

Those Telegrams

Mr. Craig, chairman of the state Republican machine, and the two Republican daily newspapers of the state, are throwing fits over the telegram sent to the Democratic state convention by Senator Jones, and subjecting him to many kinds of abuse for it. They will, probably, hold that the telegram sent by the private citizen, T. Roosevelt, the alleged idol of the Republican party, both state and national, was their ideal of American statesmanship and an evidence of his intense loyalty to the people of this and the allied nations. Read it.

"Defeat of Fall calamity, view of T. Roosevelt.

Major W. H. H. Llewelyn read the following telegram to the convention last night, eliciting great applause:

"The Kansas City Star
Office of Theodore Roosevelt
New York office, 347, Madison Avenue.

September 14, 1918.

My dear Major Llewelyn:

In response to your letter I have to say that I most ardently hope, as an American, that Senator Fall will consent to come back to the senate and that my good friends in New Mexico will send him back. Naturally, I have a peculiar feeling for the people of New Mexico, for half of our old regiment, Major, come from the limits of what was then a territory and if now a sovereign state.

Senator Fall has made a really great record in the senate. Every decent American, every believer in truth and courage in the conduct of our public affairs would feel that his retirement from the senate was a national calamity, in everything relating to our international relations he has shown a singular farsightedness and breadth of vision. I can not speak too strongly in behalf of Senator Fall.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Theodore Roosevelt.
Major W. H. H. Llewelyn.
Las Cruces, N. M."—Santa Fe New Mexican.

"Every decent American, every believer in truth and courage in the conduct of our public affairs would feel that his retirement from the senate was a national calamity." Never was a more villainous calumny nor a more artless lie sent over the wire. There are thousands of decent people in New Mexico who will resent at the polls the imputation that to be decent one must vote for Fall. There are thousands of people in New Mexico whose reputations would not suffer in comparison with that of T. Roosevelt, and who will not vote for Fall, in fact it is more than a lie to assert that to be decent one must take his political prescription from T. Roosevelt. Many there are who, being intensely American themselves, have often doubted the Americanism of this self same Roosevelt. Does Fall endorse the telegram above quoted? If so, is that hypocrisy?

But a very few copies of the New Mexican carrying the above were put in circulation. The press was stopped and another piece substituted. Just what caused the sudden change of

Glenn Blankenship Is Second Lieutenant

Mr. and Mrs. B. Blankenship of 207 East Pennington street have received news from Camp Joseph E. Johnston at Jacksonville, Fla., that their son, Glenn Blankenship, has been commissioned a second lieutenant.

Young Blankenship was a commission merchant in Tucson two years ago and afterward accepted a position with International Gas & Electric company of Nogales as chief accountant. He was living at Nogales when he decided the country needed him more than did the gas company. He has been in training about six weeks. His friends here will be glad to hear of his rapid progress.

—Arizona Daily Star.

Miss Myrtle Cunningham has accepted a position as stenographer at the Joyce-Pruit company vice Earl Landers resigned.

A Relic Train

A relic train carrying cannons, shells, grenades, bombs, etc., captured from the Germans, will be in Portales Tuesday, October 15th, 1918, about 10 o'clock a. m., and will remain one hour only. Don't miss seeing this exhibition. It will be of interest to everyone.

JACK WICOX, County Chairman,
Fourth Liberty Loan.

G. W. Sheppard, bookkeeper at the First National bank, has resigned and has accepted a position as assistant cashier at the First National at Elida. Syvalon Norris has been given the position vacated by Mr. Sheppard.

