



THE MESSENGER

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HAROLD DYE, Managing Editor
MAKE THEM PICK COTTON

It is our opinion that some officer should be stationed along the railroad track to compel the hundreds of hoboes to hop off the freights and start picking cotton. It is true the price now being paid for picking, is not extra tempting, but these fellows, at least the majority of them, are traveling from town to town locating good soup lines for the winter.

A GOOD SAMARITAN

John Lane, from down near Lake Arthur, has been giving the local charity workers hundreds of pounds of fine tomatoes, to be distributed among the needy for canning.

He is acting upon the assumption that many of his tomatoes will waste, and that he had rather give them away, even though he picks them himself, than see them rot. This is an example that all of us could follow: It will be a crime to waste anything this winter.

CONSERVE SURPLUS FOOD BY CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT

New Mexico has been blessed this year with an unusual abundance of both fruits and vegetables. In most of the fruit growing counties, large crops are assured while almost every county of the state boasts of its gardens. From reports of county extension agents nearly every rural housewife is taking advantage of this bountiful supply and canning, both by individuals and clubs, to the fullest extent. Even at this, in many counties there is a decided surplus which, if properly conserved, would be of material benefit to those people who, for lack of material and equipment are unable to take advantage of the present conditions. However, many individuals and organizations in a county can have a part in saving for needy people fruits and vegetables which are abundant now and which can be sold for little money.

During the coming winter, many people will need food and charity organizations will be called on for help. Many people who can not give money to help others who are out of work, will now give fruits, vegetables, and meats for canning. These products, to be of greatest value at the time of most need, must be conserved for winter use and canning is a very effective way.

Other people, who have no surplus of fruits and vegetables from which to donate, either as individuals or members of organizations, can have a part in this great work by doing the actual canning. This effort also provides a means of co-operation between rural and town people.

As jars or cans will be needed if the products are canned, and sugar may be necessary, organization may contribute by furnishing them. The canned products can then be stored and distributed thru welfare channels during the coming winter months to those in greatest need.

In some counties, such work is already being done with the co-operation of many individuals and organizations, under the direction of the extension service.

LOVE-BIRDS FORGOTTEN BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

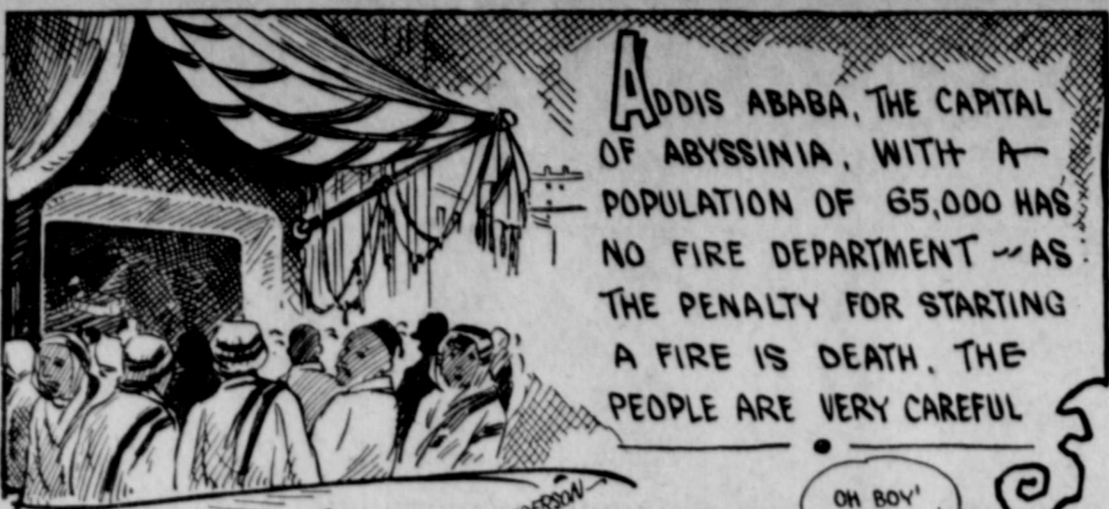
The United States government seems to have forgotten the two young love-birds that had been in the Eddy county jail for twenty-three days Monday.

They are all ready to be taken back to East Texas, or somewhere, to be tried for violation of the Mann act, but as the days pass by there is no sign of anybody to escort them, or to otherwise convict them or set them free.

They have not varied in their story that they were duly and legally married at Clovis before they were picked up here, and if that is true, the only criminality depends upon whether such union does or does not wipe out the alleged violation of the Mann act before they were married.

Sheriff McDonald and his deputies can do nothing for the pair, one way or the other, and have no disposition to. It is a federal matter, purely. Incidentally if the love-birds clear themselves, who is going to be liable for possibly illegal detention, false arrest and all that sort of thing?

The love-birds are being treated kindly by the jail force, and are taking their detention with real philosophy, altho confinement is getting a bit wearisome. Current-Argus.



ADDIS ABABA, THE CAPITAL OF ABYSSINIA, WITH A POPULATION OF 65,000 HAS NO FIRE DEPARTMENT--AS THE PENALTY FOR STARTING A FIRE IS DEATH. THE PEOPLE ARE VERY CAREFUL



RANGER, A BIG POLICE DOG, STANDS WATCH OVER THE CASH REGISTER IN THE STORE OF AL GREGOR, AT SPRINGS CREEK, ARIZ. WHILE HIS MASTER IS ABSENT



IN ARABIA THE FATTEST GIRLS ARE CONSIDERED THE MOST BEAUTIFUL

TORONTO, CANADA, HAS A SPECIAL HOSPITAL AND SANITARIUM FOR GOLDFISH EXCLUSIVELY

HUNTERS URGED TO SPORT TOGS OF BRIGHT HUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

With hunting seasons over the country already opening or fast approaching, game officials are issuing the warning that to-day hunters are often in as great danger as the game they hunt. Last season several states reported a record toll of deaths and injuries among hunters due to an increasing number of amateurs in the sporting ranks and the sometimes crowded condition of huntable areas, especially on holidays, according to a bulletin of the American Game Association.

