county's concrete roads have stood the test since the United States entered the world conflict. The normal traffic, plus the enormous war haulings by army trucks over concrete roads seven, eight, nine and ten years old, was handled satisfactorily and the highways held up in perfect condition. Eyes of the road builders throughout the country have been focused on Wayne county's roads and the practical demonstration of the value of permanent roads has been proven here in the vicinity of Detroit.

Wayne, leader among the counties of Michigan in mileage of improved roads, asked for no county road tax this year and will have to rely on the money received from automobile licenses. Consequently 1919 will not approximate previous years' programs because of lack of funds to push the work to the limit. We expect to get more for a dollar in 1919, though, as

the labor turnover will not be as great and material prices will have a tendency not to incline towards higher levels.

"Among the projects which will be carried out next year are the following: One-half mile section in the village of Wayne, from Michigan avenue on the Wayne road south, connecting with the Huron River drive. This road will be of concrete, 20 feet wide, Belleville-Bonhous branch of the Huron River drive and Outer Belt drive is to be finished. Delivery of stock on this job has already been started and will be kept up as long as good weather continues. Warren road, which will be converted to the Washtenaw county line in time, is to be taken care of by another road crew. This work will go on until the 1919 funds are exhausted. The Laliser road, from Redford north to the Oakland line, connecting with the good road in Oakland county, will also be completed.

"We will pay considerable attention to widening some of the main routes and will maintain all the previously built roads in a first-class condition."

Public Necessity. Good roads are a public necessity and there is no use trying to stop progress by complaining about the cost, or objecting to the automobile. If every auto were destroyed, good roads would be as much needed as with the autos.

What Poor Roads Mean. Lack of proper roads is costing the American people \$1,000,000 for every working day. That is the conclusion of the Corn Exchange National bank of Philadelphia.



Neglect of Maintaining Roads Is Not Only Tying Up Transportation and Handicapping Industry, but Is Costing United States Many Millions of Unnecessary Expense.

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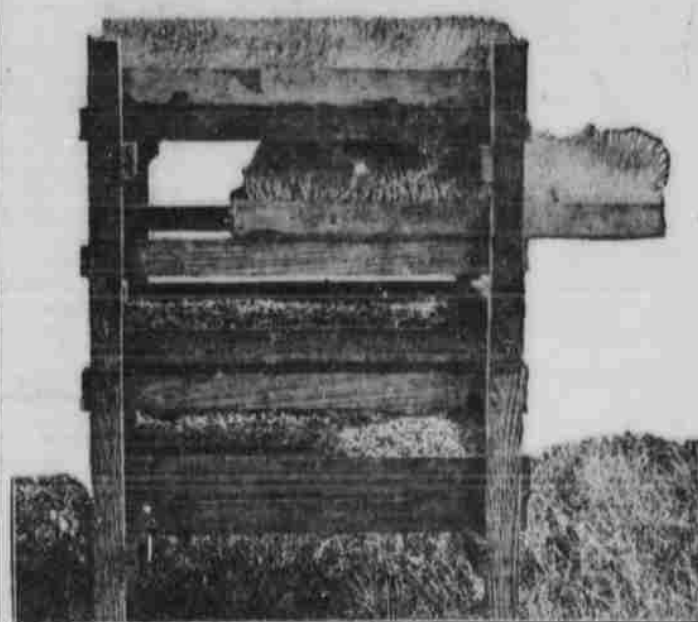
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A Bird in the Hand

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

WINTER GREENS FOR EGG PRODUCERS.



Simple, Handy Rack for Sprouting Oats.

WINTER RATION FOR HEN FLOCK

Poultrymen Should Have Supply of Green Feed to Last Through Cold Season.

SPROUTED OATS ARE FAVORED

Provide Succulence and Bulk to Keep Fowls in Good Condition—Cabages, Mangel Wurzel, Clover and Alfalfa Good.

Green feeds for poultry contain only a small percentage of actual food nutrients, but are important because of their succulence and bulk, which lighten the grain rations and assist in keeping the birds in good condition. The poultrymen should secure a sufficient supply of such feeds to last through the winter months in sections where growing green feeds cannot be obtained. When chickens are fattened without the use of milk, green feed helps to keep them in good condition.

