







## Oregon Apple Trees

Bring quick returns. Send for Millers Guide and Special Prices, Cash Discounts and Prepaid Freight Offer for Spring of 1913. General line of Nursery Stock. A Good Agency Proposition.

**The Milton Nursery Co.**

Established 1878  
Milton Oregon

**...NOW IS THE TIME...**

To prepare to build Silos  
Call and let us explain  
Our plan to you.

**The Portales Lumber Company**

G. W. CARR, Manager

## H. C. McCallum

DRAY LINE

All kinds of Hauling done on Short Notice. Orders left at the hardware store of Humphrey & Seidg will receive my prompt attention and your patronage will be appreciated.

Telephone Number 104

### BARTELDES

WESTERN SEED FOR WESTERN PLANTERS

"ONCE USED ALWAYS USED"

If not at your Dealers we will Supply you Direct  
OUR 1913 CATALOGUE FREE

Our Specialty Dry Farming Seed

THE BARTELDES SEED CO.

Box 1804, Department G, Denver, Colorado

### For Sale or Trade

THREE MODEL F BUICKS AND ONE MAXWELL. ALL GOOD, REBUILT FIVE PASSENGER TOURING CARS. WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, SHEEP OR HOGS. CALL AT GARAGE AND LOOK THEM OVER.

VAUGHAN AUTO & TRANSFER CO.

### ACORN BRAND SEEDS

Are The Foundation For Harvesting Good Crops

Why not grow larger yield per acre on your ground by planting Seeds adapted to the southwest? Alfalfa, Clover, Grass Seeds, Seed Oats, Kafir, Milo, Barley, Seed Corn and Potatoes. Shall be glad to quote prices on any seeds you may be interested in. Our 1913 Seed Book fully describes Garden and Flower Seeds and will be mailed without cost to you.

ROSS BROTHER'S SEED HOUSE.

312 E. DOUGLAS AVE.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

### School Children's Health

In the light of the health problems that are existent in education it is important to appreciate the fact that school children are not necessarily healthy children, the abnormal child should be kept under strict observation. First by the parent, secondly by an energetic health officer, one who is not afraid to do his full duty. I have been asked by the mothers club or the president to suggest something that might be a help to get a more hygienic condition through the country and especially in our own school and I will endeavor to enumerate some of the physical conditions that are a great hindering cause to at least ten per cent of the entire school, which cause the children to be stupid and indolent with their studies. First I will say the parent should have children examined and know whether they have any physical defect or not, have the family physician to see that your child is in such a healthy condition that the child can comprehend what it is taught.

School children should be examined for spinal curvature, flat feet, or some other moderate deformities serious to the best progress of the child in school. A great number of school children do not learn owing to defective hearing, defective visions, malnutrition, enlarged tonsils, adenoids or enlarged serival or neck glands which need attention. The teeth should be looked after more closely which interfere with digestion and cause numerous physical defects. These suggestive thoughts should ring in each ear of father and mother until they are positive that each child is physically able to comprehend what is taught them.

I will also suggest that our school should be looked into by the mothers club as it seems that no one else has the courage to do any thing for the benefit of the town or school. Again I will say that it is necessary for a more definite standard of school hygiene, both as regards school construction and school furniture and the medical inspection of all the children themselves.

Educationally there is every indication that more thorough training in hygiene should be instituted in the public schools. Physical education in a broad sense should receive more adequate attention in the curriculum than is at present required. Play grounds and special classes for defective and crippled, physical examination will overcome the present low standards of physical health of American childhood. The haphazard system of the selection of an abnormality is not the only essential but there must be adequate and efficient education of the children and their parents as the methods of preventing or overcoming such harmful conditions. The effect of ill health upon retardations has not been thoroughly appreciated and in school curricula have not been thoroughly adjusted to the physical and mental capabilities of the children. It would seem a wise measure to place a small manual relating to the hygiene of children during the school period in the hands of the parents. The most appropriate time for such education would be at the registration of their children at school. Home and school must cooperate to secure healthful conditions so that the education of the children will tend to develop them physically and mentally without loss of time, money or energy, on the part of the home, the health board or the educational bureau. The government protects the live stock. Why should we not protect the human children from contagious and infectious diseases?