Commissioner John H. Ross of the Missouri Game and Fish Department has pointed out that of the 40 persons fatally injured while hunting last season, 30 were killed by their own or others' firearms—four by their own carelessness in crawling thru fences.

Hunters are being advised to handle their guns with great care, to hold their fire until they are positive they see what they think they see, to steer clear of the amateurish trick of shooting at moving brush, to be careful of forest fire and to dress distinctively in hunting togs of bright color, preferably red or white, to save themselves from being mistaken for a deer, a turkey or even a cottontail.

Last year several hunters died of fright, starvation and exposure after being lost. Game officials quoting experts in woods lore, advise that the first and most important thing for a person to remember when he believes himself lost is to stop where he is, compose himself, and calmly try to orient himself and then find his way out. Where the points of the compass are unknown, it is always safe to locate a stream and follow it down, as any moving water will finally lead to human habitation.

If not confident of his ability to find his way out he should build a fire and arrange himself as comfortably as possible, discharge his gun at intervals, and wait for friends to come to his rescue.

OIL OPERATORS SEEK TO LEASE GRAVEYARD

The state is not so poor that it has to lease land sold to Lovington for a cemetery, Land Commissioner J. F. Hinkle replied to people who are seeking to lease this land for oil purposes.

The 80 acre tract adjoins Lovington and is in the restricted leasing section. Several attempts have been made to lease it within the last few days, Mr. Hinkle said.

HOBBS POSTMASTER IS PLACED ON PROBATION

Edward B. Roberts, former postmaster at Hobbs, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling postal funds at federal court in Roswell last week and was placed on three year's probation.

CAVERN VISITORS

Cavern visitors for the month of September numbered 7,351 people from forty-two states and fifteen foreign countries. Comparative numbers for the corresponding period of other years follow:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Number of visitors. Rows: September 1924 (237), September 1925 (307), September 1926 (1,435), September 1927 (3,273), September 1928 (6,128), September 1929 (8,516), September 1930 (8,838)

READ THE MESSENGER READ THE MESSENGER READ THE MESSENGER

LONESOME LUKE'S LOCALETTES



If this marryin' wave doesn't stop pretty soon, Ike Boyce will be the only bachelor left. But then, Ike says that if Rufus King can get married, he can too.

Well, it seems as though we didn't have to listen to huey long on his cotton proposition.

Last week we broke up a party at Clyde Gant's by putting half the people on the front page and the rest of them on the back page by mistake. Since that is the first error we have ever had in The Messenger—it should be overlooked.

Does anyone have a team of mules that he will lend for the winter. We are not able to buy another car, and the one we have has almost stopped running, but since we plan on driving it another year—well, bring on the mules.

CROP MEETING OCTOBER 7

Many farmers have received notice of the fourth annual meeting of the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association, which has been called to assemble in Roswell on Wednesday, October 7.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected at the meeting, and many important business matters will come up, including inspection fees for 1932 and it is certain that the principle diversification, and of the Colquitt plan as applicable to New Mexico will have a prominent part in the discussions.

Typewriters for rent at Messenger Typewriters for rent at Messenger

TWO-BIT FEE NECESSARY

SANTA FE—Continuation of the twenty-five cent notary fee will be necessary this winter if the motor vehicle license bureau is to maintain distribution from all county seats, State Comptroller J. M. Lujan said Tuesday.

"I had hoped to discontinue this fee," Mr. Lujan said, "but the failure of the state senate to increase our operating percentage from six to ten per cent in the face of reductions in motor vehicle license taxes so curtails our operating income that we will have no money with which to pay salaries to deputies in the field. They will have to work for the twenty-five cent notary fees."

The 1932 plates will be placed on sale November 1, a month earlier than previously. "Auto owners," Mr. Lujan said, "will have two months in which to ob-



Here's a Tip! Telephone out-of-town customers. Whether you're selling or buying—telephoning is next best to being there in person. Typical day station-to-station rates:

Table with 2 columns: From Hagerman to, Rate. Rows: Elkins (45), Eunice (50), Evening and night rates are lower. Calls by number are quicker.

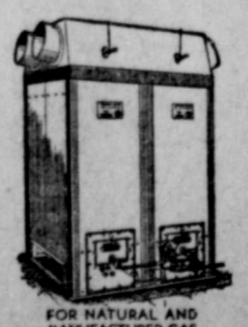
Just Call Long Distance Number Please? TELEPHONE

Only \$7.50 Down

—And the balance in monthly payments will give you the comfort and convenience of a Torrid Zone Gas Fired Furnace.

Enjoy the pleasure of an evenly heated home—this winter with no ashes to lug, no coal to handle—clean, economical, satisfactory and to be paid for while you are enjoying it.

Let us give you an estimate.



MABIE-KOSWREY HARDWARE CO.

tain their 1932 plates before penalties go on. There will be no extension of time after January 1."

Census Taker—What is your husband's name? Mrs. Murphy—Pat. Census Taker—I want his full name. Mrs. Murphy—Well, when he's full he thinks he's Gene Tunney.

Hail and Tornado LIFE, FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, ACCIDENT INSURANCE Ethel M. McKinstry Hagerman, N. M.

W. H. WHATLEY PRODUCE ROSWELL, N. M. Always in the market with the highest cash price for poultry, eggs and cream

EL PASO'S NEWEST AND FINEST EL PASO HEADQUARTERS National Aeronautics Association 300 ROOMS \$2.00 per night only when using set-over

When in El Paso meet your friends in our Lobby and Lounge. Make yourself at home whether you stop with us over night or not. HARRY L. HUSMANN, President

HOTEL HUSSMANN "On the Plaza" EL PASO TEXAS



WOMEN: watch your BOWELS

What should women do to keep their bowels moving freely? A doctor should know the answer. That is why pure Syrup Pepsin is so good for women. It just suits their delicate organism. It is the prescription of an old family doctor who has treated thousands of women patients, and who made a special study of bowel troubles.

