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Carrizozo News, 03-07-1919

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Carrizozo News

OLDEST AND LEADING NEWSPAPER IN CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO

VOLUME 20

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

NUMBER 10

Livestock Legislation

Albuquerque, N. M., March 4.—The livestock industry of the whole state is to benefit directly and immediately as a result of the efforts of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association in carrying out its legislative program. Ten bills relating to many phases of the industry have been passed by the house of representatives, and are now before committees in the senate which have indicated intention to report them all for passage during the present week.

The Cattle and Horse Growers' association has not been seeking to work out any legislative program of exclusive benefit to cattle growers. Its officers and attorneys have taken the livestock laws of the state and have sought to reduce them to the simplest and most effective form for the benefit of all concerned. The result will be the production by the present legislature of a set of laws which will be of benefit to the whole state, and which will do much to advance the welfare of the state's largest industry.

The legislative program and other achievements of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association will be discussed in addresses and general reports at the fourth annual convention in Albuquerque, March 25, 26 and 27, and will show results in the industry that will be convincing evidence of the great usefulness of this organization to the livestock interests of the state.

A Prediction and Answer

Washington, February 26.—Secretary Wilson of the department of labor says:

"The present period of readjustment is the critical hour. If we can pass through it safely we have before us from eight to ten years of industrial activity equal to any wave of prosperity we have had. But if there is any serious unemployment there will be a period of industrial depression which may lead us to a repetition of the French or the Russian revolution."

Secretary Lane, of the department of the interior, says:

"If congress will appropriate the relatively small sum which I have asked for the construction of

For Returning Soldiers

Seneca, N. M., March 1.—Some thirteen men who have been drawn into war will return, and the matter of what their welcome shall be is the matter of serious consideration in Washington, according to Congressman W. B. Watson. "Whether or not our nation is to the returning soldier will be one of sentiment only, or will be one of which his future welfare will depend a major portion of his well-being," now occupies the attention of Congressman Watson. In the same line of the same problem of what the nation can do for its returning heroes, many wonderful projects are in vogue, not the least among them being the Rio Grande drainage proposition in the reclamation bureau across a fertile land in the Spanish State.

At the present time of the commission of investigation at Washington, in which Congressman Watson is an active member, is being brought to a successful conclusion, and there is reason to believe it will be a most successful project for New Mexico, and which Congressman Watson and Senator Jones are putting every effort.

New Pool Hall

K. G. Crisp came in last week from Fort Sumner and has rented a portion of the building formerly occupied by the Carrizozo Trading company for a pool and billiard hall. Mr. Crisp is installing his tables and fixtures next week. A select stock of tobacco, cigars, etc., will be handled, and the place will be made as comfortable and attractive as possible.

soldier settlements in every state in the Union, I can offer jobs almost immediately to 100,000 of our returned fighting men, thus helping to stem the tide of industrial unrest produced by Secretary Wilson's promise of farm homes for 25,000 of these men, thus mitigating the evils of tenantry, and giving him cultivation 1,500,000 acres of at present unproductive land, thus helping to make up the deficiency in the rate of growth of cultivated land as compared with the rate of growth of our population. There can be no surer insurance for the nation than to put its men upon the land."

Making the Illiterates Into Useful Citizens

A bill has been introduced in both houses of congress—in the senate by Smith, of Georgia, in the house by Bankhead, of Alabama—authorizing the secretary of the interior to cooperate with the several states in the education of illiterates, of persons unable to understand, speak, read or write the English language, and of other resident persons of foreign birth, and in training and preparation of teachers, supervisors and directors for such educational work, and making appropriations for each year, beginning with 1919 at \$5,000,000, and for each successive year until 1926, \$12,500,000.

The need for this legislation is clearly demonstrated by the following facts which have been gathered on this subject:

Eight and a half million persons in the United States over 10 years of age can not read a newspaper, billboard, car card, sign, booklet or letter in the American language. Five and a half millions of them can not read anything in any language.

These astounding facts demand the immediate consideration of the nation. The war has demonstrated some of the dangers from large numbers of foreign-born persons who have not been assimilated or Americanized. It has also brought to light thousands upon thousands of native-born Americans unable to read or write.

These illiterates and aliens outnumber all the people in Nevada, Wyoming, Delaware, Arizona, Idaho, Mississippi, Vermont, Rhode Island, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Maine, Florida, Connecticut and Washington combined. They exceed the total population of the Dominion of Canada, Australia, their fathers will outweigh the influence of greater New York, Philadelphia and Chicago in national affairs.

Such people must be educated at least sufficiently to read the constitution of the United States, and American newspapers and to know something of what it means to be an American.

This problem is national. The South leads in illiterates. The North leads in non-English speaking. Seventeen and one-fourth per cent of the people of the east south central states are illiterate, but 15.8 per cent of the people in Kansas, New Jersey, can not read, speak or write English. Sixteen per cent of the people of the south Atlantic states are illiterate and so are 13.2 per cent of the people of Lawrence and Fall River, Massachusetts.

These civic and economic "handicaps" are beyond all help from printed warnings or advice in the English language. Their ignorance and inaccessibility to essential public information are constant drags upon progress.

The secretary of the interior has graphically pictured the situation by the nationally accusatory questions he has asked in his recent letter to the president:

"What should be said of a world-leading democracy when in 10 per cent of the adult population can not read the laws which they are presumed to know?"

"What should be said of a democracy which sends an army to preach democracy, wherein there was drafted out of the first 2,000,000 men a total of 200,000 men who could not read their orders or understand them when delivered, or read the letters sent them from home?"

A. R. C. to Gather Garments for Refugees

With the clothing problems one of the most serious faced by the peoples liberated by the war, the American Red Cross, as part of its program of providing 1,000,000 garments to the destitute refugees monthly, will conduct a month-long collection of used clothing, shoes and blankets throughout the nation during the last week in March. The Red Cross representatives abroad and Herbert Hoover, head of the European Relief administration, have called for an immediate supply of every kind of clothing is absolutely vital to the health and very life of the millions of children, women and men who have just been freed from the German yoke.

The help for relief in northern France, Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, Palestine, Albania, Czechoslovakia and Poland is so vast that the more problem can only be solved with the aid of governments. Very valuable supplementary relief can be rendered by the Red Cross, however, and accordingly its millions of members and the American people at large will be asked to assist by the donation of used clothing that will prove a veritable god-sent to those who have borne the brunt of Germany's assault on civilization.

The collection of clothing will be made at just a time when practically the whole country is discarding its winter clothing, much of which will never again be worn by its owners. Thus, at a minimum of sacrifice the American people will be able to give in a most substantial manner their brotherhood to those who still are suffering. At least 10,000,000 of clothing is needed. At 100,000,000 chapters and branches in the American Division, which must furnish a quota of donations, will participate in the drive. Without delay the garments will be forwarded to Europe, where they will be distributed by the Red Cross. All garments, shoes and which need repair will be sorted and fixed by the people for whose benefit they are to be devoted.

If a woman had ten cents made this ready to put into the drive, would she sell them before they were asked for the price of the magazines or would she market the finished product for more? Then why does W. S. S. when they are constantly increasing in value?

Four Soldiers Entertained

Roy Grumbles, J. B. Collier, Warren K. Williams and Ira E. Tapp, four soldier boys who returned the past week, were entertained at White Oaks Wednesday with a dance and luncheon. The hall was crowded with friends to greet the returning soldiers, many from Carrizozo, adding to the number.

Preceding the grand march Miss Ida Grumbles presented each of the boys in a haki with a bouquet of white carnations, which was followed by the Star Spangled Banner, led by Messrs. Rula Edmonson and Marion Price, the entire audience joining in and swelling the song.

The grand march, was led by Roy Grumbles and his mother, Mrs. Mamie R. Grumbles, following which "On with the dance" decided the night.

Stuart—Linam

Dr. Stuart and Miss Mabel Linam were married here Wednesday. Justice J. M. Harvey performing the ceremony.

The contracting parties live at Aliso and are well known to Lincoln county people. The bride and groom have the best wishes in a host of friends for a long life of happiness in which the New Mexico society joins.

was the order of the evening. At 12 midnight a most delightful lunch was served and the dance continued until the wee small hours.

It was a delightful gathering, delightful in its entertaining features and doubly so because of the safe return of our boys in Roy Grumbles and his mother, their homes after having taken an honorable part in the biggest dream of history.

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

Stockmens State Bank

The constant effort of SERVICE, the difference between bank service and the service of the Stockmens State Bank is the difference between the service of the Stockmens State Bank and the service of the Stockmens State Bank. You are certainly invited to visit our branch 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

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS PLAN

WE have a plan which, if taken advantage of and carried out, will mean the beginning of a small fortune for those of this community who have lately become investors through the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

The time has come when you should look to your Liberty Bonds to make you. Don't sell them. Bring them here. We will keep them safe from fire, flood, loss or theft. We will clip the interest coupons right on the day they are due, depositing the amount in an interest-bearing savings account in this bank in your name, and your Bond interest will earn compound interest.

You don't need to have an agency here to take advantage of this. The present conditions of the plan will furnish you with whatever it may be.

You cannot afford to let this plan pass without investigation.

Exchange Bank of Carrizozo
Carrizozo, N. M.

A Little Fortune On the Installment Plan

Some people SPEND money on the installment plan—One Dollar Down, a Dollar a Week.

Wouldn't this be a good plan for you to adopt for SAVING money?

Build a little fortune for yourself in a Savings Account on the installment plan. When you buy on the installment plan, YOU pay interest.

When you save, we pay YOU interest.

We Pay 4 per cent Interest Compounded Semi-Annually on Savings Accounts

BANK WITH US—GROW WITH US

THE LINCOLN STATE BANK
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

The Line-up For the 1919 Offensive

OFFICERS

H. B. JONES, President
PAUL MAYER, Vice President
E. M. BRICKLEY, Cashier
ULA L. EDMISTON, Ass't 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

Live Stock Should Be Well Treated

Prices Are High, and It Will Pay to Feed Generously and Protect All Animals From the Weather

Farm animals that are shabbily wintered—the idea being to fatten them and sell them early the next summer or in the fall—do not thrive or give a profitable account of themselves, writes DeWitt C. Wing in *Breeders' Gazette*. Poorly sheltered, stingily fed and compelled to drink ice-cold water, they become stunted. The severe weather of the winter months in the corn belt and elsewhere is hard on live stock, even when comfortable housing, generous feeding and an abundance of clean, temperate water are provided.

Animals kept to do farm work, to breed, to make meat or to produce milk are worth more than they have been in a long time. They will be worth still more when grass comes.

Shelter is essential; it is a form of feed. It saves body heat by keeping animals warm and dry. Body heat is made with feed. Shelter, therefore, conserves feed. Inexpensive sheds, in the absence of well-equipped, modern barns and stables, will serve the purpose fairly well. Straw and corn stover can be used in walling up and sealing the ends and north sides of such improvised structures, which usually open to the south.

