

It Will Pay You to Wait

—AND SEE THE—
New Series "EIGHT" FRANKLINS
NEW STUDEBAKER SIXES and FOURS
 —THE—
EIGHT CYLINDER KING
 —THE—
Unrivalled DODGE
 —ALSO A FULL STOCK OF—
SWINEHART and MICHLIN TIRES



THE OHNEMUS SHOPS
"CAN FIX IT"
 EXPERT MECHANICS

PROHIBITION CONTINUES IN MEXICO.

According to recent and trustworthy reports received from our neighboring republic the persecution of the Catholic church in Mexico still is going on. A number of priests, Sisters and prominent Catholic laymen have been obliged during the last fortnight to flee to seek safety in flight. Some have gone to neighboring countries, while others sought across the sea, deeming a residence in war-torn Europe safer than in their own unhappy country.

We mentioned last week that it had been estimated that 6000 Catholic schools had been closed and a large number of socialistic "Ferrer schools" had been opened in their stead, in which Catholics were obliged to send their children. To this we can now add that a Mexican Protestant clergyman has been appointed Director of Public Instruction; this, of course is only a straw which shows how the wind is blowing.

Moreover, in an intensely Catholic city where all churches had at first been closed, two only were allowed to re-open, until the unanimous appeal of the people to Venustiano Carranza himself finally forced him to

grant the re-opening of all. Owing to the strict censorship enforced on mail and telegrams by the Mexican defacto government, it is very difficult to obtain any reliable news from across the Rio Grande; but all that leaks through, or is brought by word of mouth by refugees, confirms the statement that the persecution of the Catholic church is by no means at an end.

In fact, it seems to have in reality only begun, since Carranza now feels himself secure in the saddle after his recognition by the United States and other governments—Southern Messenger, San Antonio, Texas.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Per inch of column, run of paper 5c. per insertion.
 Time contracts and regular ads, 2 1/2c. per insertion.
 Local notices plain face type per line, 5c. per insertion.
 Local notices black face type per line, 10c. per insertion.

No local notice received by mail inserted or communication ordering advertisement answered unless accompanied by cash, for thirty words or less 25 cents and five cents for every six words additional. All local notices must be paid for when ordered or they will not be inserted.

Christian & Co., INSURANCE.

H. Henderson, President. Morgan Livingston, Vice President. C. M. Richards, Cashier. J. N. Livingston, Assistant Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF CARLSAD

United States Depository (Postal Savings.)

Directors: Morgan Livingston, C. H. McLenahan, S. L. Roberts, F. E. Depp, J. N. Livingston, C. M. Richards.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE

STOCK OF LUMBER

We Will Cheerfully Furnish You Estimates on Your Wants.

YOUR PATRONAGE WILL BE APPRECIATED

PECOS VALLEY LUMBER CO.

PHONE 6

SURE! WE HAVE GOOD COAL

WILL REACH HALF A MILLION.

State Land Sales and Rentals This Year Will be Over That Sum.

(Selwar.)

Big Bob Ervien, state land commissioner hailed me as I was passing him the other day, and said: "You might say, in answer to Frank M. Page's criticisms, that the state land office has turned over to the various state institutions for the month of October over \$234,000. Before the end of the year this will reach over half a million."

With a nose for news and investigation I repaired to the land office about an hour afterwards, to see about the same matter.

I found there, as I have always found, a busy hive of clerks and experts, accountants and bookkeepers pounding typewriters, computing columns of figures, looking over plats, writing letters, going over books and making out papers. The scene to enter it, and mix in it and watch it is a little overwhelming to even a newspaperer, who ought to be used to, and has to be used to treating all kinds of subjects and in trying to get at facts regarding whatever subject he may be writing about.

A newspaper man has so many subjects to treat from a news stand point and so many technical things often to master, if only in a general way, that it is sometimes a wonder that he does as well as he does.

As Mr. Ervien had stated there were already collected for October of this year, over \$234,000 for leases and sales of state lands, which sum goes to the various state institutions, according to allotment.

It costs about 8 per cent of the amount sold, to make these sales and leases which on the half million dollars worth which will be sold and leased this year amounts to \$40,000, and of this amount of cost about \$15,000 will represent the cost of selection.