If you should have a cow with tuberculosis the government would force you to isolate her from all others but we allow cripples and tuberculars to teach our schools of healthy children. I hope the mothers of Portales will go ahead with the good work and I for one will assist them in any way to enforce the regulations.

J. F. GARMANY, M. D.

### Estimate Weight Silage

There is no market price for corn silage so it is difficult to say how much one can afford to pay for it. In cow testing associations the cows are charged \$3.50 per ton for corn silage. It is usually figured that three tons of corn silage is worth as much as one ton of timothy hay; that is, the food nutrients in one ton of timothy hay would amount to as much as the food nutrients in three tons of the average corn silage. It is probably worth the \$3.50 per ton which we charge our cows in the cows testing association. At any rate, the cows pay for it and give us a profit besides.

It is estimated that corn silage will, on the average, weigh 10 lbs per cubic foot, and consequently if you will find the number of cubic feet in your silo and multiply that by forty you have the number of pounds of silage. Of coarse silage won't weigh quite 10 pounds to the cubic foot in the upper part of the silo, but it will weigh a little more in the bottom part of the silo, making the average about this figure. If your silo is 12 feet in diameter a foot in depth of ensilage in the silo would equal about two and one half tons, or there would be in the neighborhood of 40 tons of silage in silo if it is half full, because the lower half of the silo will be packed closer and will contain more tons than on the average for the whole silo. I should think it would be safe to figure that there would be 40 tons of silage in the silo.

Of course, the price of \$3.50 per ton which we charge the cows in the cow testing association is for silage that is right close at hand, at the feeding alley door. Now, if one had to buy silage that was a mile away and had to haul it that would make a difference, he could not afford to pay as much as for silage that was right at the feeding barn.—Michigan Farmer.

### Wide Awake Bank

The First National Bank of Petty has shown a spirit of liberality and progressiveness that it is good to see and that might be followed by a great many similar institutions not to their own advantage, but to the ultimate good of the whole community that they serve and from which they derive their profit. This bank, realizing the tremendous impetus and advantage to the farmer and stock grower of the silo, has solved the difficulty that first presents itself in the building of such by offering to advance to ten of its patrons for twelve months without any interest the money necessary to build a silo. It is true that those who take advantage of this offer will not have any interest to pay for this loan, but at the same time we want to assure the bank of Petty that this is one of the best investments that it has ever made and the interest that they and the community at large will receive upon this money will ultimately total many times what the law would allow them to charge. We congratulate the bank of Petty upon its liberality and its foresight as well as the people of the Petty community in having in their midst a bank that is willing to help them to greater prosperity in so liberal a way.—Texas Farmer.

Bring your chickens, hens and fryers to Faggards. He will pay more money for them.

## ONE PEERDT JR.

Egrahc of eerf raey eno rof dlareH eht eviecer lliw delleps yltcerroc eciffo siht of name evoba eht gnidnes rognirb ot nosrep trarif ehT. ...

## Herald Printing Co.

## PORTALES TAILORING CO.

We clean all kinds of clothes, such as men's and ladies suits, all kinds of velvet and corduroy and kid gloves. We also guarantee to give you satisfactory work on all your laundry and dye work. If you have never had your clothes cleaned by the French Dry Cleaning Process, it will pay you to try it once and see how it excels all other ways of cleaning.

WE USE PURE CLEAN GASOLINE. SEND US YOUR PLAIN BLANKETS, AND NAVAJO BLANKETS.

CLAUDE CUNNINGHAM.

## PORTALES BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

Capital Stock,	\$25,000.00.
Surplus,	5,000.00.
Resources,	100,000.00.

Portales, New Mexico

Aquaintance and Confidence

People doing business together, especially financial business, must have confidence in each other.