A beast worth wintering is worth wintering well, even on high-priced feed. All young stock should be fed more liberally, pound for pound, than mature animals. Both classes require a lot of roughage. Clover, alfalfa and cowpea hay, which are rich in protein, should be generously dealt out to young stock. Adult animals may be wintered largely on other hays, silage, corn fodder and corn stover (cut and hauled to them, or standing in fields).

Pigs, in order to thrive and make the best returns, must have plenty of protein feeds, like skim milk, bran, tankage and cowpea or soy-bean meal, which make muscle (lean meat) and bone; they must also have corn to make body heat.

Water from holes in the ice on a pond, creek or tank requires a lot of feed (fuel) to warm it when drunk by an animal. The best water for stock in the winter is pumped daily from depths at which its temperature is comparatively high. With practically nothing green or succulent to eat in winter, all classes of stock require much more water than they will drink if they are compelled to take it ice cold.

SOIL FROM FRANCE

Earth for Filling Purposes About Statue of Liberty

Here is a striking instance of thrift manifesting itself in poetical justice. The tiny island in New York harbor on which stands Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty is being enlarged. The soil used for filling in purposes comes from France. It is the debris from the trenches, military railway lines, warehouses and wharves. It was brought to America as ballast for the transports that carried our mighty legions of liberty to France.

Thus is mingled the soil of the two republics as a setting for the world's most typical symbol of liberty, just as the bodies of thousands of American sons are today mingled with the soil of France under the crosses where they lie. In this humble yet beautiful demonstration of the kindred ideals of the two nations, American thrift, which did so much to make victory possible, was the underlying impulse. —Thrift Magazine.

Purpose to Make Tientsin New York of China, Says Commissioner Yang I-teh

Tientsin is to become China's New York, according to General Yang I-teh, commissioner of the Native City. "I am trying to eliminate beggary in Tientsin by education and industry," said the general recently.

"We are starting on the new San Tiao Shih cutting, which is part of the general plan for the conservation of the river systems of Chihli," continued General Yang. "This cutting will include several streets. We are already tearing down the houses and building the tracks for the miniature railway. About 800 rooms in all will be removed to allow for the new cutting. But this does not matter. When the river is moved from its present bed and is forced to flow through the cuttings we shall have reclaimed much valuable land. It will then be possible for us to build new and clean houses there. We shall lay the reclaimed land out in the most modern fashion. I hope to make Tientsin the New York of China."

Ohio Shakers Producers of First Poland-China Hogs.

The Poland-China hog originated in Butler and Warren counties, Ohio. In 1816 the Society of Shakers, in Warren county, brought some breeding hogs from Philadelphia. Some of them were pure white and others white with black spots. They were represented to the Shakers as offspring of Chinese blood and were called Big Chinas. In 1872 a committee of the National Swine Breeders' congress reported against the theory that Chinas had been crossed with Poles, but as the name Poland-China was in general use advised that it be retained.

Move to Bar German-Made Goods

Over seven hundred stores in New York are displaying the signs of the American Defense society, which read, "No German Made Goods Sold Here," and an active campaign is being conducted by the women's national committee of the society to extend the work.

FOR POULTRY GROWERS

The farmers of the United States lose each year large sums because of improper methods of producing and handling eggs. One-third of this loss is easily preventable. It is due to the partial hatching of fertile eggs, according to the United States department of agriculture.

The eggs laid by a hen may be either fertile or infertile, depending on whether or not the male bird has been allowed to run with the female. A fertile egg is one in which the germ has been fertilized by the male bird. Except for this process of fertilization the male bird has no influence upon the eggs which the hens lay. Egg production is equally great in flocks from which roosters are excluded.

A fertile egg does not keep as well as an infertile one because the fertilized germ responds more readily to high temperatures than the unfertilized one. It is impossible to hatch an infertile egg or to cause a blood ring to form in one. Such eggs are much more likely to reach the table in good condition and there is less spoilage in shipments composed entirely of them than in mixed shipments of fertile and infertile eggs.

Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. Poultry growers are urged to follow these simple rules, which cost nothing but time and thought, and will add dollars to the poultry-yard returns:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

THRIFT SAYINGS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



Benjamin Franklin.

What Folks Might Say.

"I'm not in the least disappointed about you, Mrs. Naylor. Everybody told me that you were a regular busy-body."

"Go on, you old hippopotamus! Can't you see you are blocking the entrance for 1,000,000,000 people besides me?"

"I like your story first rate, Scribbler. The plot is rotten and the style would shame a high-school pupil, but otherwise it's all right."

"Tommy, you may go home and tell your mother I shipped you because you are a regular little nuisance whose parents don't know how to bring up a child."

Try It.

First Mother—How do you get Harold to wash his wrists?

Second Mother—Oh, I bought him a wrist watch and he can't afford to look to see what time it is and then show his dirty wrists.

An Inspiration Recognized.

"What is your opinion of government ownership?"

"Its possibilities are brilliant," replied Senator Sorghum; "I think that in the near future it is going to prove one of our most brilliant topics of conversation."

Done on Purpose.

"That man always manages to say the wrong thing."

"I have noticed it," replied Miss Cayenne. "He seems to realize that it is the only way for him to be suspected of having an original thought."

Venom.

Edith—Are you going to return Jack's ring?

Marie (who has just broken her engagement) — I haven't decided. I suppose he'll propose to you now, and I thought I'd just hand it over to you to save bother.

Snappy.

She—I haven't been able to get a copy of your book.

He—Perhaps you didn't try the right places.

She—I went to a book store. Where should I have tried, at a junk shop?

Canned and Dried Fruits to Endow Hospital Beds

From proceeds derived chiefly from the sale of canned and dried fruits, farm women's clubs in West Virginia contributed \$2,100 for the endowment of hospital beds for wounded soldiers in France. During the past summer they canned for this purpose 20,000 quarts from materials formerly allowed to waste. Nineteen of the thirty-one counties put away for winter use 1,500,000 quarts. Farm women's clubs in this state took the lead in the use of substitutes, thereby releasing a very considerable amount of food.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control. These three alone lead life to sovereignty.

MORE SWEETS.

We are so hungry for sweets that at this season when sugar is again plentiful the desire to make home-made candies must be gratified.

Maple Creams.—Take four cupsful of maple sugar, one cupful of water, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, added when the mixture begins to boil. Stir until the sugar is dissolved then remove the spoon and let it boil without stirring.

If grains form on the sides of the kettle push them down with a bit of cloth on a fork, or just covering the kettle tightly for a minute or two will keep them dissolved. Test in cold water, and when the soft ball stage is reached pour onto a marble slab or lightly-buttered platter. Let cool until the finger can dent it, then stir from the outside to the center, working and kneading it until smooth and creamy. Put into a bowl, cover with a damp cloth and let stand for a day or two to ripen. When ready to be used, mold into small balls, flavor with napsines (if desired) and press a nut on top of each.

Honey Caramels.—Take two cupsful of strained honey and one square of chocolate; boil until it makes a firm ball when dropped into cold water. Take from the fire and stir until it begins to thicken, then add vanilla and chopped nuts. Pour into a shallow pan and mark off in squares when cool.

Nut Maple Roll.—Roll fondant into long rolls an inch in diameter and cover with nuts. Cut in slices and wrap in waxed paper. A most delicious roll is first dipped in a caramel, then rolled in chopped nuts.

Parisian Sweets.—Take a pound each of dates and figs, a cupful of walnuts and a cupful of raisins. Put the fruit through the meat chopper and cut the nuts fine with a knife; mix into a roll; add a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and wrap each roll in waxed paper. These may be dipped in melted fondant, then in chocolate, making a very elegant confection.

Orange marmalade mixed with a little confectioner's sugar to stiffen, then dipped in white sugar fondant flavored with orange or with orange juice makes another tasty tid-bit.

There is no duty we so much under-rate as being happy. By being happy we are anonymously benefiting upon the world, which remains unknown even to ourselves. —R. L. Stevenson.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S PROBLEMS.

We hear much of the servant problem these days and it is truly a hard one to solve; the mistress's problem is just as difficult.

It is worthy of note that a good mistress usually finds a good servant; they stick, as does the bar of steel to the magnet which attracts it.

Fully 80 per cent, and some statistics say 90 per cent, of the homes of America are servantries, and the housewife is more exercised as to how to make ends meet than to worry over a servant that she cannot afford to keep. Let the fortunate 10 to 20 per cent attend to the servant problem and the rest learn better how to work without one.

There can be no business on earth more important or more elevating than that of making a good comfortable home with what one can afford of time, strength and money. "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home." Do you feel it, sing it and speak of it even after the shortest absence? If not there is something the matter with you or with the home.

Everything worth while is sometimes hard, and even the artist, sculptor, musician or writer feels that his work is drudgery at times, so the housewife has no monopoly on hard work. Emerson says: "It is the office and right of the intellect to make, and not take its estimates." So if there lack sweetness and joy in the daily tasks it is largely our own estimate, and we have only to change our viewpoint to see the pleasure we are missing. To feed a family with intelligence in these days (not to consider economy, which is of itself a problem) is surely a task worthy the best effort of mind and hand.

In the accomplishment of daily work the best results are obtained by the women with system; not but that systems must be suspended at times to attend to more important things, but work may be turned off much quicker if a certain order is followed. We must be managers of our work, not let our work manage us. The woman who will wash on Monday, though the heavens fall, is letting her work manage her.

So far there is no practical or painless dishwasher that has been found useful in the ordinary home, so this task so distasteful to many will still be found necessary as long as we continue to use dishes not made of paper. Here Emerson may come to our aid and with the right thought make "drudgery divine."

Nellie Maxwell

PUBLIC ROADS

ROAD WORK AWAITED PEACE

Small Amount Money Expended Because of Desire to Conserve Labor, Money and Transportation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although \$14,550,000 was available for expenditure on the post roads from the federal aid road act, only \$425,445 was paid from federal funds in the highway construction season of 1918 on all projects. The reason for this, according to the annual report of the secretary of agriculture, was the steps taken to conserve money, labor, transportation and materials in highway work during the war, and at the same time to facilitate really essential highway projects.

In connection with the federal aid road work, a letter was addressed to each state highway department asking that a program of federal aid construction be submitted at the earliest possible date, in which would be included only those projects which the state highway departments considered vitally necessary to the transportation facilities of the country.

At the request of the capital issues committee, engineers of the department were made available for inspecting and reporting upon proposed highway and irrigation and drainage bond issues. Inspections were made of 181 separate projects, involving total bond issues of \$39,912,300. An arrangement was made with the post administration whereby highways of special importance should receive enough bituminous material to provide for adequate maintenance, and, where necessary, to permit construction and reconstruction. From May 13, 1918, when the co-operation became actively effective, until the close of the fiscal year, 2,235 applications, calling for 75,000,000 gallons of bituminous material, were received from states, counties and municipalities. Of this amount approval was given and permits were issued for 58,000,000 gallons.