I talked with Captain Fritz Mueller, who has to do with this portion of the work of the land office, and he explained to me the modus operandi of making such selections. When a person makes application for a piece of land the check or check is entered into a cash book and a receipt is written. If the money comes in checks, the checks have to be verified before the receipt is forwarded. This is obviously necessary for the protection of the state. Mr. Ervien told me that he often had complaints from purchasers or inquiries as to why their receipts had not been forwarded. Receipts can not be forwarded until it is certain that such checks are collectable.

The application is then plated and the records of the government land office are searched to see if any prior selections are already on file for the same land.

The selection then comes. This entails a vast amount of intricate work, oftentimes, because if a man has made application, for instance, for a 40, the state land commissioner, has, in most cases, to select fractions.

The selection as finally made must then be signed by the governor, the attorney general and the state land commissioner, and an affidavit must also be made by some one who knows the nature of the land testifying to the fact that the land in question is non-mineral, non-saline and of non-occupancy. For every 100 acres so selected a fee of one dollar must be returned to the United States government.

The office of the state land commissioner is open to inspection at any time, and the books may be seen by the electors of New Mexico, whenever desired. The books are many and the work is no insecure, at best.

In a chat with Mr. Ervien he told me that many incidents had come under his observation in the land office, where men had said that the land which they were using would never be sold or rented. He has known differently and has admonished such men using it, that they had better buy or rent some of it. His statements were unheeded and true to his prediction it has turned out soon afterwards that the land was sold or disposed of under homestead laws. Sometimes he is blamed and sometimes the parties who had been using the land are broad enough to see that they have no reason to complain, because they were unofficially cognizant of the fact that it would be taken up.

I asked Mr. Ervien what about the small holder being surrounded by the large holder, who had purchased tracts that practically shut him in. In answer, to the inquiry he referred me to the following summary contained in his last year's report, which is worth knowing, especially by those interested in the subject of the disposal of public lands of the state. The report under "Sizes of Leases and Contracts" proceeded by statement of the same, shows an increase since 1909 to 1914 of from no contracts to 143, covering 159,901 acres and an increase in leases of from 2,021 to 2,426, covering an acreage in-

THANKSGIVING

A Catholic View.

Custom has set apart one day in the year, in this country, to give general thanks unto God for his goodness and the blessings He has bestowed upon us. The fathers of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore have recognized and commend the observance of a day of thanksgiving. The President of the United States and the Governors of the several states have issued proclamations designating next Thursday, November 25, as the time for this national observance. As good Catholics and loyal Americans we most cheerfully obey the call.

We are not of those who resent the so-called interference of the secular authorities on such occasions. On the contrary, we welcome public profession of the goodness and providence of God by the state and our fellow-citizens generally. The children of the Catholic church always give thanks to God—not on one day of the year only, but every day—for His manifold blessings ever so mercifully showered upon them. But they gladly hail the opportunity of the special and public manifestation of their gratitude that Thanksgiving Day affords, to offer their grateful thanks to the Giver of every good gift for the bounteous blessings He has so mercifully poured upon them during the year now drawing to a close.

While the nations of Europe are suffering all the horrors of the most pitiless and devastating war in history; while famine and pestilence stalk abroad in many lands, our own fair country is favored with peace, plenty and material prosperity. There has been a bounteous harvest, and the great centers of industry are enlivened with even more than their wonted activity. Progress is clearly visible along religious and charitable lines. Over all the land we see the spires of Catholic churches rising; we see a multitude of schools, each beside its church, numberless convents howered amid the trees—academies, colleges, universities; we behold orphan asylums, hospitals, homes for the poor, the aged and the fallen. Should we not give thanks to God for the multiplication of these things? Ought we not to be glad that Catholics long ago sowed in this country the seed of civil and religious liberty, and rejoice that now we are realizing the harvest of their sowing?

It is a happy custom that makes of this day one of family reunion and renewal of old ties and associations. In this work-a-day world too many drift away from the home associations and their helpful influences, and whatever may tend to bring them back, if but for a single day in the year, cannot but reawaken the old tenderness and geniality that too often become blunted in the strife of present day commercialism. The touch of the old home environment is calculated to thaw out much of the iciness that has been acquired in the strife of existence, and renew within us some of the happier selfishness which we bore away from the hearthstone but may have lost through absence from the sweet influences of home.

increase from 1,991,972 to 4,891,773. The next part of the report following the table showing the above figures under the "Sizes of Leases and Contracts", is to-wit:

"By referring to statement VII, it will be seen at a glance that a large increase is shown in the average size of contracts for lands sold under contract to purchase. This is accounted for by a few large sales held the past year, in two of which the intention is to dispose of the contracted lands for colonization purposes.