Cabbage, mangel wurzel, clover, alfalfa and sprouted oats are the green feeds commonly used during the winter. Cabbages do not keep as well in ordinary cellars as mangel wurzel, so where both of these feeds are available the cabbages are fed first. They are often suspended, while the mangel wurzel are split and stuck on a nail on the wall of the pen. Clover and alfalfa may be fed as hay, cut into one-half to one-inch lengths, or may be bought in the form of meal. Alfalfa meal has a feeding analysis equal to bran, but is not as digestible on account of its larger percentage of fiber. Clover and alfalfa should be cut while slightly immature if they are to be cured and fed to poultry. The leaves and chaff from such hay are especially adapted for poultry feeding.

Sprouted Oats Best.

One of the best and most readily obtainable green feeds which is now being used extensively as a winter feed is sprouted oats. The oats can be soaked for 12 hours in warm water and spread out in a layer of from one-half to one inch thick on a tray or floor or in a tray or tier of flats. The trays should have openings in the bottom or the bottoms should be made of three-sixteenth inch wire mesh, so the water drains freely. Sprinkle the oats twice daily and stir them every other day until sprouts are well started. Unless the oats are stirred mold may set in, thus spoiling the feed. They are usually fed when the sprouts are from 1 to 1½ inches long, although some poultry men prefer allowing the sprouts to grow to two or three inches long.

Plan for Sprouting Oats.

Oats need a moist, warm atmosphere in which to sprout quickly, so that it is necessary to furnish heat or to keep them in a warm room during the winter, while they may be sprouted out of doors during the rest of the year. It takes from six to ten days to sprout oats, depending upon the temperature of the room. If the oats are inclined to become moldy, notwithstanding the fact that they are stirred during the first part of the sprouting period, it is advisable to treat them with formalin. A solution made in the proportion of one pint formalin to 30 gallons of water should be sprinkled over and thoroughly mixed with the oats. A quantity of oats can be treated at one time in this way, then covered with a blanket for 24 hours, then dried by airing and stirring, and placed in sacks. Oats thus treated and dried may be held for a long time for sprouting.

Ventilate Poultry House.

Fresh air is one of the prime essentials in poultry houses, and warmth secured by keeping the house shut up

tightly is not as desirable as a lower temperature and some ventilation. A house which gives satisfaction in Maine will also give good results in Texas or California, but it is preferable to build more open and consequently less expensive houses in the South than in the North.

The back and sides of the poultry houses should be absolutely tight in order to prevent drafts which may cause colds in the flock. This leaves only the front of the house of muslin construction or entirely open. An opening which can be closed by a shutter may be used to advantage in the rear wall of a poultry house in the South, or in growing houses in all parts of this country, but this should be constructed so that there will be no draft in cold weather. The front of the house should be so high that the windows or openings will allow the sun to shine well back into the interior during the winter. Barlap, unbleached muslin or lightweight duck cloth may be used for curtains in the front. This cloth should be thin enough to allow a slow circulation of air without a draft. This is impossible if too heavy a grade of duck cloth is used or if the cloth is also or painted.

For southern conditions, houses with the fronts entirely open are well adapted, and this type is used with success in all sections of the United States. They require less attention than houses where the ventilation is controlled by the use of curtains or windows, but in the northern half of the United States the majority of poultry keepers prefer to have part or all of the front of their poultry houses under control, in order to keep the snow, rain and wind from beating into the house and to protect the poultry during the colder weather. If the curtain is not attended to, however, curtain-front houses may be less satisfactory than the open-front type even in northern latitudes.

A large amount of glass in the front of the house makes it warm during the day but cold at night, as glass radiates heat very rapidly. Some glass, however, is helpful in providing light when the curtains are closed. Some ventilation should be given in a poultry house even on the coldest night. It is usually best secured by leaving a small window open or having muslin curtains in the front of the house. If the house is shut up tightly without any muslin curtains in the front there is a tendency for moisture to collect in the house and condense on the rafters and other woodwork on frosty mornings. It is not necessary to close the muslin curtains in the front of the house except in very cold or stormy weather. Hens are protected by nature with warm feathers and a high body temperature, so that they are better able to withstand dry, cold air than warmer air which is damp.