In order to co-ordinate the activities of various government agencies, so far as they relate to highways; better to conserve materials, transportation, money and labor; to eliminate delays and uncertainties, and to provide post-



Truck Load of Hot Bituminous Concrete Being Dumped Ready to Be Placed on Surface.

five assistants in carrying on vitally effective highway work, the secretary requested each of the government departments and administrations interested to name a representative to serve on a council to deal with highway projects during the period of the war. As a result, the United States highways council, consisting of a representative from the department of agriculture, the war department, the railroad administration, the war industries board and the fuel administration was formed in June. During the first four months of its existence the council passed upon about 5,000 applications, involving nearly 4,000,000 barrels of cement, 8,250,000 tons of stone, 1,140,000 tons of gravel, 1,207,000 tons of sand, over 77,000,000 bricks, and nearly 20,000,000 pounds of steel, and 140,000,000 gallons of bituminous materials.

FAULTY CONDITION OF ROADS

Often Due to Small Appropriations Endeavor to Make Cheap Surface Endure.

Too often faulty road conditions are due to too small appropriations in the endeavor to make a cheap surface endure under heavy traffic. Where traffic of any consequence exists, the cheapest road to build is usually the most expensive in the end.

Permanent Investment.

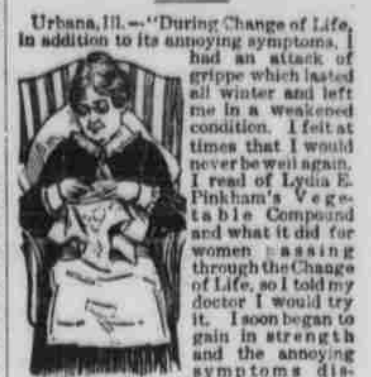
Every dollar spent in good roads is a permanent, paying investment, peopleizing public highways and promoting legitimate traffic and travel between communities. Good roads make near neighbors of once distant strangers.

New Roads or Congestion.

Automobile manufacturers say there is an immediate market for a million new cars. We shall have to build some new roads or there will be a universal suggestion of traffic.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can Be Relied Upon.



Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life." —Mrs. FRANK HEDSON, 3316 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A Time-Saver.

Mistress—I want a maid who will be faithful and not a time-waster. Can you promise that?

Bridget—Indeed I can, I'm that scrupulous, ma'am, about wastin' time that I make one job of prayin' and scrubbin'—Life.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound and 4 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.

Figuring the Finances.

"Why don't you go into politics?" "Can't afford it," replied the cautious citizen. "It has become almost a custom for a statesman to leave office a poorer man than when he entered it. And I'm in debt now."

An Attack of Influenza Often Leaves Kidneys in Weakened Condition

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of influenza which has visited so many homes.

The symptoms of this disease are very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition. Almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists report a large sale of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip, Swamp-Root, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root, on receipt of ten cents, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince any one who may be in need of it. Regular medium and large size bottles, for sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.—Adv.

His Reason.

Hewitt—"Why do you call your sweetheart your 'beauty'?" Jewett—"Because she is out of sight."

Do what you can when you are on able to do what you would.

Spanish Influenza can be prevented easier than it can be cured.

At the first sign of a shiver or sneeze, take



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine one has a Red Top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

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\$5,000 IN CASH PRIZES 200 Registered Short-horns in the Show and All to be Sold in the Auction The Short-horn is the favorite breed. Read and learn. Now is the time to get the prize and the prize is yours. Look over the prize list and get the prize with the winning.

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W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 5-1919.

A Bird in the Hand

RAISE A FEW GEESE; COST IS SLIGHT.

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture)



A Good Farm Flock—These Are Toulouse Geese, the Largest of the Standard Breeds.

GEESSE GROWING IS PROFITABLE

Good Grazing Supplemented With Light Feeds Keep Fowls in Good Condition.

QUITE FREE FROM DISEASE

Body of Water Is Considered Essential During Breeding Season—Some Kind of Shelter Is Necessary for the Goslings.

Geese can be raised in small numbers successfully and at a profit on farms and in localities where there is low rough pasture land and a natural supply of water. Grass makes up the bulk of the food for geese, and it is doubtful, say poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture, whether it pays to raise them unless good grazing range is available. Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains of oat, corn, and clover, the necessity and quantity of this feed depending on the amount of pasture available.

One advantage in raising geese is that they are generally quite free from disease and all insect pests, but occasionally they are affected by some of the diseases common to poultry. A body of water where they can swim is considered essential during the breeding season and is a good feature during the rest of the year. The market for geese is not so general as for chickens, and this should be taken under consideration before embarking in geese raising. In the South many geese are kept for the production of feathers rather than for their flesh, and many cotton growers keep them to kill the weeds in their cotton fields.

Houses for Geese.
Except in winter or during stormy weather when some protection should be provided, mature geese do not need a house. Some kind of shelter, such as a shed upon the south side, a poultry house, or a barn is usually provided by breeders in the North and is used by many in the South. Coops, barrels, or some other dry shelter should be provided for young goslings. It is important that the houses should be kept clean and that the floors be provided with plenty of clean straw.

Geese, like other kinds of poultry, should be selected for size, prolificacy, and vitality. They should be mated several months prior to the breeding season to obtain the best results; therefore breeding stock should be bought in the fall. Goose matings are not changed from year to year unless the results are unsatisfactory. A gander may be mated with from one to four geese, but pair or trio matings usually give the best results. The wild gander usually mates with only one goose. When mated geese are allowed to run in flocks, from 4 to 25 geese may be kept on an acre of land, and under most conditions ten is a fair average.

Incubation.
Geese are fed a ration to produce eggs during the latter part of the winter (about February 1), or so that the goslings will be hatched by the time there is good grass pasture. They are allowed to make nests on the floor of the house, or large boxes, barrels, or shacks are provided for that purpose. The eggs should be collected daily and kept in a cool place where the contents will not evaporate too freely. If kept for some time they may be stored in loose bran. The first eggs are usually set under hens, while the last ones which the goose lays may be hatched either under hens or under the goose if she goes broody. If the eggs are not removed from the nest in which the goose is laying she will usually stop laying sooner than if they are taken away. Some breeders prefer to raise all the goslings under hens, as geese sometimes become difficult to manage when allowed to hatch and rear their young. Hens

used for hatching goose eggs must be dusted with insect powder and have good ventilation, as, in the case of geese, the period of incubation is longer than in that of fowls. Goose eggs may be hatched in incubators and the goslings successfully raised in brooders, although this is not a common practice.

The period of incubation of geese eggs varies from 28 to 30 days. Moisture should be added to the eggs after the first week if set under hens or in incubators; this is usually done by sprinkling the eggs or the nest with warm water. Four to six eggs are set under a hen and 10 to 12 under a goose. They may be tested about the tenth day, and those which are infertile or contain dead germs should be removed. They hatch slowly, especially under hens, and the goslings are usually removed as soon as hatched and kept in a warm place until the process is over, when they are put back under the hen or goose. Some breeders who hatch with both geese and hens give all the goslings to the geese. Hens with goslings may be confined to the coop and the goslings allowed to range. The latter, especially if the weather is cold, are not usually allowed to go into water until they are several days old. In mild weather the hens are allowed to brood the goslings for from seven to ten days, when the latter are able to take care of themselves. Good-sized growing coops, with board floors, should be provided for the goslings, and they must be protected from their enemies, and given some attention when on range.

TO START WITH GEESE

Buy breeding stock or mate the fowls several months before the breeding season, which is in early spring. Breeders should be at least two years old. They are best when from three to five years old. Females are usually kept until they are twelve to fourteen years old, or as long as they will lay well, but ganders are not generally kept after their eighth or ninth year.

Begin feeding for egg production during the latter part of winter. Eggs are then available for early hatching and the goslings will be ready to graze as soon as good grass pasture is ready. The period of incubation varies from 28 to 30 days.

Four to six eggs are set under a hen and 10 to 12 under a goose. Goslings should not be allowed to go into water, even if the weather is cold, until they are several days old. Hens with goslings should brood them from seven to ten days, when the goslings are able to take care of themselves.

Preparing Geese for Market.

Before marketing the young geese the average farmer can feed advantageously a fattening ration either while the geese are on grass range or confined to small yards, but it is doubtful whether it would pay him to confine them to individual or small pens and make a specialty of fattening unless he has a special market or retail trade for well-fattened stock.

Geese are usually killed and picked in the same manner as other kinds of poultry. Some markets prefer dry-picked geese, while in other markets no difference is made in the price of scalded or dry-picked geese. When feathers are to be saved fowls should not be scalded, but should be plucked dry before or after steaming. On most farms where geese are raised the feathers are plucked from the live fowls at some time prior to molting. About one and one-tenth pounds per goose is the average yield of feathers. Feathers are worth from 30 cents to \$1 a pound, and the picking cost per goose is about 11 cents.

Houses Face South.

In most localities the poultry house should face the south, as this insures the greatest amount of sunlight during the winter. Proper ventilation and sunlight mean a dry house and healthy birds.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Facts About the Year 1919 of the Christian Era

WASHINGTON.—The year 1919 of the Christian era, which began Wednesday, January 1, and ends on Wednesday, December 31, not being a "leap year," will contain 365 days and a small fraction. It very nearly corresponds with the year 6632 of the Julian period, which began January 14, 1919. It may be explained that 7,980 Julian years form the period of agreement of the solar and lunar cycles with the cycles of Indiction.

The year 5880 of the Jewish era will begin at sunset on September 24, 1919. It is computed from the assumed date of the creation of the world according to Hebrew chronology—namely, Oct. 7, in the year 3761, B. C.

The year 2072 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro, began on January 3, 1919, Julian calendar. The year 2579 of the Japanese era, being the eighth year of the period of Taisho, began January 1, 1919, Gregorian calendar.

The year 1919 of the Christian era comprises the latter part of the one hundred and forty-third and the beginning of the one hundred and forty-fourth year of the independence of the United States.

In the year 1919 there will be three eclipses, two of the sun and one of the moon:

A total eclipse of the sun, May 28-29, invisible at Washington.
A partial eclipse of the moon, November 7, visible at Washington; the beginning visible generally in North America except the extreme western part.

An annual eclipse of the sun, November 22, visible at Washington as a partial eclipse.

Silver and Gold Service Chevrans Make Trouble

PROTESTS reaching members of congress against the war department's service chevrons may lead to legislation prohibiting their use. Representative McKenzie of Illinois, Republican member of the house committee on military affairs, considers taking the lead in the matter.

The recent action of the war department in providing for the wearing of silver chevrons by those who served in this country has brought to a head the issue which has been smoldering ever since gold chevrons were designated for overseas service.

"I am greatly concerned over the situation and am inclined to think congressional action may be necessary prohibiting all sorts of service chevrons," said Mr. McKenzie. "Congressmen are being flooded with complaints of discrimination in the manner in which a distinction is drawn between those who served in this country and those in France."

"The gold chevrons are most highly prized, but this seems unfair. The men who served overseas did so because they happened to be ordered, not because of any choice of their own. Some of those who remained in this country did far more valuable service than those who went across."

