

PORTALES HERALD-TIMES

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Volume Twelve

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY OCTOBER, 22 1914.

Number 44

T. I. PARK RAISES BIG CROP

Selling Cream and Will Milk Thirty one Cows Before First of Year

PROPOSES TO HAVE TWO SILOS

Syrup Manufacturer and Makes Large Quantities Each Year

One of Roosevelt county's successful stock farmers who scarcely ever fails to make a good crop and this year has raised a bumper in T. I. Park of Dora. Like most of the successful stock farmers he is selling cream and proposes to go into that business stronger.

Five cows milked during the past thirteen months netted, after plenty of milk and butter had been provided for the large family, the sum of \$125. Mr. Park will have 31 head of Jersey cows which are expected to produce \$100 worth of cream per month between now and the first of the year. His experience is that one hog can be raised easily from the separated milk of each cow. With a bunch of cows, a similar number of hogs can be raised profitably each year. A few brood sows which raise some good colts add to each year's earnings. Mr. Parke is a believer in the silo and next year proposes to have two.

There has been years in this county when little grain was made and such may happen again but the thorough ensilage can always be raised for feeding cattle and dry years will not be so hard as they have been heretofore.

The subject of this article is a syrup manufacturer and each year not only makes syrup from his own sorghum crop but those of his neighbors as well. The Park bunch are hustlers and during the busy season the scrubmill is often run day and night. The syrup made for the neighbors usually is about three times the amount produced at home. For the last four years Mr. Park has lived well and paid \$500 on indebtedness each year.

This year some of his maize threshed 48 bushels per acre and the kafir and California wheat averaged 25 bushels per acre. Ten acres of sorghum will be headed and threshed. The following shows the principal productions of the Park farm for the last three years, the figures for the first two years refer to headed grain:

Year	Grain B. Corn	Syrup (gal)
1912	20 tons	10 1/2 tons
1913	20 tons	4 tons
1914	50 ton	not threshed

MASONS TO ALBUQUERQUE

Ben Wood, representing Portales Lodge No. 26 and A. A. Beeman, representing Elida Lodge No. 31, left Sunday for Albuquerque to attend the Masonic Grand Lodge which was in session there this week. These are two of the most prominent Masons in their respective lodges. Ben Wood has represented the Portales Lodge at the Grand Lodge for seven consecutive years.

NEW THRESHER ARRIVED

The new J. I. Case thresher recently purchased by J. B. Garrett of Inez was unloaded Wednesday and started for the southeast part of the county where so much is ready for threshing.

It is the latest improved machine with a 36 inch cylinder and a 55 inch separator, and is 65 horse power. Jack Norris has been engaged as engineer and Louis Kohl as separator man. The machine was purchased through the Joyce-Fruit Co.

RECENT DEAL

W. L. Mullins and brother of Ada, Okla., recently bought the R. G. Bryant herd of cattle and his holdings northeast of town. This is a fine herd and includes about 40 head. They also bought John Tyson's lease on his Portales Springs ranch including about 1300 acres of good grass land.

These men are old friends of W. H. Braley and from what we hear of them they are the sort of people we need in the Portales Valley, so we welcome them to our community. The deal was negotiated by Braley and Ball and the new owners will take possession about the first of the month.

FEDERATION MEETING AT SILVER CITY

Portales was represented at this meeting by three delegates, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Lindsey. It is needless to say that the meeting surpassed all previous meetings for general business methods, program and hospitality. This latter, the Portales delegates viewed with both fear and pleasure since the next Federation meeting was captured by this delegation even though Las Vegas and Deming were strong and fiery opponents.

The main programs were given the two evenings of the convention. The first was a drama, "Lebanon," under the direction of Mrs. Angle, of Silver City, accompanied by the choir; the second evening was a mass meeting under the direction of Mrs. W. E. Lindsey also accompanied by the band and choir.

This meeting was a revelation to all present. That women could discuss intelligently and dignifiedly with humor to hold the closest attention until after eleven o'clock was to many the surprise of their lives. After the introductory remarks the legislative committee of Silver City which had charge of the local management presented Mrs. Lindsey with a mammoth bouquet of Dahlias in gold and white. Francis C. Wilson, of Santa Fe, spoke on women suffrage. The other speakers were women with one exception, that of Mr. Warren. Mrs. O. S. Warren has a state reputation for business ability and is said to be the most public spirited citizen of Silver City and owns about one-half of the business houses. Mrs. Bisby, of Pinosaltos, also made a great speech full of sparkling humor so even the men called out "No! abridge" as Mrs. Bisby would remark "train stops".

Mrs. R. F. Asplund who is the newly elected president made a great and popular talk on a state board of charities and corrections. Mrs. ... on "Why women should be placed on all state boards."

Mrs. Lindsey was again placed as chairman of the legislative department of the state with \$100 appropriation for establishing a headquarters at Santa Fe during the legislature. The great progressive feature of the convention was seen in the passage of the suffrage resolution unanimously.

CONTRIBUTED

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS

The people of Portales had the opportunity of hearing two of the most able and best informed speakers that have appeared here in a long time. These were none other than Alvin N. White, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Judge Dan M. Jackson, of the El Paso district.

Supt. White spoke on the wonderful progress that is being made in New Mexico along educational lines and that he had been informed by the Federal director of education that this state is making greater progress along this line than any other state. He spoke of his visit to Washington, D. C., and of the untiring efforts being made there by our lone member of that body, Hon. H. B. Ferguson. He also stated that Congressman Ferguson had, during his term as congressman and delegate, procured for educational and other state purposes about \$1,000,000 acres public lands. This land has already been a source of considerable revenue to the schools of the state and will be a great help in the future for educational purposes. Wednesday afternoon Supt. White visited the Portales schools and was loud in his praises of that institution.

Judge Jackson is a gifted orator and has the reputation of being the ablest political speaker in Texas, and is making a tour of the state in behalf of the Democratic candidates.

His ability made it possible for him to state to the voters the importance of turning out and rolling up as big a majority as possible in Roosevelt county to offset the Republican vote in the western part of the state. He spoke of the efficiency and faithfulness of Hon. H. B. Ferguson in congress and showed that by all means that faithful servant of the people and upholder of the policies of our great President Woodrow Wilson should be returned to the next session. Congressman Ferguson had missed only four roll calls and for those he had good excuses.

He spoke in the highest terms of Adolfo P. Hill, candidate for corporation commissioner, of his sterling character and of his experience and ability for the office for which he aspires. The voters of Roosevelt county should not overlook the importance of the duty of a corporation commissioner and not hesitate to turn out and give their loyal support to such a man as Adolfo P. Hill.

The speakers spoke at the court house Wednesday night, but on account of the very inclement weather the crowd was not large, but on Thursday morning at the same place, there was a large audience of representative citizens. Both speakers left on the noon train; Supt. White for Roswell and Judge Jackson for Elida where he speaks tonight.

Senator A. J. Evans and J. L. Anthony of Elida were in Portales, Saturday on business.

ROOSEVELT COUNTY SENATOR APPEALS TO VOTERS

Republican Party of New Mexico Endeavoring to Resuscitate and Return to Power in Coming Election

FARMER'S PRODUCTS HIGHER THAN UNDER REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION

Asks Voters to Turn Out at the Coming Election on November Third and Support Ferguson and Hill

Elida, N. M., Oct. 19 '14.
Portales Herald-Times.
Portales, N. M.

The moribund republican party of New Mexico is endeavoring to resuscitate itself and again inflict the people of this great state by returning their party to power. The state republican chairman is flooding the mails with letters to the voters and trying to raise false issues, to hoodwink the people into voting the republican ticket at the coming election. About the only living republican in New Mexico who escaped the massacre of ballots at the last election is Ralph Ely, the chairman of the republican party (now extinct) in this state and he tries to make the voters think that the party is not dead, as if no postmortem was held two years ago.

In these letters which he is sending out to the voters he dwells at length on "Argentine corn" and says it costs only 10c per bushel to ship it to the eastern markets of the United States, and it costs the American farmer 10c per bushel to ship it from the Mississippi river to the same point. His logic is very absurd. He doesn't tell how much it costs the Argentine farmer to ship his corn to the sea port of Argentina, presuming that the freight rate is approximately the same there as it is in the U. S., the cost of shipment would amount to at least 25c per bushel from the interior of Argentina to the Mississippi river. But this "Argentine corn" is a bur-and-bug and the total amount of corn that Argentine could ship to the United States would not depress the price of corn 1/4c per bushel.

The United States is not an importer but an exporter of corn. Did you ever see any Argentine corn? It is as hard as flint and the horses, before they could eat it, would have to have a dental surgeon to place false teeth in their mouths. Argentine corn looks like a low grade poor corn. The truth of the matter is that we produce 72% of all the corn grown in the world. Just think of that, then the position of Chairman Ely, becomes ridiculous. Congressman Vollman of Iowa, stated in a speech in congress that all the corn imported from Argentina during the past six months would not furnish the hogs of Iowa a respectable breakfast. The whole Argentine crop does not amount to as much as the corn raised in Iowa in a poor crop year.

Corn has been selling at a higher price since the enactment of the Underwood bill than under the Payne-Aldridge law.

Chairman Ely asks in his circular letter: "do you approve of Mr. Ferguson's vote on the tariff?" Of course we do. It is quite strange

that Mr. Ely would enumerate several items, such as corn, oats, butter and potatoes and leave out wool altogether. At the last election the republicans had a sheep pictured in the act of being slaughtered by the democrats, but this year they are not saying anything at all on the wool schedule. Why? Because wool is selling at a higher price than it did a year ago under the republican protective tariff. Every one knew that the producer didn't get anything from the protective tariff.

Take wool, cattle, hogs, and nearly everything produced by the farmer is bringing a better price this year under democratic rule than under the republican administration.

Now Chairman Ely asks how you like the vote of Ferguson's on certain schedules of the tariff, we will ask him how he liked the votes of Congressman Ferguson on the income tax, the direct election of United States Senators, the currency bill, the repeal of the Panama Canal law, exempting the shipping trust from paying their share in the upkeep of the canal, the Alaska rail road bill, the Clayton anti-trust bill. All of these measures received the hearty and willing support of Mr. Ferguson. Is it not a fact W. B. Hernandez has been our congressman he would have followed the leadership of Senator Clayton and voted against these necessary reforms?

If there be a republican who is opposed to the income tax law, the direct election of United States senators, the currency law, the anti-trust measure, then of course he will vote for Mr. Hernandez for congress. I don't think there is a democrat within the confines of New Mexico who is opposed to those measures, that being so every democrat within the state will vote for Ferguson together with a large number of republicans who believe in a government of, by and for the people.

If Congressman Ferguson and Adolphus Hill are not elected on the 3rd day of November it will be the fault of the voters in not coming to the polls and voting. We democrats must make great efforts to get out the vote, it means much to the people to refrain from voting and thereby running the risk of permitting the republicans of electing their ticket, and again restoring the party controlled by the special interest unto power.

Let us buckle on our armor of democracy and battle unceasingly until after the election, in the interest of the grand old democratic party.

Trusting to the success of our party.

I beg to be, yours sincerely,
ARTHUR J. EVANS.

HAVE YOU BEEN ENJOYING THE SPECIAL FEATURES?

We have heard many complimentary remarks about the feature articles and departments the Herald-Times is now furnishing its readers. If you have not been enjoying the feast of good things in a literary way we are now supplying the time is opportune right now to start.

In this week's issue for instance features which we want to mention specially. For our farmer friends there is a full page of matter of special interest to them. The article regarding the south as a cattle country will be particularly interesting because of its timeliness and its direct local application.

George F. Freeman of the Arizona experiment station writes of a good dry farm crop—the dry shell bean. This is recommended for rotation with grain and forage planting. Every farmer in this section should read this article. There are numerous other interesting sketches prepared for this page.

ROOSEVELT COUNTY EDUCATORS COMING IN A PROCESSION.

The entire educational staff of Roosevelt county, from Mrs. Culbertson, the superintendent, on down to the lowliest third grade certificate teacher, is going to attend the meeting of the state educational association in Albuquerque next month. It is the word received by Prof. J. H. Wagner of this city today. Mrs. Culbertson writes that the county commissioners have allowed financial arrangements which will make the attendance of the teachers en masse not only a possibility but an assured fact.

So far as is known, Roosevelt county is the first to announce that all its teachers will attend the meeting, though other counties, notably Taos, have pledged an attendance of 50 or more.—New Mexican.

OLD SILAGE.

Mr. O. W. Righter, an Indiana farmer, reports that he placed well-matured corn in a concrete silo fourteen years ago and emptied the bottom of the silo the past July. Mr. Righter says that the only difference that he was able to detect between the fourteen and one-year old silage was that the former was slightly more acid than the latter, but that the cattle ate old and new silage alike. A very important fact in connection with the silage keeping so well is that the corn was ripe when it was placed in the silo. Incidentally the silo was a home-made one, the base of which was five feet below the surface of the ground line. Such a construction with mature corn well packed would almost insure good silage for several years.—Farm and Ranch.

CIRCULAR NO. 354.

Second Homestead and Desert Land Entries—Act of September 5, 1914 (Public, No. 194.)
Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, September 23, 1914.
Registrars and Receivers.

United States Land Offices.
Sirs:—Your attention is directed to the act of Congress approved September 5, 1914, (Public, No. 194), entitled, "An act providing for second homestead and desert-land entries," a copy of which is hereto appended. Said act governs the disposition of every application for second homestead or desert-land entry, where the applicant, at any time before filing same, had made an entry, or entries, of the same character, but failed to perfect same.