T. M. Laster, one of the old timers and the founder of the present Leach Coal company, was in Portales the first of the week. Mr. Laster is at present traveling for the Waples-Platter company.

heart, the flop from the position that that paper would, under no circumstances, support Larrazola, to that of an enthusiastic adherent of the San Miguel county political contortionist is not definitely known, but one thing is certain, and that is that it was not love for Larrazola. It would, no doubt, make interesting reading if the facts of this transaction could be given to the public. It would expose some to the methods of the Republican politicians. It might explain just how this nomination was denied the present governor and forced upon the man the Republican machine had twice defeated for congress. The oft vaunted attitude of the New Mexican in demanding the nomination of men only that had their O. K. appears to have been only camouflage and given out for the purpose of securing advantages other than those which might redound exclusively to the public weal. The New Mexican, evidently, made a bluff for purposes of its own. Whether this bluff stood up and the demands receded to, or whether it was called and that paper laid down are matters that may not soon be given out, but certain it is that the influence, whatever it is, has made the New Mexican be good, and it will hereafter stand pat with the stand-patters, regardless of whether the ticket is good or bad.

The Republicans Will Make a Mistake if They Nominate Larrazola for Governor

The Republican state convention will make a serious mistake if it nominates O. A. Larrazola for governor—and he will be defeated.

The New Mexican has opposed, and will oppose the nomination and election of Larrazola.

Yesterday, after the president of the New Mexican had specifically informed a friend of Mr. Larrazola that under no circumstances would this paper support Larrazola, the candidate and his friend called upon the president at the New Mexican office. It was a pleasant call—but no politics were discussed.

Immediately afterward the story was spread broadcast among the delegates that the New Mexican had promised Larrazola its support.

This report is absolutely incorrect. Under no circumstances will this paper support Mr. Larrazola for governor.

State of New Mexico, } ss.
County of Roosevelt, }

John W. Ballow upon oath states:

That he has read the foregoing and also that he has carefully compared the same, word for word, with the original article in the regular issue of the Santa Fe New Mexican, of date Oct. 2nd, 1918, a daily newspaper published at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and that same is a true and exact copy of the original of said article.

JOHN W. BALLOW.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 8th day of October, 1918.

JAMES A. HALL,
(SEAL) Notary Public, Roosevelt County, State of New Mexico.

My commission expires December 19, 1918.

Richland News

Miss Lora Partin arrived home Friday from Texas, where she has been attending school.

J. A. Vick and father were in Roswell a few days ago.

Letters from Elmer Cogsdil, who is at Camp Cody, in this state, say he is getting along nicely and likes soldier life fine.

Mrs. J. E. Wixom arrived Tuesday for a visit with her mother, Mrs. L. H. Faw. She expects to join J. E. in Arizona in a few weeks.

Charlie Burns, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Burns, of New Hope, has been quite sick in Elida with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Albert Partin and Mrs. J. W. Partin and little son, J. W., Jr., left for Hayden, Arizona, to join their husbands, who are working in the mills there.

K. H. Embree left Friday with cattle for Kansas City. M. H. Chancellor, Jay Carroll and Dewey Henderson helped to get the cattle to Portales.

H. D. Fulton went to Roswell Wednesday, where he met his brother, Arthur Fulton, whom he had not seen in fifteen years. His brother is in the balloon corps stationed at Camp John Wise, San Antonio, Texas.

Letter from Roy Smith

Aug. 31, 1918.

Dearest Mother and Girls:

Guess you get tired looking for mail that never comes and I am going to try and find time to look after my correspondants better.

Have just returned from a little trip. Did not get out of this section but saw lots of France; was with some telephone men so had good chance to look around.

Had lots of tire trouble and finally broke down and had to run in low and second to shop where it took a day to fix me up. I must say that they have some beautiful roads in this country along beautiful green hillsides with the river below, most all lined with trees, and of course the old churches are very numerous and the larger ones are beautiful, some of the work dating back to the time when England was ruler here. Some of this city was old Gallic territory and some of the stone work of that time still stands.

We are getting straightened out here now; have a small reading room and electric lights will soon be in, but no glass for windows so looks like a hard winter for it is very wet here in winter time.