"The men who dodged real military service by going in as army field clerks are entitled to wear the gold chevrons. Most of them never saw a German soldier except possibly after one was captured. They scarcely got within sound of a battle. Yet these men with their gold chevrons in some way are made to appear superior to those who wear silver chevrons who were anxious to get into the fighting but were held in this country for one reason or another."

"To my mind, if there are to be service chevrons the most equitable system would be to have them worn by those who served in actual fighting. Certainly there could be no objection to some little distinction for those who clearly risked their lives."

This raises the question of the air service. The flyers who were kept here as instructors clearly risked their lives continuously.

Bolivia Asks Relief From the Peace Commission

THE government of Bolivia has sent to Paris the evidence upon which that country bases its claims arising out of the Tacna and Arica dispute between Chile and Peru. Bolivia admits that she was defeated by Chile in the war between Chile and Peru, in which Bolivia sided with Peru, but she refused to sign a treaty of peace until 20 years after the Peruvian government formally concluded peace with Chile. Bolivia, as a result of the war, lost Antofagasta, her only outlet to the sea, and ever since, according to the statement of a diplomatic authority, she has been stifled as a nation.

Bolivia proposes to see if what she considers the wrong done her in the last century cannot be righted through an examination of the controversy by a properly constituted tribunal. Bolivia's chief claim is that she has given an outlet to the sea in order to develop her resources. By treaty arrangements with Peru and Chile, Bolivia has a free port at Antofagasta and Iquique, the latter in Peru, but she insists that this is not sufficient.

It is considered certain by Latin-American diplomats here that the Tacna-Arica question will be brought up at the peace congress in Paris.

It is learned that among the advisers who went to France with President Wilson were experts on Chile and Peru. It is stated here in official circles that Chile would not be surprised if the United States, and possibly an international tribunal to be set up by the peace congress, calls upon Chile to execute the provision of the treaty of Ancon which marked the end of the war between Chile and Peru, for a plebiscite to be held in ten years, or 1933, to decide whether Tacna and Arica should remain Chilean territory or revert to Peru.

The nation losing the provinces would have to pay to the other \$10,000,000. The United States has sent notes to the presidents of Chile and Peru, informing them that it "stands ready to tender alone, or in conjunction with other countries of this hemisphere, all possible assistance" to bring about an equitable solution.

Paris Now Has Wilsonitis; Americans in Danger

WORD comes from Paris that the French capital has Wilsonitis in a most virulent form. President Wilson just now is the hobby of every Parisian who's old enough to know what it's all about. They've already dedicated to him the Wilson cocktail, Wilson highball, Wilson hat, Wilson shoe, Wilson avenue and Wilson march.

Everywhere you go—restaurant, hotel, theater, in the street—you hear them discussing "Le President Wilson."

No matter who the Frenchman is who sits next to you or at a near-by table he finally draws you into conversation on the one topic that is uppermost in his mind—President Wilson.

The American civilian in Paris is at about sixty or thirtynine who bears even the remotest resemblance to our president has certain embarrassments.

His joker friends are apt any evening, on the crowded boulevards, where the merry-makers throng, to point him out to a group of French Politix and their girl friends and with a wink say: "There goes President Wilson incarnate." At least three very dignified American gentlemen were seen on different occasions, surrounded by pretty girls doing a May pole dance and in their being kissed and kissed and kissed.

Paris' stock of "Vive Las" is almost exhausted.



No. 1—Cartwheel hat with crown of black satin and brim of straw slightly rolled up on itself back and front. It is trimmed with an immense bunch of paradise.

No. 2—Palestine turban of copper-colored tulle with a jeweled sword run through the front. The material is wrapped around the head and worn low over the eyes.

No. 3—Street turban of French blue taffeta with a wide bandeau of black straw. Alsatian bow of taffeta at side.

No. 4—Restaurant hat of chestnut-colored tulle gathered to a wire edge at the brim. It is trimmed with a rose with gilded leaves.

HATS THAT START SPRING FASHIONS

New York.—Yankee Doodle, who stuck a feather in his cap and called it "macaroni," thereby creating a slang word for a dandy dressed man which has gone over two continents and lived in history, could not have felt prouder than the French king who put a piece of straw over his head to keep away the rain, and created hats.

Both the feather and the straw were trivial incidents in the life of each of these characters (for the satire on Yankee Doodle was rhymed around a man), but they were the foundation stones of millinery.

Women have always piffered from men; their tricks of apparel, asserts a fashion writer. They are sang little thieves, women, when it comes to petty pilfering from those who consider themselves superior beings. After all, it is a form of coquetry, and women discovered centuries ago that nothing so pleased a man as to do what he did, say what he said, and hold on to his hand socially, financially, politically and mentally. A woman might hate another woman for stealing her fashions, but a man would only look with more piteous adoration upon a woman who fashioned her clothes after his.

Nothing so delighted the French kings, the great and haughty Bourbons, as the fact that their women did what they did in clothes. They gave them their magnificent beaded coats with the full skirts, the knee-length waistcoats, the precious lace ruffles and the silver and diamond buttons as a guide to their apparel. They allowed them to borrow their coiffures in order to have their hair perfumed, powdered, and curled. They saw themselves reflected, as in mirrors, by the groups of women surrounding them.

The milliners have not permitted themselves to be limited by any one period of history. They have dipped with eager, curious hands into all the ages and corners of the planet's past and plundered for the modern woman a jumble of things that were once worn by her predecessors.

It makes for the gaiety of a crowd, this bobbing up and down of hats from Babylon to the French trenches. There is nothing dull in millinery today. If one could get together all the hats worn on the American continent, classify them, and divide them into chapters, one would be presented with a substantial history of the world.

Novelties in Dyed Suede.

Here and there one sees a new material attached to an old shape. Such is the case when dyed suede is used for an oblong turban, with its surface perforated in an edelweiss design taken from the Swiss Alps and copied from the patterns used in the Madeira Islands. Right here you have a jumble of people and nationalities all in one tiny cap tilted over the left eyebrow of a girl. These suede caps are dyed bright pink, horizon blue and pottery red. Their sole ornamentation is the perforation.

Someone has insisted that the revival of perforated designs on all our clothes came through the use of paper napkins in the war. Good thought, but hardly true. Whatever the source, the fashion is here. The milliners may have originated it, but the dr. snappers borrowed it over night, or the midwestern trucks of little mandarin and velvet, or beige-colored gabardine and black taffeta, so perforated along their edges in a design.

It is too late to talk of the Alsatian bow, for it was obvious that the milliners would revive it; but a certain woman of distinction started a fashion for it that the milliners quickly looked upon with envy.

She came to lunch in a restaurant wearing the genuine Alsatian bow, black and immense, placed across the middle of her head, with a mere apology of a little cloth cap in front of it. It stood upward and outward, and her hair was coiled high behind it. This was the real thing, and her daring made her the target of all eyes. It may be that the Alsatian bow in this form will be introduced for the evening. Let us hope that it will never appear at the theater. At the present rate of prices and the scarcity of seats, the addition of a hundred or so Alsatian bows in the audience would be the straw on the camel's back.

Charlotte Corday Cap.

The Charlotte Corday cap, minus its bow, has been introduced for the South and is taken up by the North. It is made of brilliant, dark tulle, always double, but entirely transparent. The best one is in copper tulle, its high crown trimmed at the base with a twist of tulle and one of those rosy red roses with gold outer petals and leaves which have been brought into fashion by a well-known designer of individual evening gowns.

The transparent hat is beyond question one of the smart fashions of the hour. It means that the coiffure must come back into orderliness and loveliness. The crowns of these hats are often high and gently manipulated by the fingers to give grace, and one of the best French hats takes the crown of the American doughboy hat as its model.

As brown rules in veiling, so it seems to rule in these little hats. It is often in the color that the French call "marron," that chestnut brown which is soft and becoming. Over there smart women wear stockings of it with black slippers, even in evening dress, and they like it in all the accessories. Over here we are just beginning to grasp its importance. The milliners believe that in rosette and chestnut, the brown hat will rule the spring season.

Hats and Bobbed Hair.

The Florentine coiffure is no longer a caprice of the extremists; it is no longer a sensational bit of bravado. The war has instated it as a strong fashion. Women with gray hair wear it bobbed to the nape of the neck or curled under to appear as though it were cut. Girls with every shade of hair wear it. Matrons with half-grown children adopt it. So the milliners, after a frantic wringing of the hands, have decided that they must meet this new demand. There must be a large and creative impulse for hats that will go with this Florentine coiffure. The broad, flat hat of Naples has been brought out and is adopted by one young matron whose face figures in half the periodicals of the day, and her aide companion, who also wears the Florentine velvet hat with its trimming of two rows of coral beads.

It must be admitted that the women themselves have seen to it that they look well in any type of hat with this bobbed hair, whether it be turban or that brim. They cannot, of course, wear hats of exceeding dignity, but they try a certain type of distinguished hat which is considered the leading thing by the milliners; and they carry it off with great skill. This is the immense black-thread lace hat, transparent, with its broad Alsatian bow wired across the front. This is the hat that will supersede, for the spring, the upturned, many pointed theatrical hat of silk plush and velvet, with its aigrettes.

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Carrizozo News

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JNO. A. HALEY - Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1919

Mr. Wilson's Triumph

(From the New York Times)

Americans who regretted the president's decision to absent himself from the country in these days of domestic need and urgency, and the Times was one of those which regretted it, will not only cheerfully admit the greatness of his achievements at the Paris conference, but will rejoice in their recognition of his now amply demonstrated fitness for the work he undertook. Mr. Wilson's presence at the conference has not been a cause of discord or of jealousy; it has not been resented. It was seen from the beginning that he went there not to dominate, as his critics said, but to unite the nations. He has been marvellously successful in bringing into agreement men who represented interests that seemed to be conflicting. His influence in this work has prevailed because all the other nations represented looked upon him as a wise and impartial friend, interested only in making justice and the welfare of peoples the basis of the decisions reached. His triumph in securing unanimous approval of the league of nations constitution is one in which every American may take pride.

Mr. Wilson has a dreadful way with his critics. He does not reply to them, he does worse. They rail at him as an idealist, a visionary, a man without practical objectives, or if he have them, that they are impossible of acceptance, and they obligingly point out the things he ought to do. Mr. Wilson calmly continues his great labors, and presently lays his critics flat and leaves them helpless either by doing the very things they had proposed, and doing in a manner better than they ever dreamed of, or else by attaining his ends in a way that rebuts their objections of every point. We are confident that Mr. Beck, for instance, must regret the violence of the language he used in his Lincoln Day address when he said that Mr. Wilson's foreign policy throughout "has been a black stain of dishonor upon the American people"; that "his principles have been a crazy patchwork of contradictions," consistent only in one idea, that the war "must end in a peace without victory." If this be just criticism, then Mr. Wilson has as his accomplices in dishonoring the American people, in constructing "this crazy patchwork of contradictions," and in bringing the war to an end without victory, some fourteen nations of the earth, including the greatest civilized nations. Such criticism recoils disastrously upon him who utters it. Not even the natural desire of a great political party to find or create "issues" for the coming presidential election can give lodgment in the minds and hearts of the people to this estimate of Mr. Wilson's distinguished service.