2. The question whether the first entry, or entries, were made before or after the passage of the act is entirely immaterial. Moreover, it will be seen that the act imposes upon the Land Department the duty of passing upon the good faith of the applicant, there being no hard and fast provision, as in the act of February 3, 1911, limiting its benefits to a clearly defined class of persons. In order that there may be uniformity of rulings thereon, no applications will be allowed by the local offices on their own initiative, but all will be forwarded to the General Land Office for consideration.

3. In order that the General Land Office may properly pass upon the right of an applicant for second entry, he must (besides filing in the proper local office an application to enter a specific tract) furnish his affidavit showing the following facts:

(a) Data from which his first entry (or entries) may be identified, preferably its series and number, as well as a description of the tract by section, township, and range.

(b) What examination of the land and what inquiries as to its character he made prior to filing his previous application (or applications) for entry, and, in case of desert-land entries, what reasons he had to believe that the required proposition of the tracts could be reclaimed by him through irrigation.

(c) With reference to a homestead entry, whether he established residence upon the tract, and, if so, how long he lived there and what cultivation he effected; as to a desert land entry, whether he took possession of the tract, and, if so, how long he continued to exercise acts of ownership thereover.

(d) What improvements, if any, he made upon the land, describing in detail their nature and cost.

(e) The date of his abandonment of the claim and the reason therefor and whether he ever executed a relinquishment of the entry.

(f) What consideration, if any, he received for abandoning or relinquishing the improvements on the tract, giving full details as to said sale, if any, including the date thereof and the consideration received.

4. This affidavit must be executed before an officer authorized to administer oaths in homestead cases; that is, the registrar or receiver of the district where the land is situated, or a United States commissioner, or judge or clerk of a court of record within said district or within the county in which the tract lies. Its statements must be corroborated by all matters susceptible of corroboration by at least one witness having knowledge of the facts, or there may be several witnesses, each testifying on some material point; affidavits of witnesses may be executed before any officer authorized to administer oaths and having an official seal. Appropriate blank forms will be furnished in the near future.

5. If the affidavit of the claimant be not properly executed, or be not corroborated by at least one witness, or if both do not appear to bear upon all the points above mentioned, you will call upon the applicant for supplemental evidence or for reexecution of the affidavit, as the case may be. After service of notice of your requirements, and the lapse of the proper period, you will forward the application, together with such supplemental papers as may be filed.

6. You will be careful to note on your records the date and hour of the filing of each application, and in transmitting the same to this office make full report and recommendation.

Very respectfully,
CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.
ANDRIEUS A. JONES,
First Assistant Secretary.
(Public, No. 194.)

AN ACT Providing for second homestead and desert-land entries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person otherwise duly qualified to make entry or entries of public lands under the homestead or desert-land laws, who has heretofore made or may hereafter make entry under said laws, and who, through no fault of his own, may have lost, forfeited, or abandoned the same, or who may hereafter lose, forfeit, or abandon same, shall be entitled to the benefits of the homestead or desert-

MILKING TWENTY COWS

J. C. Clark of Ingram Has 960 Acres Good Grass Land

PROPOSES TO BUILD SILO NEXT YEAR

Will Feed Great Crop Raised This Year From Small Acreage

J. C. Clark, one of the old timers in the Ingram community, has this year the best crop he has ever raised since coming to this county. He does not believe in raising a large crop as it is his experience that there is more money to be made in this country selling cream and calves rather than the crop itself.

Therefore a 35 acre crop was all that was planted this year. The yield was bountiful, consisting of 18 tons of maize, 3 tons of kafir, 2 tons of feterita, 1/2 carload of water melons and pumpkins, 3 barrels of pickles, 300 pounds of Mexican beans and 20 tons of cane.

During his residence of eight years in this country, part of the time being merchant and postmaster at Ingram, Mr. Clark has sold one load of feed. His neighbors, who year after year, hauled feed to town and sold it are nearly all gone. Very few of the original settlers remain.

Mr. Clark is a believer in the silo and proposes to have one before time to harvest next year's crop. He has been shipping cream for more than 10 years and at present is milking 20 head consisting of Durham and White-face cows. The cream check produces a nice little sum each month.

While this is a small herd considering the fact that Mr. Clark owns and has under his control 960 acres of grass land, but he has invested his surplus money in land and is now in shape to run a good bunch of cattle.

Experience has taught the farmers of Roosevelt county that to attain the greatest success they must have some cattle. Realizing this the number of cattle is greatly on the increase. By some it is predicted that the number of cattle next year will be double that of this year.

Men with the staying qualities are succeeding in this county. The school census show and any one familiar with the situation can tell that the population has decreased since 1910 in the dry farming parts as it has in most of eastern New Mexico. Those remaining are mostly like the subject of this article, on a substantial basis, independent and successful.

REV. BELL RETURNED

Rev. A. C. Bell of the Methodist Church returned Monday from attending the Conference at Pecos. Bro. Bell is very popular in Portales, both as a pastor and as a man and his many friends are glad that he has been assigned to preach here the coming year.

MORE CATTLE.

There is twice as many cattle in the Redland community as there was two years ago according to Jesse Campbell, one of the prosperous young stockfarmers of that place. When that part of the county was settled a few years ago each man had a quarter and some few a half section.

Now most of those remaining have at least a section and the cattle are steadily increasing. Many are shipping cream and next spring that business will be big. Several underground silos were made this summer the first in that section.

POLITICAL.

Francis E. Wilson, Progressive party candidate for congress, will speak at the court house in Portales, Monday night, October 26th, 1914, at 7:30 p. m. We believe that it will be worth your while to hear Mr. Wilson at that time. The public is cordially invited to be present. W. E. Lindsey, member state executive committee.

ort-land laws as though such former entry or entries had never been made: Provided, That such applicant shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that the prior entry or entries were made in good faith, were lost, forfeited, or abandoned because of matters beyond his control, and that he has not speculated in his right nor committed a fraud or attempted fraud in connection with such prior entry or entries.
Approved September 1, 1914.

Portales DEMOCRAT Published Thursday THE HERALD P... at Postoffice as Second CLASS SUBSCRIPTION

Democ For Roosevelt at the Elec

The Adventures of Kathlyn

By HAROLD MAC GRATH

Illustrated by Pictures from the Moving Picture Production of the Sellig Polyscope Co.



SYNOPSIS.

Kathlyn Hare, believing her father, Col. Hare, in peril, has summoned her, leaves her home in California to go to him in Allahabad, India. Umballa, pretender to the throne, has imprisoned the colonel, named by the late king as his heir. Arriving in Allahabad Kathlyn is informed by Umballa that her father being dead she is to be queen, and must marry him. She refuses and is informed by the priests that no woman can rule unmarriage. If she survives she will be permitted to rule. John Bruce, an American, saves her life. The elephant which carries her from the scene of her trials runs away, separating her from Bruce and the rest of the party. She takes refuge in a ruined temple, but this heaven is the abode of a lion and she is forced to flee from it. She finds a retreat in the jungle only to fall into the hands of slave traders.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Slave Market.

Having decided upon the fate of Kathlyn, the natives set about recapturing the wild elephant. It took the best part of the morning. When this was accomplished the journey to Allahabad was begun. But for the days of peace and quiet of the wilderness and the consequent hardness of her flesh, Kathlyn would have suffered greatly. Half the time she was compelled to walk. There were no howdahs, and it was a difficult feat to sit back of the mahout. The rough skin of the elephant had the same effect upon the calves of her legs that sandpaper would have had. Sometimes she stumbled and fell, and was rudely jerked to her feet. Only the day before they arrived was she relieved in any way; she was given a litter, and in this manner she entered the hateful city.

On the way to the slave mart they passed under the shadow of the grim prison walls of the palace. The elephants veered off here into a side street, toward the huge square where horses and cattle and elephants were bought and sold. The litter, in charge of the chief mahout, proceeded to the slave mart. Kathlyn glanced at the wall wonderingly. Was her father alive? Was he in some bleak cell behind that crumbling masonry?

Even as she sent a last lingering look at the prison the prisoner within, his head buried in his thin, wasted hands, beheld her in a vision—but in a happy, joyous vision, busy about the living room of the bungalow.

And far away a younger man beheld a vision as very tenderly he gazed at Kathlyn's discarded robe and resumed his determined quest. Often, standing beyond his evening fires, he would ask the silence, "Kathlyn, where are you?" Even then he was riding fast toward Allahabad.

A slave mart is a rare thing these days, but at the time these scenes were being enacted there existed many of them here and there across the face of the globe. Men buy and sell men and women these times—enlightened, so they say—but they do it by legal contract or from vile hiding places.

Allahabad had been a famous mart in its prime. It had drawn the agents of princes from all over India. Persia, Beloochistan, Afghanistan, and even southern Russia had been rife of their beauties to adorn the zenanas of the slothful Hindu princes.

The slave mart in the capital town of Allahabad stood in the center of the bazaars, a great square platform with a roof, but open on all four sides. Here the slaves were exhibited, the poor things intended for dalliance and those who were to struggle and sweat and die under the overseer's lash.

Every fortnight a day was set aside for the business of the mart. Owners and prospective buyers met, chewed betel nut, smoked their hookahs, sipped coffee and tea and exchanged the tattle of the hour. It was as much an amusement as a business. Indeed, it was the oriental idea of a club, and much the same things were discussed.

All about there were barkers, and fruit sellers, and bangle wallas (for slave girls should have rings of rupee silver about their ankles and wrists), and solemn Brahmins, and men who painted red and ochre caste marks on one's forehead, and ash-covered faces with withered hands. Nautch girls, girls from the bazaars, peripatetic jewelers, kites, and red-headed vultures—this being a proper place for them.

The chief mahout purchased for Kathlyn a beautiful saree, or veil, which partially concealed her face and hair.

"Chai!" he said, touching Kathlyn's shoulder whenever she lagged, for they had dispensed with the litter "Go on!"

She understood. Outwardly she appeared passive enough, but her soul was on fire and her eyes as brilliant as those of the circling, swooping kites, watching for that moment which was to offer some loophole. On through the noisy bazaars, the object of many a curious remark, sometimes insulted by the painted women at the windows, sometimes jested at by the idlers around the merchants' booths.

It seemed to her, however, that a film of steel had grown over her nerves; nothing startled her; she sensed only the watchfulness she

often noted in the captives at the farm.

At length they came out into the busy mart. The old mahout congratulated himself upon the docility of his find. It would stiffen the bidding to announce that she was gentle. He even went so far as to pat her on the shoulder. The steel film did not cover all her nerves, so it would seem; the patted shoulder was vulnerable. She winced, for she read clearly enough what was in the mind back of that touch.

She had made her plans. To the man who purchased her she would assume a meekness of spirit in order to lull his watchfulness. To the man who purchased her... Kathlyn Hare! She laughed. The old man behind her nodded approvingly, hearing the sound but not sensing its import. Ah, when the moment came, when the fool who bought her started to lead her home, she would beguile him and at the first sign of carelessness she would trust to her heels. She knew that she was going to run as never a woman ran before; back to the beasts of the jungle, who at least made no effort to molest her so long as she kept out of their way.

Wild and beautiful she was as the old mahout turned her over to a professional seller.

"Circassian!" "From the north!" "A bride from the desert!" "A yellow-hair!" "A daughter of the north seas!"

The old mahout squatted close by and rubbed his hands. He would be a rich man that night; bags of rupees; a well thatched house to cover his gray hairs till that day they placed him on the pyre at the burning ghats. The gods were good.

Durga Ram, known familiarly as Umballa, at this hour came forth into the sunshine, brooding. He was not in a happy frame of mind. Many things lay heavy upon his soul; but among these things there was not one named remorse. To have brought about all these failures, this thought irked him most. Here was a crown almost within reach of his greedy fingers, the water to Tantalus. To have underestimated this yellow haired young woman, he who knew women so well—there lay the bitter sting. He had been too impetuous; he should have waited till all her fears had been allayed. That spawn of Siva, the military, was insolent again, and rupees to cross their palms were scarce. Whither had she blown? Was she dead? Was she alive?

The white hunter had not returned to his camp yet, but the sly Ahmed was there. The perpetual gloom on the face of the latter was reassuring to Umballa. Ahmed's master had not found her. To wring the white man's heart was something he dared not put him out of the way, too many knew.

And the Council was beginning to grow uneasy. How long could he hold them in leash?

What a woman! As magnificent as the daughter of Firoz, shah of Delhi.

The Brahmin's eyes twinkled. Her Hindustani was execrable, but "sahib" and "river" were plain to his understanding. There was but one sahib by the river, and he was the white hunter who had rescued the vanished queen from the ordeals. He nodded almost imperceptibly. Inwardly he smiled. He was not above giving the haughty upstart a Thugee's twist. He spoke to his neighbor quietly, assigned to him his bowls and brushes, rose and made off.

"Follow me," said Umballa to the happy mahout. Presently he would have his bags of silver, bright and twinkling.

Fate overtook Ali, who in his mad race to Hare's camp fell and badly sprained his ankle. Moaning, less from the pain than from the attendant helplessness, he was carried along the hub of a kindly rick and there ministered to.

The Brahmin, however, filled with greed and a sly humor, reached his destination in safety. Naturally cunning, double tongued, sly, ingratiating after the manner of all Brahmins, who will sink to any base level in order to attain their equivocal ends, his actions were unhampered by any sense of treachery toward Umballa. A Thugee's twist to the schemes of the street rat Umballa, who wore the Brahmin string, to which he had so right! The Brahmin chuckled as he paused at the edge of Bruce's camp. A fat purse lay yonder. He approached, his outward demeanor a mixture of pride and humility.