While I was on trip I got into one fairly large place about 12:30 at night and these hotels are impossible, we couldn't find a room at all, so the Red Cross lady gave us blankets and cots and allowed us to sleep in the office. We also ate with the Red Cross and had meals for 1 Franc (18c) that would cost us 6 Francs outside or at Y. M. C. A. and could eat just the same if we were broke. I am strong for the Red Cross but the Y has fallen down over here.

I saw a number of wounded at some of the rest camps and they are all happy and anxious for more. Most of them had been gassed and their eyes were bad. When the boys start over the top they have the best of equipment, much better than the French, but the gas masks become clouded when worn a short time, so the boys throw them away. One fellow told me that they felt that their chances are about 100 to 1 when they go over so why not make a clean job, so off comes shirt and undershirt then gas mask and then with a determination that it takes more than mustard gas to stop they go after 'em. And from all reports our boys have started something. We have done more than make good, for the English and French have caught the spirit and the work goes ahead with some speed.

I had a Dodge truck on this trip and pumped up nine tires in one day; have blisters on my hands but guess they will get well alright. Had a blow out in one place on the road that was one swell place for it. I backed back into a small cave where a large spring was flowing and all kind of things growing there so I took my time there in the shade.

Across the road, built on a precipice, was a mission or kind of monastery. Am quite sure that it is old, one of the oldest, but couldn't find a date on it. In beyond you could look out on the valley and see villages, cattle and green fields with the river winding down the center; would never

Baptist Church Announcement

Sunday school at 10 a. m., morning worship at 11, B. Y. P. U. at 7 p. m., evangelistic service at 8 p. m., prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8, chorus rehearsal Friday evening at 8.

We extend a welcome to everyone who will attend our services. Our desire is that people may obtain blessings from attending these services. Come with us and we will do thee good.

Mrs. Bessie Kohl, who operates the bakery at this place, has just put in a new oven the better to take care of her rapidly growing business.

Ben Smith, cashier of the Security State bank, returned Wednesday from looking after his cattle in Kansas.

guess that the country was at war.

Saw Lee Langston this morning. He is here or near here in a balloon school. Didn't get to talk long with him but he seems to be the only Portales boy in this bunch here.

One of the University boys will probably be here in a few days for his 7 days rest. Says he is supposed to have about that much once a year but has been so busy at the front, where he is, that he isn't sure that he can get it now. He is an aviator and tells me to be satisfied where I am, that it's better to be a well worker than a dead or maimed hero, but I would hate to come back and have to say that this base was as far as I ever got.

We get to see what it is like around here at the training camps and believe me it's something you have to get used to, artillery I mean. The first time I was near one of the big guns when it shot it almost knocked me out of the car and I almost pulled the wheel out after me, but for the most part we very readily adapt ourselves to all conditions, and realize that I am fortunate in one way to be stationed here.

I guess these people here have always felt that the war was a long way from here until we got here and believe me if you could see the traffic, all kinds of American cars going and coming all day long, you might think it was close by. I had occasion to sit in front of one of the warehouses and I was struck with the continuous stream of big trucks loaded going one way and coming back empty on the other and when you consider that these streets were built for two wheeled carts you can imagine the number of accidents daily. I saw 3 motor cycles yesterday that would make one whole machine and the drivers all in hospital, so we have our troubles even here.

I haven't had any mail for an age but guess I have some on the road some place. I get mail for the same fellow I had trouble with in Jacksonville. His name is Chas. R. also. He comes from some place in Indiana, and am afraid he gets some of my mail.

Do hope you have had rain a plenty there before this.

Regards to all.
With love,
ROY.

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

Copyright, 1918, by Kelly and Britton Co., Through Special Arrangement With the George Mathew Adams Service

DEPEW IS CAUGHT IN ZEPPELIN RAID AND HAS EXCITING EXPERIENCE

Synopsis.—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, tells of his service in the United States navy, during which he attained the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner. The world war starts soon after he receives his honorable discharge from the navy, and he leaves for France with a determination to enlist. He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard, where his marksmanship wins him high honors. Later he is transferred to the land forces and sent to the Flanders front. He gets his first experience in a front line trench at Dixmude. He goes "over the top" and gets his first German in a bayonet fight.