The day when the project of the covenant of peace was approved unanimously in Paris was one of the greatest in the world's history. The people of all the nations understand that, the people of America, with their horror of war, cannot be fooled about it; they cannot be misled into any small and narrow view of its momentous promise. In bringing the plan of the league into form and acceptance, Mr. Wilson has played a master role; every American feels that in his heart, every American understands that he brought great abilities, extraordinary qualities of fact and persuasion, and a

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A District Gerry-mander

Santa Fe, N. M., March 4.—A brazen attempt to rearrange the judicial districts of the state for the benefit of the Republicans is seen in the resolution introduced in the house by Ortega. The proposal would cut out one district and would make seven instead of eight districts, as at present, throwing the Democratic counties into districts where there is an overwhelming Republican strength, thus cutting off the profound understanding of the need of all the peoples to the performance of his task. The American people will be impatient of any petty or partisan obstruction put in the way of the acceptance of this covenant of the nations as their public system of law and justice.

Democrats from any chance of electing their own officers to the positions of judges of such districts. The proposal arranges the districts as follows: First, San Juan, Rio Arriba, Taos and Santa Fe; Second, McKinley, Sandoval, Bernalillo and Torrance; Third, Valencia, Socorro, Sierra and Grant; Fourth, Dona Ana, Lincoln, Otero and Luna; Fifth, San Miguel, Mora, Colfax and Guadalupe; Sixth, Union, Quay, Curry and De Baca; and Seventh, Roosevelt, Chaves, Eddy and Lea.

Those fortunate enough to have dividend-paying stock can make their dividends worth more and help the government at the same time by lending through War Savings Stamps. The money will not be missed when invested, and when it comes back will amount to more.

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Governor's Pet Measure

Santa Fe, N. M., March 3.—Before a corps of special newspaper reporters who met in this city last Saturday, Governor Larrazolo set in motion certain cogs of publicity which are calculated to justify his educational plan before the people of the state, and to pacify the opposition to the point of making less severe the grilling which seemed in the path of the bilingual bill in the legislature.

Although certain press organs of the state have sought to explain the governor's educational plan, it is held by most educators that the governor has not receded from his determination to force Spanish into the state's schools, and that the interview which was given to the public last week was but a seance of camouflage on the part of the party newspapers. That the governor is determined to force his point it is said because evident during the course of the interview with the newspaper reporters, when the state's executive is alleged to have become almost vitriolic in his denunciation of opposition to his educational plan.

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A. F. & A. M.

Regular Communications 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 7, October 4, November 1, December 2 and 23.
MARVIN HURTON, W. M.
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RAINBOW'S END *A Novel*

By REX BEACH Author of "The Iron Trail," "The Spoilers," "Heart of the Sunset," Etc.

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FOREWORD

The Cuba of the days of Weyler and Gomez and the ragged, half-starved bands of "insurrectos" furnishes an admirable background for this delightful story, in which love, war and the search for a buried treasure are the principal strands that are interwoven to make a plot that is worthy of the mind of Rex Beach. The author of "The Spoilers," "The Barrier," and other stirring tales, has produced his most thrilling story in "Rainbow's End."

CHAPTER I.

The Valley of Delight.

In all probability your first view of the valley of the Yumuri will be from the Hermitage of Montserrat, for it is there that the cocheros drive you. There you overlook the fairest sight in all Christendom—"the loveliest valley in the world," as Humboldt called it—for the Yumuri nestles right at your feet, a vale of pure delight, a glimpse of Paradise that bewitches the eye and fills the soul with ecstasy.

Standing beside the shrine of Our Lady of Montserrat, you will see beyond the cliff through which the river emerges another hill, La Cumbre, from which the view is wonderful, and your driver may tell you about the splendid homes that used to grace its slopes in the golden days when Cuba had an aristocracy. Your cochero may point out a certain grove of orange trees, now little more than a rank tangle, and tell you about the quinta of Don Esteban Varona, and its hidden treasure; about little Esteban and Rosa, the twins; and about Sebastian, the giant slave, who died in fury, taking with him the secret of the well.

The Spanish Main is rich in tales of treasure-trove, for when the Antilles were most affluent they were least secure, and men were put to strange shifts to protect their fortunes. Certain hoards, like jewels of tragic history, in time assumed a sort of evil personality, not infrequently exercising a dire influence over the lives of those who chanced to fall under their spells. It was as if the money were accursed, for certainly the seekers often came to evil. Of such a character was the Varona treasure. Don Esteban himself was neither better nor worse than other men of his time, and although part of the money he hid was wrung from the toil of slaves and the traffic in their bodies, much of it was clean enough, and in time the earth purified it all. Since his acts made so deep an impress, and since the treasure he left played so big a part in the destinies of those who came after him, it is well that some account of these matters should be given.

The story, please remember, is an old one; it has been often told, and in the telling and retelling it is but natural that a certain glamour, a certain tropical extravagance, should attach to it, therefore you should make allowance for some exaggeration, some accretions due to the lapse of time. In the main, however, it is well authenticated and runs parallel to fact.

Donna Rosa Varona lived barely long enough to learn that she had given birth to twins. Don Esteban, whom people knew as a grim man, took the blow of his sudden bereavement as became one of his strong fiber. Leaving the priest upon his knees and the doctor busied with the babies, he strode through the house and out into the sunset, followed by the walls of the slave women.

Don Esteban was at heart a selfish man, and now, therefore, he felt a sudden, fierce resentment mingled with his grief. What trick was that he asked himself. What had he done to merit such misfortune? Had he not made rich gifts to the church? Had he not knelt and prayed for his wife's safe delivery and then hung his gifts upon the sacred image, as Loyola had hung up his weapons before that other counterpart of Our Lady? Don Esteban scowled at the memory, for those gems were of the finest.

He looked up from his unhappy musings to find a gigantic bare-footed negro standing before him. The slave was middle-aged; his kinky hair was growing gray; but he was of superb proportions, and the muscles which showed through the rents in his cotton garments were as smooth and supple as those of a stripling. His black face was puckered with grief, as he began:

"Master, is it true that Donna Rosa—"

The fellow choked.

"Yes," Esteban nodded, wearily, "she is dead, Sebastian."

Tears came to Sebastian's eyes and overflowed his cheeks; he stood motionless, striving to voice his sympathy. At length he said:

"She was too good for this world."

God was jealous and took her to Paradise."

The widowed man cried out angrily: "Paradise! What is this but Paradise?" He stared with resentful eyes at the beauty round about him. "See! The Yumuri!" Don Esteban flung a long arm outward. "Do you think there is a sight like that in heaven? Paradise indeed! I gave her everything. She gained nothing by dying."

With a grave thoughtfulness which proved him superior to the ordinary slave, Sebastian replied:

"True: She had all that any woman's heart could desire, but in return for your goodness she gave you children. You have lost her, but you have gained an heir, and a beautiful girl baby who will grow to be another Donna Rosa. I grieved as you grieve, once upon a time, for my woman died in childbirth, too. You remember? But my daughter lives, and she has brought sunshine into my old age. That is the purpose of children." He paused and shifted his weight uncertainly, digging his stiff black toes into the dirt. After a time he said, slowly: "Excellency! Now, about the well—?"

"Yes, What about it?"

"Did the Donna Rosa confide her share of the secret to anyone? Those priests and those doctors, you know—"

"She died without speaking."

"Then it rests between you and me?"

"It does, unless you have babbled."

"Master!" Sebastian drew himself up and there was real dignity in his black face.

"Understand, my whole fortune is there—everything, even to the deeds of patent for the plantations. If I thought there was danger of you betraying me I would have your tongue pulled out and your eyes torn from their sockets."

The black man spoke with a simplicity that carried conviction: "Times are unsettled, Don Esteban, and death comes without warning. You are known to be the richest man in this province and these government officials are robbers. Suppose—I should be left alone? What then?"

The planter considered for a moment. "Well, when my children are old enough to hold their tongues they will have to be told. If I'm gone, you shall be the one to tell them. Now leave me; this is no time to speak of such things."

Sebastian went as noiselessly as he had come. On his way back to his quarters he took the path to the well—the place where most of his time was ordinarily spent. Sebastian had dug this well, and with his own hands he had beautified its surroundings until they were the loveliest on the Varona grounds. It was Sebastian's task to keep this place green, and thither he took his way, from force of habit.

Through the twilight came Pancho Cueto, the manager, a youngish man, with a narrow face and bold, close-set eyes. Spying Sebastian, he began:

"So Don Esteban has an heir at last?"

The slave rubbed his eyes with the heel of his huge yellow palm and answered, respectfully:

"Yes, Don Pancho, Two little angels, a boy and a girl." His gray brows drew together in a painful frown. "Donna Rosa was a saint. No doubt there is great rejoicing in heaven at her coming. Eh? What do you think?"

"Um-m! Possibly, Don Esteban will miss her for a time and then, I dare say, he will remarry." At the negro's exclamation Cueto said: "So! And why not? Everybody knows how rich he is. From Oriente to Pinar del Rio the women have heard about his treasure."

"What treasure?" asked Sebastian, after an instant's pause.

Cueto's dark eyes glinted resentfully at this show of ignorance, but he laughed.

"Ho! There's a careful fellow for you! No wonder he trusts you. But do you think I have neither eyes nor ears? My good Sebastian, you know all about that treasure; in fact, you know far more about many things than Don Esteban would care to have you tell. Come now, don't you?"

Sebastian's face was like a mask carved from ebony. "Of what does this treasure consist?" he inquired. "I have never heard about it."

"Of gold, of jewels, of silver bars and precious ornaments," Cueto's head was thrust forward, his nostrils were dilated, his teeth gleamed. "Oh, it is somewhere about, as you very well know! Bah! Don't deny it. I'm no fool. What becomes of the money from the slave girls, eh? And the sugar crops, too? Does it go to buy arms and ammunition for the rebels? No, Don Esteban hides it and you help him. Come," he cried, disregarding Sebastian's murmurs of protest, "did you ever think how fabulous that fortune must be by this time? Did you ever think that one little gem, one bag of gold, would buy your freedom?"

"Don Esteban has promised to buy my freedom and the freedom of my girl."

"So?" The manager was plainly surprised. "I didn't know that." After a moment he began to laugh. "And yet you pretend to know nothing about that treasure? Ha! You're a good boy, Sebastian, and so I am. I admire you. We're both loyal to our master, eh? But now about Evangelina."

"What about her?"

"She is a likely girl, and when she grows up she will be worth more than you, her father. Don't forget that Don Esteban is before all else a business man. Be careful that some one doesn't make him so good an offer for your girl that he will forget his promise and—sell her."

Sebastian uttered a hoarse, animal cry and the whites of his eyes showed through the gloom. "He would never sell Evangelina!"