Bruce had returned but half an hour before, mind weary, bone tired. He sat with his head in his hands, his elbows propped upon his knees. His young heart was heavy. He had searched the bewildering jungle as one might search a plot of kraas before one's door, blade by blade. A hundred times he had found traces of her; a hundred times he had called out her name, only to be mocked and gibbered at by apes. She had vanished like a perfume, like a cloud shadow in the wind.

Umballa looked up with a start. Unconsciously he had wandered into the slave mart. He shrugged and would have passed on but for the strange, unusual figure standing on the platform. A golden haired woman with neck and arms like Chinese bronze and dressed in a skirt of grass! He paused.

"Two thousand rupees!" "What!" jeered the professional seller. "For an hour from paradise? O, ye of weak hearts, what is this I hear? Two thousand rupees—for an hour fit to dwell in the zenana of heaven!"

A keen-eyed Mohammedan edged closer to the platform. He stared and sucked his breath. He found himself pulled two ways. He had no money, but he had knowledge. "Who sells this maiden?" he asked. "Mohammed Ghori."

"Which is he?" "He squats there." The Mohammedan stooped and touched the old mahout on the shoulder. "Call off this saje and my master will make you rich."

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The Brahmin, however, filled with greed and a sly humor, reached his destination in safety. Naturally cunning, double tongued, sly, ingratiating after the manner of all Brahmins, who will sink to any base level in order to attain their equivocal ends, his actions were unhampered by any sense of treachery toward Umballa. A Thugee's twist to the schemes of the street rat Umballa, who wore the Brahmin string, to which he had so right! The Brahmin chuckled as he paused at the edge of Bruce's camp. A fat purse lay yonder. He approached, his outward demeanor a mixture of pride and humility.

Bruce had returned but half an hour before, mind weary, bone tired. He sat with his head in his hands, his elbows propped upon his knees. His young heart was heavy. He had searched the bewildering jungle as one might search a plot of kraas before one's door, blade by blade. A hundred times he had found traces of her; a hundred times he had called out her name, only to be mocked and gibbered at by apes. She had vanished like a perfume, like a cloud shadow in the wind.

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IN ALL OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

There Is Hardly A Woman Who Does Not Rely Upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Princeton, Ill.—"I had inflammation of the back of my neck and a weakness of the head caused by female trouble, and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with such excellent results that I am now feeling as well as I ever did in my life. I recommend this Compound to all who are afflicted with any of the ailments mentioned in this advertisement. I will gladly do all I can to help others to know of this great medicine."—Mrs. HORACE NEWMAN, Princeton, N. Y.

Experience of a Nurse. Poland, N.Y.—"In my experience as a nurse I certainly think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a great medicine. I wish all women who have male troubles would take it. I have seen many passing through the Chamber of Life with great results and I always commend the Compound to all my patients if I know of their condition in time. I will gladly do all I can to help others to know of this great medicine."—Mrs. HORACE NEWMAN, Princeton, N. Y.

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Don't tell a girl you are in love with her and have an idea that she is going to help you out. Don't be misled. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue. Make beautiful white dots. At all good grocers. Adv.

Not All of 'Em. "The bulls of the gods grind away." "How about the gallery fight?" They Might. "They say that money will do anything in New York." "Well!" "Do they ever lease the subway to parades on stormy days?"

In the Neighborhood. Hampton—Dinwiddie told me his family is a very old one. They were one of the first to come across Rhode—The grocer told me yesterday that now they are the last to come across.—Judge.

She Had a Kind Heart. Tramp—Please, mum, I ain't had a full stomach for three weeks. Housekeeper (benevolently)—To bad! Well, you go somewhere and beg a meal of dried apples, and I will furnish the water.

Going Away. "Why do you go away all summer and leave this beautiful home? You could be perfectly comfortable here." "I know that, but we have to go away in self-defense. We really can't take care of the dogs, cats, and goldfish and rubber plants on the block."

No Alternative. The young man had just been accepted. In his rapture he exclaimed: "But do you think, my love, I am good enough for you?" His strong-minded fiancée looked sternly at him for a moment, and replied: "Good enough for me? You got to be!"—Judge.

FOOD FACTS What An M. D. Learned. A prominent Georgia physician who through a food experience which he makes public.

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food and I also know, from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients, that the food is a wonderful restorer and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as a tonic. It improves the digestion of sick patients gain very rapidly, as I did in strength and weight. "I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely, and went to the mountains of this state but two months there did not improve me; in fact, I was not quite as well as when I left home. "My food did not sustain me and it became plain that I must change. Then I began to use Grape-Nuts food and in two weeks I could walk a mile without fatigue, and in five weeks I returned to my home and practice, and I am up and working again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life. "As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers, I consider it a duty to make these facts public." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Trial 10 days of Grape-Nuts, the regular food does not seem to satisfy the body, works wonders. "That's the Reason." Look in pkgs. for the famous book, "

MALINES FIGHT IS DESCRIBED BY EYE WITNESS

American Correspondent Tells of the Horrors of That Fierce Battle in Belgium.

HUNDRED THOUSAND ENGAGED

Bloody Struggle for Possession of Railway Embankment, Germans Finally Winning by Force of Numbers—Retreat of the Belgians to Antwerp.

Chicago.—The Tribune prints the following cablegram from E. Alexander Powell, dated Antwerp, Aug. 27:

The helmeted legions of the kaiser, driven out of Malines on Tuesday, were reinforced yesterday and before their overwhelming onset the Belgians sullenly gave way and retreated with chains on shoulders.

I write of what I saw with my own eyes, as I had the distinction of being the only American correspondent permitted to accompany the forces, the government placing a military car at my disposal.

Over 100,000 in Battle.

The battle of Malines, in which four Belgian divisions, totaling 50,000 men, contended with a considerably stronger force of Germans, was fought in that wonderfully beautiful region five miles south of the famous city and a dozen miles from Brussels.

To get a clear conception of the battle one must picture a 50-foot high railway embankment, its steeply sloping sides heavily wooded, stretching across a smiling, fertile countryside like a monstrous green snake. On this line run fast trains from Antwerp to Brussels. Malines, with its historic buildings and famous cathedral, lies on one side of this embankment, and Wilvorde on the other, our miles separating them.

Belgians Take Offensive.

On Tuesday the Belgians, believing the German communications to be poorly guarded and the German garrison in Brussels too weak to assist them, rashly sallied from the shelter of the Antwerp defenses and took the offensive like a terrific striking a bull.

Begins With Artillery Duel.

The battle began at dawn with an artillery duel across the embankment. By noon the cannonade was terrific. The Germans got the range and a rain of shrapnel burst about the Belgian batteries, which limbered up and retired at a trot in perfect order.

I could see dark blue masses of Belgian infantry falling back, cool as on a winter's morning. Through a mistake two battalions of carabineers did not receive the order to retire and were in imminent danger of destruction.

To reach them a messenger would have had to traverse a mile of open road swept by shrieking shrapnel. A colonel summoned a gendarme and gave him the orders and he set spurs to his horse and tore down the road, an archaic figure in towering bearskin.

Rider Reaches the Troops.

It was a ride into the jaws of death. He saved his troops, but as they fell back the German gunners got the range and dropped shell upon shell into the running columns. Road and fields were dotted with corpses in Belgian blue.

Several times the Germans attempted to carry the embankment with bayonets, but the Belgians met them with blasts of lead which shriveled the gray columns like autumn leaves.

At noon the Belgians and Germans were in places only 50 yards apart, and the rattle of musketry sounded like a boy drawing a stick along the saltings of a picket fence.

Zepplin Hovers Overhead.

During the height of the battle a zepplin slowly circled over the field like a great vulture awaiting a feast. By four o'clock all the Belgian troops were withdrawn except a thin screen to cover the retreat. I was anxious to witness the German advance and remained on the railway embankment on the outskirts of Sempst after all the Belgians had withdrawn except a picket of ten men.

I had my car waiting with the motor running.

The Germans preaced their advance with a terrible fire. The air was filled with whining shrapnel; farmhouses collapsed amid puffs of brown smoke. The sky was smeared in a dozen places with the smoke of burning dwellings. Suddenly a soldier crouching beside me cried, "Les Allemands." From a screen of woods along the embankment burst a long line of gray figures hoarsely cheering. At the same moment I heard a splutter of shots in the village below me and my chauffeur screamed, "Hurry for your life, non-seur, the uhlians are upon us."

I think I broke the world's record for speed in getting to my car. As we shot down the road which leads to Antwerp, at 50 miles an hour, the

uhlians entered into the village, the sun striking on their lance tips.

Carpeted With German Corpses.

The railway embankment from which I viewed the battle was fairly carpeted with corpses of German infantrymen killed the day before. I saw peasants throw 12 into one grave.

I saw evidence of German atrocities myself, for at a hamlet near Sempst I helped bury an aged farmer and his son, inoffensive peasants, executed by Germans because a Belgian soldier shot a Uhlan in front of their farm house. The corpses were terribly bayoneted.

The famous cathedral in Malines was struck nine times. Its ancient tower, 325 feet high, made it a special mark. A portion of the great clock, the largest in Belgium, was smashed, and five shells fell through the roof, strewing the chancel with debris so worship was no longer possible. The town hall was badly damaged.

In the square in which the cathedral stands every window pane was smashed by the concussion of shells. Two shells burst on the glass roof of the railway station. Scores of houses are roofless. Wherever shells burst the glass of windows in houses surrounding has been shaken into fragments. The streets are strewn with ground and splintered glass.

The death roll is not high, however. Soon after the bombardment began a man and his wife were killed in their bed by a shell which struck the roof.

Retreat of Belgians Described.

The retreat from Malines was a never-to-be-forgotten sight. For 20 miles every road was jammed with clattering cavalry, plodding infantry and rumbling guns, their caissons covered with green boughs to mask their position.

Gendarmes with giant bear skins, chasseurs in green coats, carabineers in leather hats, machine guns drawn by dogs, ambulances with red cross flags, and cars, cars, cars—all the dear old familiar American makes among them—contributed to form a mighty human river flowing Antwerpward.

Malines has a population of 50,000, and 45,000 fled when they heard the Germans were returning. Sights along the road were pathetic beyond description. Children and aged, rich and poor, lame and blind, with their few poor belongings on their backs or piled in pushcarts, clogged roads and impeded the soldiery.

These people were abandoning all they held dear to pillage and destruction. They were completely terrorized by the Germans. But the Belgian army is not terrorized. It is a retreating army, but it is victorious in retreat.

HOW KAISER GETS MONEY

Various Measures Adopted by the Government of Germany to Obtain Immense Sums.

(International News Service.)

Berlin.—When war was first declared there was a headlong rush to hoard money; that is, gold and food. There was a tremendous financial crisis. To meet this the reichstag passed 17 "emergency bills."

The first bill authorized extraordinary expenditure of 5,300,000,000 marks, or \$1,325,000,000. Of this 5,000 marks were to be a loan and the rest was to come from the empire's stock of gold and silver. The other measures were designed to meet the shortage of coins and provide means by which private business in the empire could go on after a fashion.

First of all, the provision of the banking law was indefinitely suspended by which the imperial bank is taxed on all outstanding notes in excess of its stock of cash; the bank was further authorized to protect such excess notes by any acceptances falling due within three months instead of only those bearing three good names. All paper money of the bank was simultaneously made legal tender, and the bank was relieved of the obligation to pay out specie for it.

For the further relief of business a bill was passed for the granting of loans on all sorts of stocks and securities up to a total of 1,500,000,000 marks, or \$375,000,000.

In order to help industry, all legal restrictions as to hours of labor, age of employment and the like are temporarily repealed. Adjustments to war conditions have been made in the imperial insurance system, and likewise special provision for the families of soldiers called to the colors. The allowance is to be \$2.25 a month for the wife from May to September, and \$3 in the winter months, and \$1.50 for every child under fifteen.

SLAIN FOR THEIR TREACHERY

French Explanation of the Wiping Out of an Entire Company of German Infantry.

Paris.—Among the prisoners who have just died in a hospital at Troyes, department of Aube, says the Petit Troyes, was a lieutenant of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth German Infantry, whose company had sustained severe losses at the hands of French troops and had been ordered to surrender.

When the French soldiers approached to disarm the Germans, the latter separated to let through their ranks machine guns which had been hidden behind and which poured a murderous fire into the ranks of the advancing Frenchmen.

Exasperated by this treachery, says the paper, the French troops charged furiously with fixed bayonets and exterminated the German soldiers with the exception of this lieutenant, who survived for a few days with his jaw fractured and his tongue cut off.

To Cleanse and Heal Deep Cuts. Money Back If It Falls. HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Stiff Neck, Chills, Lame Back, Old Sores, Open Wounds, and all External Injuries. Made Since 1848. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00. All Dealers.

W. L. DOUGLAS. MEN'S SHOES. \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00. Boys' Shoes. \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50. YOU CAN SAVE MONEY by wearing the W. L. Douglas shoe because you get more for your money than you get for any other shoe.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY by wearing the W. L. Douglas shoe because you get more for your money than you get for any other shoe. The best thing you can do for your feet is to wear a pair of shoes made by W. L. Douglas shoes. Try a pair and you will be convinced that for style, fit and wear, they are unequalled for the price.

A GOOD COMPLEXION GUARANTEED. USE ZONA POMADE. The beauty powder compressed with healing agents, you will never be annoyed by pimples, blackheads or facial blemishes. If not satisfied after thirty days' trial your dealer will exchange for 50c in other goods. Zona has satisfied for twenty years—try it at our risk. At dealers or mailed, 50c.