You wouldn't loan money to anybody on ten minutes' acquaintance. :: :: :: ::

Your confidence in people grows on acquaintance; it's the same with this bank. :: ::

We want to be in position to loan money when needed to responsible borrowers. There is no better way to establish an acquaintance than to start an account with this bank. :: :: ::

Now is a good time to begin. :: :: ::

G. M. Williamson, Pres. T. E. Mears, Vice-Pres.

Arthur F. Jones, Cashier.

Directors—G. M. Williamson, T. E. Mears, A. F. Jones, R. M. Sanders, C. V. Harris

See



## Coe Howard

Loans on Farm and City Property.  
Any Amount Wanted.

## HOT DRINKS! HOT DRINKS!

THE ANSWER

## DOCTOR DOBB'S PLACE



## IN THE LAND WHERE GREAT STRIKES ARE UNKNOWN

New Zealand furnishes absolute proof of the advantages derived from laws to benefit the people generally. Conditions before 1890 were worse there than they ever have been in the United States and the people were leaving by the thousand. A few people owned the greater part of the land and controlled nearly everything else worth having. It resulted in the great strike of 1890. The capitalists won the strike but the workers and farmers united thereafter, electing representatives pledged to establish measures for the good of the common people, and swept the monopolists out of power. They have held control the greater part of the time since and have passed laws that are a model for the world. They have satisfactorily solved many of the troubles we are now contending against and even those who bitterly opposed the new order of things would not now even think of returning to the old ways.

The following is a short description of the government and some of the most important reforms that have been adopted.

1. The government is administered by a governor appointed by England (who has very little power), a ministry, a legislative council and a house of representatives. The present population is about 1,000,000 and the country is somewhat smaller than Great Britain. The soil is very fertile and the climate is one of the very finest in the world. It somewhat resembles England but is milder and pleasanter.

2. The constitution can be changed at any time by a vote of parliament, subject to the possible dissent of England, which is very unlikely so New Zealand is practically a republic in itself.

3. Appeal boards and arbitration courts (composed of workers, employers and public officers) are established to settle all labor difficulties strictly on the merits of each case and not on technicalities. By this means, strikes have been abolished, labor organizations encouraged, cut throat competition stopped and employes protected against unjust dismissal.

4. It operates a system of public schools and industrial schools free for the benefit of the young, caring for those whose parents are dead or unable to properly care for them.

5. In elections, the law provides for direct nominations by the people through petitions without caucus or conventions.

6. Australian voting booths and alphabetical list of candidates without giving party names are used.

7. Fine and forfeiture of office for any corrupt practice, even treating or free conveyance of voters.

8. Voting by mail for citizens away from home. Fines for those who don't vote. A half holiday for all voters on election days.

9. Equal suffrage for men and women.

10. Practical referendum on national affairs, not only through direct nominations, popular questioning of candidates and independent voting at regular, triennial elections, but through special appeals to the people at any intermediate time that parliament is dissolved because of disagreement between the council and house of representatives, the question on which they differ being carried then directly to the people at the polls.

11. The constant use of the referendum in municipal affairs.

12. The laws are made for the benefit of the majority of the people and not for any particular interest or class.

13. Appointment to civil service are based on merit ascertained through competitive examinations. Employes are secured

against unjust dismissal or oppressive treatment through right of appeal. Promotion depends on length and efficiency of service.

14. In place of the old property tax, progressive land and income taxes are generally established, with improvements, small estates and hardpressed citizens exempted and the burdens placed on wealthy owners and monopolists.

15. The government now owns nearly all the railroads and aims to give the public the greatest possible service at lowest cost. It owns and operates the telegraphs and telephones as part of the public system. It establishes and conducts savings banks to encourage the people to save, guarantees deposits and gives fair interest. It owns and operates solely in the public interest the central bank of issue—the heart of the banking system.

16. It maintains a public loan office and controls the machinery of credit and rate of interest by loaning money to farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and the working on easy terms and at low interest. The postal bank public trust office, government insurance office and land department also make loans at low rate.