"A statement follows showing the average size of leases and contracts to purchase by years, since 1909:

Year	Lease Acreage	Con. Acreage
1909	985.64	85.71
1910	892.17	73.54
1911	1,045.96	111.49
1912	1,215.48	508.62
1913	1,246.60	1,118.12
1914	1,427.83	

"While the policy of leasing or selling in large acreage of land would, in some states and in some portions of this state, be highly detrimental, the peculiar conditions existing in New Mexico must be borne in mind before arriving at hasty conclusions. In the great central states of the Mississippi valley, for instance, the land is essentially agricultural and every foot, practically speaking, can be profitable cultivated. In this state, while there are isolated parts that are susceptible to farming, the general proposition is grazing and will be so for many years to come, or at least until some method of farming can be devised that will be successful in arid regions. In the selection and leasing and sale of lands, this office has attempted to use discretionary judgment and lease in small tracts where such small tracts can be

profitably utilized and where this is not possible, to lease and sell in large tracts to the cattle and sheep men of the state.

"In this connection, the following table showing the number of leases and the average size of leases, will be found of interest:

Small Leases	No.	Acre
640 acres, or less	2,703	1,471,452.04
641-1000 acres	98	84,442.12
1001-2000 acres	268	364,156.62

Medium Leases:
 2001-4000 acres 156 450,244.99
 4001-6000 acres 64 280,048.01
 6001-10000 acres 60 435,381.00

Large Leases:
 10001-20000 acres 49 733,531.81
 Over 20000 acres 28 1,022,517.35

"In other words, 3,069 leases have an aggregate average leased of 1,920,050.78, an average of 625 acres to the lease, representing the small stock men and farmers; 280 lessees have 1,165,674.00 acres leased, an average of 4,163 acres to the lease, representing the medium sized stock man; and 77 lessees have 1,756,049.16 acres leased an average of 22,805 acres to the lease, representing the cattle and sheep men operating on a large scale. It has been the policy of this office, as stated, to give both the small farmer and the large stock dealer reasonable opportunities for development.

Mr. Ervien in concluding the interview said that he did not mind criticism a bit, but rather courted it, but he liked to see a man posted on what he is talking about, and that he did not think that Mr. Page was as conversant with the matter of land sales as he might be. He laughingly referred to the fact that most people who were interested in the purchase of lands, until they had visited the land office and had seen something of the manner in which business was conducted there, had no adequate conception of the amount of work required to keep a correct tabulation of sales and leases and to transact the large and intricate amount of business that is turned out by that branch of the state government.

RATON MAN KILLS ANOTHER BY HITTING HIM WITH A STONE.

Raton, N. M., Nov. 22.—Pete Martinez, a resident of the east side, was struck in the forehead by a stone alleged to have been thrown by Otonile Gallegos, another resident of the east side, death resulting from the effects of the blow within a short time.

Gallegos was returning to his home from a purchasing trip down town, when he was accosted by Martinez, who is alleged to have used insulting and abusive language closing the argument with a smashing blow, which caught Gallegos on the jaw. Frightened by the attack, Gallegos fled to his home near by and was pursued by Martinez. Gallegos rushed into the front room of the home, and he was about to enter he noticed Martinez following him and he picked up a stone that was lying near the door, and threw it at Martinez striking him in the head. Martinez fell in a heap. Officers were summoned and removed Martinez to the county jail where his injury soon proved fatal. Gallegos is being held.

PREVENT FLIES BREEDING

New and Safe Method of Destroying the Larvae Discovered.

A safe and effective weapon against the fly pest, hitherto, has been found by the department of agriculture. Flies, their eggs, and their larvae, mixed with water, are mixed over the manure will destroy the larvae which are hatched with the eggs. Bore powdered heliobore is readily obtainable this puts in the hands of everyone a remedy for one of the pests that has been found dangerous as well as troublesome. Powdered heliobore, however, will not kill adult flies, which must be swatted or trapped.