It is fine for children, too. They love its taste. Let them have it every time their tongues are coated or their skin is sallow. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is made from fresh laxative herbs, pure pepsin and other harmless ingredients. When you've a sick headache, can't eat, are bilious or sluggish; and at the times when you are most apt to be constipated, take a little of this famous prescription (all drug stores keep it ready in big bottles), and you'll know why Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the favorite laxative of over a million women!

DR. W. B. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN A Doctor's Family Laxative

BAYER ASPIRIN is always SAFE BEWARE OF IMITATIONS



UNLESS you see the name Bayer and the word genuine on the package as pictured above you can never be sure that you are taking the genuine Bayer Aspirin that thousands of physicians prescribe in their daily practice.

The name Bayer means genuine Aspirin. It is your guarantee of purity—your protection against the imitations. Millions of users have proved that it is safe. Genuine Bayer Aspirin promptly relieves: Headaches, Neuritis, Colds, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Toothache. No harmful after-effects follow its use. It does not depress the heart.

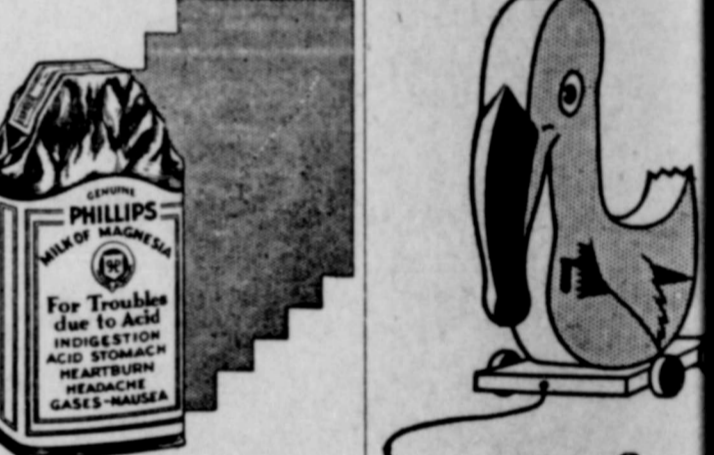
LUMBER HARDWARE It Will Pay You TO FIGURE WITH THE Triangle Lumber Co. Dexter, New Mexico PAINT CEMENT

CHAS. A. WRIGHT M.D. Office Next Door To Bank Hours 9-12 a. m.—2-4 p. m. Sunday 9-10 a. m. Residence James Bldg.—Phone 60 Hagerman, N. M.

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Reduce the Acid for ANY BABY

WE can never be sure just how often a baby makes an infant restless, the remedy can always be the good old Castoria! There's not in every drop of this pure vegetable preparation, and not the slightest harm in its frequent use. As often as a baby has a fretful spell, is feverish or cries and can't sleep, let Castoria soothe and quiet him. Sometimes a touch of colic. Sometimes constipation. Or diarrhea—a condition should always be checked with delay. Just keep Castoria handy. Give it promptly. Relief will follow promptly; if it doesn't, should call a physician.

Fletcher's CASTORIA

Fresh Roasted Coffee

Wholesale and Retail GUARANTEED HIGH QUALITY PURE COFFEE

U. S. Blend SUNSHINE FOR SALE BY LOCAL MERCHANTS

The grind is important, come in and let us talk it over with you and show you this Coffee

ROSWELL COFFEE COMPANY DAN C. SAVAGE, Proprietor 414 1/2 N. MAIN ST. ROSWELL, N. M.

JUST KIDS— Oh! Well, Of Course.

By Ad Carter



UNITED STATES GOLD WAS ADOPTED IN 1900

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The gold standard, brought to the fore Monday by Great Britain's temporary suspension of its use is the basis of the monetary system of the United States adopted in 1900 after the hectic free silver campaigns. In effect it means that government guarantees that goods, products and services may be exchanged for gold or gold equivalent. In this country the unit of value is fixed at a gold dollar, which the law defines as 25.8 grains of gold 0.900 fine, equal to 23.2 grains of pure gold. The government has dollar for dollar in gold or eligible paper for all currency in circulation. Adoption of the standard followed various systems since 1786. That year congress adopted a silver standard and defined the unit as a silver dollar of 375.64 grains of pure silver. In 1792 two units were adopted—one of gold containing 24.75 grains of pure gold and a silver dollar containing 371.25 grains of pure silver. The ratio of gold to silver was 1 to 15 and both were legal tender. Various changes were made in the ratios until the gold standard was abandoned during the civil war. Congress in 1873 adopted a gold standard making the gold dollar the unit of value with 25.8 grains of gold 0.900 fine. In 1878 congress provided silver dollars should be legal tender. The act of 1900 establishing the gold standard also provided that nothing in the act should affect the legal tender quality of the silver dollar or other federal money. The law now guarantees that all currency or checks issued by the government or any bank will be paid in gold upon demand of the person holding the currency or checks. Silver certificates are redeemable in silver. Gold, because of its weight, is not much in demand in every day business transactions. Gold certificates issued by the treasury are passed out only for

THEY LIVE ON ICE BUT LONG FOR COLD WINTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Inhabitants of the 28 glaciers on the lofty slopes of Mt. Rainer will be glad when this summer is gone, to judge from a bulletin of the American Game Association. The heat has apparently been intolerable for the millions of glacier worms. They have had to stick closer to their burrows in the ice, coming out only in the cool of the evening to feed on the myriads of minute or invisible plants and animals with which the 48 square miles of glaciers are infested. The wealth of life on the ice and snow of Mount Rainer National Park was described recently by Dr. F. E. Matthes in his report to the National Park Service on the curious rose-colored patches of snow so attractive to tourists. He declared the snow was tinted by the presence of billions of microscopic plants.

