

THE MESSENGER

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HAROLD DYE, Managing Editor

A WARNING WORTH HEEDING

Senator Borah of Idaho, nationally known for his progressive policies, has issued a public warning that the federal government is building a bureaucracy, which will demand permanent increases in expenditures and taxation unless stopped by "angry public opinion."

"Angry public opinion" will have to express itself in other ways than merely oral fault-finding with public officials, state legislatures and congress.

The people have a check on taxation within their own hands. They can vote against men and measures that they know have increased or will increase taxes unnecessarily. If the people fail to recognize their power and obligation in this matter and fail to support men who are working to hold down taxes and fail to vote against measures that they know will increase taxes, they will have only themselves to blame for a back-breaking load of taxation that they will have to pay annually if public levies continue to increase as they have during the past decade, out of all proportion to growth in population and wealth.

BISHOP CANNON GOES AFTER BIG MONEY

Not satisfied with having sued a member of congress for damages to his reputation which he estimates at a half million dollars, Bishop James Cannon has brought suit against William Randolph Hearst for \$1,500,000, claiming the newspaper man has damaged him that amount by articles which have appeared in his paper, the Los Angeles Examiner.

The thing which is difficult for the average layman to understand is how Mr. Hearst could possibly injure any one a million and a half dollars worth no difference what he might have to say about him. It just simply isn't possible. Then equally as difficult to understand is how any one could possibly injure bishop that much even if he should devote whole issues of his paper to that purpose.

If the bishop should reduce his claim to about \$1.50 there might possibly be a shadow of a possibility of his winning.—Lovington Leader.

FAITH

Don't become too excited or troubled over the apparent chaotic condition as evidenced by our friends—the American people. We recall for the moment, President Lincoln's reply to some gentlemen from the west, who called on him in protest of some shortsightedness of the government. Mr. Lincoln heard them patiently and then replied, "Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you have put it in the hands of Blondin to carry across Niagara river on a rope; would you shake the cable, or keep shouting to him—'Blondin, stand up a little straighter; go a little faster; lean a little more to the north; turn a little more to the south?' No, you will hold your breath as well as your tongue and keep your hands off until he was safely over."

The people of our wealthy country are now carrying an immense weight. They are all doing the very best they can. Let's you and I, too, take a part and help relieve this oppressive load. Have faith—keep silent—and we'll all get across safely.—Angles of Business, Chicago.

MISSING THE BEST

Too many tourists drive thru New Mexico and Arizona missing the principal attractions of these great areas of unequalled scenic and historic attractions. This is probably due to highway construction which dictates that routes follow alignments of least natural resistance.

Until recent years New Mexico and Arizona accepted their heritage of world wonders, did not even take time to name them and erect signs directing the traveler to them. In time the merit of these attractions became known in the far corners of the world, and thousands, many of them notables, journeyed many miles over hazardous routes to see and admire the things we thought commonplace. Roosevelt, Rockefeller, Zane Grey, Einstein, Brisbane, Will Rogers—thousands of international note who have traveled the world—came, saw and were held in wonderment. Their unstinted praise made New Mexico and Arizona realize they had something to tell the world about.

And to-day we still have the attractions and are beginning to get something of our share of tourists through limited advertising, improved, marked highways and a wonderful variety of tourist accommodations. But as yet citizens of New Mexico and Arizona have not done their share in inducing tourists to take the short side-trips over good roads to our real attractions.—Southwest Tourist News.

More than \$24,000,000 of insured automobiles were stolen in 1929, according to a study made by a government committee.

Bill Jones said

His car wouldn't shid;
His monument shows
That is could and did.—Exchange

Sunday was Father's Day, but so far as we could learn there was no fuss made over father. Perhaps the papas of this locality do not amount to much.

Speaking of the ways to improve our city, you know a little paint sometimes works wonders. We have no paint to sell, but we have noticed that nicely painted property adds to the general attractiveness of a town as nothing else can. In one or two instances, we have visited towns where riding over the streets, one would have to be a good bronco buster to stay in the car seat, but even then, we forgot the rough streets as we looked at the dingy, unkempt dwellings. Some of the buildings and paint were strangers and if you don't believe that absence of paint is noticeable, just go back in some of the towns that are standing still.

JUST KIDS—Charms of Music?

By Ad Carter



CAPITOL SNAPS

By Fred V. Holmes, Washington Correspondent of The Messenger

Isn't it about time for us to awaken to the fact that this time we call "depression" has been overplayed far beyond the stage of satiety? Go where you will, you will get an earful of depression, depression, depression; unemployment, unemployment, unemployment, unrest, unrest, unrest. From the lowliest to the highest station the same lament is crooned. We get up to the tune of it, eat to the tune of it, wear our clothes to the tune of it, employ our help to the tune of it, carry on our conversations to the tune of it.

Of course there is unemployment. There always has been and there always will be unemployment. Possibly the percentage of unemployed at this time is in excess of the normal. But if you cut out those who never worked and never will work and those who never have been and never will be able to hold a job, and then subtract from the remainder those who once worked for fifteen dollars a day and now won't work for less, and those who having been for a time in the white collar class will not wear overalls, a large part of that "excess" will have been accounted for.

There is a growing suspicion that "depression," more than anything else is a smoke-screen to cover our own desires for something different from that which we have at hand. When in the history of mankind could one find so much real luxury and such widely scattered luxury? Many supposedly poorest of families have some sort of motor vehicle, a radio, telephone, insurance and in a number of cases electric refrigeration, while not so many generations ago they were kept busy making the cloth with which to clothe themselves. Modern machinations have given us more time for recreation and reflection and have also served to make necessities of what once were purely visionary extravagances.

Most of us have too much time to think—and envy. Inventive skill has given us ease and opportunity to note what is growing in our neighbor's garden. The habit of reading anything outside of the newspapers seems to have gone out of fashion, but you will find the book-stores full of buyers of first editions at unheard of prices. How many are so depressed as to lack opportunity to "turn on the radio" and listen to selective entertainment broadcast from thousands of stations all over the world? Try to see one of the major baseball games; try to see a good play on movie; try driving your car thru the down town section; try your favorite sport, golf, tennis, boating, horseback riding, horse and motor races, afternoon tea or after-theatre supper, and what do you find? Every place crowded, money lavishly spent, and interminable conversation about "depression."

What do we mean by "depression" anyway? Consider the railroad industry, for instance. Traffic managers are crying because the buses and trucks are seriously curtailing their business. Motor transportation companies are beginning to cry because the airplanes are encroaching upon their preserves. And all three of these agencies are inclined to be peevish because, especially during the summer months, the season of best travel, one citizen out of every seven owns his own motor car and sallies forth there-in with his family to enjoy at

will the scenery of these good old United States.

Thus it is that the railroads, the bus and truck companies, the airplane lines have to share abridged profits not so long ago monopolized by the railroads—for neither the bicycle nor the horse ever provided real competition. Of course the railroads, and all dependent upon them, are "depressed." But who should be permitted to stand in the way of progress? Advent of the sewing machine threw thousands of worthy and needy seamstresses out of employment, but the sewing machine had to come. Mechanical refrigeration is hard on the ice man. Installation of slot machines in New York's subway stations made thousands of "ticket choppers" look for new jobs. Dial telephones reduce the number of operatives at central stations. Progress leaves scars, but we must progress—grow up, if you please—and inevitably comes forth the cry from the parent because it has to pass on. What is one man's meat is another man's poison.

Is money scarce? That is to laugh. The federal treasury received subscriptions of over \$6,000,000,000 for a bond issue of \$800,000,000 without a ripple on Wall Street. Uncle Sam asked for a mighty large loan and at a new low rate of interest, but his nephews and neices had been so well fed with the depression idea and the resultant fear for safety of their money—note they had the money—that the bonds were as a balm to their frenzied throats.

Another thing: You will observe that the women, bless them, are not talking depression. Believe it or not, they spend most of the money men make. The beauty parlors are crowded—in many cases appointments must be made days in advance. The same is true with all other shops that cater to the better things for women, essentials and non-essentials. Doubtless that is just as the men would have it, so they give their better halves more money to spend and talk depression to their male associates. No confectioneer, so far as advised has gone out of business, and new filling stations are going up over night.

Apparently Beggar Had Found Ruse Profitable

The New Yorker thought he had experienced every form of pan-handling extant. Recently, however, he visited Washington and learned a new wrinkle in extracting money from the pockets of the public.

Walking through a public square in the afternoon with one of the numerous judges who lives in the Capital, a man approached. In his hands was a baby; at his side was his wife and walking in front were two more children, not over six years old.

Holding a half-dollar up between his finger and thumb, the man with the baby muttered to the New Yorker as he passed: "Won't you help me pay my rent?" The visitor dug into his pocket for a quarter, but the judge stopped him.

"You don't know if that man is worth helping," he said. "We have a community chest in Washington to take care of such cases."

As the New Yorker argued the point with the judge, the man and his family disappeared. A few minutes later a taxicab swept past, and as the New Yorker jumped back to avoid it he saw, comfortably driving home, the man who had pleaded for assistance with his rent, and the whole family accompanying him.—New York Sun.

TYPEWRITERS
New Woodstocks, Coronas, and Remingtons, Rebuilt in all other makes at The Messenger.

Messenger Want Ads Get Results

FARM HINTS

A double fold of oilcloth or rubberized raincoat material placed under sliding metal fasteners on children's play suits and other clothes prevents the inside garment from catching and keeps out moisture.

The surest way to keep the house free from ants is to leave no food around on shelves or in open places. Food such as cake bread, sugar, and meat is especially attractive to ants.

When the housewife finds a can of beans labeled "oven baked beans," she has a right to expect beans which have undergone their entire cooking process in open or loosely covered containers in dry-heated ovens, with only enough subsequent canning and processing to sterilize the food, according to the food and drug administration. Administration officials believe that such a true process of baking in open containers requires several hours.

Some of the foods one plans in the menus may be cooked and kept in the refrigerator for a day or two, to save extra work and extra heating of the stove. Prunes, apricots, and other dried fruits; cocoa sirup; French mayonnaise or cooked salad dressing; some desserts; and roasts of meat are some of the foods which may be handled in this way. A lamb roast, for example, may be served hot at first, then as cold sliced meat, and finally in a casserole with some of its own gravy. Prunes may be first stewed for breakfast. Later in the week they may appear in prune salad, prune pie, or prune whip. Small quantities of vegetables may be put in small baking dishes or in a flat, baking dish with partitions, covered with buttered crumbs, and warmed in the oven.

Warden—See here, you've been sentenced to hard labor and you're doing hardly any work at all. This won't do.
Prisoner (calmly)—Won't it? Well, anyway, yer can't fire me.—Answers.

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Some Simple Sunday Night Suppers You And Your Friends Will Enjoy

JOSEPHINE B. GIBSON
 Home Economics Dept.,
 H. J. Heinz Company

Informal gathering of friends on Sunday evening supper can be one of the most enjoyable of the entire week. Portions of the meal is kept extra simple.

Food either should have been cooked the day before, or else a type that is easy to prepare and serve. Fruit salads, sandwiches, rarebits, and waffles are among the many admirably suited for the course of these Sunday night suppers. For dessert, there will be cake or pudding left from dinner; or, if not, fresh fruit or a mixed fruit cup are easy to prepare.

Here are a few of the following for Sunday suppers popular with your family and your friends. Why not plan to serve them next Sunday?



Mix ingredients, wipe down sides of pan and bring slowly to a boil, keeping lid on pan. Cook to soft ball stage—236 degrees F. Add butter, cool until lukewarm; then add vanilla and beat until creamy, and spread on cake. If it becomes too stiff, add a few drops of hot water and mix thoroughly.

Gherkin Fruit Salad: 2 oranges; 2 apples; 2 slices pineapple; 1/2 cup chopped sweet cherries; 1/2 cup nuts; 2 teaspoons lemon juice; 1/4 cup Mayonnaise Salad Dressing.

Dice oranges, bananas, apples, and pineapple, and add nuts, cherries and lemon juice. Chill thoroughly, and add Mayonnaise. Serve in lettuce cups and garnish with Mayonnaise and Maraschino cherries.

Nut and Celery Sandwiches: Chop 1/2 cup walnuts and 1/2 cup celery very fine. Moisten with Mayonnaise Salad Dressing, spread on thin slices of buttered bread, and cut into spade, heart, diamond and club shapes.

Chocolate Wafer Dessert: Use 1 package chocolate wafers. Whip 1/2 pint cream, add 2 tablespoons sugar and 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Put wafers together with thin layers of whipped cream to form a long cylinder, and coat the outside thinly with whipped cream. Set in refrigerator for 2 or 3 hours and cut in diagonal slices.

Deviled Rarebit: 1 tablespoon butter; 1 medium can Cream of Celery Soup; 1 3-oz. can deviled ham; 2 hard cooked eggs; Buttered toast cubes.

Melt butter, add flour, soup and ham. Cook until soup thickens slightly, add diced hard cooked eggs, and serve on toast cubes. Garnish with slices of Spanish Manzanilla Olives.

Peach Tarts: 2 cups sifted flour; 2 teaspoons salt; 1/4 teaspoon baking powder; 1/2 cup fat; 1/4 cup water; Currant Jelly; 1 can peaches.

Sift flour, salt and baking powder. Cut in fat and moisten with enough water to form a stiff dough. Roll 1/8 inch thick and cut in rounds. In center of each, place 1/2 canned peach from which juice has been drained, and fill cavity with Currant Jelly. Roll pastry up around peach and press edges together. Bake 20 minutes at 450 degrees F. Serve hot or cold, with following sauce: 1 cup peach juice; 2 teaspoons flour; 1 tablespoon lemon juice; 8 marshmallows, quartered.