17. It prohibits panics, alleviates depression and has declared it would allow no decent bank to fail.

18. It has established a government insurance office for life, endowment, annuity and accident insurance, with the guarantee of the government behind it, and the office does a far larger business than any private company in the country.

19. It conducts a public trust office for the management of estates, investment of money under the guarantee of the government, the making of deeds, mortgages, wills and other printed matter.

20. It has established experimental and model farms, one for each 100,000 population, and depots for dressing and packing poultry at the chief centers; also, a state farm, where the unemployed may find remunerative work, and where inefficient laborers may be turned into effective workers.

21. It provides village and farm settlements, where the poor may make homes for themselves and have co-operative employment if they wish.

22. It limits the amount of land one man may hold, provides now for the compulsory purchase and division of large estates, disposes of land by perpetual lease, gives preference to the landless, aims to take the unearned increment in rents and graded taxes and moves towards the nationalization of the soil.

23. It has simplified the methods of dealing with interests in land by providing for the registration of titles and the government guarantee behind such certificates issued.

24. It has established government ownership and operation of coal mines to check the extortion of the coal ring and provide the people with fuel at reasonable cost.

25. It accords to municipalities the right to establish and maintain water works, gas and electric lighting plants, street railways and other public utilities, subject to the referendum. It requires them to maintain public slaughter houses under inspection of the agricultural department.

26. It acts as commission merchant for the farmers, receives farm products, meats and provisions, eggs, butter and cheese, and even live poultry at its railway stations, carries them to warehouses at ports of export, kills, dresses, grades and packs keeps in cold storage, ships to

agents, sells and collects and remits the funds to the farmers less cost of transportation. It aids farmers also in helping them to secure labor in harvest time and many other ways too numerous to mention now.

27. It considers the welfare of its workers most carefully, doing everything possible to help them in every way. The labor department and the public employment offices (established everywhere) provide employment for all who want it. It uses the railways to distribute labor at cost to points where needed and gives low fares to and from their work each day.

28. It has decreed an eight hour day and a half holiday (Sundays in addition) for workers in factories and stores, seats for les girls, good ventilation, safety elevators and guarded machinery, no night work for women or young people, no employment of boys and girls without pay, cash payment of wages, etc. Sweat shops have been practically abolished by thorough inspection, labeling of goods, prohibition of night work, fines for every violation, etc.

29. It aims to abolish the contractor system in public works and substitutes direct employment under co-operative conditions, whereby wages have increased, quality of work improved, cost of construction diminished and industry and character developed.

30. It purchases estates in or near the cities and towns, divides them up for workers' homes and makes advances to the workmen to help them build their homes, aiming to destroy the slums and tenements, which still exist to some extent.

31. It has turned back the tide of population from the cities to the country and aims to do still more.

32. Annuities are given to the aged poor so they can live at home in their declining years secure from want. Justice is given instead of charity. Political corruption is almost unknown now.

33. The government leases land for five per cent of its value yearly to settlers and loans three hundred and fifty dollars to each family that want to start farms.

34. All land improvements are exempt. Mortgages are deducted in estimating taxes and assessed to the lender. Estates less than \$2,500 are exempt. The old, widows and orphans who receive less than \$1,000 yearly are exempt. The graduated land tax begins when the improved value reaches \$25,000. Absentee owners pay 20 per cent more. Government has right to buy any property at owner's assessed value.

35. The graduated income tax begins with those making over \$1,700 yearly (with \$250 allowed for insurance premiums.) It has checked monopoly, decreased desire for large fortunes and created a far more Christian spirit among the people. There are no great millionaires and no paupers in New Zealand now. There is also a graduated inheritance tax and many other reforms too numerous to mention.—Ex.

### Manual Training Class

Does all Portales know, or even all the patrons of the school, that manual training has been added to the school curriculum? It most emphatically has.

The class is composed of about sixty pupils, boys and girls. Yes, and they are quite as enthusiastic as the boys.