SCOTCHMAN'S RISE

The manager of an Aberdeen firm called his bookkeeper into his private room. "Sandy," he said, "the accountant is leaving and I'm gaun tae gie you his job." The young bookkeeper's face lit up with expectation. "Thank you, sir," he replied. "And what will the salary be now?" The manager shook his head. "The same as you're gettin', but ye' he's a hat peg to yourself now," he returned.—London Answers.

She's her mama's lovely daughter Casting bread upon the water In a way she hadn't oughter— That's all.

Loose Leaf Binders, Special Ruling and Stock Forms—The Messenger

their equivalent in gold—that is when a gold certificate for \$10 is paid out by the treasury \$10 in gold must be received for it so that back of the outstanding gold certificates amounting to \$1,700,000,000 the treasury holds gold dollar for dollar.

An English periodical recently invited its readers to mention some of the words they would like to see dropped from our language. Here are a few of the favored ones: "Talkie"—a hideous neologism. "Hike"—because it sounds as if the user had something in his throat. "Windjammer"—an ugly word applied to a graceful object.

"Rendered" (meaning sung)—makes one think of lard. "Resort"—because it has a desperate sound about it. "Love-child"—because this term was intended to increase immortality.

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

Shopping for Fuel

Suppose you could buy natural gas service "over the counter" like you purchase meats and vegetables. With such a daily opportunity to compare its cost with other values on your shopping list you would find that PECOS VALLEY GAS CO. SERVICE is actually the least expensive item in your cost of living.

Sixteen and a half cents will not go far in providing household necessities—yet 16½¢ is the average daily gas bill throughout the year, for cooking, heating and hot water supply on the Pecos Valley Gas Co., System. From boiling a kettle of water to heating an entire house this inexpensive convenience is always on tap—wherever and whenever you require it. The same quality service to every household, at the same price for the same quantity.

THE PECOS VALLEY GAS CO.

PHONE 50

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE CROP ARE LIGHTER

Wheat — Seedings of winter wheat in the United States this fall will be reduced 12 per cent below the acreage sown last fall if farmers generally carry out the intentions reported to the United States Department of Agriculture early in August. These reports indicate that farmers intend to sow 37,344,000 acres to winter wheat this fall. This is the smallest acreage reported as intended since intentions were first determined in 1923. It is the 4th successive year that acreage reported as intended has shown a decrease from that intended in the preceding year. Even if this year's intentions are carried out in full it would mean the smallest acreage sown in any fall since 1914. Frequently, however, weather conditions or other causes have prevented the seeding of the entire acreage intended. During the past eight years actual seedings in the country as a whole have averaged about 3 per cent below August intentions, seedings varying from 8 per cent below intentions in 1925, when seeding conditions were very unfavorable both in the eastern corn belt and on the Pacific Coast, to 3 per cent above intentions in 1923 when liberal fall rains encouraged farmers from Oklahoma north and they decreased the acreage less than they had originally intended. Last year, also the drouth was broken in time to permit farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas to plant a substantially larger acreage than they planned in August. While moisture conditions in most of the southern plains area are better than they were a year ago, there are considerable areas in the western half of the country where the acreage sown is dependent on more liberal rainfall before planting time. Decreases in acreage are reported as intended this year from most of the important winter wheat states, the chief exceptions being states where spring wheat gave a low yield this season and considerable numbers of farmers desire to shift to winter wheat if weather conditions permit. Increases are also reported as intended in many of the southern states from North Carolina to Arkansas. Rye—Farmers apparently intend to decrease by 5.5 per cent the acreage seeded this fall to winter rye for grain. If these intentions are carried out, that would mean the seeding of 3,490,000 acres compared with 3,692,000 acres sown last fall. With the exception of Wisconsin and Nebraska most of the states which grow important quantities of rye for sale are planning to sow a decreased acreage this fall. Most states in the cotton belt show increases to be intended, due to the increased diversification in progress. In various other states increases are planned because present soil conditions are not favorable for wheat or because there is a possibility that the crop may be needed for hay or pasturage. As a considerable acreage of rye originally intended for grain is afterwards utilized for hay, pasturage or green manuring the acreage finally harvested for grain has averaged 27 per cent less than the acreage originally intended for that purpose.

"SAVE THE SURPLUS" FOOD PLANS AIDED BY FEDERAL INFORMATION

Assistance for housewives and welfare organizations which are centering their attention right now on saving the surplus fruit and vegetable crop is offered by the bureau of home economics and other bureaus of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the form of information on canning, preserving, pickling, drying and storing practically all native fruits and vegetables. With the passing of the day when each family had to make most of the preparations itself for the winter's supply of food, the practice of home canning and preserving has gradually declined. During emergencies such as the World War and in the present economic situation there is a revival of individual and community effort to put away foods, while they are plenty, for winter use. Encouraged by large crops and attendant low costs many persons are working to save the surplus, not only for their own personal use, but for relief distribution. Recipes for the various methods of food preservation were formerly a matter of great family pride. But, with the shift to commercially prepared foods, the home has lost much of this sort of knowledge so that this season when this "save the surplus" campaign got underway, canners had to seek outside information. More over the "surplus savers" are canning kinds of fruits and vegetables which they have never before canned. And for some of these there has been little or no satisfactory canning information in the homes. In this category are included the non-acid vegetables, such as peas, beans, corn, okra and squash which are difficult to sterilize. They require temperatures of about 240° to 250° F. that can be obtained only in a steam pressure cooker. It is dangerous and it is wasteful to take chances on inadequately sterilized canned

foods. Canned goods that spoil waste the food itself and also the labor and expense of canning. Spoiled food is dangerous. The saving of non-acid vegetables by canning should not be undertaken the bureau says, unless they can be obtained fresh and held under cold storage if canning is to be delayed even briefly. Many of these vegetables, however, can be dried successfully and some may be preserved by salting.