Blend flour with juice, add lemon juice, and cook until it thickens slightly. Add marshmallows just before pouring over tarts.

Molded Supper Salad: 1 can Cream Soup; 2 cakes soft white cream cheese; 1 cup Mayonnaise Salad Dressing; 1 tablespoon gelatine (soaked in 1/4 cup cold water); 1/2 cup celery; 1 green pepper, chopped; 1/4 cup Stuffed Spanish Olives, sliced.

Heat the Tomato Soup, and add cheese, salad dressing, and gelatine. When this begins to thicken, add celery, pepper and olives. Mold in individual molds, chill and serve on lettuce, garnishing with sliced olives.

Devil's Food Cake: 1/2 cup butter; 1/2 cup sugar; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon vanilla; 1 cup sweet milk; 2 1/2 tablespoons Distilled White Vinegar; 2 cups pastry flour or 1 1/2 cups all-purpose flour; 1 teaspoon baking powder; 1 teaspoon soda; 1/2 teaspoon salt; 3 squares bitter chocolate.

Cream butter and add sugar gradually. Add one egg at a time, beating 2 minutes after adding each. Add vinegar to milk gradually, stirring rapidly. Then add flour sifted with the baking powder, salt and soda, alternately with milk. Last add vanilla and melted chocolate. Pour into a greased loaf pan, and bake at 350 degrees F., for 45 minutes. Spread with Caramel Frosting.

Caramel Frosting: 2 cups light brown sugar; 1 teaspoon Distilled White Vinegar; 1/2 teaspoon salt; 1/2 cup milk; 2 tablespoons butter.

MOHAIR-GOAT RAISING NATION'S YOUNGEST AND FASTEST GROWING ANIMAL INDUSTRY

1920: 2,346,000 MOHAIR GOATS
 1929: 3,605,000 MOHAIR GOATS

54% MORE MOHAIR GOATS TODAY THAN IN 1920
 82% MORE MOHAIR PRODUCED TODAY THAN IN 1920

Mother's Cook Book

"Wouldst thou for thyself a seemly life? Then do not fret over what is past and gone. And spite of all thou mayest have left behind, Live each day as if thy life were just begun."

WHOLE SOME DISHES

THE coarser foods and fibrous vegetables are quite necessary in our diet and should be freely given at all times of the year. The soft, smooth foods which have no roughage do not excite the peristaltic action in the intestines, and when one is inclined to constipation such food only increases the trouble.

Every State Now Has Some Angoras

Angoras are accustomed to think of the angora goat as one of the "furry animals" that would have to go abroad to his native habitat, it may be with surprise to learn that there are more angora goats raised in the United States than in any other country in the world, and consequently this country leads the world in its output of mohair, wool of the angora.

Only a few years ago which saw the great migration of California also was the migration of the entry of nine thousands immigrants, the first angora goats to be brought into this country. Evidently they found the surroundings congenial, for they multiplied and increased for a lot of their relatives to them, until now there are fully one and a half million of these creatures here, clearing off the land, increasing grain production and at the same time producing a total clip of 17,000,000 pounds of mohair yearly. Every year the Union has at least a

Puree of Peas.
 Cook a pint of fresh green peas and put through a sieve, add a tablespoonful of butter with two of flour, well blended, salt and pepper to taste. Cook together until the starch in the flour is well cooked, then add a cupful of rich milk and whip with a Dover egg beater until light. Using fresh peas makes a most tasty dish, but of course the canned peas will do; adding a bit of sugar also improves the puree. The addition of more milk, if the amount is wished increased, will not spoil the flavor.

Hominy Pecan Croquettes.
 Cook one-half cupful of hominy with a half teaspoonful of salt in two cupfuls of water for five minutes, then cook in a double boiler two hours. Add two tablespoonfuls of shortening, one-half cupful of chopped pecans and a teaspoonful of scraped onion. Cool and shape in cylinders. Beat one egg slightly, add two tablespoonfuls of cold water, roll the croquettes in crumbs and egg, then again in crumbs and fry in deep fat.

Scotch Oat Crackers.
 Put two cupfuls of rolled oats through the meat grinder, add one-fourth of a cupful each of milk and molasses, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of fat, one-fourth teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth of a cupful of raisins or nuts. Mix well, roll very thin and cut into fancy shapes. Bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

Plenty
 Artist—I should like to do you in oil. Ever been done before?
 Client—Take a look at those gilt-edged shares.—Vancouver Province.

Spinach Cook
 Ruth Ellen and her mother were taking their first dinner with friends.
 After the four-year-old was served she surveyed her food with a critical eye and said:
 "My Aunt Rose has a cook that can cook doughnuts but ours is just like yours, a spinach cook."

PLACING ON INCREASE IN EASTERN N. MEX.
 New Mexico farmers are making extensive plans for an increased terraced acreage in the irrigated counties of eastern New Mexico, according to G. R. H. of the New Mexico Agricultural College.

Great many wheat farmers are learning its effects, not only in preventing soil blowing, but also well satisfied with their prospects on such lands, and are convinced that which is unworked, that they have decided to work over their entire acreage this present summer. Mr. H. H. Harding county who has his wide ridges last winter by other means, is now preparing to reconstruct them higher and add to the already irrigated acreage.

FOR SALE—Cary Safe, inside dimensions 21x36x13, may be seen at Messenger office. We also sell new safes, typewriters, adding machines and office equipment.—The Messenger.

FOR SALE—One-horse power gasoline engine, in good condition. Inquire at Messenger office.

TURN OLD CARS INTO NEW STEEL

400 Ancient Equipages Are Wrecked and Sent to Furnaces Every Day.

Detroit.—Bound for the way of a roaring, open hearth furnace through which they will pass to live again as new steel, nothing can be quite so pathetic looking as the hulks of once proud automobiles moving slowly forward on the disassembly line of a great automobile factory to be wrecked, rent and torn for the last bolt or nut that can be put to some useful service elsewhere.

From Appersons to Westcotts—cars of makes long since forgotten—the line stirs the imagination to wonder, for instance, what notables may have ridden in that old gray hearse with its owner's bas-relief monogram still shining brightly through the junk yard grime, or what young lovers courted in that "hobby" roadster, its stern emblazoned with a picture of an ocean liner, a lighthouse and a sailing vessel.

Four Hundred Wrecked Daily.
 Scores of men scattered along a disassembly line have been wrecking old cars at the rate of 400 every eight hours since last year, solving a problem as distressing to municipal authorities and property owners as it has been vexing, incidentally, to automobile dealers.

What such a wholesale wrecking program means in the removal from the highways of motor menaces to life and limb, in the elimination of the unsightly junk piles that litter the landscape, and in the conversion to new usefulness of materials that would otherwise go to waste, is obvious.

The derelicts hauled from junk piles or the old cars received in exchange for new automobiles are purchased from a Ford dealer at a uniform rate of \$20 a car. There is no restriction as to age, condition or make of car, and the only requirements are that each must have some semblance of tires and a battery and that the cars must be delivered by the dealer to the plant.

Thus far the program has been confined to the Detroit metropolitan area and no less than 60 different makes of cars, many of them long since out of production, have been wrecked, the dealers hauling them to the plant five, six, or even seven on "long-reach" trucks.

Nothing in the old wrecks that were once abandoned in vacant lots or left to rust on junk heaps is thrown away. Three conveyors, hundreds of feet long, in the open-hearth building of the Rouge plant are utilized carrying steel scrap to the furnaces or carrying toward the salvage department materials other than the steel to be put to various uses.

Everything Used.
 As the derelicts move slowly along the conveyor a squad of wreckers attack them from all sides, tearing off fenders, bumpers, headlights, batteries, wheels and other exterior parts, while another group is removing the upholstery and interior fittings.

The glass which is still intact and can be cut to size is used to glaze windows in buildings about the Rouge plant, and the rest is sent to the glass factory to be remelted. Floor boards are sent to packing departments to be used as crating or box material.

The cotton and hair in the upholstery are separated, baled, and sold. Cloth and covers of all kinds, the leather from roof, rides and seats are sent to sewing machines nearby to be transformed into aprons and hand-pads for workmen or buffing and polishing wheels. Gasoline tanks are crushed and baled for the ultimate recovery of terne steel.

Within slightly more than two hours after the old car is first dragged into the conveyor it is completely demolished, and the frame, crushed by a gigantic 20-ton press, is being rammed into the furnace. Aside from the myriad uses to which the parts and materials of such wrecked cars are put the salvaging process has thus far produced more than 20,000 tons of high-grade steel.

Undies Stop Bullet Fired at Maine Sheriff

Houlton, Maine.—Next to himself, Deputy Sheriff Harry Young likes several suits of heavy winter underwear best.

The rigors of this north country town have taught him to always wear not a single union suit but several, from November to April.

Recently he had occasion to arrest a young man as an alleged robber. Suddenly the captive drew a revolver, shoved it against Deputy Sheriff Young's stomach and pulled the trigger.

Young, unharmed, found the bullet embedded in the suit of underwear nearest his body, according to his testimony in court.

Radio Cruisers Help Cops to Nab Suspect
 Detroit.—Efficiency of radio police scout cruisers has been demonstrated here again by the arrest of Charles Thompson, a holdup suspect.

Two patrolmen had stopped the man and questioned him for loitering on the streets. While the questioning was in progress, the radio in their car broadcast the description of a bandit.

EAST BOUND FREIGHT TRAIN GOES IN DITCH NEAR FORT SUMNER

An east bound Santa Fe freight train went into the ditch near Fort Sumner near midnight Sunday night, eight cars leaving the track, according to an announcement made at Roswell Monday.

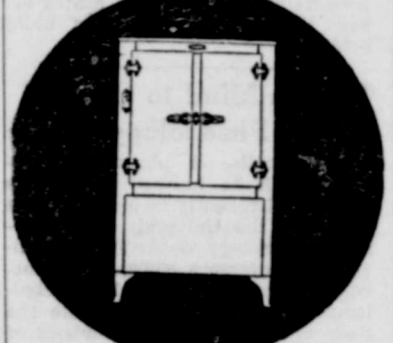
Conductor Walter Greenleaf, of Clovis, was the only member of the crew injured. Greenleaf received a wrenched back and injuries to his neck, none of which were considered serious Monday.

The train an east bound freight train from California was going slowly at the time. The cause of the wreck was not known, it was said.

Because of the wreck the regular passenger train from the west in Clovis was more than an hour late Monday, which delayed the Pecos valley flier in its trip down the valley.

TYPEWRITERS
 New Woodstocks, Coronas, and Remingtons, Rebuilt in all other makes at The Messenger.

25 REASONS why Frigidaire is the Advanced Refrigerator



The new all Porcelain-on-steel Frigidaire is distinguished by important improvements and refinements.

If you will study the following list of Frigidaire's 25 advantages you will see that for you there can be but one choice—Frigidaire.

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- 2 A smooth, flat top that is easy to keep clean.
- 3 Beauty of design to harmonize with any kitchen.
- 4 Acid and stain-resisting, seamless porcelain interior.
- 5 The Cold Control—for extra fast freezing.
- 6 The Hydrator—for freshening vegetables.
- 7 The Quickcube Ice Tray—for releasing ice cubes instantly.
- 8 Surplus power for every need... just as in the modern, high-powered automobile.
- 9 Extremely quiet operation.
- 10 All mechanism enclosed and out of sight.
- 11 Economical operation.
- 12 Conveniently elevated food shelves.
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- 14 High-speed freezing unit for desserts and ice cubes.
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- 18 Room for tall bottles and containers.
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- 20 Chromium-plated fittings of pleasing design that never need polishing.
- 21 Cabinet that can be built into wall recesses or cupboards.
- 22 Models for the smallest or largest family.
- 23 Three-year guarantee that covers the mechanism, cabinet, finish.
- 24 A General Motors value.
- 25 Convenient terms arranged to suit the purchaser.

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Southwestern Public Service Company



SANTA ROSA BANDITS IN PEN FOR SAFETY
 District Attorney Thomas V. Truder announced that the trial will be held at Santa Rosa before District Judge Luis Armijo starting July 6th.

SANTA FE—L. E. Rachley and Ed Taylor, charged with Jim Bryant for robbery of the Santa Rosa bank of \$40,000 in cash and securities, were dressed in the New Mexico penitentiary Friday for safe keeping.

The trio pleaded not guilty and waived preliminary hearing at Santa Rosa Thursday. Unable to make bonds of \$25,000 each, Rachley and Taylor were brot to the Penitentiary and Bryant was taken to the Bernalillo county jail at Albuquerque.