Cueto laughed aloud once more. "Of course! He would not dare, eh? I am only teasing you. But see! You have given yourself away. Everything you tell me proves that you know all about that treasure."

"I know but one thing," the slave declared, stiffening himself slowly, "and that is to be faithful to Don Esteban." He turned and departed, leaving Pancho Cueto staring after him meditatively.

In the days following the birth of his children and the death of his wife, Don Esteban Varona, as had been his custom, steered a middle course in politics, in that way managing to avoid a clash with the Spanish officials who ruled the island, or an open break with his Cuban neighbors, who rebelled beneath their wrongs. Esteban dealt diplomatically with both factions and went on raising slaves and sugar to his own great profit.

The twins, Esteban and Rosa, developed into healthy children and became the pride of Sebastian and his daughter, into whose care they had been given. As for Evangelina, the young negress, she grew tall and strong and handsome, until she was the finest slave girl in the neighborhood.

Then, one day, Don Esteban Varona remarried, and the Donna Isabel, who had been a famous Havana beauty, came to live at the quinta. The daughter of impoverished parents, she had heard and thought much about the mysterious treasure of La Cumbre. Before the first fervor of his honeymoon cooled the grove began to fear that he had made a serious mistake. Donna Isabel, he discovered, was both vain and selfish. Not only did she crave luxury and display, but with singular persistence she demanded to know all about her husband's financial affairs.

Now Don Esteban was no longer young; age had soured him with suspicion, and when once he saw himself as the victim of a mercenary marriage he turned bitterly against his wife. Her curiosity he sullenly resented, and he unobtrusively denied his possession of any considerable wealth. In fact, he tried with malicious ingenuity to make her believe him a poor man. But Isabel was not of the sort to be readily deceived. Finding her arts and coquetties of no avail, she flew into a rage, and a furious quarrel ensued—the first of many. For the lady could not rest without knowing all there was to know about the treasure.

She searched the quinta, of course, whenever she had a chance, but she discovered nothing—with the result that the mystery began to engross her whole thought. She pried into the obscurest corners, she questioned the slaves, she lay awake at night listening to Esteban's breathing, in the hope of surprising his secret from his dreams. At length a time came when they lived in frank enmity; when Isabel never spoke to Esteban except in reproach or anger, and when Esteban unlocked his lips only to taunt his wife with the fact that she had been thwarted despite her cunning.

It was only natural under such conditions that Donna Isabel should learn to dislike her stepchildren—Esteban had told her frankly that they would inherit whatever fortune he possessed. As may be imagined, she found ways to vent her spite upon the twins. She widened her hatred so as to include old Sebastian and his daughter, and even went so far as to persecute Evangelina's sweetheart, a slave named Asensio.

It had not taken Donna Isabel long to guess the reason for Sebastian's many privileges, and one of her first efforts had been to win the old man's confidence. It was in vain, however, that she flattered and caajoled, or stormed and threatened; Sebastian withstood her as a towering ceba with stands the summer heat and the winter hurricane. His firmness made her vindictive, and so in time she laid a scheme to estrange him from his master.

Donna Isabel was crafty. She began to complain about Evangelina, but it was only after many months that she ventured to suggest to her husband that he sell the girl. Esteban, of course, refused point-blank; he was too fond of Sebastian's daughter, he declared, to think of such a thing!

"So, that is it," sneered Donna Isabel. "Well, she is young and shapely and handsome, as wenches go. I rather suspected you were fond of her—"

With difficulty Esteban restrained an oath. "You mistake my meaning," he said stiffly. "Sebastian has served me faithfully, and Evangelina plays with my children. She is good to them; she is more of a mother to them than I have ever been."

"Is that why you dress her like a lady? Bah! A likely story!" Isabel tossed her fine, dark head. "I'm not blind; I see what goes on about me. I won't have that wench in my house."

Goaded to fury by his wife's senseless accusation, Esteban cried: "Your house? By what license do you call it yours?"

"Am I not married to you?"

"Yes—as a leech is married to its victim. You suck my blood."

"Your blood!" The woman laughed shrilly. "You have no blood; your veins run vinegar. You are a miser."

"Miser! Miser! I grow sick of the word. It is all you find to taunt me with. Confess that you married me for my money," he roared.

"Of course I did! Do you think a woman of my beauty would marry you for anything else? But a fine bargain I made!"

"Vampire!"

"Wife or vampire, I intend to rule this house, and I refuse to be shamed by a thick-lipped African. Her airs tell her story. She is insolent to me, but I shan't endure it. She laughs at me. Well, your friends shall laugh at you."

"Silence!" commanded Esteban.

"Sell her, or—"

Without waiting to hear her threat Esteban tossed his arms above his head and fled from the room. Flinging himself into the saddle, he spurred down the hill and through the town to the Casino de Espanol, where he spent the night at cards with the Spanish officials. But he did not sell Evangelina.

In the days that followed many similar scenes occurred, and as Esteban's home life grew more unhappy his dissatisfactions increased. He drank and gambled heavily; he brought his friends to the quinta with him, and strove to forget domestic unpleasantness in boisterous revelry.

His wife, however, found opportunities enough to weary and exasperate him with reproaches regarding the slave girl.

CHAPTER II.

Spanish Gold.

The twins were seven years old when Donna Isabel's schemes bore their first bitter fruit, and the occasion was a particularly uproarious night when Don Esteban entertained a crowd of his Castilian friends. Little Rosa was awakened at a late hour by the laughter and shouts of her father's guests. She was afraid, for there was something strange about the voices, some quality to them which was foreign to the child's experience. Creeping into her brother's room, she awoke him, and

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brother," she cried, shrilly. "We'll tell Don Pablo to go home and leave our Evangelina!"

"My blessed doves! But will they listen to you?" moaned the slave.

"Papa does whatever we ask," they assured her, gravely. "If he should growl we'll come back and hide you in the big wardrobe where nobody will ever find you." Then hand in hand, with their long nightgowns lifted to their knees, they pattered out into the hall and down toward the living room, whence came the shouting and the laughter.

Don Mario de Castano, who was facing the door, stopped in the midst of a rhapsodic song to cry: "God be praised! What's this I see?"

The others looked and then burst into merriment, for across the litter of cards and dice and empty glasses they saw a dimpled girl and boy, as like as two peas. They were just out of bed; they were peering through the smoke, and blinking like two little owls.

"So! You awaken the household with your songs," some one chided Don Mario.

"Two cherubs from heaven," another exclaimed.

But the father lurched forward, a frown upon his face. "What is this, my dears?" he inquired, thickly. "Run back to your beds. This is no place for you."

"We love Evangelina," piped the twins. "You must not let Don Pablo have her—if you please."

"Evangelina?"

They nodded. "We love her. . . . She plays with us every day. . . . We want her to stay here. . . . She belongs to us."

Accustomed as they were to prompt compliance with their demands, they spoke imperiously; but they had never seen a frown like this upon their father's face.

"Go to your rooms, my sweethearts," Don Esteban directed.

"We want Evangelina. She belongs to us," they chorused, stubbornly.

Don Pablo shook with laughter. "So! She belongs to you, eh? And I'm to be robbed of my winnings. Very well, then, come and give me a kiss, both of you, and I'll see what can be done."

But the children saw that Don Pablo's face was strangely flushed, that his eyes were wild and his magnificent beard was wet with wine; therefore they hung back.

"You won your bet fairly," Esteban growled at him. "Pay no heed to those babies."

"Evangelina is ours," the little ones bravely repeated.

Then their father exploded: "The devil! Am I dreaming? Where have you learned to oppose me? Back to your beds, both of you." Seething with hatred, he shouted for his wife. "Ho, there! Isabel, my love! Come put theseimps to rest. Or must I teach them manners with my palm? A fine thing, truly! Are they to be allowed to roam the house at will and get a fever?"

More mention of their stepmother's name was enough for Rosa and Esteban; they scuttled away as fast as they could go, and when Donna Isabel came to their rooms, a few moments later, she found them in their beds, with their eyes deceitfully squeezed shut. Evangelina was covering in a corner. Isabel had overheard the wager, and her soul was evilly alight; she jerked the slave girl to her feet and with a blow of her palm sent her to her quarters. Then she turned her attention to the twins. When she left them they were weeping silently, both for themselves and for Evangelina, whom they dearly loved.

Day was breaking when Esteban Varona bade his guests good-by at the door of his house. As he stood there Sebastian came to him out of the mists of the dawn. He was half crazed from apprehension, and now cast himself prone before his master, begging for Evangelina.

"Your Father Has Sold Me to Him!"

together they listened. Rosa began to whimper, and when Esteban tried to reassure her his own voice was thin and reedy from fright.

In the midst of their agitation they heard some one weeping; there came a rush of feet down the hallway, and the next instant Evangelina flung herself into the room.

She fell upon her knees before them. "Little master! Little mistress!" she sobbed. "You will save me, won't you? We love each other, eh? See then, what a crime this is! Say that you will save me!"

The children were frightened, but they managed to quaver: "What has happened? Who has harmed you?"

"Don Pablo Peza," wept the negress. "Your father has sold me to him—lost me at cards. Oh, I shall die! Sebastian won't believe it. He is praying. And Asensio— But what can they do to help me? You alone can save me. You won't let Don Pablo take me away? It would kill me."

"Wait!" Esteban scrambled out of bed and stood before his dusky nurse and playmate. "Don't cry any more. I'll tell papa that you don't like Don Pablo."

Rosa followed. "Yes, come along."

The secret of the hiding place of the buried treasure dies with the two men who possess it. How this happened is told in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Prof'r Musical Education.

Music, more than the other arts, is a thing apart, and the instinctive knowledge of it, discovered sometimes in even the youngest children where a rich musical experience is offered, is past all computation by the educational mind. The jealous tutorial mind which presumes to teach music to the young without allowing and insuring them a rich experience of music, and to delay by the penurious educational method, however well meaning, the child's or youth's contact with musical life, is as little thrifty as one who would dam up the springs of a river to construct a meager drain pipe.—Exchange.

The Alert Auditor.

"Anybody pay much attention to your speech?" "Was person," replied Senator Borghum. "The stenographer was obliged to get every word of it."

Weekly Health Talks

A Word About the Kidneys

BY DOCTOR WATSON.

People are easily frightened when they think something is the matter with their lungs or heart, and well they may be; but few people understand the dangers of diseased kidneys. These organs have a duty of vital importance to perform, and if they are diseased, there is no telling how or where the symptoms may appear. The kidneys are filters, and when they are healthy they remove the poisons from the blood and purify it. When the kidneys are diseased, the poisons are spread everywhere, and one of these poisons is uric acid. The uric acid is carried all through the system and deposited in various places, in the form of urate salts—in the feet, ankles, wrists and back—often forming bags under the eyes. Sometimes the resulting trouble is called rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and backache. Finally, some stone in the bladder, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in recent years, discovered that a certain combination of remedies would dissolve uric acid (urate salts) in the system. He found this combination to be harmless, so that he made it up in tablets, of double strength, and called them Anurie Tablets. They dissolve uric acid in the human system as hot coffee dissolves sugar. If you have uric acid troubles, don't delay in taking Anurie Tablets, which can be secured in the drug stores. You can write Dr. Pierce, too, and he will tell you what to eat and how to live so that more uric acid will not form in your system. Dr. Pierce will not charge for this advice.