The bureau of home economics has available to the public a bulletin on canning fruits and vegetables at home, which was revised this year and which contains detailed information on the various methods of home canning. Other publications of the bureau discuss jelly making, pickles and relishes, jellied grapefruit and lemon peel; jams and conserves; and some special ways of utilizing peaches. Other bureaus of the Department of Agriculture have published bulletins on homemade fruit butters, which include peach, plum and pear, as well as the better known apple butter; home drying of fruits and vegetables; vinegar making; unfermented apple juice; unfermented grape juice; home storage of vegetables; and the making of fermented pickles; and commercial production of sauerkraut.

Any or all of these may be had free of charge upon request to the bureau of home economics, or the Office of Information of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Smith rushed into her living room. "Oh, John," she cried, as she panted for breath, "I dropped my diamond ring off of my finger and I can't find it anywhere." "It's all right, dear," said John, "I found it in my trousers pocket."—Exchange.

She was standing near the rail She was looking deathly pale. Was she looking for a whale? Not at all.

Messenger Want Ads Get Results

Advertising Isn't magic. There is no element of the black art about it. In its best and highest form it is plain talk, sane talk — selling talk. Its results are in proportion to the merit of the subject advertised and with the ABILITY with which the advertising is done. Consult us . . . We shall be glad to help. The Messenger

Woodstock Typewriters for sale at The Messenger.

THERE'S THE "HIDDEN QUART" IT STAYS UP IN THE MOTOR AND NEVER DRAINS AWAY . . . CONOCO GERM PROCESSED MOTOR OIL. From the first fill on, you'll always have that "hidden quart" . . . worth its weight in gold! Fill now with Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil at any station displaying the Conoco Red Triangle. CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY The Only Refiners of Germ Processed Oil in North America. CONOCO GERM PROCESSED MOTOR OIL PARAFFIN BASE. ANY OIL WOULD BE BETTER OIL IF GERM PROCESSED

# EASTERN NEW MEXICO'S



## ROSWELL OCT. 7, 8, 9, 10



East Grand Plains, Lake Arthur, Hagerman, Dexter, Cottonwood, Artesia, Dayton, Lakewood, Hope, Oilfield, Elk, Mayhill, Pinon, Weed

We sincerely trust that you will find it convenient to attend the Eastern New Mexico Fair in Roswell October 7, 8, 9, 10 and that you will enjoy your stay while here. We hope too that you will make friendships of value to you. Stop in at the Roswell merchants and firms whose names appear on this page. We are sure that this invitation to get acquainted with us will prove of benefit. Let's make October 7, 8, 9, 10 a memorable occasion--a complete week of fun and frivolity. The business men and merchants, whose names appear below have done their bit to foster a feeling of genuine hospitality.

PURDY FURNITURE STORE

J. C. PENNEY CO.

SOUHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

*Ball & White*  
CLOTHIERS

MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

KIPLING'S CONFECTIONERY

BUSY BEE CAFE

MENALLY HALL MOTOR CO.  
BUICK SALES AND SERVICE

KEMP LUMBER CO.

YUCCA THEATRE

HUFF JEWELRY CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

FALCONI ELECTRICAL SERVICE

WESTERN AUTO SUPPLY  
117-119 WEST SECOND STREET

OWL DRUG CO., INC.

E. T. AMMONETT SADDLERY

BANKHEAD HOTEL

LYNCH HAT WORKS  
SOUTHWEST'S LARGEST HATTERS

GREENWADE CO.  
PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS FITTING

WELTER GROCERY CO.

DANIEL PAINT & GLASS CO.

GESSERT SANDERS ABSTRACT CO.

ROSWELL COFFEE CO.

CUMMINS GARAGE

MABIE LOWREY HARDWARE CO.

DUSTIN'S SPORTING GOODS STORE

PRICE & CO.

ROSWELL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

ROSWELL VARIETY STORE  
(ROSWELL'S 1c to \$1 STORE)

ROSWELL HARDWARE CO.

COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.

PECOS VALLEY LUMBER CO.



October 1, 1931  
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# My Experiences in the World War

BY GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

## CHAPTER LXVII

The conference between Marshall and the German delegates proceeded, and in anticipation of the armistice, the telephone lines were kept open between my headquarters and those of the First and Second American armies.

The word came to me at 6 a. m. on November 11, that hostilities were to cease at 11 a. m., and that to that effect were sent to the German delegates. Our army had been advancing rapidly during the preceding two days, although every effort was made to stop them promptly so that they could be overtaken before the armistice.

At the conference of the German delegates, I was present with General Weygand. He said the armistice came across the line by the afternoon of November 7 and boarded a special train to the front. The French army coach sent by the French command was not to be used. During the night the German delegates were on the side by side in the forest near Compiègne and Soissons. The emissaries were ushered into the presence of the marshal, and after presenting their credentials were the object of their visit. He replied that they had come to discuss the terms of an armistice.

The marshal then made it clear that he himself was not representing an armistice and did not have one.

When asked if they wished an armistice they replied that they did. The marshal said that if that was the case, here were the terms, a severity of the demands which surprised them and they were very much depressed.

They had no power to sign an armistice, they said, without the consent of the chancellor, and after a little discussion they started to go back to the German capital.

They did not seem to object to the terms. I did not seem to object to the terms. I did not seem to object to the terms.

They finally succeeded in getting this reduced to 25,000 men, guns on the ground that they had some left for riot duty, speaking of the danger of riots, delegates were asked why they did not send some of their reserve divisions to maintain order in the rear.

Their reply was that they had divisions in reserve, as every division that they had was actually on the line. Then they complained of the short time allowed for negotiation, stating that the German army was in no condition to move, either forward or backward.