DEFIANCE STARCH is constantly growing in favor because it Does Not Stick to the Iron and it will not injure the finest fabric. For laundry purposes it has no equal. 16 oz. package 10c. 1-3 more starch for same money. DEFIANCE STARCH CO., Omaha, Nebraska.

Popular Fallacies. 1. That mosquitoes only bite once. 2. That mosquitoes only live one day. 3. That mosquito bites won't itch if you don't scratch 'em. 4. That if you hold your breath you can catch a mosquito and slay it.

When Your Eyes Need Care. Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Stinging—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practices for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 50c and \$1.00. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Eye Free Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

Cure Old Sores, Other Remedies Won't Cure. The worst cases, no matter how long standing, are cured by the wonderful, old reliable Dr. Foster's Antiseptic Healing Oil. It relieves Pain and Heals of the same time. 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

How To Give Quinine To Children. FERRILINE is the trade-mark name given to an Improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not produce any poisonous symptoms now ringing in the head. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for genuine original package. The name FERRILINE is blown in bottles, as certificate.

Still, Job's patience wasn't taxed to the limit if his next door neighbor didn't own a \$1.95 phonograph.

GOODYEAR TIRES AT ANTE-BELLUM PRICES. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. announces "No war prices on Goodyear Tires." Mr. F. A. Slesbering, president of the Company, thus explains their unique position.

"We advanced Goodyear prices, as others did theirs, when the rubber panic came. Almost in a day crude rubber rose in New York from 55 cents per pound to much over a dollar.

"The New York supply was too small to consider. We cabled our London people to buy up the pick of the rubber there. By acting quickly and paying cash they obtained 1,500,000 pounds of the finest rubber.

Statistics of the Prevalence and Possibilities of Spreading of Tuberculosis Will Be Ascertained. RASH ON CHILD'S HEAD. 2127 Division St., Baltimore, Md.—"The trouble on my child's face and head appeared as a rash and then it got so that the skin looked drawn and water and blood would run out. That would cause a scab and her head and face were a mass of sores.

Great Confederate Soldier. Gen. John C. Pemberton, who defended Vicksburg when that city was besieged by the Federal army under General Grant, was born in Philadelphia 190 years ago.

The Psychology of It. Stuyvesant Ogden, a San Francisco millionaire, said in Washington the other day: "The present business depression—if, indeed, there be a business depression—is psychological.

Rare Minerals in Tasmania. The number of rare minerals found to exist in Tasmania is constantly being added to, and the latest addition is molybdenite, which is used in the manufacture of "molybdenum steel," to which it gives a special hardness and toughness that makes it suitable for use in propeller shafts, guns and boilers.

Responding to an Invitation. "What is your alma mater, Mr. N. Rich?" "Well, if you insist, I'll take a cigar."—Buffalo Express.

Once in a great while you hear a man say, "It's a shame to take the money," but he always takes it, just the same.

Intermittent. Knicker—Any luck? Bocker—No, the fish seemed to be in part time schools.

Have you ever noticed that the people who are stuck up seldom stick up for each other?

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days. Your druggist will refund money if PAGO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Bleed, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. The first application gives Ease and Rest. 50c.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's. The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

After a young man has been employed in a drug store a couple of weeks people begin to call him "Doc."

NO EXCUSE FOR EARLY RISING. Man Who Gets Up at Dawn is Stupid, is Assertion Made by Father Dwight.

The arrogance of the man who arises to the minor heroism of a cold bath has been complained of by less heroic folk who arise to a tepid or warm one. To be set apart by the ability to stand the shock of coldwater has seemed to less vigorous folk an unsubstantial claim to immortality.

Another arrogance is given consideration by Rev. Walter Dwight, S. J., in America. It is the arrogance of early risers. Father Dwight denies them heroism and enters into doubt as to their intelligence.

Father Dwight is remorseless. The earlier riser is the least intelligent of mankind.

Insurance Against Appendicitis. Lloyds of London have recently issued a form of insurance against appendicitis. The claims have become so numerous that they have found it necessary to double their premiums.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Psychological. "I've found out one thing." "And what is that?" "When prices soar spirits sink."

Makes the laundress happy—that's Red Cross Ball Blue. Makes beautiful, clear white clothes. All good grocers. Adv.

Too Dangerous to Overlook. Kidney trouble is too often overlooked and too often neglected. But the kidneys give early signals of distress that should not be mistaken.

When these warnings appear, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the reliable, successful, strongly recommended kidney remedy. Help the medicine by drinking water freely, hold to good habits and a serious attack of kidney disease may be avoided. Public testimony is the best proof of merit.

An Oklahoma Case. Mrs. W. A. Graham, 417 S. A. St., Blackwell, Okla., says: "I was just about laid up with my back bad and the pain through my kidneys was terrible. My back ached constantly a 5 or 6 mornings I was so stiff and lame I could hardly walk. The kidney secretions bothered me, too. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and my kidneys have been in good shape ever since."

Get Doan's at Any Store. 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. F. L. DOAN, POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription. Take this in liquid or tablet form and be a well woman!

Are troubled with the "blues"—anxiety—sleeplessness—and warnings of pain and distress are sent by the nerves like flying messengers throughout body and limbs. Such feeling may or may not be accompanied by headache or bearing down. The local disorders and inflammation, if there is any, should be treated with Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets. Then the nervous system and the entire womanly make-up feels the tonic effect of

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription. Take this in liquid or tablet form and be a well woman!

Doctors Gave Him Up. A Music Teacher Saved From A Catarrhal Disease By Peruna.

Prof. W. L. Perkins, Waynesboro, Va., writes: "I was under the care of a doctor for four months, but did not improve at all. At last he gave me up to die of bronchial catarrh. So I thought I would try a bottle of Peruna. I began to feel better at once. Now I feel as well as I ever did in my life. I want to thank you, Dr. Hartman, for your advice. I shall always praise your Peruna for catarrh of the lungs."

The Wretchedness of Constipation. Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Ache, Disinclination, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. A safe preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

Pettit's Eye Salve. FOR WEAK SORE EYES. Insurance Against Appendicitis. Lloyds of London have recently issued a form of insurance against appendicitis.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

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**SOLE AGENTS FOR WICHITA
BEST AND GOLDEN SEAL
FLOUR. CLEANLINESS AND
FAIR DEALING OUR MOTTO.**

The White House Grocery Co.

**WE PAY HIGHEST PRICE FOR
CREAM, BUTTER AND EGGS.
YOU SAVE MONEY BY BUY-
ING FROM US.**

Portales Herald-Times

DEMOCRATIC IN POLITICS
Published Thursday at Portales, New Mexico
BY
THE HERALD PRINTING COMPANY
Entered at Postoffice at Portales, New Mexico
as Second Class Mail Matter
SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 THE YEAR

Democratic Ticket

For Roosevelt County, to be voted
at the Election, Nov. 3, 1914



STATE TICKET

- For Congress:—
HARVEY B. FERGUSSON
- For Member Corporation Com:—
ADOLPH P. HILL
- For District Judge:—
GRANVILLE A. RICHARDSON
- For Member State Legislature:—
R. G. BRYANT

Commissioners Proceedings

Proceedings of the board of county commissioners of Roosevelt county, at a recessed session of the regular October, 1914 term thereof held at the courthouse, Monday, Oct. 12th, 1914. Present, C. V. Harris, chairman, S. E. Johnson, commissioner, and C. P. Mitchell, clerk, by J. W. Ballow, deputy. The following bills were examined and approved and the clerk was ordered to draw warrants in payment of same, to-wit: Goodloe and Wiley, supplies and work on C.H. \$150.43 Goodloe and Wiley, supplies and on work C.H. 24.50 G. A. Hobbs, clerk high school election, 2.00 J.P. Henderson J.P. fees, 31.45 Roosevelt County Road board, return of money paid Jewel Brown and Monroe Hones for reviewing road, 23.00 No further business appearing at this time, it was ordered that the court take a recess until the next regular meeting, unless sooner convened by order of the chairman. C. V. Harris, chairman, Attest: C. P. Mitchell, clerk, By J. W. Ballow, deputy.

Commissioners Proceedings

Proceedings of the board of county commissioners of Roosevelt county, New Mexico, at a recessed session of the regular October, 1914, term thereof, held in the court house at Portales, on Monday, Oct. 19th, 1914. Present, C. V. Harris, chairman, S. E. Johnson, commissioner, and C. P. Mitchell, clerk, by

J. W. Ballow, deputy. The object of this meeting of the board being for the purpose of issuing the proclamation for the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, 1914, which said proclamation is in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

Election Proclamation

The Board of County commissioners of Roosevelt county, in pursuance of the requirements of section 1, of chapter 105 of the laws of 1909, hereby give public notice that an election will be held in said county on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen, the same being the third day of said November; that the object of said election is the selection by the people of one Representative of the State of New Mexico in the Congress of the United States; of one member of the State Corporation Commission; of one member of the State House of Representatives to be elected from said county for the second State Legislature; and one District Judge in the Fifth Judicial District; and to vote for or against the adoption of three amendments to the State Constitution which have been by the legislature submitted to the people, each amendment to be voted upon separately, those amendments being, respectively, to amend section two of Article ten of the constitution, and to amend article eight of the Constitution and to amend section one of Article five of the constitution, and having been, by the Secretary of State, caused to be published in full in newspapers throughout the state as required by the Constitution.

Notice is further given that the names of the candidates for each of said offices and their post-office addresses are as follows: For Representative in Congress: Benigno C. Hernandez, Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba Co. N. M. Harvey B. Fergusson, Albuquerque, N. M. W. P. Metcalf, Albuquerque, N. M. Francis C. Wilson, Santa Fe, N. M. For Member of the State Corporation Commission: Hugh H. Williams, Deming, Luna County, New Mexico. Adolfo P. Hill, Santa Fe, N. M. John M. McTeer, Deming, N. M. DeRoy Welch, Norton, New Mexico.

For Members of the State Legislature: R. G. Bryant, Portales, New Mexico. O. W. Skorkowsky, Portales, New Mexico. Charles A. Coffey, Elida, New Mexico. James S. Fraser, Carter, New Mexico. For Judge of the Fifth Judicial District: Granville A. Richardson, Roswell, N. M. W. A. Havener, Clovis, N. M.

The following places were designated for holding the election in the various precincts in the county to-wit: Precinct 1, sheriff's office. " 2, Old Campbell barber shop. " 3, Fry's store. " 4, Nash store.

PROGRAM COUNTY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OCTOBER 30 and 31, 1914. PORTALES HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING. 10.30 A. M.

- 1—Devotional Exercises, Rev. Hugh Smith
- 2—Welcome Address, Judge Mears
- 3—Response, J. H. Kelso
- 4—The Duty of the State to its Children, R. A. Palm, J. W. Young and Miss Minnie Forbes
- 5—School Libraries—(a) How to obtain (b) How to secure Greatest Good from them all, W. F. Osborne, Frank Greenhouse and Rhea Robbins NOON 12.00 to 1.00.
- 6—Discipline on School Grounds—Creating School Spirit, Why? What Means to Use? Miss Nora Keller, Mrs. G. L. Reese and J. W. Russell Dramatization by Primary Pupils—Discussion: Mrs. Kenady, leader Miss Lena King, Miss V. Forrest and Mrs. Chavers. Literature Its Value and How to Interest the Pupil, Miss Kennomore and Miss Montana Grinstead Suggestive Changes in the Adopted Text Books, J. R. Shook, J. W. Taylor and E. W. Taylor General Discussion. Music. County School Problems, J. C. Webb Miss Mamie McCullough and Mrs. Mary D. Baker Language Games—Discussion: Miss Wallace, Mrs. B. B. Nash and Miss Ethel Forbes BASKET BALL GAME 4 P. M.

FRIDAY 7:15 P. M.

Addresses, Dr. Boyd and Dr. Roberts Reception for Visiting Teachers 9 to 10:30.

SATURDAY 8 A. M.—Second Day.

- Opening Exercises, The Reading Circle Work—Text-Vocational Guidance, P. B. Timmons, C. P. Stone and C. Evans The County High School, Mrs. Culbertson, Supt. Mersfelder, J. D. Cyphers, Miss Alice Berry Domestic Art and Science, Its Importance and Value, Miss Willie Mae Culbertson, Mrs. Motie, Kelso, Miss Vertie Ashton, Miss Marguerite Patterson Music.

NOON FRIDAY.

Manual Training—How to Secure the Support of the Community. Value to the Pupils, J. V. Bieler, Judd Miller and Miss Lucile Armstrong Accuracy and Neatness in Written Work, Mr. C. P. Stone, Miss Ida Johnston, Mr. Rex Borough and Mr. A. L. Willson.

GAMES.

SATURDAY 7:15—Methodist Church.

Addresses, Supt. Alvin N. White, Pres. E. L. Enloe Leaders will be expected to prepare papers and all discussions will be limited to five minutes. Portales will entertain all visiting teachers and special programs of interest will be arranged.

This will be an important meeting for the fact that some of the best educators of the state will appear on the program.

The County Superintendent and officers of the Association are anxious to have the presence of every teacher in the county come and enjoy a real teachers' meeting.

Very respectfully,
MRS. S. F. CULBERTSON, Co. Supt.
J. S. LONG, Pres. Co. Association,
MRS. G. L. REESE, Gen. Sec.

- " 5, school house.
- " 6, school house.
- " 7, school house.
- " 8, school house.
- " 9, Spencer bldg.
- " 10, Wilson Bros old store
- " 11, Ben Nash old store.
- " 12, Murphy's store.
- " 13, school house.
- " 14, Newcombe's store.
- " 15, school house.
- " 16, school house.
- " 17, Price's store.
- " 18, Gore's store.
- " 19, school house.
- " 20, Clark's store.
- " 21, Benson's store.
- " 22, Perry school house.
- " 23, school house.
- " 24, school house.
- " 25, school house.
- " 26, school house.