GAS

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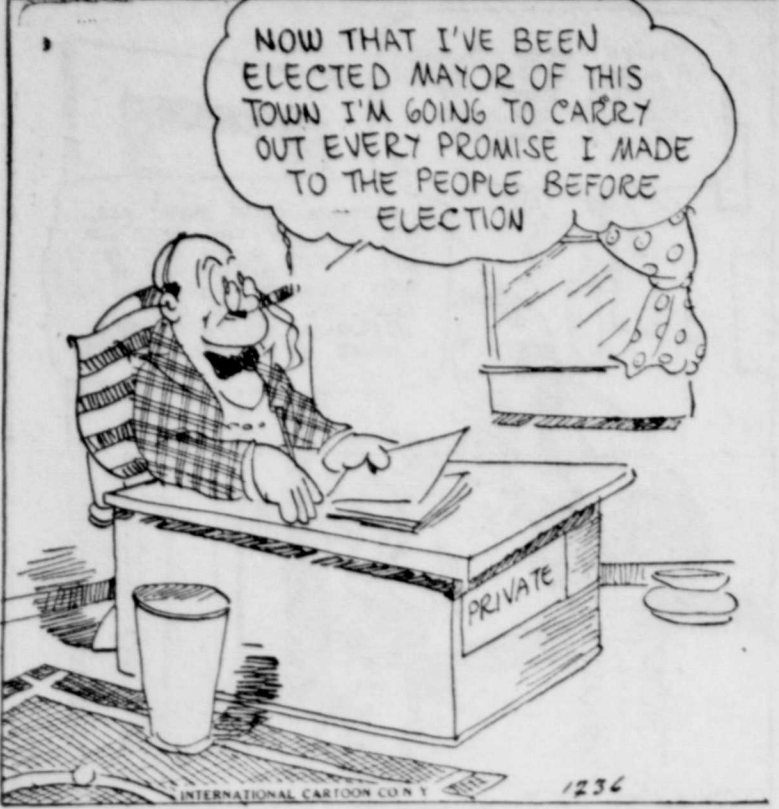
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 Want a partner,
 Want a situation,
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 Want to borrow money,
 Want to sell livestock,
 Want to rent any rooms,
 Want to sell town property,
 Want to recover lost articles,
 Want to rent a house or farm,
 Want to sell second hand furniture,
 Want to find buyers for anything,

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THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN



THE WAR REPARATION PLAN RESTS UPON FRANCE'S RESPONSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Upon France's response, more than any other thing, rests the future of America's offer for a one-year holiday from war debt and reparations payments.

Great Britain is sympathetic toward the plan; Germany is appreciative; republican and democratic party leaders forecast that the next American congress will pass the necessary legislation; world-wide reaction, for the most part, is favorable. So, diplomatic circles in Washington believe, responsibility for the next step is with France.

President Hoover has reason to think the French attitude will be favorable. Secretary Mellon, now in England, has conferred informally with French representatives as well as those of other European nations, and it is reported these discussions brot encouraging comment from all involved.

At his Rapidan camp, where he went for the week-end after announcing his proposal which he described as designed to speed world economic recovery, President Hoover learned with gratification of the generally friendly comment. Additional reports Monday elaborated the meagre information telephoned to him at the Rapidan.

Altho Great Britain's general attitude was well understood here Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's elaboration of that position to the house of commons was awaited eagerly. But Washington is most interested in the French cabinet meeting it was informed will consider the question this week.

Specifically, it wants to learn how France will view a moratorium on German reconstruction payments.

While President Hoover declared reparations was wholly a European problem and war debts owing America were settled upon a basis not contingent upon reparations, he made his one year moratorium offer conditional upon suspension of payments of reparations and other intergovernmental debts. The president said: "Subject to confirmation by congress, the American government will postpone all payments upon the debts of foreign governments to the American government payable during the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, conditional on a like postponement for one year of all payments on intergovernmental debts owing the important creditor nations."

SERVICE BUREAU AT SANTA FE OPENED

Democratic state headquarters in Santa Fe has opened a service bureau for the accommodation of any and all persons who have business at the state capitol. W. J. Barker, state chairman, said: "If any person has business to transact with the state and does not know how to proceed we will give the required information. Mr. Barker said, "make an appointment with the official or person in the state departments and render any other service that is possible for us to perform."

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HAGERMAN, N. M.

ELEVEN STATES SANCTION WEDDING OF GIRLS AT 12

United States Children's Bureau Gives Some Facts About Marriage Laws.

Washington, D. C.—Dame Rachel Crowley, British sociologist, recently said seven states in this country permit girls to marry at the age of twelve. The United States Children's bureau is sorry, but she's wrong. She should have said eleven.

This was admitted regretfully by the bureau officials to be the actual state of affairs if the most recent information in their files is accurate. Dame Crowley, former chief of the social questions section of the League of Nations, in a speech at Philadelphia contrasted the child marriage laws of this country with those of India, Turkey and Japan, which, she said, set a sixteen-year limit.

She said Europeans were somewhat amused at "the moral indignation Americans exhibit against child marriages sanctioned in the Orient."

Marriage at young ages is not common with us, and it is to be regretted that it is legal, was the comment on this of Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau, "and, as is always true of the United States, in our 48 different jurisdictions, we have examples of some of the best as well as some of the poorest."

From Russell Sage foundation studies and other sources, the roster of states making 12 years the minimum marriage age for girls, follows:

Louisiana and Virginia, fixed by statute; Florida, Maine, Rhode Island, Tennessee, fixed by judicial decision under common law; Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi and New Jersey, in which it is presumed the common law applies.

Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York, which were in that same list six years ago, raised the minimum age to fourteen, sixteen and fourteen respectively.

The Russell Sage foundation study of 1925 on child marriages estimated 343,000 women and girls then living in the United States began their married life as child brides.

Though most beef cows do not need supplemental feed if they are grazing on good growing pasture, those that are milked often bring better returns if they are fed grain daily at the rate of about 2 pounds to each gallon of milk.

Buckwheat—where it grows well—is a first-rate crop to sow on land where corn or some other crop planted last spring has not made a stand or has failed for some reason. Prepare the seed-bed for buckwheat the same as you would for corn. It may be planted as late as early July.

Experiments conducted by the U. S. department of agriculture, comparing grass alone and grass supplemented with corn and cottonseed meal for fattening 2-year-old steers, showed that steers fed on grass with corn and cottonseed meal gave the best returns.

About one-half million acres of forest land in Wisconsin is still covered with slash from logging operations, according to an investigation by state officials, the forest service reports. This slash often constitutes a fire menace for as much as 8 years or longer after cutting. Better protection for slash covered areas is declared necessary to prevent disastrous forest fires.

Farmers, ranchers and hay dealers buy and sell large quantities of hay in the stack. This method of buying hay is most common in the western and great plains states, where much hay is produced in valleys where it is impractical to weigh it. A new leaflet issued by the U. S. department of agriculture, "Measuring Hay in Stacks" gives the best rules for measuring both oblong and round stacks of hay and for computing the volume and tonnage. You can get this leaflet, No. 72-L, from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Cottonseed meal or cake stimulates the appetite of fattening animals and makes them eat more feed and make greater gains. A good mixture is a supplement for cattle on grass is 8 parts by weight of corn or other grain and 2 parts of cottonseed meal or cake. When protein can be supplied for fattening cattle in dry lot more cheaply in the form of cottonseed meal or cake than legume hay, it is advisable to use it and replace part of the hay with a cheaper roughage.

"How do you serve your gooseberries?"

"I always shave mine and serve them as grapes." — Nottingham News.

FOR SALE — One-horse power gasoline engine, in good condition. Inquire at Messenger office.

Experiments at the Pennsylvania State college reveal that nitrogenous fertilizers should be applied to sod orchards in the spring soon after the tips of the branch buds begin to show gray and before the blossom buds show pink.

One of the most effective protectors against the nose botfly which seriously annoys horses and whose larvae, or bots, interfere with digestion and may even cause stoppage of the digestive tract and death, is a piece of leather belting about 5 inches wide. This is attached at each end to the bit rings by a string or snap so the entire lips, including the mouth, are protected. They are much better than the wire baskets or fringes of burlap or leather often used as protection against the nose botfly.

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Finally Controlled His Temper

By RUBY DOUGLAS

"HOW did they happen to call you Patricia?" asked big Tom Singleton of his lovely companion, Patricia Reese.

"For two reasons," she replied mysteriously.

"Because, I suppose, even in your bassinette you had a Patricia air?" he taunted.

The girl laughed—a delightful ripple. "No—that was not one of the reasons, true it might have been."

"What then?"

"My grandfather—whose first grandchild I was—was named Patricia."

"Yes?" the man said.

"And—I was born on the seventeenth of March, St. Patrick's day in the morning," she replied, blithely.

"Reason enough—I'm satisfied. But I insist that my guess is the best reason of the three."

"For which—thank you," murmured Patricia.

This was the frivolous conversation that had been a part of their early acquaintance. Now, after three years of more than friendship Patricia was beginning to wonder whether or not it would have been better if their acquaintance never had become more intimate than it was in those playful days. She had been engaged to Tom for two years and she was afraid—yes, afraid—to marry him. That she loved him she never doubted for an instant, but that she would have the patience and courage and endurance to teach him to control a temper that had been allowed to grow wilder and more unreasonably destructive with each of his formative years, she doubted. It was the only reason she had not married him before now. What the waiting amounted to, really Patricia had often told herself, was a season of probation in which they could both learn whether or not they cared enough to strive—and overcome it together.

"I'm paying an awful penalty for my temper, Pat," Tom said to her one day in a season of remorse after an unreasonable outbreak.

Patricia was silent. It never occurred to him that she, too, might be suffering. Perhaps she would have liked the comfort, pleasure and security of a little home of her own with the man she loved.

"I suppose I have set myself back farther than ever now?" he asked.

Patricia looked at him with the same level, kindly understanding expression in her eyes that she always wore on those occasions. Some times she wondered at her own patience to forgive him. And yet—in her heart—she knew he was not wholly to blame for the hold his temper had on him before he was old enough to think for himself. She had known other members of his family.

"No, Tom, I really believe you have made great progress in two years. You try—and you frequently succeed. That's important, isn't it?"

He nodded, muttering ruefully: "Some—I suppose."

"If I said I would marry you if you could be good until—well, say my birthday? Would that be any encouragement?"

"Patricia," the man cried, leaping almost across the room to seize her hand. "It's what I need—assure me that you really will marry me some day—after all."

"All right then, Tom, we will leave it that way. We have—our lives to live, we want to live them together—and I'm getting tired—and lonely, myself—waiting and forgiving. Wouldn't it be worth while to try—for me, dear?" she asked, a plaintive note in her voice that he had never heard there before.

St. Patrick's day came with its vivid accessories and Tom and Patricia were invited to a party with a group of young people they had known for years.

A cold March wind had blown during the day and the thermometer was dropping fast.

There had been signs of spring and winter precautions had been done away with, even to the elimination of anti-freeze fluid in the radiator of Tom's little car.

When the dance was over and Tom and Patricia came out to get home the motor would not start. It had chosen St. Patrick's day in its last hour to freeze.

Tom tried every wile he knew of to induce the car to go, but it would not. Even in the dim light from the dash Patricia could see symptoms of his rising temper, his red face, his narrowed eyes, his quick breathing, his sharp movements and tone.

There was nearly a half hour of infinite patience on her part and heroic effort at control on his before the means of getting home was finally decided upon.

At last, Patricia won and they permitted themselves to be towed to a garage three miles distant.

Meanwhile, Tom had remembered what it would cost him to lose his temper—and he, too, had won the battle.

"One month from tonight, then?" were his last words to her.

"Yes, dear, one whole, long month—and we'll be married," whispered Patricia. "I'm not afraid!"

(© 1931, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) WNU Service.

Proper Length of Skis
The length of skis is usually the distance the wearer can reach upward with his hand, that for the average man being about 7 feet 6 inches.

Beginning of Charity
More charity began at home in the good old days than now for the simple reason that there was always somebody there to begin it.—Louisville Times.

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A Week Of Meat Dishes To Help You Save Money

By JOSEPHINE B. GIBSON
Director, Home Economics Dept.,
H. J. Heinz Company

WHILE some women always plan their menus for a whole week in advance, most of us find it more satisfactory to plan the entire meal only a day or two ahead of time. However, it is a good idea to decide upon the meat dishes for at least an entire week. Then, when you are ready to work out the daily menus, you will find always at hand an idea from which to start.

Also, by planning the meat dishes for several days in advance, you may avoid serving the same main course too frequently. While it is decidedly more economical, too, if meat dishes are selected well in advance so that full advantage can be taken of purchasing opportunities. For example, when one knows definitely that she will serve meat pie on Monday, one simply buys a larger roast for Sunday, and then uses the leftover meat for the meat pie, instead of going to market a second time.

Below I am suggesting meat dishes for one week. Build your menus for next week around them, and see how much easier this task will be:

SUNDAY—Roast Beef with Yorkshire Pudding: Place the beef in a roaster with a peeled onion. Add 1 tablespoon water, cover, and roast at 325 degrees F., until outside of meat is well seared. When seared, reduce heat and bake in a moderate oven, allowing 30 minutes to the first pound, and 12 to 15 minutes for each additional. A five-pound roast will require about 1 1/2 hours to be well done, or about 1 hour and twenty minutes to be rare. If sprinkled with French Dressing the day before roasting, meat will be more tender and juicy. Baste while baking with hot water, to which has been added a tablespoon of Worcestershire Sauce.

When about two-thirds done, season with salt and pepper.

To make Yorkshire Pudding, take several tablespoons of fat from around the roast and spread in a hot shallow pan. Mix 1 cup flour with 1/4 teaspoon salt, gradually add 1 cup milk, and 2 eggs beaten until light. Pour into the shallow pan about 1/4 inch deep. Bake twenty minutes in a hot oven, basting, after it has risen, with several tablespoons fat. Cut in squares and serve around the roast.

MONDAY—Beef Pie: Cut 2 cups cold roast beef or steak cut in 1 inch cubes. Cover with boiling water, add 1 whole onion, 3/4 cup Tomato Ketchup, and 1 teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce. Simmer thirty minutes. Remove onion, thicken gravy with flour, and add salt and pepper. Add 2 cups of potatoes cut in 1/4 inch slices and parboiled eight minutes in salted water. Put into a buttered baking

dish and cover with biscuit dough or pie crust. Bake in a hot oven—about 400 degrees F.—for 20 minutes.