This branch of the school work is adding zest and energy to the work of the pupils and will in time greatly beautify the school. It is not limited to the high school nor the grammar school but is open to all grades and classes. Mr. Strickland is their able teacher and you know that

## FIRST MONDAY Public Auction April Seventh, 1913.

Public Auction at One  
O'clock back of First  
National Bank. : : :

**HORSES,  
BUGGIES,  
DRILLS,  
PLANTERS  
AND  
FURNITURE**

Bring in your Stuff you  
have for Sale and it will  
be Sold that day at  
Auction. : : : : :

Look for the Leaders the  
Live Merchants of Por-  
tales are offering in the  
Regular Sale Bill. : :

**COL. D. L. ZINN,**  
Auctioneer.  
Portales, New Mex.

spells success for the class.

There has been a room fitted up in the basement right beneath the second grade room. It is furnished with six tables, which were made by the pupils, a coping saw, a tri square, a divider, a file and a hammer. Other articles, such as a plane and a large saw have been loaned by Mr. Strickland but they hope to soon get such tools for themselves.

There was a boy for each table when the writer was inspecting the room and they were working with a royal good will. Of course the class has not been long organized, so their work has been more or less of the elementary kind, such as making triangles, squares and similar small figures. They have made quite a neat little match striker which would do credit to a far more experienced class. They are now working on mission tables for Misses Anderson and Leahys' rooms.

Everyone in the writers opinion should stretch forth an encouraging hand to the pupils and their teacher. It may teach your boy a useful trade with which he may gain a living some day and it will certainly give both boys and girls broader minds and more skilful hands whether they become business people or housekeepers.

So I am sure that we all wish them great success and entertain magnificent hopes for their future.—Contributed.

### Of Interest to You

I want to buy at once for stop cash, dwellings, out houses, sheds, windmills, tubing fence posts and etc. Want stuff that can be moved and would prefer it to be close to my place. What have you? See Carl Johnson.

### Echoes From Raton

Raton Happenings Always Interest Our Readers.

After reading of so many people in our town who have been cured by Doan's Kidney Pills, the question naturally arises: 'Is this medicine equally successful in our neighboring towns?' The generous statement of this Raton resident leaves no room for doubt on this point.

L. R. Berry, 344 Maxwell St., Raton, N. M., says: "Some time ago I suffered from rheumatic twinges brought on I believe by excessive uric acid in my system. The trouble crippled me. Hearing of Doan's kidney pills, I used a box and they brought much relief. I am sure that I will find permanent relief from my ailment, as the has already proven so beneficial."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agent for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

**D. L. ZINN**  
AUCTIONEER  
RATES REASONABLE  
CALL TRAVELERS' INN  
FOR SALE DATES

For Sale or Trade: Two horse wagon, one cultivator, one hand plow, one sulky plow, one harrow and other farming implements, will trade for threshed maize and kafir corn. F. T. BURKE.

Chamberlain's cough remedy has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of cough, colds and croup. It can be depended upon. For sale by all dealers.

### Farmer's Meeting

On account of the organization of the cantaloupe and sweet potato industry at the farmer's meeting last Saturday there was no time given to the organization as a whole and all members and all farmers who are not members as well as business men and all who care to attend are urgently requested to be present at the next meeting to be held on the regular meeting day, Saturday, April the 5th, at the court rooms at 1:30. Important business will come up and you are most urgently invited to come up and lend your presence.

The Easter exercises of the Christian church young people held in the Cosy last week was quite a success. The house was crowded.

Dr. Skelton, the friend of Dr. Bailey, who is interested in the country is in the city.

Weather in Portales Valley and vicinity has been fine since the snow the first of the week.

Mesdames Austin, Seay, Lindsey, Carr and Larson have returned from the meeting of the Federated clubs at Albuquerque.

### Time Card



North Bound

No. 114..... 10:20 a. m.

No. 86 Local Freight... 4:00 p. m.

South Bound

No. 117..... 12:06 p. m.

No. 85 Local Freight... 8:20 a. m.