" 27, Cox's store.
" 28, Lazater's store.
The polls will open at 9 o'clock A. M., and shall close at 6 o'clock P. M., on said day of election. C. V. Harris, chairman, Attest: C. P. Mitchell, clerk, By J. W. Ballow, deputy. No further business appearing at this time, it is now ordered that court recess until the next regular meeting unless sooner convened by order of the chairman. C. V. HARRIS, Chairman, Attest: C. P. MITCHELL, Clerk, By J. W. Ballow, Deputy.

For sale:—Three year old Hamiltonian horse or will trade for feed or calves Geo. C. Deen.

No. 6187

The First National Bank OF PORTALES

Capital, Surplus and Undivided profits \$80,000

A CONVENIENT METHOD

Of paying current expenses is to maintain a checking account with the First National bank and drawing checks for your bills. We invite checking accounts in any amount and render prompt, efficient and painstaking service.

The First National Bank

...of...

Portales, .. New Mexico

C. O. LEACH, Pres., P. E. JORDAN, V. Pres. W. O. OLDHAM, Cashier, A. W. FREEMAN, Ass't. Cashier.



SAXON 3395 Did You Say This?

F. O. B. Detroit

Are you the man who sadly says,—"I want an automobile, but I can't afford one yet." Guilty? Then you're the man we want to talk to. You're dead wrong about not being able to afford a good automobile. For you can. The first cost of the Saxon is low—the upkeep cost is mighty near nothing. 5000 of our brothers—men who felt as you feel now—are driving Saxons today. The Saxon is a real car. Pick up your phone and let us know when it will be convenient for you to enjoy a ride in a Saxon. Or just drop in. The Saxon in action will prove to you it's the car you've been waiting for.

DEEN & AMOS.
At Joyce-Fruit Company

Apples!!! Apples!!!

Big Red Juicy Apples Solid Thru and Thru 75 cents Per Box.

...Strickland and Bland...

OLD RACKET STORE

The Portales Lumber Company

FOR

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIALS

G. W. Carr, . . . Manager.

OUR Groceries

Are appetite builders—the more you eat the more you want. Don't let your stomach get beyond control. Keep it in check. You will live longer. The only way to do this is to eat pure groceries—our appetite builders. Build up your appetite—likewise your system, and your lease of life. Try our builders.

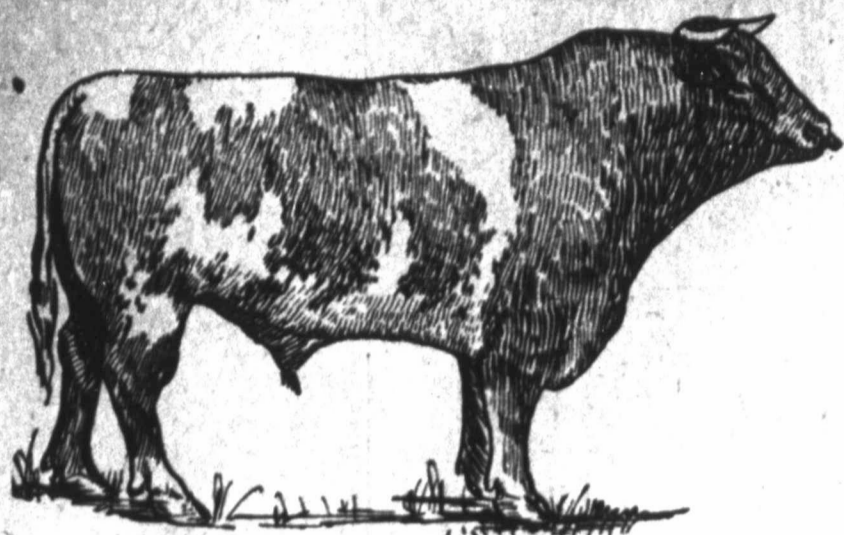
Joyce-Fruit Co.—Groceries

Agents for Eclipse and Daisy
WINDMILLS
None better were ever made.

HUMPHREY & SLEDGE
HARDWARE

Agents for Eclipse and Daisy
WINDMILLS
None better were ever made.

SOUTH AS FIELD FOR BEEF PRODUCTION



Shorthorn Bull, St. Valentine.

The geographical location and the climatic conditions of the South are such as to make it a good section for cattle raising. The soils are so varied that what may be said in a general way will not hold true for all places or sections of this large area. They vary from light sand to heavy clay, or to the black prairie soils, or the stiff post-oak. As a rule the stiffer the soil and the greater the content of lime in the soil, the more nutritious the grasses are, and the greater is the variety of clovers which will grow.

The Piedmont section of Virginia, West Virginia, western North Carolina, Tennessee, and northern Alabama is a fine grazing country, and thousands of good beef cattle are found there. The shorthorn is more popular than any other breed in this region, and they do exceedingly well. The grazing plants are chiefly blue grass, white clover, red clover, red top and orchard grass. The cattle fatten very rapidly during the grazing season and raise excellent calves. Most of this region is free from ticks and the losses from death are relatively small.

The black prairie section of Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, and the delta lands of Mississippi and Louisiana, are extremely favorable sections for raising and finishing beef cattle. Experiments conducted by the bureau of animal industry and the Alabama experiment station show that cattle when kept free of the cattle tick, can be raised at a cost of 3 to 4 cents a pound. This cost includes the keep of the cows for one year, charges for pasture and all feeds consumed at market prices, depreciation in the value of the herd, and 6 per cent in-

terest on the money invested. The principal native grasses which are indigenous to these soils are bermuda, Johnson grass, lespedeza and melilotus; but red clover, alsike clover, bur clover and white clover grow readily when planted in the pastures, and the grazing season can be extended greatly by their use. Alfalfa, soy beans, cowpeas, corn, sorghum and other forage crops do well on these lands and produce crops very similar to those mentioned for the prairie soils.

There are great areas of "cut-over" lands in the South that range in price from \$2 to \$10 per acre, which could be used for beef production. The soil of such lands is usually sandy or post-oak, neither of which are as good for grazing as the prairie or delta lands, but which would furnish good grazing if a little care was taken in getting the pasture plants started. On these soils carpet grass, bermuda, lespedeza, white clover, red top, Paspalum dilatatum, and bur clover do exceedingly well. The carpet grass furnishes abundant grazing on the sandy lands while the bermuda does better on the soils which are a little stiff. The paspalum, white clover, and red top do well on the damp lands, and if some lime is present alsike clover will furnish fine grazing. The foundation of all pastures on sandy or sandy loam lands should be carpet grass, bermuda and lespedeza. The variety of forage crops which may be raised on this type of soils is large, and it is an easy matter to grow all the hays, silage crops and forage necessary for feeding the stock which may be kept on the farm.

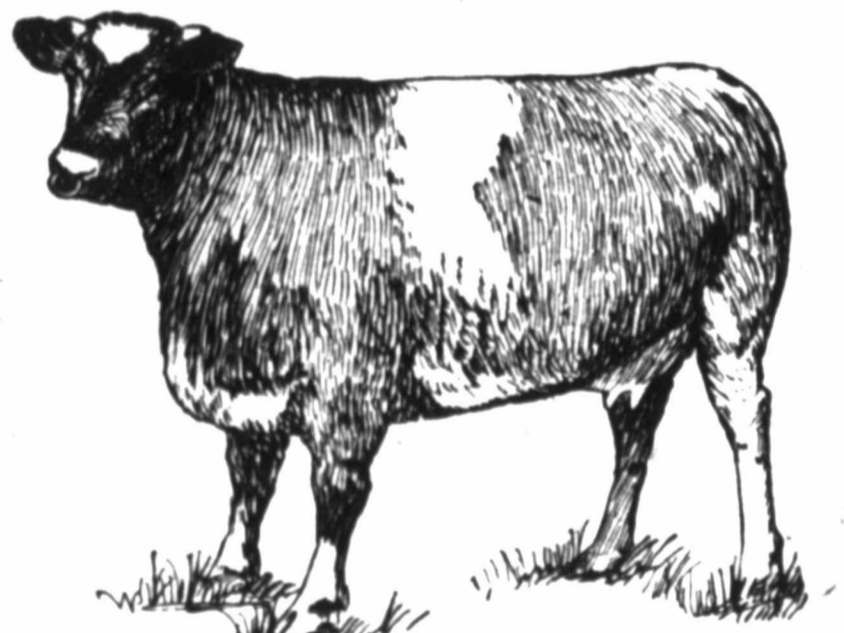
One of the greatest drawbacks to the cattle industry of the South has been the presence of the cattle tick that transmits Texas fever, which kills many of the cattle and stunts others in growth. The tick is rapidly being eradicated, and it is only a question of time until the South is freed of this pest.

The native cattle of the South are cold-blooded scrubs carrying a variable percentage of Jersey blood. They are small in size and inferior in quality, but they have stamina and the cows produce good calves when bred to a beef bull. Some of these cows weigh not over 600 pounds, have given birth to half breed calves which have developed into 500 to 600 pound animals at 12 to 13 months of age. They usually weigh about 800 to 850 pounds at two years of age when raised under average southern farm conditions. The half breed calves do not fatten out as well as calves of a higher grade but if permitted to grow until two or three years of age they finish out as very good beef animals. The half breed heifers when bred to beef bulls usually produce excellent calves.

EXPERIMENT IN MULE FEEDS

Interesting and Instructive Report issued by Missouri Station—Corn Most Economical.

A report has been received by the department of agriculture of experiments made by the Missouri station with two lots of two mules, each fed by the reversal method during a period of two years, to determine the relative feeding values of corn and oats. The lots were maintained in



Shorthorn Cow, Sally Girl.

equally good health. The corn fed mules kept their weight slightly better than did the oat fed mules. No difference was shown in ability to endure hard work or in spirit. The oat fed mules required 3 per cent more grain and 1.4 per cent more hay to maintain approximately live weight than did the corn fed mules. Six per cent more work was performed by the corn fed than the oat fed mules. The mules fed corn and mixed timothy and clover hay were maintained 28 per cent more economically than those fed oats and mixed hay, when corn was valued at 50 cents per bushel, oats at 40 cents per bushel, and hay at \$10 a ton.

It was found that the Indians were growing two classes of beans. One class which they called mon was limited to a few varieties of the common kidney bean or Mexican frijole. The other class they called pave and of these they grew several varieties as state (white) pave, soam (yellow) pave, spate mook (speckled) pave, etc. The Mexican farmers of southern Arizona and northern Sonora also grow these beans, and called them teparies.

Subsequent investigations developed the fact that the teparies comprised a group of varieties botanically distinct from the common frijole, and that they were really a cultivated form of Phaseolus acutifolius, a wild bean which lives in the desert mountains from the Pecos river west and south in northern Sonora. Domesticated from the neighboring canyons and cultivated in small patches, attended at best by a crude husbandry and dependent upon the precarious summer rains and uncertain floods from the mountain washes for irrigation, the tepary has lost none of its native hardiness.

Like other cultivated plants, however, the tepary has responded to domestication in the production of a number of distinct varieties. The writer has been able to segregate more than forty different types which come true to seed. Among all of these, the varieties most commonly grown among the Indians are the white and yellow seeded sorts, usually designated white teparies and yellow teparies. The cultivated form of the tepary is so distinct from the wild type that the writer has described it as a distinct variety to be known botanically as Phaseolus acutifolius var. latifolius.

The quality of milk which a cow yields is determined by the breed, the quantity often by the feed and care.

In dairying cheaper production means greater profit, and cheaper production usually implies better cows.

The ideal equipment for handling dairy cattle, or in fact any other kind of farm stock where diversified farming is followed, always includes the silo.

The separator is the only means whereby it is possible to get all of the butter-fat out of the milk, and butter-fat is the real value of the product.

The silo and dairying always go together. The silo when rightly used will help to make the cows more profitable.

GOOD DRY FARM CROP

ARIZONA EXPERT WRITES OF EXPERIENCE WITH TEPARY BEAN.

Supplies Need for Leguminous Crop to Maintain Nitrogen and Humus Content of Soil—Returns Sure and Profitable.

(By GEORGE F. FREEMAN, Plant Breeder, Arizona Experiment Station.)

The development of dry-farming in the semi-arid southwest has created a need for a leguminous crop which, used in rotation with grain or forage planting, will maintain the nitrogen and humus content of the soil and at the same time provide a money return which is sure and profitable. No crop so well fills this demand as the growing of dry shell beans. Being a country-wide food-staple they have a steady market which is little influenced by local conditions other than transportation charges.

Varieties of beans originating in the humid sections of the East are of but little value when grown in the arid Southwest. They do not withstand satisfactorily the extreme aridity and heat of the air during our summer months. Out of a large number of varieties tested at Yuma, Arizona, during and previous to 1909, only those of southwestern origin were at all successful. Among these local varieties, certain ones were noted which gave yields far in excess of all the others. The results of investigations with these varieties by members of the Arizona experiment station staff may be found in Bulletin No. 70, "Dry-Farming in the Arid Southwest," by R. W. Clothier, and in Bulletin No. 68, "Southwestern Beans and Teparies," and "Timely Hints for Farmers, No. 32," "The Tepary Bean, a New Southwestern Legume," by G. F. Freeman.

The original stock of the tepary beans was collected from among the Papago Indians in the vicinity of Santa Rosa and Indian oasis.