Natural Idea.

"How was it that criminal managed to make such a slick escape?" "I suppose it was because he looked so smooth, the police thought they couldn't find him."

To Have a Clear Sweet Skin.

Touch pimples, redness, roughness or itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse, dry gently and dust on a little Cuticura Talcum. It leaves a fascinating fragrance on skin. Everywhere 25c each.—Adv.

Heritage Worth While.

An education is the only legacy most fathers are able to leave their children. This education should be of the best.—Buffalo News.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Magician's Real Object.

We do not learn tricks of magic in order to deceive other people but to entertain them. The magician's object is not to mislead but to amuse.

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

Easily Accomplished.

Rich Bachelor—"My only ambition is to die poor." Married Friend—"And have you picked out the girl yet?"

Confined to Her Bed Days at a Time

But Doan's Brought a Quick and Lasting Cure.

Mrs. Hermann

MUST PROVIDE FOOD

Duty Devoing on Farmers of This Continent.

Western Canada Well Prepared to Meet the Needs of the Old World.—"The Earth is a Machine Which Yields Almost Gratuitous Service to Every Application of Intellect"—Emerson.

Speaking with one of the commissioners appointed to make a survey of the food situation in the battle-torn countries of Europe the writer was told that the depletion and shortage of food was far greater than anybody had expected. With the investigation, which at that time had merely started, much had been brought to light that had only been surmised. Herds of live stock were completely wiped out, fields that had been prolific yielders of grain, roots and vegetables were terraced and hummocked by bombs and shells, many of them still lying unexploded and dangerous. Until this land can be gone over and cleaned nothing in the way of cultivation can be carried on, and even where that is done the work of leveling and getting under cultivation will take a long time.

Much more devolves upon the farmer on this side of the Atlantic than was at first supposed. Herds of live stock will have to be replenished, and this will take years; the provisioning of the people in the meantime is the task the farmers here will be asked to undertake. Producing countries will be taxed to their utmost to meet this demand; all that can be provided will be needed. This need will continue for some time, and during this period prices will be high. The opinion of those who have given the question most careful thought and study is that food scarcity will be greater than ever before. The Allies will have to feed Germany, Austria, Turkey and Russia and this in addition to the requirements of European neutrals for increased supplies now that there is no submarine menace.

To the Canadian and American farmer this means a demand for his grain fully as great as at any time in the past. Wheat will be needed, meat will be required. The slogan "don't stop saving food" is as necessary today as ever. The purpose of this article is to direct attention to the fact that hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Western Canada are still unoccupied, and this land is capable of producing enough to supply all needs. On its rich grasses are easily raised—and cheaply too—the cattle that will be sought in its soil lies the nutrient that makes easy the production of the grain that will be needed, and in both the further will be assured of a good profit on his investment. The land can be purchased at low prices, on easy terms, and with the abundance of returns that it will give, it does not mean a matter of speculation. The facts as set out are known, and certainly are guaranteed.

These facts, the low cost of the land, and its great productivity, combined with the admirable marketing and transport facilities at the disposal of the farmer make farming in Western Canada an attractive proposition.—Advertisement.

Sure Proof.

"The fellow who is visiting your girl is a coming man."
"He must be. He's not a going one."

INDIGESTION, GAS, UPSET STOMACH

HURRY! JUST EAT ONE TABLET OF PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN FOR INSTANT RELIEF.

No waiting! When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel indigestion, pain, lumps of distress in stomach, heartburn or headache. Here is instant relief.



Just as soon as you eat a tablet of Pape's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin always make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once and they cost so little at drug stores.—Adv.

A man's good deeds are lighted but there is no limit to the mischief he can accomplish.

\$100 Reward, \$100

Cataract is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. Therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARACT MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the internal structure of the eye. HALL'S CATARACT MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$100 for any case of Cataract that HALL'S CATARACT MEDICINE fails to cure. Dispensed by the manufacturer free. J. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

It often costs a lot to keep virtue in repair, but the self-starter of vice is always in working order.

Your Eyes Granulated Eyelids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 50c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

AERIAL APRONS GUARD LONDON

London.—London's aerial aprons, or now the Gothas were kept away, might form one tense chapter in a book about how the British baffled the Hun air raiders. The last six months of the war there was not a single air raid on London, due, in part, to the fact that the city's defenses were such that they filled enemy flyers with terror. Any aviator that escaped the death traps—and the chances were about one in three he would not—generally was of little value thereafter for flying, because his nerves were shattered. A British aviator who by accident was caught in the aerial barrage, but managed to land safely near London, tossed on a bed, verging on insanity for weeks, so horrible was the experience.

Roughly, there were three chief weapons for dealing with Hun air raiders; the aerial barrage, aided by searchlights; fast, fighting scout planes that attacked the invaders, and aerial aprons. The Germans, it may be noted, were never able to perfect any scheme to prevent British aviators from bombing Rhine towns even in the daytime.

Aerial Aprons Queer Things. The aerial aprons were queer things. They resembled one of rope portieres. Upon signal, captive balloons were sent aloft from the outskirts of the city, the balloons being in pairs. These buoyed up a curtain of dangling ropes, a half-mile or so long. These aerial aprons served two purposes: First, they forced the raiders to fly high, and when they flew high they could not drop bombs effectively; second, any machine darting into the ropes courted destruction. When flying high they were met by the British fighting scouts. These aerial aprons were shifted daily as to height so enemy airmen could not be forewarned.

London always had the protection of four score airplanes during the last year of war. These machines could mount to 20,000 feet. The aviators were picked night flyers. At such heights it is difficult to see another airplane at 100 yards. But at a given signal these birdmen took to the skies, jealously guarding the approaches to London. These brave fellows often chased a hostile machine into the barrage and a few British birdmen were killed by their own shells. But whether it was a Zeppelin or a Gocha that was bent on baby killing the British scouts would swoop at their foes like hawks.

The barrage was almost like a drum fire. There were two outer barrages and one inner. Scores of guns, many of them six-inch rifles, were employed in this work. They generally worked in batteries of four, each unit of the battery, perhaps, being a mile or two from the other units. The four guns would endeavor to get a hostile plane in the center of their box fire, and then

gradually close in their fire so the enemy could not escape, the "aerial box" gradually being narrowed.

The entire process depended largely upon listening devices which could detect the approach of a humming airplane miles away.

Efficient Defense System.

The defense system was so efficient that 75 per cent of the raiding machines were kept out of London. And those machines that got past the barrages had great difficulty in escaping. To the terror of bursting shrapnel was added the confusion of Very lights, some red, some blue, others green, white, yellow and orange, and these flashing lights, intermingled with the terrific din of the exploding shell, so confused aviators that they lost all sense of direction and space and many of their machines got out of control, becoming an easy prey. In such cases British birdmen would approach, bring on the enemy machine, anti-aircraft guns would halt, and the hostile plane would be brought down by a burst from the British plane. But often there were fierce duels, marked by spitfire from the machine guns of the contending flyers.

The course which the raiders took was traced out, minute by minute, by the "stethoscope" operators, and directions given to searchlight crews, anti-aircraft gunners and flashed to aerodromes by aerial defense headquarters, which conducted the battle much in the same way as a general in the field.

Scarcely a Gocha got through the outer London barrage unscathed. The faint hearted who couldn't penetrate the barrage often turned back, only to find they were outnumbered four to one by faster British machines.

TRAVEL IN AIR SAFE

London.—Some of the wonders achieved in aerial navigation and other wonders contemplated were spoken of by Maj. Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, chief of the air staff, in an address before the chamber of commerce.

It was asserted by General Sykes that in four months, between July and October, 20 trips were made across the English channel. The mileage traversed was 5,885 and 1,843 passengers were carried, although flying was possible only on 71 days.

As for the future, the government was looking forward to a weekly mail service to India, for which 25 machines would be required and the charge for sending mail a few shillings an ounce. Another route contemplated was from Cape Colony to Cairo, for which airplanes and flying boats would be used.

Suggesting that airships might be adapted for long distance flights, General Sykes said a German Zeppelin

ANOTHER WAR HERE



Col. Oscar J. Charles, one of the best known young officers in the army, was wounded September 23 by a shell fragment which drove his water canteen into his leg below the knee. He refused medical attention, removed the canteen himself, had it refilled, and served wounded men near him with water from it and kept command of his regiment until the battle was over. Colonel Charles was at one time adjutant at West Point, served through the Spanish war with distinction, was in the Moro campaign, and was one of the first officers to ask transfer to line service in the recent conflict. He commanded the Third Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry in the Seventy-ninth division.

WEAK IN AIR AT THE START

Great Britain Had but Four Squadrons of Airplanes, but Made Rapid Strides.

London.—The declaration of war by Great Britain at midnight, August 5, 1914, found the Royal Flying corps with only four squadrons in being—representing well under 100 airplanes. Three of these squadrons went instantly to France. A new squadron followed these pioneers in about ten days' time, while a fifth squadron mobilized and set out in 24 hours, reaching the fighting zone.

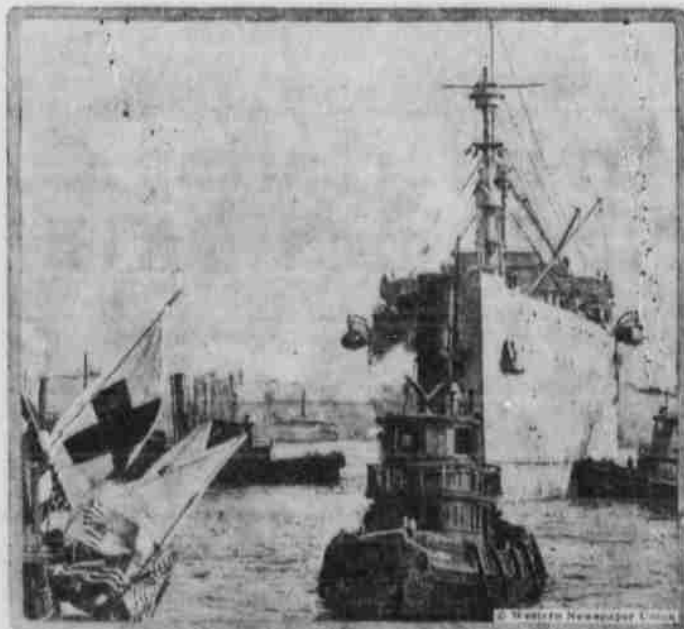
In those early days of the war machines were used simply for strategic reconnaissance. It was not until after the battle of the Aisne, when settled lines of warfare were established, that artillery fire control from the air and the broader forms of co-operation with the infantry were practiced and developed.