During November 9 and 10, while waiting for instructions from their government, the delegates talked freely with Weygand about conditions in Germany, and spoke particularly of the lack of food and the fear that there would be some in places because of the transportation service.

A wireless message from the German government authorizing the delegates to sign the armistice was received about 11 p. m., November 10. It took until 5 a. m. on the 11th to decode the message, complete the discussion and draw up the conditions. The last page of the conditions was written first, and this was signed a few minutes after 5 a. m. on the 11th. Word was then sent out to troops that hostilities would cease at 11 a. m.

Between September 26 and November 11, twenty-two American and six French divisions, with an approximate fighting strength of 300,000 men, on a front extending from southeast of Verdun to the Argonne forest, had engaged and decisively beaten forty-three different German divisions, with an estimated fighting strength of 470,000. Of the twenty-two American divisions, four had at different times during this period been in action on fronts other than our own.

The enemy suffered an estimated loss of over 500,000 casualties in this battle, and our First army lost about 117,000. The total strength of the First army, including the 135,000 French troops, reached 460,000 men. It captured 20,000 prisoners, 874 cannon, 3,000 machine guns and large quantities of material.

The transportation and supply divisions to and from our front during this battle was a gigantic task. There were 26 American and seven French divisions, besides hundreds of thousands of corps and army troops, moved in and out of the American zone. A total of 173,000 men were evacuated to the rear and more than 100,000 replacements were received.

It need hardly be restated that our entry into the war gave the Allies the preponderance of force necessary to outweigh the tremendous increase in the strength of the Germans on the western front, due to the collapse of Russia and the consequent release of German divisions employed against her. From the military point of view we began to aid the allies early in 1918, when our divisions, with insufficient training to take active part in battle, were sent to the inactive front to relieve French divisions, that they might be used in the fighting line.

The assistance we gave the allies in combat began in May, with the successful attack of one of our divisions at Cantigny. This was followed early in June by the entrance into battle of the two divisions that stopped the German advance on Paris, near Chateau-Thierry, and by three others that

were put in the defensive line.

In July two American divisions, with one Moroccan division, formed the spearhead of the counter-attack against the Chateau-Thierry salient, in which nine of our divisions participated. There was a total of approximately 300,000 American troops engaged in this Second Battle of the Marne, which involved very severe fighting, and was not completed until the Germans were driven beyond the Vesle in August.

In the middle of September an army of 550,000 Americans reduced the St. Mihiel salient. The latter part of September our great battle of the Meuse-Argonne was begun, lasting through 47 days of intense fighting and ending brilliantly for our First and Second armies. November 11, after more than 1,200,000 American soldiers had participated.

**A Time to Forget Hardships.**

It was a time to forget the hardships and difficulties, except to record them with the glorious history of our achievements. In praise and thanks for the decisive victories of our armies and in guidance for the future, the following order was issued:

"G. H. Q.  
"American Expeditionary Forces.  
"General Orders No. 203.  
"France, Nov. 12, 1918.  
"The enemy has capitulated. It is fitting that I address myself in thanks directly to the officers and soldiers of the American expeditionary forces who by their heroic efforts have made possible this glorious result. Our armies, hurriedly raised and hastily trained, met a veteran enemy, and by courage, discipline and skill always defeated him. Without complaint you have endured incessant toil, privation and danger. You have seen many of your comrades make the supreme sacrifice for freedom we live for. I thank you for the patience and courage with which you have endured. I congratulate you upon the splendid fruits of victory which your heroism and the blood of our gallant dead are now presenting to our nation. Your deeds will live forever on the most glorious pages of America's history.

"These things you have done. There remains now a harder task which will test your soldierly qualities to the utmost. Succeed in this and little note will be taken and few praises will be sung; fail, and the light of your glorious achievements of the past will sadly be dimmed.

"But you will not fail. Every natural tendency may urge toward relaxation in discipline, in conduct, in appearance, in everything that marks the soldier. Yet you will remember that each officer and each soldier is the representative in Europe of his people, and that his brilliant deeds of yesterday permit no action of today to pass unnoticed by friend or by foe.

"You will meet this test as gallantly as you have met the tests of the battlefield. Sustained by your high ideals and inspired by the heroic part you have played, you will carry back to our people the proud consciousness of a new Americanism born of sacrifice.

"Whether you stand on hostile territory or on the friendly soil of France, you will so bear yourself in discipline, appearance and respect for all civil rights that you will confirm for all time the pride and love which every American feels for your uniform and for you.

"JOHN J. PERSHING,  
"General, Commander in Chief.

"ROBERT C. DAVIS,  
"Adjutant General."

The experience of the World War only confirmed the lessons of the past. The divisions with little training, while aggressive and courageous, were lacking in the regular skill of habit. They were capable of powerful blows, but their blows were apt to be awkward—teamwork was often not well understood. Flexible and resourceful divisions cannot be created by a few maneuvers or by a few months' association of their elements. On the other hand, without the keen intelligence, the endurance, the willingness, and the enthusiasm displayed in the training areas and on the battlefields, the decisive results obtained would have been impossible.

**Praise for Young Commanders.**

Upon the young commanders of platoons, companies and battalions fell the heaviest burden. They not only suffered all the dangers and rigors of battle but carried the responsibility of caring for and directing their men, often newly arrived and with but little training. Where these leaders lacked practical knowledge of tactics they supplied the deficiency by fearless onslaughts against the enemy's line. Yet, quick to learn, they soon developed on the field into skilled leaders who inspired their men with increasing confidence.

Deeds of daring were legion. It is not intended to discriminate between those whose heroic services have been recognized and the thousands of others who bore themselves with equal gallantry but whose deeds are known only by the victorious results. As typical of the spirit of the rank and file of our great army of valorous men, I would mention Lieut. Saurau Woodfall, Fifth division, who

## MARRIED

Miss Hazel Kelso and Mr. Claud Pilley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Pilley were married Wednesday of last week in Roswell, with the ceremony read by Rev. C. C. Hill. This young couple has many friends in this vicinity who wish them well in their married life.