In order to study the different varieties in their native condition and to secure samples for testing their relative values, the writer, spent two weeks during July and early August, 1910, among the Papago Indians in their villages, situated in the valley between Baboquivari and Quiltoia mountains, some fifty to one hundred miles southwest of Tucson. Here in a region with about nine inches of rainfall, these beans were being grown successfully with no irrigation save that from flood waters which came down from the mountain washes. The mass of material here obtained together with a number of samples secured from other local sources when separated and planted produced strains of the most widely diverse types and economic values.

It was found that the Indians were growing two classes of beans. One class which they called mon was limited to a few varieties of the common kidney bean or Mexican frijole. The other class they called pave and of these they grew several varieties as state (white) pave, soam (yellow) pave, spate mook (speckled) pave, etc. The Mexican farmers of southern Arizona and northern Sonora also grow these beans, and called them teparies.

Subsequent investigations developed the fact that the teparies comprised a group of varieties botanically distinct from the common frijole, and that they were really a cultivated form of Phaseolus acutifolius, a wild bean which lives in the desert mountains from the Pecos river west and south in northern Sonora. Domesticated from the neighboring canyons and cultivated in small patches, attended at best by a crude husbandry and dependent upon the precarious summer rains and uncertain floods from the mountain washes for irrigation, the tepary has lost none of its native hardiness. Like other cultivated plants, however, the tepary has responded to domestication in the production of a number of distinct varieties. The writer has been able to segregate more than forty different types which come true to seed. Among all of these, the varieties most commonly grown among the Indians are the white and yellow seeded sorts, usually designated white teparies and yellow teparies. The cultivated form of the tepary is so distinct from the wild type that the writer has described it as a distinct variety to be known botanically as Phaseolus acutifolius var. latifolius.

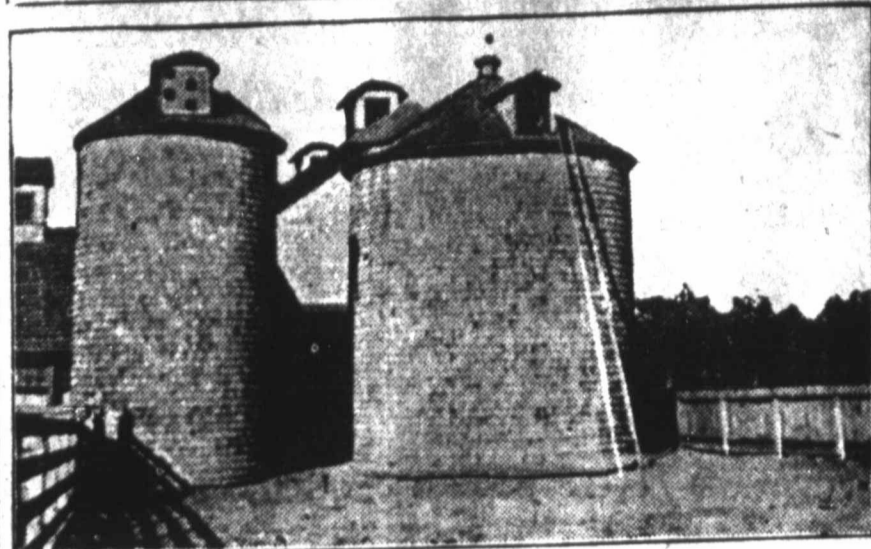
TEN HINTS TO DRY FARMERS

Among Other Things Necessary to Success Are Modern Machinery and Plenty of Power.

The experience of dry farmers and investigators over a period of many years indicate:

1. A deep clay loam soil is best.
2. Plow deep.
3. Follow the plow with disk and harrow (except fall plowing in regions of little snow and high temperature). Disk in early spring to prevent evaporation.
4. Destroy weeds, they use moisture.
5. Rotate crops and return manure. In fertile soil plants require less moisture.
6. Sow only by the drill methods.
7. Plant deeply and use less seed.
8. Feed the crops on the place.
9. Modern machinery and plenty of power is essential to success in dry farming.
10. Study the principles of dry farming and your own success and failure.

PREPARE SILO BEFORE STARTING TO FILL



Fine Type of Silo.

(By W. MILTON KELLY.)

Before it is time to fill the silo it should be examined and if a stave silo, the hoops should be tightened and the doors numbered, so that each door will fit properly in its place as soon as the silo is filled up that far.

All of these things should be attended to before the crew and machines begin to work, for it makes an expensive delay to stop all hands and do a little tinkering that could as well have been avoided by a little work at home at a more favorable time.

We figure that it costs as about sixty or seventy-five dollars a day when we are filling our silo, and plan to make every man's time count as much as possible.

We make a practice of starting one corn binder cutting, the day before filling time and then keep two binders cutting while the corn is being run into the silo. We do not like to get too much corn on the ground before we begin filling, owing to the danger of rains and unfavorable weather for working.

When the corn is convenient to the silo we employ four teams to haul the corn to the cutter and four extra men in the field to hand the bundles up to the drivers. One man is kept at the cutting machine to assist the feeder and to save the strings that are used to bind the bundles. This we do as a matter of precaution more than to save the strings, for there have been numerous instances where cows have been injured by eating the strings after

er they have been run into the silo. Two or three men are kept inside the silo to keep the outside edges packed and to distribute the ensilage over the surface properly.

With a good working crew of 14 men beside the crew with the engine and cutter, 100 to 125 tons make a good day's work.

I find that on figuring everything on a strictly cash basis, it costs about 70 cents a ton to harvest ensilage crop; that is allowing each man \$2 per day, the teams \$4 per day and the crew and machine \$2 per hour, running time. Of course, this is not the exact cost, for there are numerous conditions that we cannot allow for, but taken one year with another I believe that 70 cents a ton is a fair average for the cost of cutting the corn and filling the silo.

When it is possible, we fill the silo Saturday and allow it to settle over Sunday and fill the other Monday and then place a woven wire fence around the one that is filled first and refill to the top of the fence so that when the ensilage settles it will be as near full as possible, and after this we refill the other one in the same way.

For a few days we make a practice of keeping the edges packed down and loose but a small amount of ensilage. When it is possible for a man to exchange help, the cash cost of filling may be greatly reduced, but my figures are based strictly on a cash basis, hiring everything done by outside labor.

BEST COVER CROP FOR CORN

If Farmer Has Tools and Power to Do Good Job of Turning Under Wait Until Plant Blooms.

Hairy vetch and rye or winter oats will be the best cover crop to sow in the corn. When the corn is practically mature sow the seed and cover by running between the rows with a five or seven-point cultivator, or, if you haven't this, with a double-shovel stock fitted with calf-tongue points. Go twice to the row if necessary to work up the surface of the soil pretty well. Fifteen to twenty pounds of vetch and a bushel of rye or a bushel to a bushel and a half of oats is a seeding. If no kind of vetch has been grown on the land, it will be necessary to inoculate the soil or seed, says Southern Agriculturist. The soil is inoculated by spreading over it 200 to 400 pounds of dirt per acre from a field that has grown vetch and harrowing it at once. When dirt is not available it is better to inoculate the seed, which is done with a culture that can be got of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., or some commercial concern. Whether dirt or a culture is used, it is important that it should be covered by running the cultivator very promptly after sowing. It is better to sow the dirt or seed in cloudy weather. If you have tools and teams to do a good job of turning under, let the crop stand until the grain is in head and the vetch in bloom. If



Plant of Common Vetch.

You can do so, chop the crop up by running over it with a disk harrow. If you can't do that, put a chain on the doubletrees and attach to the plow beam and turn the green stuff under rollers and follow with a harrow and disk to settle the ground down well. When the team is light and the tools not of the best, it is sometimes better to sacrifice some growth of the green manure crop and plow under when it is about knee high. This is unfortunate in the case of rye

or oats and vetch, as the vetch does most of its growing after the grain begins to head. Cowpeas, soy beans, peanuts, late Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, millet and late sorghum and corn are suitable crops to follow the green manure crop with. It is well if the land can stand a few weeks after the crop is plowed under before planting. In the meantime the harrow or a plank drag should be run over the land as often as once a week if practicable.

1. Alfalfa must be inoculated.
2. Alfalfa cannot stand wet feet.
3. Alfalfa needs a well drained soil.
4. Alfalfa is a poor weed fighter the first season.
5. Alfalfa does not thrive when not cut.—Prof. L. R. Waldron.

Dairy Essentials.
The cow is the machine, the food is the raw material, milk, butter and cheese are the manufactured articles. The dairyman is the manufacturer.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Plant pasture grasses over the waste lands.

Wear the calves when pastures get short.

Always select the best heifers for breeding.

Use purebred beef bulls for grading up native stock.

Silage is the best roughage for fattening any class of cattle.

While the ewe is yielding milk for her lamb she is also giving a fleece.

Summer feeding on pasture is usually more profitable than winter feeding.

Use the coarse fodder, straws, and the stack fields for wintering the breeding herd.

Pound for pound cold-pressed cottonseed cake is not equal to the common cottonseed cake.

Supplementary pastures should always be provided for the hogs to bridge over the dry season.

A mixture of cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls and alfalfa hay is a good ration for fattening calves.

Give the pigs a variety of feed. The more rapid and profitable growth will more than repay the thought and care.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of hilly land in the East and South where sheep can be raised with profit and where little else can.

First-class mutton does not go begging in the markets these days. It is always in demand; but the poor stuff drags as does everything else that is poor.

GOOD ROADS

MAINTENANCE OF GOOD

To Prevent Water From Traveling Way Surface Raised in Center.

If you look at the ordinary road after a shower, you will see puddles along the wheel ruts, and sometimes larger pools. This is because on the road surface because the water drains away into the side ditches, you look closely you will see ditches which have grown up with bushes and weeds in many places which are so far from the road that the water does not drain into them. The water of the roadway where the travel is called the traveled way, prevent water from standing on the traveled way, the road should be in the center and should be raised into broad, shallow ditches. The side ditch from the center of the road should be at least ten inches wide, the surface at the center should be at the center where the travel is. The road then has a crown. The rain that falls on the road surface will run to the side and not soak into the wheel ruts or form pools. The side ditch surface water should run to the right of way, and should be at every low point so that the water can run out of them into brooks or streams. If the water merely collect the water from the surface and it cannot run away, pools will be formed along the side, which will gradually fill the soil beneath the road and make it so soft that the wheels of trucks cut through the road surface and destroy it.

Sometimes water runs along the road into the wheel ruts, forms a little stream down the tracks or in the middle of the road. When drainage ditches are built across the farm yards are built across the ditches they frequently run for water from the farm just into the road. The pipes under the ways become filled with rubbish and the water can no longer away. If the ditches are dug, water were rebuilt so that pipes were necessary and could be left open, much trouble surface water would be stopped.

To keep a road smooth and the best method is to drag a road drag. A road drag is made with two halves of a log which has been split. The log should be six or eight inches in thickness, about six or eight feet long. The halves of the log are set the

Limestone Macadam Road in the apart with the smooth faces toward and upright. They are then bound together with braces set in holes through the log. A pair of horses is used to drag the road, and is hitched to a chain fastened to the half of the log. The road drag is moved forward so that it cleans the road in such a way that a smooth face of the log toward the center of the road, thus forming a crown. The edges of the log are smoothed out the ruts. The best way to drag is to begin at the side and go up one side of the road, and then down the other. In the next the drag should be started a little to the center, and the last trip across the road the drag may work close to the center itself. Small ridges of earth will be thrown in the horse tracks, smeared by the round side of the earth by the drag is called "padding" and it tends to make the surface of the road smooth and water tight when sun comes out. The road is dragged after it has rained, and when it is dry. A good, strong horse with a well-built drag can do three or four miles of road in a day and it is the best way to maintain good roads. In every county some roads along each four miles of road owns a drag and drag the road when rains, and he would always find a road in good condition when he goes to market.

Troubles of Policemen's Family New York.—After his wife sprained her wrist, his son, fourteen, had broken his leg in a fall and another son, Harry, six, struck by a trolley car, Policeman Dennis Sullivan fell and tore his uniform while chasing thieves.

Attended 26,000 Funerals London.—Twenty-six thousand funerals were attended by the Rev. W. Wilks, during the sixty days served as Gravesend cemetery superintendent.

A GLIMPSE OF HONOLULU



THE Hawaiian islands are a lotus eaters' land, where it is always afternoon and where the call to strenuous work is seldom heard. They are an ideal place for a vacation, especially in the winter months, when ice and snow hold fast most of the United States. Even to a Californian the climate is singularly equable, as the mercury seldom drops lower than 55 degrees and in midsummer rarely climbs above 85 degrees. To one used to a harsher climate this equable temperature, with its balmy winds, seems very enervating. Walk in the middle of the day produces profuse perspiration and energy is much relaxed. It is a sport to walk more than a block or two, and work is not pleasant. After one is acclimated, however, the blood becomes thinner and old residents of Honolulu declare that they can do nearly as much work as on the mainland.

Though American in name, they are, these islands, a variety of that make their future a problem for any astute observer. While the Hawaiians are a rapidly declining race, the Japanese have leaped into the first place in numbers and have seized all the small manufactures and petty trades and industries that were once monopolized by the natives. Thousands of Chinese and these two people have orientalized many of the towns throughout the islands. Together they represent 90 per cent of the population. These orientals retain their native customs far more than they do in California. In fact, in passing through many of the towns on the big sugar and pineapple plantations the visitor is reminded of the country in Japan.