SIMPLE, HANDY RACK

The simple, handy rack for sprouting oats shown in the illustration can be easily made at home and is suitable for sprouting a sufficient quantity of oats for a flock of 18 to 20 hens. The trays are 18 by 24 inches, and are made of thin box material. The material used in the frame consists of four corner pieces 2 by 4 inches square and 40 inches high; eight crosspieces 24 inches long, and four crosspieces 22 inches long. Four quarts of oats are put in each tray until they begin to sprout, when they are spread out in two trays. When the sprouts are two inches high feed a section of the sprouted oats about eight inches square, roots and all, daily for a flock of 18 or 20 hens.

Avoid overcrowding. Small flocks not only give better returns but they keep in better health. Overcrowding is likely to lead to bad habits.

**The Greatest Name
In Goody-Land —**

The Flavor Lasts

body-Land —

WRIGLEYS[®] SPEARMINT
 THE PERFECT GUM LASTS
 MINT-LEAF FLAVOR

Sealed Tight
 Kept Alike

WRIGLEYS[®] DOUBLEMINT
 CHEWING GUM
 PEPPERMINT

WRIGLEYS[®] JUICY FRUIT
 CHEWING GUM
 THE FLAVOR LASTS

16

A Deggone Shame.
 "I say, Fido, you don't seem to be very well satisfied with your dinner, today."
 "How could I be when this family has gone home dry?"



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



Western Canada offers the greatest advantages to home seekers. Large profits are assured. You can buy on easy payment terms.

Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 per Acre—

land similar to that which through many years has averaged from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of cases are on record where in Western Canada a single crop has paid the cost of land and production. The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta want the farmer to prosper, and extend every possible encouragement and help to

Grain Growing and Stock Raising.

Though Western Canada offers land at such low figures, the high prices of grain, cattle, sheep and horses will remain.

Look for the purchase of stock may be had at low interest; there are good shipping facilities; best of markets; free schools; churches; splendid climate; low taxation (even on improvements).

For particulars as to location of lands for sale, write, illustrated literature, reduced railway rates, etc., apply to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Building, OMAHA, NEB.

Canadian Government Agent



Thus we have the natural and needed evolution of the national chamber of agriculture, just as purposeful and powerful, just as nonpartisan, just as necessary for the nation as the chamber of commerce of the United States.

One of the real problems of such an association would be to study costs of production, transportation, manufacture, and humanize selling prices with those only after labor has helped to decide the part to which it is entitled.

UAS ITALIA

Eyes

promptly giving the child a dose of

PICCOLA

Eyes

promptly giving the child a dose of

PICCOLA

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

J. W. Manney returned this week from El Paso, where he spent the two past weeks.

E. M. Brickley, cashier of the First National bank, left this week for a ten days trip to California. He will go as far as Sacramento before returning.

Willis May came down Sunday from Tucuman and remained over the following day greeting old friends, many of whom he knew in years past when a resident of Lincoln county.

Ed Dickey, former cashier of the First National bank, is again holding down the same position during the absence of Mr. Brickley. Upon Mr. Brickley's return Mr. Dickey will go to Wallis to take charge of the Torrance County Bank and Trust company.

Cars washed at Western Garage.

Fred W. Jones was here Sunday between trains on his return from Childress, Texas, to his home at Douglas, Arizona. Mr. Jones was agent here for a number of years, and a more worthy citizen Carrizozo never had. He was always active in the town's interest and he is an asset to any town. Many friends were glad to see him.

The Gladstones will appear in an entire change of acts each night in addition to the usual picture program. The management of the Crystal has kept the admission price within reach of every one, so no doubt a packed house will prevail each night.

Billie Ferguson is working a crew of men on the road between here and Nogal. Engineer Davidson has made a survey and a twenty-foot grade is to be built. A magnificent roadway is in prospect and rejoices over the coming of good roads.

Back From Hospital

Carroll Johnson returned Sunday from El Paso, having been released from the hospital where he had undergone an operation for appendicitis. Carroll looks about as good as ever—a little bleached and slightly reduced in flesh being the only differences noticeable.