Bird Saves Boy's Life on French Battlefield

Manchester, N. H.—How a bird on a battlefield of France indirectly saved the life of Private Edward Lassonde of the United States heavy artillery was told by the young man in a letter to his father.

Lassonde said that he was riding on a caisson loaded with ammunition when a bird began to circle about his head. It flew so close that its wings almost brushed Lassonde's cap. Finally the young soldier sprang from his seat and ran after the bird. Just then a German shell struck the caisson and it went up with a mighty explosion. The Manchester boy's chance of the bird saved him from injury or death.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AT HOME AGAIN



The George Washington on her return trip from taking the president and his party to France as she is being towed into her dock. The Washington brought over the Christmas mail from the boys abroad, together with 3,000 soldiers.

SOME KICK TO THIS MIXTURE

Hospital Patients Adulterate Alcohol With Formaldehyde, Then Proceed to Wreck Hospital.

San Francisco.—As real "fire water," nothing exceeds alcohol adulterated with formaldehyde.

This was demonstrated here by Grace Wilson and George Clark, two vagrants under treatment at the isolation hospital.

The two awoke several days ago with an awful thirst, and in other beverages, except water, being available at the moment, they proceeded when the nurse was not looking to imbibe freely of alcohol, a bottle of which was standing nearby. Then they decided to adulterate the alcohol with formaldehyde. The effect was very similar to that of casting a match into a barrel of gasoline. Before the explosions were entirely over, the furniture in the room was nearly all wrecked, while two policemen, who had been sent to quiet them, had been locked up in a closet. The two women were then locked in a cell and charged with disturbing the peace.

ACTIVE TO THE LAST

Washington.—That marines were active in the world war up to the moment that the armistice went into effect is evidenced in a division order signed by Major General John A. Lejeune, U. S. marine corps, commanding the Second division in France, a copy of which has just been received in Washington.

According to the order the Devil Dogs' last net in the universal drama was a final and definite conquest of the Meuse river, where line after line of marines crossed on bridges hastily thrown across the stream by the Second engineers.

The Fifth and Sixth regiments of marines, which received their baptism of fire at Chateau-Thierry, headed the Second American division under General Lejeune. On November 10 they had reached the Meuse, where the Germans had thrown up strong intrenchments on the east bank.

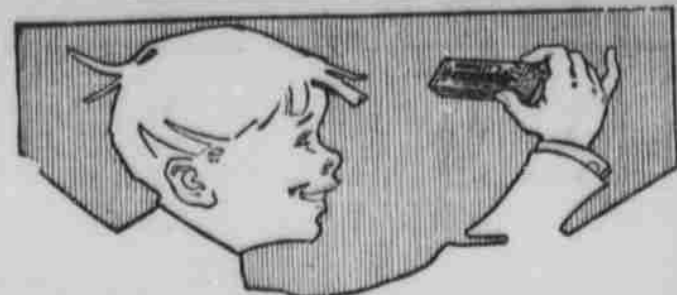
Bridging the river was a hazardous feat, but it was accomplished by the

American engineers under heavy artillery fire. Crossing the stream on bridges but two feet in width was a still more hazardous business. But apparently the marines consider nothing too hazardous to at least attempt.

With the enemy's artillery and machine guns pouring an incessant fire upon these slender straws of passage, the marines advanced. Time after time an onrush of the sweet rows of them into the swirling Meuse—but they advanced.

The crossing finally effected, they pressed on with undaunted courage and stormed the Hun's stronghold on the east bank. The Germans gave way before the impetus of that furious charge and the marines again found themselves victors in their last great battle of the war.

A Canadian whaling company has been engaged in canning whale meat for several months.



Be Sure to Get

WRIGLEY'S



THE wax-wrapped sealed package with WRIGLEY'S upon it is a guarantee of quality.

The largest chewing-gum factories in the world—the largest selling gum in the world: that is what WRIGLEY'S means.

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT



17

The Flavor Lasts!

Western Canada's "Horn of Plenty" Offers You Health & Wealth



Western Canada for years has helped to feed the world—the same responsibility of production still rests upon her. While high prices for Grain, Cattle and Sheep are sure to remain, price of land is much below its value. Land capable of yielding 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre can be had on easy terms at from \$15 to \$30 per acre—good grazing land at much less.

Many farms paid for from a single year's crop. Raising cattle, sheep and hogs in this equal success. The Government encourages farming and stock raising. Railway and Land Companies offer unusual inducements to Home Seekers. Farms may be stocked by loans at moderate interest. Western Canada offers low taxation, good markets and shipping; free schools, churches and beautiful climate. For particulars as to reduced railway rates, location of land, illustrated literature, etc., apply to Dept. of Immigr., Ottawa, Can., or W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, The Building, OMAHA, Neb., Canadian Government Agent.

Not Very Fetching. He—"The doctor says Mayme has acute indigestion." She—"I don't see anything cute about that."

Truly Rated. "What do you think of a man who will constantly deceive his wife?" "I think he's a wonder!"

Red Cross Bag Blue is the finest product of its kind in the world. Every woman who has used it knows this statement to be true.

Patches and Patriots. It's the clothes that make the man these days, all right. Patriots are known by their patches.

GOOD-BYE BACKACHE, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

For centuries all over the world GOLD MEDAL Haarm Oil Capsules. They are pleasant and easy to take. Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill. Take a small swallow of water if you want to. They dissolve in the stomach, and the kidneys soak up this oil like a sponge does water. They thoroughly cleanse and wash out the bladder and kidneys and throw off the inflammation which is the cause of the trouble. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gallstones, gravel, "brickdust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs. Your druggist will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied after a few days' use. Accept only the pure, original GOLD MEDAL Haarm Oil Capsules. None other genuine.—Adv.

Do not delay a minute if your back aches or you are sore across the loins or have difficulty when urinating. Go to your druggist at once and get a

or Strangles in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done. SPOHN'S COMPOUND will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from being the disease. Sold by your druggist or the manufacturers, Spohn Medical Co., 319a, Greenleaf, U.S.A.

DISTEMPER or Strangles in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done. SPOHN'S COMPOUND will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from being the disease. Sold by your druggist or the manufacturers, Spohn Medical Co., 319a, Greenleaf, U.S.A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Brent Padon, city clerk, visited El Paso this week.

Alan Johnson and Miss Georgia Langset motored to Roswell Monday.

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

J. B. French and O. T. Nye left Tuesday night for Santa Fe to attend to some business at the capital city.

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

A. W. Purcell, a resident of Tinnie and an old-time Lincoln county citizen, was here yesterday. This is the first trip Mr. Purcell has made to the county seat for some time.

Frank Salazar was here yesterday from Lincoln, looking after some official matters.

Ford Touring Car for sale. In first class condition. Inquire at News office. 2-28-41.

Judge George Kimbrell came up Sunday from Pecos and held a three-day session of probate court. He returned home yesterday.

Norwalk Inner Tubes and Republic Casings, both guaranteed. Western Garage.

An addition to the postoffice was begun this week. It will increase the floor space fifty per cent. Additional fixtures will also be installed upon the completion of the building.

Ed Dickey, formerly cashier of the First National bank, went to Tucuman this week, and from there will go to Willard to take charge of a bank. The best wishes of many friends go with Mr. Dickey.

Classified Advertisements

Page 3, Column 3.

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

W. R. Read was a visitor here Wednesday from Capitan. Mr. Read and brother have acquired the City Garage at Capitan and report a good business in their line. They are prepared to do all kinds of work and handle a complete line of supplies. Note their advertisement in this issue.

Frank Abbott, a nephew of Fred Gatty, who was promoted to a captaincy and assigned to the intelligence department in the far east, has more recently been assigned to an ambassadorial position in Japan, so a letter to Mr. Gatty states.

Henry Lutz and Ira O. Wetmore left Monday night for Santa Fe. They went to represent the Chamber of Commerce in some matters at the state capital.

Mrs. Jennie Cole and two sons, Harry and Charlie, returned yesterday from a week's visit to relatives and friends in Arizona.

All repair work guaranteed at Western Garage.

Ernest Cole came this week from Bisbee after a year's absence.

Cars washed at Western Garage.

W. R. READ—EDWIN READ

CITY Garage

Capitan, New Mexico

Repair Work of all kinds. Full line of Ford Supplies.

GASOLINE and OILS
VULCANIZING of TUBES

Charging Station

Kenneth Watson Dies

The sad news reached here this week that Kenneth Watson, whose serious illness we reported last week, succumbed to an attack of peritonitis in a Brooklyn hospital. We understand the remains will be interred at Roswell.

The untimely death of this young man is deeply regretted by a wide circle of acquaintances and all sympathize with the heartbroken parents. Kenneth was a splendid young man, had just reached manhood, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

Baptist Church

Rev. J. B. Smith, Pastor

We had a fine day last Sunday. The Sunday school has doubled in numbers. The attendance at church was fine. We are growing. Come and grow with us. You will be given a place in the great work.

Rev. Herbert Haywood will preach both hours Sunday, and Mrs. Haywood will sing. Chaplain Haywood will exhibit and explain the use of the gas mask, so far as possible with no Huns in sight. Don't fail to hear these good people.

Where will you spend eternity?

Bill Landsey headed a bunch from Fort Stanton Saturday night, took in the show and the dance for a general all-around time. Bill went to El Paso the

Arriving Daily
SPRING CLOTHES

All the styles that are right for Spring and Summer are being shown in this line of clothing for
MEN WHO KNOW



New numbers are coming in daily and are now on display.

We are showing some real values in Men's Worsted Suits at a special price of \$17.50

Other styles, in all the new colors and fabrics, priced from \$18.00 to \$37.50

Hats and Caps
For Spring, 1919

We have just opened and placed on display many new Spring blocks. We are showing these hats in Black, Brown, Reseda, Green and Gray.

Come in and investigate.

Silk Shirts in all the season's colors. Tub Silks, Fibre Silks and Pure Silk Crepe at \$4 to \$10

The Carrizozo Trading Co.
QUALITY FIRST—THEN PRICE

day following, while the other boys returned to the Fort. A number of couples were here to attend the show and to participate Saturday night from Capitan to in the dance that followed.

An Interesting Collection
New Spring Gingham

Gingham

Promises again to be the popular fabric for spring. There is practically an endless variety in Plain, Plaids and Stripes

All fast colors and good qualities. Our price, yd. **25C**

NOW ON DISPLAY

New Footwear For Ladies
New Skirts and Waists
New Spring Millinery
New Tailored Suits
New Silk Dresses
New Handbags



ZIEGLER BROTHERS

LUMBER

During the war it was patriotic not to build.

Now we can best show our patriotism by building—says the United States Department of Labor.

Foxworth-Galbarith Co.
LUMBER

SPECIAL THIS WEEK

Hebe Baby Milk, dozen . . . **80c**

New Manse Maple Syrup, same as Log Cabin, quart size . . . **55c**

Complete Line of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Fresh and Cured Meats

Special prices on Groceries and Flour in quantities. Home of Quality Groceries and Meats

Groom's Sanitary Store
Phones 46-65