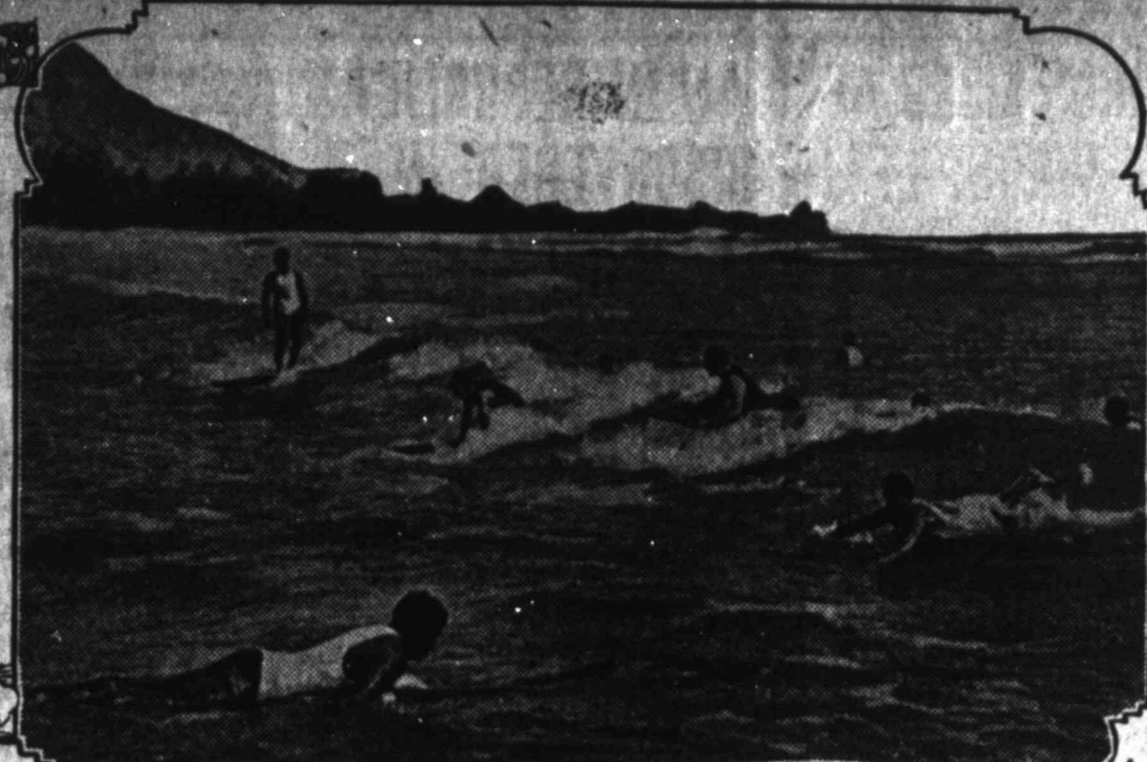
With the exception in Hawaii when one meets a native Hawaiian of pure blood. The best blood is that between the Hawaiian and the Chinese, the oriental blood giving that business ability which the native lacks. Next to this comes the Japanese and Hawaiian, a blend that produces beautiful girls. The energy of the white race is greatly impaired by union with the Hawaiian. With this blending of races is a complete breaking down of the usual racial lines. In California the Japanese has no social standing, and the girl who marries a Japanese is ostracized. In Hawaii the Japanese and the Chinese, crossed with the Hawaiian, has as good a position as the whites.

An extraordinary cosmopolitanism was shown clearly at an entertainment given in Honolulu. It was a variety performance for the benefit of the charity, held in the roof garden of the Alexander Young hotel, and all Honolulu society was in force. Girls of great beauty, with common like rare porcelain, had the slant eyes of the Mongolian; others had almond eyes and the skin of their mothers; others were dark as the negroes, with thick lips and bold, rugged features—representatives of the native race which is fast disappearing. And all these people of various races mingled in perfect amity and good

is curious to observe the absolute breaking down of all race prejudice as seen on the streets and at all public places and entertainments. A man who is used to the Jim Crow cars for colored people in all our southern cities will be surprised in Honolulu to see a dusky Hawaiian man, with her bundles of household purchases, sit down into the seat beside him on any crowded street car of Honolulu, or a Japanese or Chinese share his seat, with no feeling that he is a stranger. It is this absolute assumption of equality by what we have come to regard as the races that gives a shock to the American visitor to Hawaii. But after the first surprise is apt to admire this new social equality, which takes no count of race or creed or training of color of skin or setting of the eyes.

Two of the most wonderful sights in Honolulu are the work of man. These are the Aquarium and the Bishop museum. The first belongs to the city, because of the extraordinary variety and quantity of the fishes. It surpasses in interest the Aquarium at Naples. The other was founded by Charles Reed Bishop, a wealthy merchant of Honolulu, in memory of his wife, the Princess Kaiulani, who was the great-granddaughter of the King chief at the time of Captain Cook's visit. A direct descendant of Kamehameha the Great. The museum is housed in a fine stone building in the center of the Kamehameha school grounds at Kalia, a suburb of Honolulu.

The Aquarium is located near the famous Waialae beach and is easily reached by a car ride of about twenty minutes. The building is unpretentious, and the tanks are not arranged with the art shown in the Naples Aquarium. What impresses the visitor almost at the outset is the wonderful variety of the fishes and their equally wonderful coloring. To describe them as they are is to open to the charge of exaggeration. Not only are there fish of fiery red, deep blue, light blue, orange and other primary colors, but these colors are blended in many variations of stripes and other eccentric markings. Then, too,



IN THE SURF AT HONOLULU

dollars. These birds, as well as the yellow and black oo, the scarlet liwi and others, were protected by stringent decrees, and the feathers were used exclusively in the making of these royal cloaks and standards. The rich yellow of the mamu cloak is contrasted with the more common cloaks of the oo bird. The British museum has a smaller mamu cloak than this, which was given to Queen Victoria.

The Hawaiian hall is rich in articles that illustrate the early life of the people of the islands. Doctor Brigham devised the ingenious plan of taking plaster casts of living Hawaiians who were good types of their race. Then from these casts were made the figures that now represent the worship and the industries of the people. Thus, for instance, we have natives pounding the taro to make poi, the national dish, and others cutting from stone the pounders used in this work. Others are shown spinning and weaving and making weapons and fishing tackle. One of the most striking groups is that of a kahuna, or medicine man, praying before a big calabash, in order to draw down a curse upon his enemy. So superstitious are the natives that even in these days if a man learns that a kahuna is praying for his death he takes leave of his friends, settles his estate, turns his face to the wall and gives up the ghost.

Among the valuable specimens in this room is a unique collection of kapa, or tapa cloth, made from vegetable fiber. Of all the islanders of the Pacific, these Hawaiians made the finest tapa, and Doctor Brigham has gathered here wonderful specimens of their skill. Most of this cloth was made from the paper mulberry, a shrub that was cultivated by all Polynesians. The bark from the lower branches of these trees was stripped off, dried and then laboriously beaten, and the fiber welded together into sheets. The pattern carved on the tapa cloth, and the color

ing was done by vegetable dyes. The museum contains also many fine specimens of the old basket work, which has now become extinct. Perhaps the most interesting exhibits in the Hawaiian hall are the large central cases, one containing an ancient grass house and the others a replica of an ancient sacrificial temple. The grass houses have well-nigh disappeared from the islands, although over thirty years ago they were universal in the more remote parts of the islands. This house was found in Kauai, the garden island, and it was evidently made by skilled workmen. The frame is of timber, with strong rafters, the whole being bound together by tough braid and thatched with pell grass. The only opening usually provided was the door, although sometimes a small hole was made in one gable. The door of plank was seldom over three feet high. A small circle of stones on the ground floor was raised slightly and covered with fine mats, served as the family bed. There was no furniture, as the Hawaiian squats on his haunches when working or taking his food. These houses were wholesome when new, but they soon became musty and vermin-infested.

Surf riding is a sport peculiar to Hawaii. It furnishes more thrills to the minute than any other known sport, with the possible exception of volplaning in an aeroplane. On the Waikiki beach at any hour of the day men may be seen surf riding on boards. Beginners roll about inshore at the mercy of the waves, which batter them about and throw them up in huddled heaps upon the sand amid roars of laughter from the onlookers. At the far distance, tiny figures with outstretched arms, like the wings of a bird, fly, hover, float, with perfect poise and grace, upon the crests of green breakers.

Describing his first experience in this sport a writer says: "Glad in scanty bathing dresses, we venture forth, a party of three, and trust ourselves to the mercy of two brawny, mahogany-colored natives. The long, narrow canoe is steadied by an outrigger, a slender log held by curved crosspieces. As we paddled out, breakers rose like green walls in front of us: thrilling enough, but nothing to the excitement when we turned to come in. Having got some way out, we waited, paddling gently, for a really big wave. Suddenly our black men began to shout wildly, and away we went, a huge wave gathering up behind us, while we fled down its green and gleaming surface amid showers of blinding spray and the shouts of the men, drowned by the hissing of the roaring water. The steeper grew the wave, the faster fled the canoe. We were going at racehorse pace, the water whirling in our faces. It was so thrilling we forgot to be afraid."



THE SWIFT RUSH TO THE SHORE



POISE OF THE SURF RIDERS

scores of these fish are marked by queer patches of vivid colors apparently set into the body of the fish. Others have elongated noses or long streamers of white or yellow that follow them like a pennant.

The Bishop museum can be seen very fairly in two and a half hours, although a second visit will be found profitable. The location of the building is singularly fine. From its windows one may look out upon a noble stretch of territory. Mrs. Bishop, after a life of usefulness to her people, left her entire estate to found schools for young Hawaiians. Amid a fine park at Kalia are grouped the buildings of the Kamehameha school, where a large number of young boys and girls are educated in the ordinary English branches and in manual training. The original museum consisted of an entrance hall and three rooms; to this have been added two wings, one for Hawaiian curios and one for Polynesian. Besides its curious collection of Hawaiian articles that serve to illustrate the old life of the people, the museum is the richest in the world in Polynesian exhibits. Much of the pleasure and profit which the tourist gains from the museum is due to the fine arrangement of the exhibits and the admirable casts of Hawaiians made by the director, Dr. William T. Brigham, who has been in charge of the institution since its foundation. Doctor Brigham is well known to scientists for his works on the volcanoes of Hawaii.

Though nearly eighty years of age, he is full of energy, and if you are fortunate enough to carry a letter of introduction to him he will not only show you all the treasures of the museum, but he will give you a mass of information about early Hawaii and its people which he has gathered during his fifty years of residence on the islands. The doctor is violently anti-Japanese, and he is not partial to the native Hawaiian, as he declares little good can be expected of a race whose language has no words for virtue, honor or home.

The nucleus of the museum was the large and priceless collection of mats, calabashes, feather work, tapa and relics that were bequeathed by Mrs. Bishop as the last of the royal line of the Kamehamehas. To these have been added many treasures given by the late Queen Emma and fine collections of 9,000 species of shells, of Hawaiian plants, birds and insects and rich exhibits of ethnological specimens not only from Hawaii, but from all the principal islands of Polynesia. The rare treasures of the museum are in the Kahili room. These are Kahilis or large feather standards used at funerals of royalty, and the famous robe of the first Kamehameha, made entirely of feathers from the orange and black mamu bird, which is said to be valued at a million

Carefully Dressed High Coiffure



OF SEVERAL new high coiffures there are a noteworthy number in which the hair is waved in the even, Marcel wave, and parted either in the middle or to one side. In others the mass of the hair, after being waved, is brought to the top of the head and piled in a coil directly back of the forehead. A third style shows a part at each side with the hair at the top of the head drawn back to the crown, where it joins the back hair to form a small Psyche knot.

In the coiffure shown in the picture, the hair is waved all around the head. The front portion is parted off and combed forward to be out of the way, while the back hair is brought to the top of the crown and arranged in a short French twist. When this has been pinned to place with short wire hairpins it forms a foundation to which the front hair is afterward fastened.

The front hair is parted and combed down on each side, just above the temple. It is turned back and combed off the face from the temple to the ear. It is brought up to the knot with the ends curled into a puff. The

puff is pinned beside the twist. This arrangement gives the effect of three puffs across the top of the crown when viewed from the front. Both sides are arranged in the same manner. The hair is drawn loosely back to give a soft appearance about the face and to allow the waves to retain their position.

Any short locks about the forehead are trimmed off in a light, even fringe and curled slightly. They are to be arranged in short curls at each side of the part, or combed across the forehead, according to their becomingness to the wearer.

The middle part is suited to very youthful faces and those past middle life, but the woman in her prime should experiment before adopting it. A side part is more piquant and imparts a youthful look.

With the return of wide-brimmed hats we are likely to have the return of puffs. They are always admired and for the woman who must resort to false hair they are the lightest and most convenient substitute for natural locks.

Corset Cover for the Thin Woman



A FIGURE which is deficient in bust development, either from lack of flesh or other causes, must be helped out by some device. Any number of corsets, corset waists and bust forms are on the market, to supply the deficiencies of the too slender woman.

For present styles the fitted corset-cover or fitted waist, with inside ruffles, is the most satisfactory garment which the thin woman can adopt.

These waists are cut to fit a normal figure. The waist, therefore, is made too large across the bust. To fill this extra room ruffles of fine muslin are sewed to the under arm seams and arm's eye. These ruffles are made by stitching tape or bands of the fabric to a long piece of cambric muslin, or pailsock to form casings. Tapes are run through these casings. The ruffle is made as full as the figure requires and the tapes are drawn up and tied at the center of the ruffle.

When it becomes necessary to launder a waist of this kind the tapes are untied, and the fullness of the ruffle eased along them. They are starched with very thin starch and ironed flat, so that laundering preserves the bust form. Waists of this kind are made to fasten either in front or back.