TUESDAY—Mixed Grill of Bacon, Sausages and Fresh Mushrooms: Arrange small sausages in a pan and bake in a moderate oven—375 degrees F.—for 1/2 hour. Ten minutes before serving, place strips of bacon on half the broiler rack and halved tomatoes or mushroom caps on the other half, and broil. To prepare the tomatoes, wash and cut in half and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Then spread with Prepared Mustard and dip in crumbled, buttered Rice Flakes. Serve on a hot platter, garnished with parsley and slices of Fresh Cucumber Pickle. Grilled slices of apple or halved bananas may be used instead of tomatoes.

WEDNESDAY—Ham Loaf with Potatoes and Pineapple: 1 lb. raw cured ham and 1/2 lb. fresh ground pork; 2 cups Rice Flakes; 1 teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce; 6 white or sweet potatoes; 1 egg; 1/4 cup milk; pepper; flour; pineapple.

Mix ingredients thoroughly, pat into a loaf, and bake with a little water for about 1 hour. After first half hour, place white or sweet potatoes around the loaf, place sliced pineapple over the meat, and brown delicately.

THURSDAY—Broiled Lamb Chops
FRIDAY—Halibut Steak with Tartar Sauce: A fine tartar sauce is made by combining 3/4 cup Sandwich Relish with 1/3 cup Mayonnaise Salad Dressing. A few drops of juice scraped from an onion may be added.

SATURDAY—Cold Ham Loaf with Oven Baked Beans.



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Would Eliminate Black Currants

Cultivated Plants Threaten to Destroy White-Pine Forests.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

Because of the relatively small value of cultivated black currants in this country and the role of these plants in the spread of white-pine blister rust, a disease which threatens to destroy our white-pine forests, the United States Department of Agriculture recommends that farmers and nurserymen and the public generally discontinue growing these currants in regions where white pines grow.

Carriers of Blister Rust.

In its fight to save the white-pine forests of the country, the department recognizes other varieties of currants and gooseberries as potential carriers of the blister rust disease, but the cultivated black currant, sometimes known as the English black currant, is by far the most susceptible to the rust. This variety is responsible for spread of the disease over long distances, department specialists declare.

Compared to cultivated black currants other species of currants and gooseberries are relatively resistant to blister rust, the department says. However, in the course of a season the disease may spread from the original black currant center, to any type of currant or gooseberry. This is caused by successive cycles of the summer stage of the rust.

How Disease is Spread. "Currants and Gooseberries: Their Culture and Relation to White Pine Blister Rust," a publication just issued by the department in revised form, tells how to grow these plants and explains how they spread the rust disease. In some sections currants and gooseberries are commercial crops, and the department does not wish to interfere with this industry any more than is necessary to protect the white-pine forests, the bulletin says.

So great is the danger from cultivated black currants, however, that the department is asking state authorities, nurserymen and farmers to help eliminate this plant entirely in the Pacific, Rocky mountain, Atlantic, Appalachian, Ohio valley and upper Mississippi valley, and Lakes states.

Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1398-F may be obtained free from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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A well-equipped closet planned for a child so that he may easily and comfortably hang up his own clothes will be far more useful in teaching order than many scoldings on the subject. There should be low hooks within his reach, plenty of hangers that can be put on a closet pole to keep garments from wrinkling, a shelf for shoes, slippers, and rubbers, and a definite place for caps and hats. A mat just inside the door on which children can stand when taking off their rubbers will save much tracking up of the house. And a small broom, which is to be used when dirt is brot in accidentally, also will teach cleanliness and order. Some families even label each hook and section of the children's closet with a name of the person who is to use it.

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO MAKE CORRECTION IN YOUR TIRE BUYING

THE I WILL BUY ONLY A LEADING MAKE GOOD YEAR

THIS YEAR GOODYEAR MEANS EVEN GREATER VALUE at LOWER COST!

Building millions more tires than any other company, Goodyear is able to give values which cannot be duplicated. An outstanding example: the NEW 1931 Goodyear All-Weather Balloon. More miles, more style, more endurance!

THE TIRE SENSATION of 1931

Wortman's Super Service
Home Owned and Home Operated
Dexter, N. M.—Phone 22

GAME SPECIAL TO MAKE SURVEY THE LINCOLN FOREST

M. E. Musgrave, game warden of the United States service, arrived in Alamogordo Tuesday from Phoenix, Ariz. to begin an investigation of and grazing conditions in Lincoln National Forest.

In the party which left Alamogordo with Mr. Musgrave were State Game Warden Elliott, Gilberto Espinosa of Albuquerque and Sam McGhee of members of the state game commission; W. G. Kogler, game examiner for the district office at Albuquerque; John Lin, head of the United biological survey; S. W. Lane, representing the New Mexico Growers' association; O. Pruthi, supervisor of the national forest, and members of the local game protective association.

HOBBS LEVY NOT APPROVED

The New Mexico tax commission refused Friday to approve of 4 to 5 mills for Hobbs, to take up certificates of indebtedness which have been issued total of \$110,000 to build a road.

The request was made at a hearing on the Lea county budget.

W. Chapman, representative of Hobbs, said that in three counties loans for school purposes without security had been made by the Santa Fe railroad understanding that the proceeds were to make levies to repay the railroad. These counties are DeBaca, Torrance and Valverde.

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First time it has been possible to get a full-sized electric VOSS quality for less than \$69.00

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You Wash in the Soda at the Top. Voss Adjusts Washes at Top.

Mabie-Lowrey Hardware Co.
ROSWELL, N. MEX.

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KIDS--The Champeen Spitter - - - - - By Ad Carter



"Little Stories for Bedtime" by Thornton W. Burgess

It never does to count upon a thing until you're sure. It's often less than you expect, but very seldom more.

ABOUT BOB WHITE

THE hunter who had shot one of Bob White's children chuckled gleefully as he went forward to pick up the poor little brown bird. He was having what he called sport. It never entered his head to think of how the Bob Whites must feel. He probably didn't think that they had any feelings. He was pleased that he had made a successful shot and he was pleased to



"Must Be I Just Wounded Him," Said He.

think that he was to have that little brown bird to eat, though of course he didn't need it the least bit in the world, having plenty of other things to eat. But when he reached the place where he had seen little Bob White fall there was no little brown bird there. No, sir, there was not a sign of that little bird save a few feathers. You see he hadn't killed the little Bob White as he had supposed, but had broken a wing so that it could not fly. But there was nothing the matter with its legs and no sooner had it hit the ground than it ran as fast as ever it could through the stubble. So the little Bob White wasn't where

the hunter was looking for him at all. Of course his dog helped him hunt and with that wonderful nose of his he soon found the scent of that little Bob White and eagerly followed it. It just happened that in that field near where the little Bob White fell was an old home of Johnny Chuck's, and all around the entrance to it the sand had been spread out. Now sand does not hold scent. The little Bob White knew nothing about that for he had not lived long enough to learn all that a Bob White has to learn, but he did see the open doorway. Across the yellow sand he ran and into the doorway and just a little way down the hall, where he hid under some dry brown leaves which had been blown in there. He was almost the color of them himself as he squatted close to the ground and drew his feathers as close to his body as possible. In doing this he was doing a very wise thing, though he didn't know it at the time. You see, his feathers drawn tightly against his body that way prevented the scent which might have told the keen nose of that dog where he was.

As it was the dog lost the scent at the edge of the sand and neither he nor the hunter once thought to look in that old hole. So while they hunted the little Bob White squatted perfectly still, though his broken wing hurt him dreadfully and the ache of it made his eyes fill with tears. At last the hunter gave up the search. He was too impatient to kill more.

"Must be I just wounded him," said he, without one thought of how dreadful it must be to be wounded. "Probably a fox got him. Bet I kill the next one."

With that he sent his dog on to try to find the little Bob White's brothers and sisters, his terrible gun held ready to shoot the instant he should see one of them. He was having great sport, was that hunter, while in the hall of Johnny Chuck's old house lay a little brown Bob White faint with suffering and dreadful fright.

(© by J. G. Lloyd.)—WNU Service.



MINERAL SPRINGS, HAGERMAN, N. M.

Research Work Has Not Weakened Bible's Place

University, Va.—The uniqueness of the Bible, "both as a masterpiece of literature and as a religious document" has not been weakened, but rather has been bolstered by historic research in Palestine and other biblical lands, according to Dr. William F. Albright, archeologist.

"No longer does the Bible appear as an absolutely isolated monument of the past, but rather it takes its place against a background which is becoming better known every year," Doctor Albright said. "Discovery after discovery has established the historical accuracy of innumerable details and compelled increased recognition of the value of the Bible as an historical textbook.

"On the one hand the excessive skepticism shown by important schools of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries has been discredited. On the other hand the doctrine of verbal inspiration has been proved erroneous."

The discoveries have compelled theologians to adopt the doctrine of "progressive revelations" behind which religious faith is immune from the research of the archeologist, the scientist added.

COST \$251,000 TO BUILD POTASH LINE TO FIELD

Cost of the proposed extension of the Santa Fe railroad from Loving east in the direction of the potash field is estimated at \$251,000, according to word from Santa Fe. The Santa Fe estimates that it will handle 4,500 car loads of potash and manure salts from the plant the first year. Construction on the branch line will start about August 1.

Just heard about a Scotchman who did his bit during "Kindness to Animals" week." He went into a ten-cent store and smiled at the gold fish.

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BANKING BILL IS CONSTITUTIONAL

By F. H. PATTON

SENATE bill 53 defining the business of banks in Mexico was declared unconstitutional Tuesday by Assistant General Frank H. Patton in an opinion written for the state bank examiners. The meaning of the title "bank" and the word "deposit" held at fault. The bill, Mr. Patton wrote, is not defining the business of banks, prohibiting the use of "bank" and provides penalties therefor. It requires no concentration to come at a glance that as a matter of fact the act does not define a bank. It only provides that any bank shall include any firm or association, or corporation, soliciting or receiving money or its equivalent on deposit as a business and engaging in the business of lending money or receiving deposits. The body of the act is comprehensive than the title that the title only shows a definition of the use of the word "bank" whereas the body of the act prohibits the use of the words, "bank, bankers, banking, savings or trust," or any of similar meaning in any language as a designation for a name or a part of a designation or name under which any business is or may be conducted.

CLIPPING BUREAU IS AT WORK AGAIN - WANTS A 50c FEE

From the best of information it appears that a spurious clipping bureau is at work again. There are legitimate clipping bureaus of course, but it is a rare occasion that they flood the mails seeking a small fee for sending a "clipping that might be of interest to the person addressed." Usually the source of the clipping is the home paper that the bureau manages to get hold of. Several years ago, a fake clipping bureau was established in Texas. This bureau secured copies of pretty near every small town paper in the state. Clippings were made from the papers thus secured and mailed out to many residents. Where the fee was paid, the person sending for the clipping found that they had paid for an item probably they had seen in the home paper a month or so previous. Recently when an Artesia resident received notice that a clipping would be sent to him on receipt of fifty cents, replied that he would give the bureau a dollar, if in his judgment the clipping was actually worth fifty cents. He has not heard from the bureau.

GAME WARDEN WARNS AGAINST KEEPING OF WILD GAME CAPTIVES

State Game Warden Elliott Barker Saturday issued a warning against the capture and keeping in captivity of young game animals. The state game department has found more than the ordinary number of cases this year where young deer, antelope and cub bears have been caught and are being kept in captivity. Mr. Barker said that such practice is as much in violation of the law as the killing of game animals out of season, and that the department will be compelled to take action against persons who continue the practice. "The game and fish officials regularly come upon pitiful cases of young animals being held captive," Mr. Barker said. "Young antelopes and fawn are captured every year and a large percentage of them cannot live long in confinement. Those which live are generally found penned up in undesirable quarters where they do not flourish."

TALKING OLD TIMES OVER

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THERE'S lots of ways these latter days To talk things together, With cabarets, and picture plays, And books and stocks, and weather. Now, I have been, like lots of men, Considered quite a rover, But now and then friends meet again And talk the old times over. I met Jim Brown, of great renown, Who used to be my teacher, And also down in Middletown I ran across our preacher, Who couples spiced and sermons apud. With laughter for his leaven, To whom the Christ of old sufficed, The same old hope of heaven. Yes, here and there and ev'rywhere You're always meeting some one Who used to share your hours of care. When care would overcome one, New friends are fine, to dance, to dine, And now we're all in clover, But richer wine old friends of mine To talk the old times over. (©, 1931, Douglas Malloch.)—WNU Service

SUPERSTITIOUS SUE



HER AUNT TOLD HER THAT— If a girl's petticoat is longer than her skirt, it is a sign that her father loves her better than her mother does. But the way they dress today, loving papas have scant chance to register petticoat affection for darling daughter, eh, girls?

TO CANCEL OIL LEASE IS FILED

SUITS to cancel an oil lease were filed by W. N. Terrell and Ora B. Terry of Gainesville, Texas, in federal court against the Midwest Realty Company on removal from the state. The suit charges that the company failed to comply with the terms to drill an offset well within 90 days, and ask that the lease be annulled. The suit also charges that the company failed to comply with the terms of the lease to drill an offset well within 90 days, and ask that the lease be annulled. The suit also charges that the company failed to comply with the terms of the lease to drill an offset well within 90 days, and ask that the lease be annulled.

Through a Woman's Eyes

By Jean Newton

A MAN HAS ONLY ONE STOMACH!