Cuba's Struggle for Independence

a historical romance in the best sense of the word, reviving many a forgotten memory of American daring and enterprise in support of the cause is the theme of our new serial offering.

Rainbow's End

By REX BEACH

Here is just the type of story that Beach knows so well how to write, and the Cuba of twenty years ago offers a rich crop for the picking of such a talented writer. There is no lack of fighting or adventure and every chapter is replete with interest. You will surely like

Our New Serial
Rainbow's End
Read It!

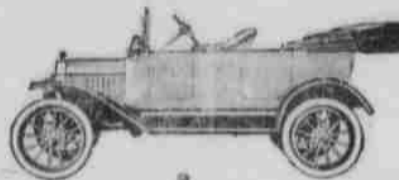
Ford

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



Pigs In Pokes

It is an American characteristic to shout when you win but never cheer when you lose. More's the pity.

And shrewd stock swindlers have made the most of it.

If only ten per cent of the clods who have traded their Liberty Bonds for worthless stocks in wild cat companies alone were to tell the country of their losses it would discourage this sort of bartering.

But they will never do it. The man who is stung the hardest is the least likely to admit it. He simply grins and bears it.

Meantime thousands of Liberty Bond owners are considering surrendering their 3½, 4 and 4½ certificates for neatly printed and highly illuminated certificates that are 90 per cent pipe dreams.

Nine times out of ten these gulls are the small investors, the fellows who can the least afford to lose.

There is some excuse for the man who lives in a developing oil field and sees and knows what is being done investing in a promoting company there.

But there is no apology to be made for the man who invests at long range. Who never sees what he is dumping his money into. Who takes only a salesman's word. Who, above all, trades in a Liberty Bond for a stock certificate.

Keep your hands. They're an investment, not a speculation.

Liberty Bonds bought, market price. L. E. Schaeffer, 2-14-41.

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

Two Brothers Wounded

H. E. Keller and mother have returned from Camp Cody, to which point they journeyed to see their brother and son, John G., the latter having recently returned from France, where he was severely wounded and is at Camp Cody recuperating from his wounds.

They found John G. getting along well and looking fine, although he has to walk with a

Classified Advertisements

Corn \$3.55, Shorts \$2.90, Cotton Seed Cake \$3.90, Mixed Chicken Feed \$4.20, Oats \$3.00 per sack. Term Cash. The above prices are subject to change without notice. Humphrey Bros.

Want—Subscribers in your community for subscriptions to state-wide Democratic Paper—Liberal Commissions. Write, naming local reference, to Daily Democratic Publishing Co., Albuquerque, N. M.

For Sale—480 acres black gramma grass land, well fenced; abundant water supply; two good houses, barns, cisterns, etc.; 5 miles from a railroad town in need of a good dairy. Address Box 134, Carrizozo. 2-14-41.

For Sale—Parker Davis & Co.'s Blacklegoids. The Pittsworth Co. Carrizozo.

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

Crystal Theater

Three Nights Only Starting
Thursday, Feb. 27
Gladstone Co.

VAUDEVILLE
3 ROAD SHOW — ACME OF VERSATILITY
3 BIG HIGH CLASS ACTS 3

Sig. CARLOFESSIA and His
Queens of Jazzscoption
Accordion, Saxophone, Trombone, Violin

GLADSTONE Sisters
SINGERS, DANCERS — Nifty Wardrobe

"Mlle. Hazel" INCOMPARABLE
ACROBAT

Change of Acts Nightly. In Addition to Picture Program

Prices 25c and 50c INCLUDING WAR TAX
NONE CAN AFFORD TO MISS IT—ALL CAN AFFORD TO GO

Just In! Smart Blouses

LESS THAN USUAL



Voile Blouses

The kind that women love most, fresh as the dew and light as a fluff. Made of plain voile and striped voile, with or without collars. A number are very prettily trimmed with lace, all exceptionally well made, prices

\$1.50, \$1.95 and \$2.35

It Is Easy to Look Smart In Dresses Like These

We received recently from New York some new models that are copies of what is being shown in Fifth Avenue shops. Special display of Silk Dresses at **\$11.75**

A limited number, so come early for yours

ZIEGLER BROTHERS

WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE DISPENSERS OF

Nayal's Compounds

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

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

Rolland Bros.

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