Those fastening in front are provided with buttons and button holes. An excellent model, which fastens in the back, does not require either buttons or button holes. The back pieces are sloped down in a "V" shape and finished with tapes which tie around the waist. That is, the back pieces

cross and overlap, and the tapes are tied in front.

The most convenient way to make a shapely waist of this kind is to buy a ready-made corset cover or brassiere and supply it with ruffles. This will give the wearer a normal figure. There is no economy in making a plain undergarment of this kind at home, because the ready-made brassiere sells so cheaply. But there is economy in placing the ruffle, for the simple reason that the work required doubles the price of the waist in the shops.

Perhaps the greatest advantage derived from a waist such as is pictured here is the fact that it may be worn as a substitute for a corset.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Colored Handkerchiefs.

The snow-white handkerchief is ousted for the moment; not for every hour of the day, but for morning wear especially, and then it is that fancier in colors have the lead. These colored handkerchiefs are not of violent coloring as they were some time since. Instead, they are soft and gentle in tone, some being quiet even to the point of dullness. Quiet grays and browns, yellows and greens, purple tones and dull reds all come with the morning handkerchief, which may be of lawn or, more fanciful still, of the finest nylon. Those of nylon are mostly in fine stripes with a narrow border of the main coloring; but the lawn mouchoir is more often plain in its quiet coloring with a quarter or half inch hemstitched border of white.

LARGE SIZED AFRICAN IN REPUBLICAN WOODPILE IS DISCOVERED IN PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

Corporation taxes may be reduced or abolished, and burdens upon other property correspondingly increased; schools and roads to suffer while bill for high salaries for county officers is to be passed; Scheme to unseat Democratic members, as the senate unseated Romero from Socorro county, in order to get two-thirds majority and pass legislation over governor's veto.

A desperate attempt was made during the constitutional convention to incorporate a provision that would have practically exempted certain classes of corporate property from their just burdens of taxation in this state. Through the solid opposition of the Democratic members, assisted by a number of Republicans, the effort was defeated, though it carried by one vote in the committee on revenue and taxation.

Backed by corporation interests, the last session of the legislature submitted an amendment, which will be voted on at the coming election, by which it is proposed to repeal the first clause of Section 8 of the state constitution, thus wiping out the following provision:

"THE POWER TO LICENSE AND TAX CORPORATIONS AND CORPORATE PROPERTY SHALL NOT BE RELINQUISHED OR SUSPENDED BY THE STATE OR ANY SUBDIVISION THEREOF."

Let the taxpayer ask himself, who would be benefited by this amendment? Why should the state or any county relinquish or suspend the right to tax corporations or corporate property?

Railroad Valuations. The State Board of Equalization was given the right under the constitution to value railroad property for taxation purposes. The values placed on the railroads by the present board are nearly six times the valuations of the same properties under the last territorial administration.

Under the proposed amendment endorsed by the Republican state convention and condemned by the Democratic state platform, not only would the constitutional provision making such tax mandatory be stricken out, but the State Board of Equalization itself would be abolished, thus leaving the taxpayers of the state at the mercy of the next legislature.

Remember the Hawkins Law. Should the legislature be composed of honest and competent men—men of more than usual judgment and of unpurchasable honesty—the state would not suffer from the proposed amendment, should it carry.

But the people of New Mexico have not forgotten the Hawkins law, repealed by congress because of the scandals connected with its operations, or the methods by which the bill was passed by the legislature—reported to have been by an expense of \$15,000 paid out in bribes.

It is believed that a better lower house will be elected this year than ever before. The Democratic conventions in the various counties and districts have nominated unusually good men, and there is little doubt that a majority of them will be elected.

Trying for Two-thirds. But it should be remembered that, owing to the shameless unseating of Senator Romero of Socorro county, the Republicans have a two-thirds majority in the senate, and, furthermore, it can be said without the fear of contradiction that efforts have been made to pledge a number of the Republican candidates this year, if a majority of them are elected, to unseat enough Democrats to give the lower house also a two-thirds majority, so that measures may be passed over the veto of the governor.

There are two chief reasons why the Republican leaders want a two-thirds majority in the house of representatives, as well as in the senate. One of them is for the purpose of passing a high county salaries bill—\$5,000 a year for the sheriffs of first-class counties, and other salaries graded accordingly; and the other one is, if the amendment carries, to readjust corporation taxes to the liking of the big corporations.

Taxes May Be Increased. Let the taxpayers understand that if the Republicans win, in order to carry through their present program, the farmer, the real estate owner, the business man and the live stock owner will either have his taxes increased enormously, fully twice what he paid last year, or he will have to return to the old system of poor schools and inferior roads.

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The Local Field

Curd pays the highest cash price for produce.

Dr. R. H. Bailey left Sunday for Oklahoma on business.

Frank Shaw went to Clovis, Tuesday on business.

A. D. Molesberger, of Rogers returned from Plainview, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rogers came in Tuesday from California.

FOR RENT—Residence, close in, apply at Herald-Times office.

David Majors attended the fair at Roswell the first of the week.

Carl Johnson and wife left Monday to attend the fair at Roswell.

Rube Anderson and wife left Monday to attend the fair at Roswell.

T. M. Littlejohn has moved his grocery store to the Sanders building.

Before selling your grain see W. B. Reid, Portales Valley Land and Loan Co.

H. M. Livingston went to Roswell Wednesday morning to attend the fair.

Fred Warnica left Tuesday for Cleman county, Texas, to visit relatives.

Miss Hazelwood Moore, returned Monday from visiting friends in Texico.

When you want your suit cleaned or pressed phone 144, Landers and Bridges.

B. E. Edmondson of Floyd was transacting business in Portales Monday.

G. W. Carr left the latter part of the week to visit his mother at Dallas, Texas.

Have your old suits made new and new ones made too, by Landers and Bridges.

John Tyson went to Roswell to close up a deal to enlarge his ranch at Talban.

J. B. Sledge and Frank Galloway attended the fair at Roswell the first of the week.

Mayor E. B. Hawkins and Monroe Honea went to Clovis, Saturday returning Monday.

Fred Husk and mother left for their old home at Newark, New Jersey, Monday.

Mrs. Jas. Monroe left Monday to attend the fair and visit friends in Pecos Valley.

Curd pays the highest cash price for chickens and eggs, at the Boyd wagon yard.

Lee Perciful and Wm. Moore of Elida were in Portales Monday on business.

L. E. Forbes, owner of the L. E. F. ranch near Elida was a business visitor Monday.

Walter Kagel of the state traveling auditors office passed through going north Monday.

For Sale: Sudan grass seed, Portales Valley Land and Loan Co. See W. B. Reid.

Hugh McDermott, who has been visiting his parents left for Duncan, Okla., Monday morning.

S. E. Ward has had his car overhauled and painted which gives it the appearance of a new car.

Mrs. Ina Humphrey left Tuesday to visit at Ft. Worth and other points in Texas.

Jeff Hightower returned Monday from Sioux City, Iowa, where he went with a shipment of cattle.

Free trousers with every suit or coat and trousers ordered from Enterprise tailors, see Landers and Bridges.

We expect in a few days a shipment of the latest equipped Weber farm wagons, Joyce-Fruit Co.

Judge Jas. A. Hall returned from Clovis Tuesday after several weeks in the district court in Curry county.

For Trade: Sudan grass seed, for maize, Portales Valley Land and Loan Co. See W. B. Reid, Citizens Bank.

Mrs. J. B. Priddy, Mrs. G. M. Williamson and Mrs. Jeff Hightower, left Thursday morning to represent the Eastern Star Lodge at the session of grand lodge at Albuquerque.

Get your suit or coat now while you have a good selection to choose from, Joyce-Fruit Co.

Bob Dunlap returned Wednesday from Oklahoma City where he had taken this year's crop of lambs to market.

See the new suits and coats for ladies and misses at Joyce-Fruit Co.

Rev. W. E. Dawn returned Wednesday from Oklahoma.

ANOTHER FALSE ISSUE.

The following letter from the secretary of the interior of the United States to the Honorable Harvey B. Fergusson is significant in view of the absurd plank in the Republican platform condemning the federal land policy of the present Democratic national administration:

"The Secretary of the Interior, Washington, Sept. 24, 1914.

"My dear Mr. Fergusson: Permit me, on the passage by the House of the last of our bills for the opening and utilization of the lands of the West, to congratulate you most earnestly on the helpful and efficient part you have played in the passage of these measures, and to express the earnest hope that you may be returned to give further support to our president and make more splendid the record of our party. Sincerely yours,

"FRANKLIN K. LANE,

"Hon. Harvey B. Fergusson,

"House of Representatives."

This letter and the recently published letter of Hon. A. A. Jones, first assistant secretary of the interior, on the same subject, expose another desperate play of the Republican organization, whose platform proves to be composed largely of false issues.

QUESTION OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

No, gentle reader, the following is not a comment of the Journal on political conditions in New Mexico, however well those conditions fit the comment, but is from an editorial in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Republican, telling why, while supporting the rest of the ticket, it is against the re-election of Fenrose to the United States senate:

"Voters who call themselves Republican, who support a corrupt organization in preference to voting for a clean Democrat, display a partisanship totally inconsistent with the highest type of citizenship."

The highest type of citizenship of New Mexico is face to face with the same problem that confronts the Republican voters of Pennsylvania. While Mr. Hernandez is not a boss, he is the nominee of a little coterie of bosses who have been using the party as their private property for years, and propose to so continue to use it.

Read again the words of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and apply it to conditions in this state. It fits precisely—Albuquerque Morning Journal.

The foregoing editorial statement of the Albuquerque Journal, a Republican newspaper opposed to Mr. Hernandez, is just as true of the Republican candidates for the legislature as it is true of Mr. Hernandez. However good a man the Republican nominee may be, he will, if elected, go into the Republican caucus and be bound by its action and this caucus will be owned by the "little coterie of bosses" who have been using the party as their private property for years. It fits precisely. The little coterie of bosses controls the Republican party and will control a Republican legislature in the future, as they have controlled it in the past, for high salaries and all sorts of taxation abuses. Will the citizens of New Mexico permit the state to be plundered?

LANGTON NOTES.

C. E. Wantland was hauling lumber from Melrose, Saturday to make some improvements.

W. F. Richardson left Saturday to attend the fair at Roswell.

Miss Essie Lemon spent Sunday with Miss Camelia Hawkins.

W. B. Orner was on a business trip to Benson.

Jim Mauldin called at W. F. Richardsons Sunday.

Crops here are good and everybody busy.

GETTING BETTER AFTER SICKNESS

Nothing has ever equaled or compared with the medicinal fats in Scott's Emulsion to arrest the decline, invigorate the blood, strengthen the nervous system, aid the appetite and restore the courage of better health. Scott's Emulsion is pure health-building food, without alcohol or opiate. TRY IT



ALTERING

CLEANING AND REPAIRING

Clothes as a business, may not appeal to many folks. We are glad it does not, because it is our chosen profession. We like the work and can assure you, if your garments need remodeling you will make no mistake by letting us make the alteration. We are artists in our line.

LANDERS & BRIDGES

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WHY WALK WHEN YOU CAN BUY A FORD CAR AT NEW PRICES? Effective August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915, and guaranteed against any reductions during that time. All cars fully equipped f. o. b. Detroit.

\$2400 Touring Car.	\$460.00
(Freight \$50.00)	
\$4490 Runabout	\$440.00
(Freight \$50.00)	
\$740.00 Town Car,	\$690.00
(Freight \$50.00)	

(In the United States of America only)

BUYERS TO SHARE IN PROFITS. All retail buyers of new Ford cars from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915 will share in the profits of the company to the extent of \$40.00 to \$60.00 per car, on each car they buy PROVIDED: we sell and deliver 300,000 new Ford cars during that period.

ASK US FOR PARTICULARS.

P. E. JORDAN, Agt. for Roosevelt, Co.

OUR Line of Toilet Articles and Complexion Specialties have been selected with great care. Pure fresh Drugs get quick results.

GET THEM HERE

Portales Drug Store

EGBERT WOOD, Prop.

HONEST WORK

General Blacksmithing and Repair Shop.—First Class Horse Shoeing in Connection.—Carriage and Wagon Material Sold Right.

R. W. MOORE

You Need a Tonic

There are times in every woman's life when she needs a tonic to help her over the hard places. When that time comes to you, you know what tonic to take—Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which act gently, yet surely, on the weakened womanly organs, and helps build them back to strength and health. It has benefited thousands and thousands of weak, ailing women in its past half century of wonderful success, and it will do the same for you. You can't make a mistake in taking

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Miss Amelia Wilson, R. F. D. No. 4, Alma, Ark., says: "I think Cardui is the greatest medicine on earth, for women. Before I began to take Cardui, I was so weak and nervous, and had such awful dizzy spells and a poor appetite. Now I feel as well and as strong as I ever did, and can eat most anything. Begin taking Cardui today. Sold by all dealers.

Has Helped Thousands.

See W. H. C. Smith in the Sanders building for shoe repairing.

Just received, 4400 rolls of wall paper, at Dobbs.

Dr. D. D. Swearingin, of the firm of Prealey and Swearingin, eye ear and nose specialists of Roswell, New Mexico will be in Portales, at Neer's Drug Store 20-21 22 of each month.

The Herald \$1.00 a year and worth it

Overcoats and mackinaws at the Portales Tailoring Co., International made to your measure.

Commissioner Ed. Johnson, of Lake, was in town Monday between trains at the call meeting of the commissioner's court.

We have the sweetest line of samples in town of mens suits to measure clothes. Call and see me. Jim Warnica.