"A HUSBAND is obliged to take his meals with his wife, either home or outside." That, we learn from the daily news, was the ruling of a certain judge in the Vienna Central Criminal court when he inflicted a fine on a certain Helen Pokorny for alienating the affections of the husband of Marie Gross! Frau Gross charged that her husband refused to eat at home but took luncheon and dinner every day in the rooms of Frau Pokorny, a cook! The husband declared that no affectionate relationship existed between him and the cook, but that he could not eat at home because "I cannot touch what my wife cooks, and am being ruined in health by attempting it." The judge, however, did not seem to sympathize with him. We don't have to invoke the old saying, that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, to agree that Frau Gross had cause for complaint. And far be it from us to deny that a man should eat with his wife. But as a woman to woman it must be admitted that the judge's galantry in upholding the rights of the wife would hardly have been violated by a suggestion that she take lessons from the cook. After all, a man has some rights—and only one stomach! (©, 1931, Best Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

CUT TOES OFF DEAD SO THEY COULDN'T COME BACK

Prehistoric Skeleton Found In Hungary Shows Mutilation of Feet Before Burial.

Chicago.—However much they may have loved him, when a man died among a certain tribe which inhabited part of southern Hungary in neolithic times, his comrades did not want him or his spirit to come back. At least, so it appears from a skeleton of a prehistoric inhabitant of Hungary which has arrived at the Field museum here, for the toes of both feet were cut off at the first joint before burial. That this was a custom among the man's people is indicated by the fact that several other skeletons excavated from the same burial mound revealed the same treatment of the feet. From this fact, Henry Field, assistant curator of physical anthropology at the museum, suggests that these people, who lived some 7,000 years ago, believed that by mutilating the feet they could prevent departed souls from walking back to frighten or annoy their survivors. The specimen received at the museum comprises not only the human remains, but the complete grave with the original earth in which the skeleton was found. It represents the neolithic or late Stone Age. With it are two prehistoric pottery vessels and part of a wild boar's tusk which had been buried with the deceased. The skeleton is of a man of about thirty-five years of age when he died, according to Mr. Field. It is of great importance, as it is the only practically complete human skeleton representing this period of neolithic culture which has reached the United States. The skeleton lies in the opened grave in a fixed position on its right side. Except for the missing toes it is an almost complete and perfect specimen. The skull is remarkably preserved, and the complete skeleton forms a welcome addition to the anthropological collection of the museum. The original excavators in Hungary had bared only a small part of the skeleton, and then cut out the solid block of earth containing it and sent it to Chicago in this form. Final excavation was completed at the museum by Mr. Field, assisted by Bryan Patterson.

NUTTY NATURAL HISTORY

BY HUGH HUTTON

THE COFFEE GRIND HOG

HERE is a very interesting species of swine found in the vicinity of Santos, Brazil, where the better grades of coffee grounds are grown. They are quite a pest to the plantation owners, as they delight in uprooting the young coffee-ground trees to nibble the fruit. Automatic coffee grinders are set as traps for the creatures, and when one enters such a trap



and comes out the other end as finely divided sausage, it is then true ground hog. The one shown here inspecting a discarded crank from a coffee grinder has a walnut body and double peanut head. The ears are split almond kernels, and the tail is a pin that has been run through a washing machine several times to give it the kinky effect. The legs are cloves, and to them are attached the split navy bean feet.

TYPEWRITERS New Woodstocks, Coronas, and Remingtons, Rebuilt in all other makes at The Messenger.

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JUST KIDS—The Old, Old Story.

By Ad Carter



LISTEN TO THIS LETTER THAT THOMAS LEFT ON THE TABLE—IT'S A SCREAM—DEAR MARGERY— I'M GONNA HAVE A PARTY AND I WANT YOU TO COME AND BE MY PARDNER— IF YOU WILL LET ME I'LL CARRY YOUR BOOKS FROM SCHOOL TOMORROW FOR YOU. MARGERY SMITH I LIKE YOU MORE'N ANY OTHER GIRL'ETC

HA-HA THAT'S RICH SARAH— OUR BOY IN LOVE— HA-HA AND LITTLE MARGORY SMITH IS THE OBJECT OF HIS ATTENTIONS!

AW NIX! NIX! DON'T READ THAT! IT'S MINE MOM!

Your Home and You

By Betsy Callister

QUANTITY COOKING

ONE might suppose that more subtle results might be obtained in small quantity cooking than in large quantity cooking, and that the sauce fit for a king would have to be prepared in a small saucepan—that it would lose its delicate flavor if produced in gallon quantities for all the king's men.

Some chefs may be able to get better results when working with small amounts, but one very expert French cook, the chef de cuisine of one of the finest hotels, assures us that it is more often possible to produce subtleties of flavor in large quantity cooking than in small quantity cooking. There are sauces in which the merest drop of a certain flavor would be too much for a small amount. In a large quantity of the same sauce you may use just the amount needed to impart the very subtle flavor you desire. And in a large quantity you can use more sorts of seasoning to get the result you want. Just as an artist can often work out more interesting color schemes on a large canvas than in a miniature.

Another interesting thing about large quantity cooking is that it is harder to give hard and fast rules as to amounts than in small quantity cooking, because a little deviation from normal in the flavor of the raw materials used makes a far greater difference when they are used in large amounts than in small.

(By McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)
WNU Service.

KNOWING The TREES

MAIDENHAIR TREE

(Ginkgo biloba.)

GINKGO is a tree of unusual appearance, its slender branches extending upward and outward from the trunk at an angle of approximately 45 degrees. The trunk and branches are straight but tapering, the bark dark brown or grayish, smooth in youth but becoming rough and scamed. The leaves are bright green and fan-shaped, and have several short clefts in the edge and grow from alternating short, button-like branches in clusters of from three to six.

Ginkgo is a very peculiar but beautiful tree, and often grows to a height of more than fifty feet. It is very hardy and subject to few insect and disease attacks.

There is an old Japanese tradition regarding the Ginkgo tree to the effect that young lovers will have good luck by touching the bark or branches. There is a specimen in New York city near the town hall which is the Mecca of romantic young people.

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Calling Cards, 100 for \$1.75, on best grade paneled or plain stock.—The Messenger.

TOURISTS SPEND \$1,000,000,000 IN U. S. OUTDOORS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What is the great outdoors from an economical standpoint, worth to each state in the Union? Several states have tried to answer this question, producing huge figures which, they admit, are conservative. The great outdoors is worth more than a billion dollars a year to the United States, according to estimates of the American Game Association.

Classing hunters and fishermen, tourists and vacationists under one head, their expenditures for nature outings would be staggering. For example, W. C. Henderson, associate chief of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, has estimated that game and fish alone are worth \$80,000,000 a year to the state of Maine. This sum is directly traceable to expenditures for hunting and fishing alone. The recreational and health values are incalculable.

The "tourist crop" including the hunters and fishermen, is estimated by W. C. Cribbs, extension agent of Michigan State College, to be worth \$200,000,000 annually to Michigan. This state's "tourist crop" exceeds the combined return from Michigan's four great industries—fruit crop, \$20,000,000; potato crop, \$25,000,000; dairy industry, \$80,000,000; and poultry industry, \$60,000,000.

An editor, A. E. Andrews, of the Indiana Farmer's Guide, in estimating the value of the tourist to Indiana, worked out a sound basis that every state may apply and arrive at an approximate of the tourist crop expenditure value within its borders.

After careful checking and re-checking, Mr. Andrews found that the average tourist spends nearly \$1.00 with private enterprises to every cent spent with the state. Monies derived from the parks, hunting and fishing licenses, are not more than 1 per cent of the monies spent by the tourist, he said. Some tourists do not spend a cent with the state thru these channels. By multiplying state monies received, \$461,000 by 100 he figured that the tourist crop is worth \$46,000,000 to his state annually.

Engaged for 50 Years, They Finally Are Wed

Scarsdale, N. Y.—A little over half a century ago Miss Julia Stimers and Walter Burbrow reached a tacit understanding. Both they and their friends considered them as engaged. But first she wanted to follow her artistic career. And so it was not until recently that they were finally married and were able to start South for the rest of the winter together. Mrs. Burbrow is sixty-nine years old and her husband seventy-six.

Bandit Returns \$1 as Payment for 3 Kisses

San Francisco.—What price stolen kisses? The answer, as provided by an osculating bandit, is apparently three for \$1. That is the amount of a rebate he pressed upon Al Brown, according to police, after he had pressed his lips thrice upon those of Brown's companion, Nina Wolfe. The robber obtained \$2.50 from Brown. Before departing he kissed Miss Wolfe three times and then returned \$1 to Brown.

RAW CABBAGE RICH IN MINERALS AND VITAMINS

New cabbage, one of the most appetizing and nutritious of all vegetables, is on the market now in such quantities that its cost is comparatively small according to the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which highly recommends its use in the more elaborate as well as in the low cost dietary.

Cabbage is a protective food because of its mineral and vitamin content. Calcium is perhaps its most important mineral. Raw cabbage ranks with orange juice and tomatoes among the richest sources of vitamin C. Raw and cooked cabbage differ in their vitamin C content for heat destroys much of this antiscorbutic vitamin. The loss of this vitamin in heating varies with different vegetables but usually much of it is destroyed in cooking. Fortunately, raw cabbage is a delicious as well as inexpensive food and lends itself to many combination dishes. It can be served as a salad with other vegetables or fruits, or can be chopped fine for sandwiches. Small children, especially, relish raw vegetable sandwiches and, since a deficiency of vitamin C causes irritability, lack of stamina, and retardation of growth, foods which offer a generous supply should be eaten by them in abundance.

Green raw cabbage leaves are richer in vitamin A and iron than the white ones. The inner cabbage leaves are relatively poor in this vitamin but it is not destroyed to any serious extent by ordinary cooking. Both vitamins A and C are protective vitamins since they are a defense against nutritional deficiencies that are most likely to appear when the diet is composed too largely of grain products, meats, sweets, and fats.

Children as young as two years may have cooked cabbage provided it has not been cooked too long. In preparing it for the table, the outer green leaves should not be thrown away for they are the most valuable part of the head. Any discarded leaves might well find their way into the soup kettle.

Cabbage sprouts, which grow on the stalk after the head is cut, are very tender and are green practically all the way thru. When boiled, they require only five or six minutes to cook. They are especially delicious if scalloped with cheese sauce or mixed with other greens and cooked with bacon.

Production of Pottery Throughout the Ages

Varnished or lustrous pottery was produced in Greece from about the Fifth to the Third century B. C. Instead of being covered with a true glaze it possessed a lustrous surface, the exact nature of which is not definitely known. Glazed pottery was produced in Egypt, Babylonia, Persia and the countries bordering the Mediterranean sea. Various methods were employed in producing the surface. In Spain the art of glazing with glass was practiced to some extent as early as the Fifteenth century, having probably been introduced from Persia. Lead-glazed pottery is produced in practically every country of the civilized world. It has been used in the Orient, the Near East, and throughout Europe and the United States. Green pottery was made in China during the Han dynasty, 202 B. C.-200 A. D., which was the earliest lead-glazed ware of which we have knowledge.

FOR SALE—One three horse two row John Deere cultivator used one season, like new, priced to sell. O. M. Wallace, Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Roswell, N. M. 271c

The Cook's Nook

"TAKE IT EASY" ON HOT DAYS WITH THESE COOL CORNSTARCH DESSERTS

"Go slow and easy if you want to get along with me," are the words of an old son that are particularly applicable to dessert making, in the summery days ahead of us.

There are always times when the cook wants to "take it easy"—and no real homemaker needs to have them enumerated! Certainly one of the times is when summer rolls 'round with its entrancing weather. Nobody wants to stay inside and labor over elaborate desserts. And nobody needs to, when so many delicate desserts may be made with the aid of our old household friends, cornstarch. Cool to make and cool to eat and as economical as daylight saving days are long!

"Of course, "easy is as easy does," but in the case of such palate-ticklers as fruit fluff, graham cracker pie or lemon foam, easy does very well, thank you!

In all justice, one more bromide must be recalled in the connection: "easy come—easy go" is never truer than when the family starts in to eat these desserts. But, after all, they are made to be eaten, and what more can one ask than that they fulfill their destiny?

So, relax in these summer days and "take it easy!"

cover and cool twenty minutes. Remove from fire; add flavoring. Slice fruit into serving dish and pour hot custard over it. Beat egg whites, add sugar and pile on top of pudding. Bake 15 minutes in slow oven, 320° F. Chill and serve.

Graham Cracker Pie Crust
18 graham cracker 1/3 cup melted butter, rolled
2/3 cup sugar 1 tsp. cream
Mix thoroughly.

Filling
1 pint milk 3 egg yolks
3 tbsps. cornstarch salt and flavoring

Cook together until thick. Line pie plate with graham cracker mixture, pressing hard to bottom and sides. Fill with cooked filling, cover with meringue made of 3 egg whites, over which is sprinkled a little graham cracker mixture. Bake 20 minutes at 350° F.

Cinnamon Stick Pudding
1/2 lb. prunes 1 cup sugar
3 cups cold water 1/4 tsp. salt
3 inch stick 1/4 cup cornstarch
1 tsp. lemon juice whipped cream

Wash prunes, soak in cold water 1/2 to 1 hour, add cinnamon and cook in same water until soft, and remove pits. Measure liquid, adding boiling water to make three cups. Add prunes, sugar and salt. Cook five minutes. Mix cornstarch with enough cold water to make smooth paste and stir slowly into prune mixture. Cook stirring constantly until it thickens, then cook 15 minutes longer. Add lemon juice, pour into mold or glasses, and chill. Serve with cream.

Chocolate Molds
3 squares 4 1/2 tbsps. cornstarch
chocolate 1/4 tsp. salt
3 cups milk 1 tsp. vanilla
1/3 cup sugar 1 tsp. vanilla
whipped cream.