## ROSWELL MAN HANGS SELF

Lee Bandy, 57-year-old bachelor was found dead in a barn on the George E. Davis ranch eight miles southeast of Roswell Saturday afternoon. Bandy was hanging from a rafter in the barn and it is believed he committed suicide.

attacked single-handed a series of German machine-gun nests near Cunel and dispatched the crews of each in turn until reduced to the necessity of assaulting the last detachment with a pick; Sergt. Alvin G. York, Eighty-second division, who stood off and captured 132 Germans after his patrol was literally surrounded and outnumbered ten to one, and Maj. Charles S. Whittlesey and his men of the Seventy-seventh division, who, when their battalion was cut off in the Argonne, refused to surrender and held out until finally relieved.

There is little to add in praise of the spirit of determination that stimulated each individual soldier to overcome the hardships and difficulties that fell to his lot. With fortitude and perseverance he gave his every energy to the accomplishment of his task, whether it required him to charge the enemy's guns or play the less conspicuous role of forwarding supplies. In their devotion, their valor and the loyal fulfillment of their obligations, the officers and men of the American expeditionary forces have left a heritage of which those who follow after may ever be proud.

While we extol the virtues of the men who had the privilege of serving America in the ranks of her armies, it must be remembered that they received their inspiration of loyalty and of devotion to the country's cause from those at home. They were but the chosen representatives of the American people whose resolute spirit they transformed into victory on the field of honor.

My diary records:  
"Paris, Tuesday, November 12, 1918. Arrived in Paris this morning. Colonel Mott was here with instructions from Marshal Foch about following up the Germans. Held brief conference on subject with McAndrew and Harbord, and left immediately with Boyd and Quekemeyer for Marshal Foch's headquarters at Senlis.

"Met Marshal Foch for the first time since victory, and meeting was one to be remembered. By direction of the President, bestowed on him the Distinguished Service medal. We returned to Paris in the afternoon to find pandemonium."

**Foch and Pershing Overcome.**

When I saw Marshal Foch he was in high spirits and said great many complimentary things about the splendid work of the American army, my cordial co-operation, and how he appreciated my straightforward methods. He said he had always known my attitude on every question because I stated it frankly and clearly and then lived up to it. I was equally enthusiastic in praise of his leadership.

What was said and the realization that the victory was won and the war actually over affected us both deeply and for some moments we were speechless. Both of us were rather overcome by emotion as we embraced, and each gave the other the time-honored French "accolade."

"We pulled ourselves together shortly, as one of the objects of my visit was to decorate Marshal Foch with the Distinguished Service medal, this being the first to be presented to any officer other than an American. He had directed a small guard of some fifteen or twenty territorial orderlies, under the command of a sergeant, to be formed in the yard in rear of his quarters, with two trumpeters to furnish the music.

Standing in front of this command and facing him, I made a short speech in French and pinned on his blouse the token of our country's esteem and appreciation of his distinguished services. My aide handed one of his aides a signed copy of what I said.

The marshal spoke somewhat at length on how he valued the honor and how brilliantly the Americans had fought beside the allies, and he was so moved that he could hardly finish what he had to say. He shook hands with me very cordially and stood holding my hand with both of his as he ordered the flourish of trumpets to close the ceremony.

**Medal for Joffre.**

November 13 I went to the Ecole de Guerre, where Marshal Joffre had his quarters, and in a very simple ceremony that took place in his office I pinned on his breast the Distinguished Service medal. Only a few staff officers were present, among them the marshal's faithful chief of staff, Colonel Fabre, while the officers who accompanied me were Harbord, Boyd and Quekemeyer. The grand old French commander in chief was very proud of this recognition by our government, but expressed himself in few words. It gave me the greatest pleasure to make this presentation.

**Marshal Haig Decorated.**

At Cambrai, where I went the next day to decorate Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, a brigade of Highlanders, which included some of the most distinguished units of the British army, was assembled for the occasion. The ceremony was very impressive.

[END.]

## PLOW 'EM UNDER

The Santa Fe New Mexican says that Gov. Seligman received the following anonymous poem last week:

Are you raising too much wheat?  
Plow it under.  
Cut it out in '32  
Is your cotton crop complete?  
Plow it under.  
Cut it out in '32  
Cut it out in '32  
Can't you sell your ships and shoes  
Sealing wax, straw hats and shoes  
Iron rails and copper screws?  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.

Are you loaded up with stocks?  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.  
No demand for shirts and socks?  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.  
Can't you sell your corn and oats,  
Rubber shoes or sable coats,  
Heifers, sheep and pigs and shoats?  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.

Is the peach crop pretty fair?  
Plow it under.  
Does the pear tree bear a pear?  
Plow it under.  
Have the packers too much ham  
Is your cellar full of jam?  
Still roams Mary's Little Lamb?  
Plow it under.  
Cut it out in '32

Is the country full of prunes?  
Plow 'em under.  
Can't Irv. Berlin sell his tunes?  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.  
Are we overstocked with rails?  
Butter tubs and iron piles,  
Crackers, clothes and wire nails?  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.

Grocer, can't you sell your cheese?  
Plow it under.  
Cut it out in '32  
Farmers have you lots of peas?  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.  
Haberdasher, is it true  
No one wants a hat from you,  
Shirt or collar, cuff or shoes?  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.

Are the chickens laying eggs?  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.  
Are the coopers making kegs?  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.  
In the pond do ducklings swish?  
Does the bean crop meet the wish?  
Is the ocean full of fish?  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.

Too fast do your whiskers grow?  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.  
(Every other row or so),  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.  
Have you things you cannot sell?  
Do your obligations swell?  
Has the cat had kittens? Well,  
Plow 'em under.  
Cut 'em out in '32.