It has long been known that flies breed in manure, but previous methods of destroying the larvae there by the use of strong chemicals have been open to the objection that the treatment under some conditions lessened the fertilizing value of the manure or actually injured vegetation. This is not true of powdered heliobore. Government experiments have shown that the heliobore is entirely decomposed in the course of the fermentation of the manure and that even in excessive quantities it does no harm except to the larvae it is intended to destroy. Chickens pecking in manure treated with it suffer no ill effects.

One-half pound of powdered heliobore mixed with ten gallons of water is sufficient to kill the larvae in eight bushels or ten cubic feet of manure. The mixture should be sprinkled carefully over the pile, especial attention being paid to the outer edges. In most places heliobore is obtainable in 100 pound lots at a cost of 11 cents a pound. This makes the cost of the treatment a little less than seven-tenths of a cent per bushel of manure. A liberal estimate of the output of manure is two bushels a day per horse. The cost of heliobore is therefore trifling in comparison with the benefits to the individual and the community from the

Headache

is one of the common symptoms of womanly trouble, and the cause has to be removed before you can rid yourself of it entirely. A medicine that merely kills pain, does not go to the seat of the trouble, and kill the cause. What you need is a woman's medicine—one which acts directly, yet gently, on the womanly organs.

TAKE

Cardui

The Woman's Tonic

After having used Cardui, Miss Lillie Gibson, of Chiseman, Texas, writes: "About three years ago, I was just entering womanhood, and was sick in bed for nearly nine months. Sometimes I would have such headaches, and other aches, I could hardly stand it. I tried Cardui, and now I am cured of all my troubles. I shall praise Cardui as long as I live." Cardui is the medicine you need. Try it. E-69

practical elimination of the fly spreading fly.

Although fresh manure is the favorite breeding spot, flies lay their eggs in other places as well, such as out houses, refuse piles, etc. In these places, from which no manure is taken to spread on the fields, considerable saving may be effected through the substitution of borax for powdered heliobore. Applied at the rate of 0.02 pounds per 8 bushels of manure borax is as effective as powdered heliobore in killing the larvae but costs less than half a cent for each bushel of manure treated. In larger quantities, however, or when the manure itself is spread at a greater rate than 10 tons to the acre, some damage to crops may result. Large quantities of manure are often used by market gardeners and others, and there is always danger of carelessness in applying the borax. The use of the more expensive but safer heliobore is therefore recommended for the treatment of manure. Borax is recommended for all other refuse in which flies may lay eggs.

Scientists who have been working for years to eliminate the fly are convinced that the use of one of the other of these simple measures is a public duty wherever manure and refuse exist. Sanitarians, however, strongly advise the removal of refuse heaps or other unnecessary rubbish or breeding places for flies. In breeding places which cannot be thus disposed of, such as manure or stables, the daily use of powdered heliobore will keep the flies from breeding in these favorite breeding grounds. The best results are obtainable in a community where every one cleans up his premises, traps or kills the flies and systematically treats the manure and other breeding places with powdered heliobore.

The fly is not only a nuisance to human beings and live stock, but spreads disease and filth and is a menace to public health which cannot be tolerated in the face of a demonstrated remedy.

A Well Braced Long Ladder.

Farmers who have occasion to use long ladders often find them weak and dangerous when set up at the proper angle. This can be overcome by a wire brace. Get a blacksmith to make two V shaped irons and fasten them to the side sills with small bolts. Bore small holes through sills at each end. Take two pieces of No. 9 wire and fasten to



the sills at one end by passing through the holes and forming a lock by turning the end back through the holes over small iron pins; then pass the wire over the V irons, drawing them tight with a lever and fasten at the other ends in the same way. This brace will more than double the strength of the ladder and adds but little expense.—Farm Progress.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Roswell, New Mexico, November 1, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1898 and June 20, 1910 and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 6717, Serial No. 68688, Lots 1 and 2, E 1-2 NW 1-4, NE 1-4, Sec. 30, Tp. 22-S, Range 37-E, N. M. P. Mer., 814.24 acres.

Protests or contests against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or at any time before final certificate. EMMETT PATTON, Register, Nov. 12—Dec10