Put chocolate and 2 1/2 cups milk in double boiler; cook until milk is scalded and chocolate is melted; beat with egg beater. Mix sugar, cornstarch and salt, add remaining milk and stir until blended. Add cornstarch mixture gradually to chocolate mixture, stirring until mixture thickens. Cover and cook without stirring, 20 minutes. Add vanilla, turn into dish, chill. Serve with whipped cream.

Lemon Foam
1 cup sugar 3 tbsps. lemon juice
2 cups cold water 1 1/4 tbsps. salt
1 egg white, beaten stiff.

Boil together sugar and 1 1/2 cups water for five minutes. Then stir in cornstarch mixed with remaining water. When mixture has thickened put in the top of a double boiler over boiling water to cook for 15 minutes. Add the lemon juice and salt and when cold, fold in stiffly beaten egg white. Chill thoroughly, serve on sponge cake.

Fresh Fruit Fluff
3 cups milk 1 tsp. vanilla
1 1/2 tbsps. cornstarch 2 cups sliced fruit
2 eggs 1/3 cup powdered sugar
1/4 cup sugar salt

Mix cornstarch with half cup milk. Scald remaining milk in top of double boiler. Beat eggs slightly and add sugar and salt. Stir scalded milk slowly into eggs and return to double boiler. Add cornstarch mixture, stirring constantly until thick and smooth.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M., May 26, 1931.

NOTICE is hereby given that Eller Shepherd, of Lake Arthur, N. Mex., who, on July 8, 1929, made homestead entry, No. 033007 for NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, section 25, Township 15-S., Range 24-E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3 year proof, establish claim to the land above described before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, N. Mex., on the 8th day of July, 1931.

Claimant names as witnesses: Monroe Howard, Everett R. King, Jesse Funk, Carroll Jackson, all of Lake Arthur, N. Mex.

V. B. MAY, Register.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVES COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

In the Matter of the Hagerman Drainage District.
No. 2485.

NOTICE OF HEARING APPLICATION FOR DRAINAGE ASSESSMENT

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Hagerman Drainage District of Chaves County, New Mexico, have filed their application for permission to make an assessment against the lands in said Drainage District for maintenance and repairs, and that the Judge of the District Court of said County has fixed the 2nd day of July, 1931, at ten o'clock a. m., as the time when he will hear said report at his office in Roswell, in said Chaves County.

All persons desiring to object to said report or proposed assessment are required to file their objections in writing with the undersigned on or before said time. Done at Roswell, New Mexico, this 5th day of June, 1931.

(SEAL) GRACE MASSIE,
Clerk of the District Court of said Chaves County.

TAX ATTORNEY GOES TO WORK ON BIG JOB

Charles H. Jones, in preparing to go into action on his new position of delinquent tax attorney for Eddy and Lea counties, moved his office to-day from the bank building to the court house.

Mr. Jones faces the formidable task of clearing up 6,300 cases of tax delinquency on real property in Eddy county alone. That number does not include cases involving personal property. The cases extend back 10 years from and including 1929.—Current-Archieve, June 19th.

Early Plowing Favored for Best Soy Bean Crop

As a general rule, the ground should be plowed for soy beans, according to results of tests by the Ohio agricultural experiment station, cited by the farm crops department of the Ohio State university. "There are a few exceptions to this general rule," says one of the bulletins issued by the experiment station, "as when the soil is naturally loose and when a good seed bed can be prepared by disking."

Experiments at Wooster have yielded 10.58 bushels of grain and 1,805 pounds of straw to the acre on disked corn stubble land, while plowed corn stubble land yielded 15.79 bushels of grain and 2,052 pounds of straw.

Early plowing is recommended as the better practice, since it gives time for the seed bed to settle and opportunity to kill one crop of weeds before the soy beans are planted. Late plowing in a dry season may leave the soil so loose and dry that germination will be poor and the early growth of the soy beans stunted. Many growers prepare the seed bed for soy beans before that for corn, but do not plant the soy beans until the corn is in the ground.

Korean Lespedeza Best Sown in Early Spring

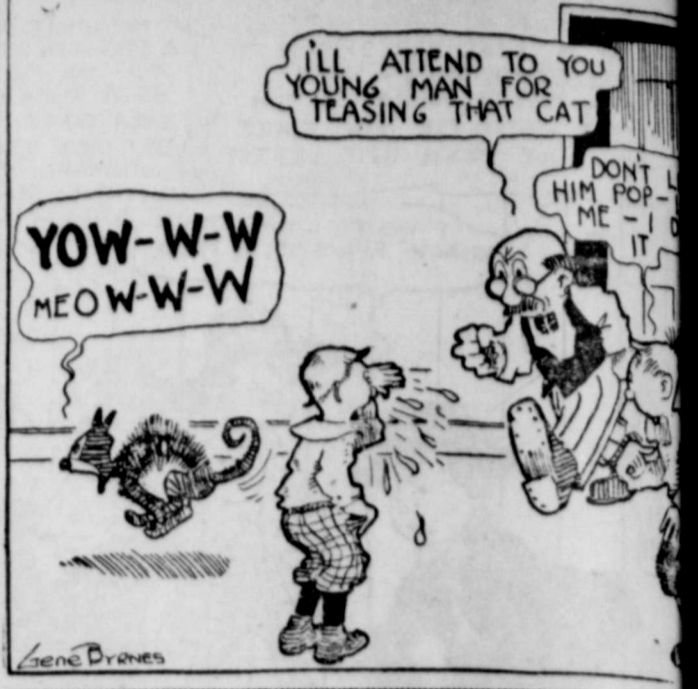
Korean lespedeza is best sown in the spring during late March or early April. It may be sown with oats immediately after the seed grain has been covered, or ten days to two weeks later, after the grain crop is up. The time of seeding of wheat may well be delayed until April, after the danger of severe frozes is past. Seedings should be made, however, before the ground has dried out and while the surface soil is alternately freezing by night and thawing by day. If the sowing is later the wheat ground should be harrowed before the lespedeza seed is put in.

Korean lespedeza establishes itself more quickly where the ground is firm and well packed. For that reason it is more likely to succeed and make a larger growth the first season if sown on wheat rather than with oats. The seed is not difficult to sow and may be distributed by a grass-clover seeder, by a wheelbarrow seeder, or by a grass-clover attachment on a grain drill.

TO GRAVEL ROAD EAST OF HAGERMAN

The state highway department has ordered the graveling of 5 miles of highway east from Hagerman starting about July 1. It was announced recently by Glen D. Macy, district highway engineer. The graveling of the road will be completed about August 1, it is expected.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN



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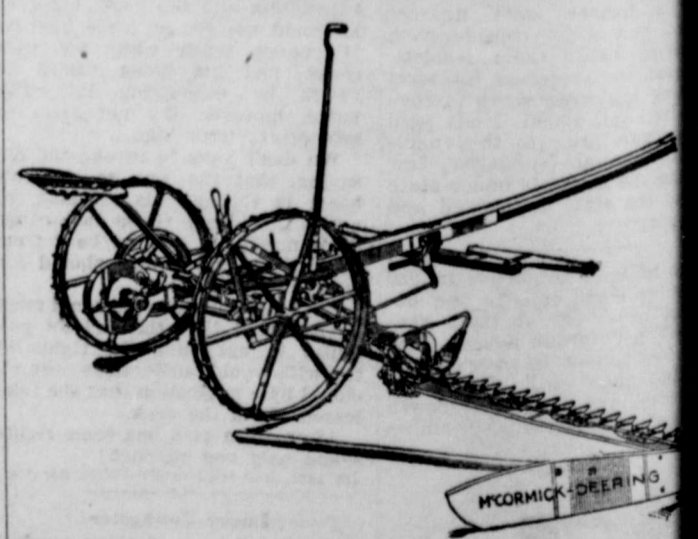
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Roswell Hardware

My Experiences in the World War

BY GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

CHAPTER XXVII
Bliss expressed himself in favor of the Robertson plan. I was forced to declare myself then and there. My stand was not quite what General Robertson had expected, and the meeting adjourned with the position of all concerned no longer in doubt.

General Bliss and I met later by appointment to talk the matter over between ourselves and, if possible, come to an understanding. After some discussion he suggested that each of us cable his views to the secretary and ask for a decision. It was not my policy then or at any other time to put anything up to Washington that I could possibly decide myself.

This would have been the last thing to do in this case, especially as the secretary had left in my hands the determination as to how our troops should be employed. For two men in our positions to have appealed in this way would have indicated a clash, and Washington had enough trouble; besides, the secretary could not possibly have been sufficiently in touch with the undercurrents of these negotiations to make a wise decision.

So I said: "Well, Bliss, do you know what would happen if we should do that? We would both be relieved from further duty in France, and that is exactly what we should desire."

We then spent some time examining the question from all angles, until finally he came around to my view and said: "I think you are right, and I shall back you up in the position you have taken."

CHAPTER XXVIII
Once General Bliss and I had reached an understanding as to our attitude toward amalgamation of our troops with the British he gave me his support in later conferences. When we saw the British representative for further talks at Versailles January 29, 1918, all their arguments were met frankly and squarely. After they had presented their case Prime Minister Lloyd George asked Bliss for his views, to which he replied:

"I am not speaking of offensive, but of counteroffensive, operations. The British and American troops will have my approval."

An agreement was then signed by Mr. Lloyd George, General Maurice and myself as set forth in the following copy of the memorandum submitted and later cabled to Washington.

"In order to meet the situation as presented by Sir William Robertson and hasten the arrival and training of troops, it is proposed that the British government use the available sea transportation in question for bringing over the personnel of entire divisions under the following conditions:

"1. That the infantry and auxiliary troops of these divisions be trained with British divisions by battalions, under such plan as may be agreed upon.

"2. That the artillery be trained under American direction in the use of French material as at present.

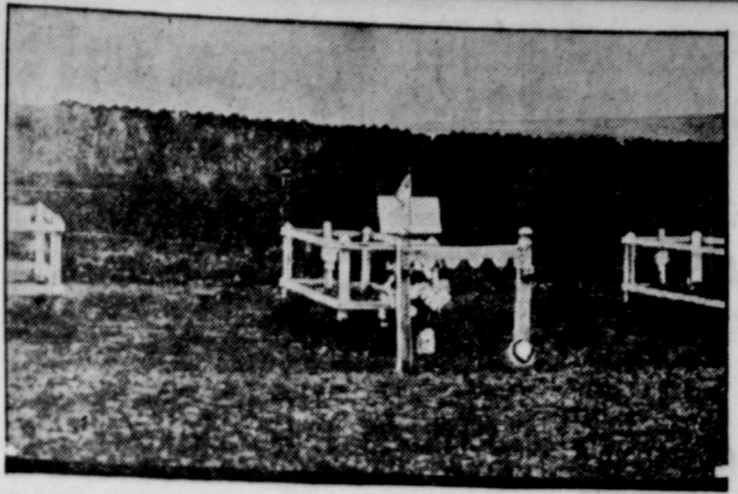
"3. That the higher commanders and staff officers be assigned for training and experience with corresponding units of the British army.

"4. That when sufficiently trained, these battalions be reformed into regiments and that when the artillery is fully trained all the units comprising each division be united under their own officers for service.

"5. That the above plan be carried out without interference with the plans now in operation for bringing over American forces.

"6. That question of supply be arranged by agreement between the British and American commanders-in-chief.

"7. That question of arms and equipment be settled in similar manner."



Graves of Corporal J. B. Gresham and Privates Enright and Hay.

17 of the equivalent of 34 French divisions. The danger on the western front lay in the continuous increase of the German forces and in their ability to concentrate in turn against the French and British, and as neither had sufficient reserves of their own it was clear that unless some arrangement could be made between them for better co-ordination and support the war might easily be lost before the Americans should arrive.

Plan Allied Reserve. The study of this problem by the military representatives led to another joint note which proposed a plan for the organization of a general allied reserve. It provided that the British, French and Italian armies each set apart a certain number of divisions to constitute this reserve, which would be called into action only in a great emergency. The discussion of this question became acrimonious. Haig and Petain both pointed out that they would be short of divisions very soon in case of severe fighting and presented figures on the subject that were very disturbing.

But the council's scheme was cut and dried. The recommendations set forth in the note were adopted then and there by the council. The general reserve was created and its control was placed under an executive war board to consist of Generals Foch, representing the French, chairman; Bliss, the Americans; Cadorna, the Italians, and a British general officer to be named.

At this meeting Mr. Lloyd George designated Gen. Sir Henry Wilson as British representative, to the very evident disappointment of General Robertson, who was present at the session. The selection of Wilson was regarded by the British high command and the war office as open disapproval of their conduct of the war.

It has been said that the winter of 1917-18 was the most severe of the war. The cold was at times so intense as to make the generally unheated houses, barns and lofts used as billets nearly uninhabitable. The gloom of short days and long nights in the isolated and largely depopulated French villages can hardly be described.

Then, as we have seen, there was also a shortage of heavy winter clothing, although frequent cables early in the fall had called attention to the probability of a deficiency. No doubt the demands were greater than the quartermaster department could meet, but the relatively small number of troops in France going through the winter under actual war conditions should have been given first consideration.

Much of the clothing that we received for our troops looked to be shoddy, and, being light and thin, of course offered insufficient protection. The deficiencies were met in part by purchases from the British, although our men did not take kindly to the idea of wearing the uniform of another nation, and it was with considerable protest and chagrin that they did so until our own could be supplied.

To the credit of our officers and men be it said that they generally ignored adverse conditions, and, barring some irritation at French methods and occasionally at our own, they kept at their tasks with commendable determination. Looking back over the different phases of the war I regard that winter, with its difficulties, anxieties and apprehensions for the future, as the most trying period of them all.