Life's changing ambitions (for men only).  
At 4—To wear pants.  
At 8—To miss Sunday school.  
At 12—To be president.  
At 14—To wear long pants.  
At 18—To have monogrammed cigarettes.  
At 20—To take a show girl out to supper.  
At 25—To have the price of a supper.  
At 35—To eat supper.  
At 45—To digest supper.

**NO CHANGE IN TURKEY SEASON IN SACRAMENTOS**

At a special meeting of the New Mexico Game Commission held at Roswell yesterday the proposal to close a portion of the Sacramento mountain area to turkey hunting this season was rejected because the commission felt that a change now would cause misunderstanding and confusion.

Various persons in Dona Ana county had petitioned the commission to close for turkey shooting this season all of the Lincoln National area to the south of the highway from La Luz canyon to Elk including the Cloudercroft area and Cox canyon.

Messenger Want Ads Get Results  
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Messenger Want Ads Get Results

United States Department of The Interior, General Land Office, District Land Office, Las Cruces, N. M., August 28, 1931.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico has filed in this office Indemnity School Land Selection List 9491, Serial No. 044417, for the following land: Lot 4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, E 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 35, T. 14-S., R. 19-E.

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

V. B. MAY,  
Register.  
39-5t

## ACCREDITING COSTS OF CHICKS IS REDUCED

The board of directors of the New Mexico State Poultry Association made some very commendable decisions during their recent meeting at State College, according to W. M. Ginn of the New Mexico Agricultural College, and who is also secretary of the New Mexico State Poultry Association.

The cost of accrediting a flock will be about one-half of its former price, only 2c per bird will be charged for the inspection and banding. This economy is effected by a reduction in the cost of the work by purchasing bands at a cheaper price than heretofore, and by risking the necessity of drawing on a reserve fund which was accumulated during more prosperous years. The minimum fee will be \$2.00. For those who have no accrediting done the membership fee is \$1.00.

Hatchery flocks will be inspected and banded from October 15 to December 15, 1931. The association again secured the services of Dr. E. C. Ackerman of Clovis, who is a licensed veterinarian and an A. P. A. judge to do the inspection work. He was instructed to cull very closely and to be more severe than ever before. By this means the standards are raised yearly and a gradual improvement of flocks may be expected.

The rules on trap nest records and pedigree hatching for the production of double A and triple A chicks were continued as they were for the past season. To produce a triple A chick one must have a pedigree record showing that the male parent of the chicks have back of him both on the dam and the sire side, a production of at least 250 eggs per year.

The accredited birds will be marked by leg banding with a stamped and sealed band. Those rejected will have their tails clipped. Only one breed of chickens will be allowed on the accredited farms. Males will be allowed only in the accredited flock and during the hatching season.

There are strict rules about sanitation which the accredited flock owner must obey. The house and yards must be free of conditions which are conducive to the development of harmful diseases and parasites.

Applications for accreditation for the 1932 hatching season are due before October 1, 1931.

**NEW MEXICO GETS \$235,227 IN ROYALTIES**

Royalties received from oil lands by New Mexico for the first six months of this year totaled \$235,227.98. The oil royalties go into a permanent fund to support various New Mexico eleemosynary institutions and the public school fund.

ENGRAVING at The Messenger

## COTTON RATE UNIFORM

Cotton freight rates in the Pecos valley have been made uniform, effective as of tomorrow, it was announced at Roswell last week.

The new rate on cotton shipped from all Pecos valley points will be hereafter, \$1.07 a hundred pounds. This rate was formerly \$1.10 cents in Chavez county to a point south near Dayton and \$1.05 from Dayton south to the Texas line.

## MILKING BY RADIO

The day approaches when the farmer may do his milking from the front parlor while he runs thru his evening paper.

Milking by "remote control" was demonstrated at the recent Missouri state fair. Radio and an electric milking machine were made to work together, so that the pressing of a button in a distant location set the machine to work.

# Electricity

A vital necessity for efficiency in all modern day business, is the cheapest of all other forms of power.

That's what makes it so popular in every phase of modern day business or more important yet, to every modern home.

Electricity is Cheap— Use more of it

**Southwestern PUBLIC SERVICE Company**

NEW MEXICO GETS \$235,227 IN ROYALTIES

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ENGRAVING at The Messenger

# Unemployed Men Unemployed Money Cost Something to Keep!

Money or capital, and work or energy of men, are inseparable in the business world. Either without the other can do nothing. As men work, and as money works, profits accrue not only to the workman and his money, but to many others.

Idle dollars have no place in business. A business borrows money because it will earn more than its cost, otherwise it is not a desirable loan for any bank to make.

Banks are wholesalers of credit, at small profit margin; those who borrow it make a profit on its use, through increase of business facilities.

If banks merely keep money for depositors, they must cover the service with a charge which pays cost and a profit. Yet a substantial part of deposits must be kept to meet every depositor's need with liquid reserves.

Credit has become the most important factor in the business world; it represents money, which can only work through the brains and skill of men who make use of it.

# Regional Clearing House No. 3

of the

## New Mexico Bankers Association

BEING COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK Roswell, New Mexico	FIRST NATIONAL BANK Hagerman, New Mexico
CARLSBAD NATIONAL BANK Carlsbad, New Mexico	LEA COUNTY STATE BANK Lovington, New Mexico
FIRST NATIONAL BANK Artesia, New Mexico	BANK OF COMMERCE Roswell, New Mexico
CITIZENS STATE BANK Artesia, New Mexico	FIRST NATIONAL BANK Carrizozo, New Mexico

BEING COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
Roswell, New Mexico

CARLSBAD NATIONAL BANK  
Carlsbad, New Mexico

FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
Artesia, New Mexico

CITIZENS STATE BANK  
Artesia, New Mexico

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
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CARLSBAD NATIONAL BANK  
Carlsbad, New Mexico

FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
Artesia, New Mexico

CITIZENS STATE BANK  
Artesia, New Mexico