January, 1918, was more encouraging, being about two-fifths as much as during the preceding seven months. The rate of discharge was accelerated to some extent by the better distribution of our transports by the navy. More construction material was being delivered where it was needed for port works and the future was somewhat clarified in this respect by the arrival of additional logging machinery.

During the month there was also an increase in troop shipments, including some elements of the Thirty-second (Haan's) division, with 20,000 men for the service of supply. By the end of January approximately 120,000 combat troops, 34,000 engineer troops and 61,000 others for the service of supply were in France. Although promising, this was only the merest start, as we were still far behind our schedule.

It must be added, however, that the increase in the arrivals of men and materials remained haphazard and not at all in the proportions needed. It continued apparent that my recommendations were not accepted in an altogether unhesitating spirit of helpfulness, and that the serious need for executive leadership back home had not been met.

My diary notes the following: Chaumont, Monday, Feb. 18, 1918.—General Foch and Major General Weyand visited headquarters Thursday, had luncheon with us and examined the general staff organization. Captain Todd, director of naval construction, came to confer regarding wireless stations at Bourdeaux.

Left Friday, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting First division in Ansuville sector; inspected infantry in front-line trenches and the artillery. Called on General Debeny, French First Army.

Returned this morning, stopping at aviation park, Colombey-Belles, Meuse. Major Arthur Page commanding. Camouflage work exceptionally well done. Passed through Miracourt to see General de Castelnau, who speaks highly of our troops.

As General Foch, then chief of the French general staff, had shown some surprise when at the allied meeting at Compiègne in January I told of the delays and difficulties we were having at the ports and in the operation of railways, I invited him to make a visit to my headquarters, hoping to put him in touch with our activities.

We had already reached a state of development that confirmed the soundness of our organization and could forecast its ability to meet all requirements. I went with him to the various sections of the general staff and while he expressed no opinion about what he saw, his aide and spokesman, General Weyand, a staff officer of experience, was very complimentary.

Upon conclusion of this inspection of the First division I considered it ready to take the offensive at any time. It had been eight months in France, with varied experiences in training, had occupied an independent position in the St. Mihiel sector and had made several successful trench raids.

The front occupied by the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth regiment, near Badonvillers, had been under a severe artillery attack on the fourth and a trench mortar platoon had been almost completely destroyed. The French army commander congratulated General Menoher on the way in which our troops repulsed this raid. After an inspection of the different regiments of the division and a visit to the scene of this action, I went to the hospital to see the wounded.

They were all very cheerful, especially a young officer, Lieut. A. W. Terrell, Fifty-first artillery regiment, who had lost a leg. He said that he wanted to stay through to the end of the war, and hoped he could find something to do as a clerk. All these first contacts with the enemy were relatively small affairs, of course, but they furnished many examples of what we could expect of the American soldier.

My diary notes this: Paris, Sunday, March 10, 1918.—Spent Thursday morning with Kernan, Langfitt and Atterbury and made adjustments in port and railway construction and management. Visited Camp de Malilly, where seacoast artillery is having splendid training under General Coe.

On Friday visited Edwards' Twenty-sixth division serving on Chemin des Dames under General Maud'huy, the French corps commander. Arrived in Paris late at night during airplane attack. Branch of judge advocate general's office established at my headquarters.

Upon Colonel Bradley's report of 30-day medical supplies on hand, sent urgent cable request immediate shipments. Cabled disapproval of suggestion by Mr. Padewski for organization of division of men with Polish antecedents. Secretary of War Baker landed at Brest today.

French Train U. S. Cooks. Major General Maud'huy spoke with considerable enthusiasm of the men and of the officers of the Twenty-sixth division, below regimental commanders, and especially praised their conduct of trench raids. He complimented General Traub, one of the brigade commanders, but was of the opinion that the higher officers, generally, needed more experience to make them efficient. American troops that served with General Maud'huy held him in high esteem. He was scrupulous regarding their instruction, to which he gave special attention.

He was very solicitous of the welfare of our troops, even going so far as to interest himself in the preparation of their food by detailing French cooks to teach ours the art. When I expressed my appreciation of his action, he said: "You know, we are a nation of

cooks and we delight in preparing things to eat." After their instruction the cooks in these units did better, thanks to the initiative of this fine old French general.

Secretary Baker arrived at Brest March 10, as my diary showed, and I met him and his party in Paris the next morning. The secretary's party consisted of Maj. Gen. W. M. Black, chief of engineers; Lieut. Col. M. L. Brett; Commander R. D. White of the navy, and Ralph Hayes, his secretary.

It was essential that the secretary receive every opportunity to inspect our whole layout, from the front areas to the services of supply, that he might become familiar with plans, observe the progress made toward their completion, and obtain first-hand information of our requirements, all of which he was especially anxious to do. Leaving Paris March 12 we inspected our most important ports, depots, hospitals, regulating stations, motor parks and schools, and returned March 17 to my headquarters at Chaumont.

The main air service school at Issoudun, which we visited, was a hive of activity, being one of the fifteen schools where early instruction in flying was given. General Foulois and Colonel Kilner went with us through the school, the shops and the Red Cross and "Y" buildings. I think the secretary was surprised to see here the really expert flying considered necessary to prepare aviators for their hazardous life at the front.

Moving Supplies to Troops. At Gievres, about 125 miles directly south of Paris, on our main line of supply, running to the front, were 20,000 men employed under Col. Charles J. Symmonds, managing our largest interior depot. To illustrate the celerity with which the system operated we need take but one example, which occurred when everything in the depot was in full swing.

At 8:15 one morning in August a telegram was received ordering exactly 4,500 tons of supplies, including 1,250,000 cans of tomatoes, 1,000,000 pounds of sugar, 600,000 cans of corned beef, 750,000 pounds of tinned hash and 15,000 pounds of dry beans. At 8:15 o'clock in the evening, or just ten hours later, this colossal requisition, which he required 457 cars for transport, was loaded and on its way to the advance depot.

No other place gave such an impression of the tremendous task of supplying our armies and the perfection of organization necessary to do it efficiently. The secretary got a bird's-eye view of the general plan which would provide the supplies for an army of 2,000,000 and which, with additional construction, would be able to meet the demands of an army twice that size.

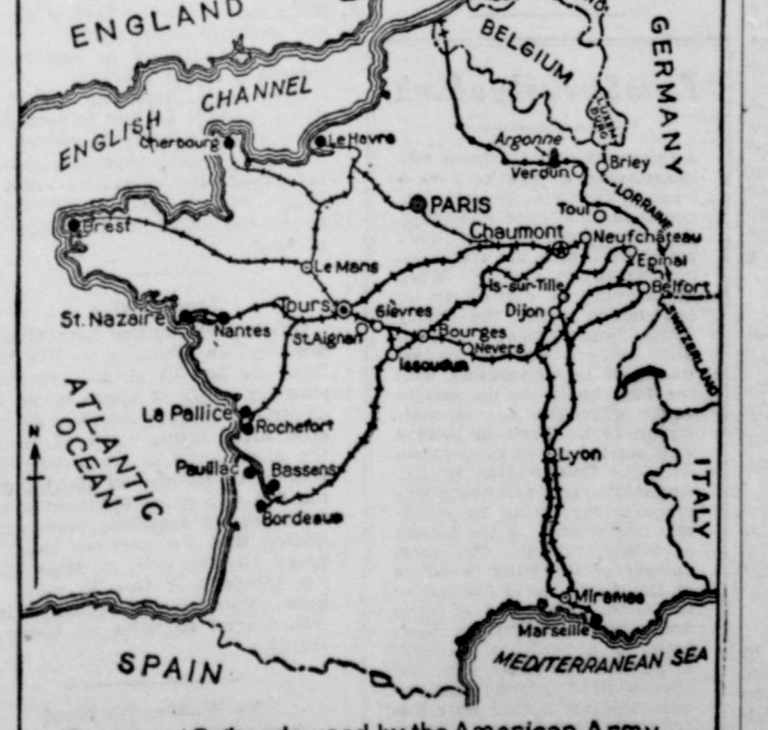
Back at Chaumont I received word that arrangements had been made for the shipment of six divisions for training with the British—the Seventy-seventh, Eighty-second, Twenty-eighth, Seventy-eighth, Eightieth and Thirtieth.

(Continued next week)

Calling Cards, 100 for \$1.75, on best grade paneled or plain stock.—The Advocate.

CHAPTER XXIX

At the ports in France the amount of freight discharged in

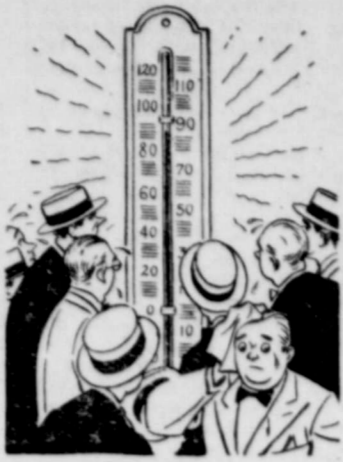


Towns and Railroads used by the American Army. Legend: General Headquarters A.E.F., Headquarters S.O.S., Battle Line, British Sector, French Sector, Main Lines, Secondary Lines, Ports, Important Towns, International Boundary, Forest.



Like tobacco... the best Gasoline is Blended. YOU may prefer Burley tobacco with a touch of Turkish or a mixture which includes Perique. Whatever the preference, every good smoke is blended, expertly. Of the various types of gasoline no one is a perfect motor fuel. So CONOCO refiners have developed their balanced blend, using: Natural Gasoline, for quick starting; Straight-run Gasoline, for power and mileage; Cracked Gasoline, for its anti-knock properties. As expertly as the tobacco leaves are mellowed and combined these three elements are produced and blended to make CONOCO Balanced Blend Gasoline. You will find this better gasoline wherever you see the CONOCO Red Triangle. Try it today. CONOCO THE BALANCED - BLENDED GASOLINE

Thermometer Registers Summer Heat



Why Worry Tho? The best thing to do is to get under a Model Straw Hat, into a Model Suit (including Underwear) and on a pair of Model Sport Oxfords . . . then you can joke with the weather man and be happy.

Don't forget we're making 4th of July Clothes preparations for you

CHE-MODEL

ED WILLIAMS

SIX MEN IN CHAVES JAIL ARE CHARGED WITH THEFT OF BEEF

Six Mexicans are held in the Chaves county jail at Roswell charged with killing a beef on the Ralph Pearson farm on the Cottonwood. The men are alleged to have killed the beef Monday night. Deputy Sheriff Chas. Foster is said to have trailed the men to their home in the Cottonwood community and later the men were brot here and placed in the city jail by Ross Conner, deputy sheriff and Carl Gordon, constable. Later they were taken to Roswell by Chaves county officers. Three Garcia brothers, Pete, Joe and Manuel were among the sextette arrested. The names of the other offenders could not be learned.

READ THE MESSENGER

Buried Family Plate

At Christie's there was sold a magnificent service of Armada plate which fetched \$11,500. This belonged originally to Sir Christopher Harris, a Devonshire knight, who lived in the reign of James I. Fearing a Spanish invasion, he buried his plate in a cave on the edge of Dartmoor, where it lay for more than two hundred years, when it was found by some laborers who opened up the cave to make a store for potatoes.—London Mail.

Islands Now American

Wake Island was acquired by the United States in 1898, as a result of the Spanish-American war, and was ceded to this country by Spain under the treaty of Paris, which ended the war. Midway Islands are now a part of the Hawaiian group, and under the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian government. They were discovered by Capt. U. C. Brooks in the ship Gambier on July 1, 1859, and officially taken possession of in the name of the United States on August 28, 1867, by Captain Reynolds of the U. S. S. L'Acawanna. Baker Island was taken possession of in the name of the United States in 1839 by an American named Michael Baker, who first discovered it in 1832. Howland Island was discovered by George E. Netcher in 1842, and officially possessed in the name of the United States in 1857.

Enjoy

The Attractions of New Mexico's Finest Theatre

Friday and Saturday June 26-27

"Little Caesar"

Sunday and Monday June 28-29

"Strangers May Kiss"

Tuesday June 30

"Once A Sinner"

Wednesday-Thursday July 1-2

"Common Clay"

YUCCA Theatre

Roswell, N. M.

Beatrice Lillie



Beatrice Lillie of the films, a native of Toronto, Canada, has been in the theatrical profession since she was a child. One success followed another. During the war she sang at Soldiers' camps, after which she went to Hollywood, and recently she signed a Movietone contract. She prefers comedy roles. Miss Lillie is 5 feet 4 inches tall, weighs 112 pounds, has dark brown hair and gray eyes. Her first starring picture is, "Are You There?"

For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

BENEFITS OF DEPRESSION

THE year 1930 will go down in history as witnessing one of the most severe depressions the economic world has ever experienced. Many experts are trying to explain how it all happened. Most interesting writing this, but of little value unless this review of the tragic past keeps us from making the same mistakes again. Nothing is gained by crying over spilled milk. To brood over past mistakes is only misdirected energy. To determine not to commit the same mistakes is a most valuable resolution. One writer remarked:



L. A. Barrett.

"People have been treated to a cold shower and have been sobered up." This is sobering process, however, is not without its valuable benefits. One benefit is that we have seen the value of a reserve. Many large corporations were able to stem the tide of depression because of their strong cash reserves. They had millions of dollars in cold cash in the banks. Had it been otherwise the hard times might have been much worse. The tendency of the American people to spend extravagantly and fail to create a cash reserve has certainly been appalling. It was not surprising that tourists from Europe stood aghast at the way money was spent in America. Conditions have changed and while commodity prices are lower and the purchasing power of the dollar increased, the majority are more cautious and less extravagant. We have come to see the folly of installment buying and will learn to be more content with necessities and less ambitious for useless luxuries. Economically, we have been "sobered up."

The period of depression has also emphasized the solidarity of the race. The idea that one can live in a sort of vacuum has been exploded. Everybody—the rich and poor—all felt the impact of the depression. Corporations facing the possibility of wage reductions and dismissal of wage earners also faced their dependence upon labor. Some still boast that they did not discharge a man. "They are now thinking and studying for which they did not have time in busy years." In the trial and suffering of the period of depression all in some measure shared a common problem and many, in liberal contributions, helped to meet the sorrow of that problem. Socially we have been "sobered up." Perhaps we are now ready to avoid those defects in our economic system which periodically "paralyze" business and deprives millions of men of their natural right to earn a living.

"I've got a pretty distasteful job before me," remarked the genealogist. "Mrs. Newrich employed me to look up her family tree, and I've got to inform her that one of her relatives was electrocuted."

Street of Mourning
Of special interest to tourists in the Holy land is the Via Dolorosa, in Jerusalem, which leads from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha, following the route over which Jesus carried the cross. It is a narrow, winding alley, sometimes a tunnel, at other times arched with flying buttresses. The road is marked with the 14 stations of the cross, and during holy week pilgrims hold many services, praying at the various stations.

LAKE ARTHUR ITEMS

Miss Ella Ohlenbusch, Reporter

A. G. Lane was on the sick list this week.

The Church of Christ will begin a revival meeting here July 4th. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Spence made a trip to Amarillo, Texas Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Bivens were visitors at the Charles Doyle home Sunday night.

Rev. J. W. Slade and daughters Margaret and Anne were business callers at Carlsbad Monday.

David Nihart and wife who are guests at the F. M. Nihart home were visiting in Roswell Tuesday.

Roy and Earl Slade left last Thursday for Grady, where they are working in the wheat fields.

Miss Fannie Meadows of Artesia was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Meadows Thursday evening.

Ned Hedges and son, Edward returned home Friday after a short business trip to White Face Texas.

R. H. McCasland and family left Thursday for White Face, Texas where Mr. McCasland will teach school this year.

Mrs. W. R. Anderson and Mrs. I. R. Funk of Carlsbad were visiting Mrs. Funk's mother, Mrs. W. L. Bradley Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Ridgeway of California were the week-end guests of Mr. Ridgeway's sister, Mrs. D. A. Goode and family.

Baker Flowers and friend, Miss Georgie Abbott of Santa Fe were visiting Mr. Flowers parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Flowers Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Flowers and daughter, Gerline, left Tuesday for Ruidoso, where they will visit with some of their relatives from Tennessee.

Rev. J. W. Slade, pastor of the Methodist church of Lake Arthur and Loving will begin a meeting at Loving next Sunday with Rev. R. F. Davis of Portales assisting.

Rev. J. W. Slade closed the meeting at Dayton Sunday night. There was good interest shown by the large attendance, but no additions to the church thus far.

Junior Latta had the misfortune Saturday of falling off of a horse and breaking his nose, he was taken to Roswell and was under medical treatment for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Frazier and Miss Fay McLarry, returned home Wednesday, from Quannah, Texas, where they were visiting with Mrs. Frazier's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson.

Charles Doyle left Saturday for Cap Rock returning home Sunday, his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Doyle accompanied him home and will possibly spend the rest of the summer here.

F. M. Nihart and wife and daughter, Dorothy, David Nihart and wife of Pine Bluff, Arkansas and Clyde Nihart were visiting Mrs. Clyde Nihart and children who have been staying near Weed. Mrs. Nihart and daughter, Ruth and the little son, John, returning home with them Sunday.

Miss Mary Spence of Gasden, Alabama, cousin of J. R. Spence, Mrs. Keade of Lonsdale, Arkansas, sister of Mr. Spence, Jack Spence and wife of Tularosa, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith of Roswell, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Vermillion of Cottonwood were dinner guests at the J. R. Spence home Tuesday evening.

Department Of The Interior, United States Land Office, Las Cruces, N. M., June 17, 1931.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico has filed in this office Indemnity School Land Selection List No. 9463, Serial No. 044010, for the following land:

SE 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 3, T. 19-S., R. 19-E., NMP

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file their protest against the approval of the selection.

V. B. MAY, Register

28-5t

Typewriters for rent at Messenger

FUNDS FOR HOMES SUPPLIED BY BANKS

By ROME C. STEPHENSON
President American Bankers Association

A LARGE portion of the funds required in home building always has been furnished by banks.

They have shown constantly a deep interest in the performance of this feature of national development. Upon it rests much of our country's future stability, and any contribution to its advancement returns to the advantage of all.

So banking has never lessened its co-operative attitude toward home building.

Practically all banks now accept savings deposits which can well be turned to the advantage of the home builders. The construction of individual dwellings requires a large amount of financing and is a thoroughly commendable enterprise. Necessarily, the aid given to home builders is governed by the sound banking rules which have grown out of the years of experience and constant studies.

All of the efforts made to secure broader real estate loan privileges, to adjust resources to make it possible to lend larger sums for longer terms, the standardization of mortgage loan formulas, and the actual lending of vast sums on mortgage notes evidence the desire of banks to contribute a full measure of support of the home-building movement. This is true of all classes of banks, but even in a more marked degree of those whose deposits are largely in the form of savings.

Both Sides Protected
The process through which bank loans are made on real estate is as simple as the nature of such an important transaction will permit. When money is advanced the lender must know that repayment will be made the specified time. Likewise the borrower wants to be assured that, after he has figured the loan on the basis of his conservatively anticipated ability to pay, he will not be required to do more, that he will not be disturbed in his efforts to work out of his obligations under those terms.

There is no mystery about any of the details, and when the negotiations are complete the borrower knows just what he may expect and what he will be required to do to meet his obligations.

Loans made to persons who wish to acquire homes are not necessarily building loans. One may wish to purchase a home already constructed. In this form of transaction bank loans are used very freely because it is the only kind of a real estate loan some classes of banks may make. Others of course, may lend upon real estate with improvements uncompleted and advance funds as the construction progresses. Different styles in home financing have developed in the various states, and banks have adopted their facilities to all needs.

Among banks and borrowers for home acquisition purposes a long established and thoroughly tested relationship exists. Banks are not the only agencies through which such funds are available; they do not embody all the spirit of helpfulness which abounds. However, through the years of their co-operation their aid has been of unquestioned value to the home builders whose efforts to establish a permanence for themselves have received constant encouragement. Bankers everywhere are ready to counsel with their customers about their home-building plans and to assist to the extent of their ability. This is being done constantly and the many advantages of it are not without recognition.

Farm Service by a Bank
A farm service department was inaugurated a year ago by a bank in Olympia, Washington, and a farm advisor appointed. Close cooperation has been maintained with the state college extension service. Work in dairying is carried on in conjunction with the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Also a pasture contest was held in cooperation with the four banks in the county which offered prizes amounting to \$100. Work in poultry was carried on in cooperation with the Co-operative Poultry Association and assistance was given in organizing an economic conference for the benefit of berry growers. The farm advisor of the bank is active in the Agricultural Council of the county composed of farm and other organizations interested in agricultural development, and also in the Farmers' Market. Six hundred farm business analysis blanks were distributed while farm account books and poultry record books were also provided to farmers and have been helpful in starting many farmers in keeping business records.

No Wonder It's Hard
One reason a foreigner has a hard time learning our language is because we ourselves talk it all up. We say we drink up a pint of milk when we drink it down. We also say we drink a glass full of soda when we drink it empty.—Florida Times-Union.

READ THE MESSENGER

LONESOME LUKE'S LOCALETTES



Thanks to Fred Morley of the Yucca, the whole darn town of Hagerman got to go to the show Monday night. The only trouble with the proposition was that Mr. Morley got his mailing list from the bank, and only those with money in the bank got tickets, and they had money enough to pay their way in. However, other tickets were provided to take up the slack, and very few people got left out.

With the thermometer hanging around 103 in the shade, it's hard to be funny.

Al Capone is on a fifty thousand dollar bond. His income is estimated at \$300,000,000 (Three hundred million dollars) a year. Of course there is some overhead, like the amount taken to get some rival bumped off, or an ambitious lieutenant rubbed out, but of that much money, there surely ought to be a tidy sum clear—at least enough to jump that kind of bond. What's eatin' the murdering wop?

My wife says that if I don't get her a pair of stockings right away, she will begin taking in washing. What's the matter with that woman, anyhow? I bought her a pair last Christmas, a year ago. These extravagant wives are what goes with a hard working guy's dough.

Yale Library Believed to Be Haven's Largest

New Haven, Conn.—Yale university library now has a total of 1,983,338 volumes, an is believed to be the largest university library in the world, according to a report by Prof. Andrew Keogh, librarian.

The books have just been housed in the Sterling Memorial library, which towers more than the equivalent of 16 stories above the other campus structures.

Among the 61,407 new volumes added last year was the James Camp William copy of the Tacitus opera, printed at Venice about 1473.

Canadian Magistrate Urges Whipping Post

Orillia, Ont.—Magistrate Daniel McCaughn believes establishment of the whipping post is the cure for the present wave of petty crime in Orillia. The magistrate argues that "fear is the great deterrent to crime, and fear must be held sternly over the heads of criminals."

Magistrate McCaughn advocates hanging for bank robbers and persons who attempt to accomplish robbery while armed. The whipping post would be an accessory to the lash, which is imposed throughout Canada on criminals convicted of major crimes.

Scientific High Points in Plowing for Crops

(By DR. M. C. SEWELL, Associate Professor of Soils, Kansas State Agricultural College.)

The largest item of expense in producing cereal and annual forage crops is tillage.

The most important tillage operations are plowing and cultivating.

Reduction in depth or frequency of plowing, or number of cultivations necessary for economic yields, necessarily reduces the cost of raising the crop.

Plowing deeper than six inches for cereals or row crops—excepting root crops—is never warranted.

Timeliness—early plowing—is the important factor in wheat tillage—July-plowed ground produced eight bushels to the acre more than September-plowed ground.

Nitrogen conservation is the thing for which the farmer plows, not moisture conservation.

The dust mulch is no longer considered a useful practice.

Cultivation sufficient to keep down weeds is all that is necessary—additional plowing is wasted.

Efficient tools, especially power equipment, are of utmost value in tillage in the light of discoveries as to the value of timeliness in plowing.

Speedometer
Quail which hunters have always described as "shooting up like bullets," do not fly as fast as their startling whirr of wings would indicate, an investigator has discovered after trying days of racing the game birds in his automobile. Donald D. McLean of the California fish and game department has informed the American Game association that the greatest burst of speed was able to time with his speedometer was 58 miles an hour. The average "cruising" time was around 40 miles an hour, he stated.

Only a Swelling
This country, of course, is bigger than it was, but who can say there's been any real growth? Maybe our larger size is just a swelling.—Collier's Weekly.

Men's Dress Oxfords

\$2.98 \$3.98 \$4.98

In Black and Brown Calf. Made of all leather and the styles are up to the minute.

J.C. PENNEY CO

Roswell, N. M.

Mushroom Diseases and Their Control

Large Loss by "Bubbles" and "Plaster Mold."

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—W.S.D. Service.)

Two diseases of mushrooms, known as "bubbles" and "plaster mold," are responsible for great losses to mushroom growers, says Vera K. Charles and C.H. Popenoe in Circular 27-C, "Some Mushroom Diseases and Their Carriers," recently issued in revised form by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Bubbles," probably the disease of greatest importance to the industry, deforms the plants from the beginning of growth. It is caused by a fungus which at first covers the plants with a cottony growth and later disappears, after which the mushrooms soften and rot. The fungus works its way into the wood of the mushroom bed and lives there from year to year unless killed by fumigation. For control, the infected manure must be removed, the beds and house must be fumigated with sulphur or formaldehyde, and care and sanitary measures must be exercised to prevent workmen or insects from carrying the fungus spores to an uninfected bed or house.

"Plaster mold" does not attack the mushroom directly, but the disease is caused by a fungus that runs through the manure and prevents or delays development of the spawn. The plaster mold appears on the surface and sides of the bed as white patches which may be seen when the boards are raised. When mature the fungus is coated with powdery spores that separate and are carried readily by wind or insects. These are likely to spread the disease. Plaster mold has been serious in recent years. It reduces mushroom yields and frequently causes complete failure of the crops.

Mushroom flies and other insects common in mushroom houses distribute the disease spores. They can be controlled with pyrethrum, nicotine, or hydrocyanic acid gas.

As sanitation measures, infected manure should be moved to a safe distance from the mushroom house and manure used for replacement should come from a place free from contamination. Manure never should be piled close to the mushroom house.

Circular 27-C may be obtained from the office of information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

But That Was All
A California realtor was selling a suburban property prospective buyer. "Tell me truth," insisted the doubtful prospect, "aren't there any obnoxious features to the place?" "Well," studiously replied the realtor, "it is possible that rest might be disturbed at the fragrance of the flowers the morning song of the and wild canaries, but that's all."

A REAL BARGAIN—A splendid line of Hats at priced from 75c to \$2.00. A. M. Mason.

Loose Leaf Binders, Special and Stock Forms—The Mess

Hail and Tornado LIFE, FIRE, AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Ethel M. McKinst Hagerman, N. M.

Keep Cool

These hot days—Try our Fountain Service—You'll like it

Do not fail to try one of our Rainbow Suckers . . . Frozen Fruit Juice on a stick . . . made of fresh fruits . . . all flavors

Our Fountain Leader only 5c—

The McAdoo Drug Co

"Hagerman's Popular Meeting Place"

READ THE MESSENGER