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

I surely wished I was the gunner officer. I would have enjoyed it more if I could have got back at Fritz somehow. But I was not the gunner officer and I told him so. I had to shout at him quite a while before he would believe me. Then he wanted me to find the gunner officer, but I did not know where to find him. If I could have got to our guns I guess I would have had another medal for working overtime, but I missed the chance there.

About this time another bomb came over and clouted out the best friend I had in my company. Before the war he had been one of the finest singers in the Paris opera houses. When he was with us he used to say that the only difference between him and Caruso was \$2,500 a night.

A polli and I dragged him into a dugout, but it was too late. One side of his face was blown off; the whole right side of him was stripped off and four fingers of the right hand were gone.

I stuck my head out of the dugout and there was the captain discussing the matter with himself, cursing the Germans from here to Helgoland and putting in a word for the bombs every once in a while. All up and down the trenches you could hear our men cursing the Germans in all kinds of languages. Believe me, I did my bit and I could hear somebody else using good-old United States cuss words, too. It certainly did not make me feel any better, but it gave me something to do. I think that was why all of us cursed so much then, though we were pretty handy with language at any time. But when you are under heavy fire like that and cannot get it back as good as you get, you go crazy unless you have something to do. Cussing is the best thing we could think of.

Up the trench the third bay was simply smashed in and the Germans were placing bomb after bomb right in it and in ours. The captain yelled out that he was going up to the next bay to examine it, but no more had he got there than he had his head taken clean off his shoulders.

At daybreak our trenches were all pounded in and most of our dugouts were filled up. Then Fritz opened up with his artillery fire right on us. We thought they were going to charge and we figured their barrage would lift and we could see them come over.

We received orders to stand to with fixed bayonets. Then the man at the periscope shouted, "They come!"

A battery directly behind us went into action first and then they all joined in and inside of five minutes about eight hundred guns were raising Cain with Fritz. The Boches were caught square in No Man's Land and our rifles and machine guns simply mowed them down. Many of them came half way across, then dropped their guns and ran for our trenches to give themselves up. They could not have got back to their own trenches.

It was a shame to waste a shell on these poor fish. If they had been civies the law would prevent you from hitting them—you know the kind. They could hardly drag themselves along.

That is the way they look when you have got them. But when they have got you—kicks, cuffs, bayonet jabs—there is nothing they will not do to add to your misery. They seem to think that it boosts their own courage. An artillery fire like ours was great fun for the gunners, but it was not

much fun for Fritz or for us in the trenches. We got under cover almost as much as Fritz and held thumbs for the gunners to get through in a hurry. Then the fire died down and it was so quiet it made you jump.

We thought our parapet was busted up a good deal, but when we looked through the periscope we saw what had happened to Fritz' trenches and, believe me, they were practically ruined.

Out in No Man's Land it looked like Woolworth's five-and-ten; everywhere were gray uniforms, with tin cups and accouterments that belonged to the Germans before our artillery and machine guns got to them.

Our stretcher bearers were busy, carrying the wounded back to first-aid dressing station, for, of course, we had suffered too. From there the blesses were shipped to the clearing station.

The dead lay in the trenches all day and at night they were carried out by working parties to "Stiff park," as I called it.

A man with anything on his mind ought not to go to the front-line trenches. He will be crazy inside of a month. The best way is not to care whether it rains or snows; there are plenty of important things to worry about.

CHAPTER VIII.

On Runner Service.

One night a man named Bartel and I were detailed for runner service and were instructed to go to Dixmude and deliver certain dispatches to a man whom I will call the burgomaster and report to the branch staff headquarters that had been secretly located in another part of town. We were to travel in an automobile and keep a sharp watch as we went, for Dixmude was being contested hotly at that time and German patrols were in the neighborhood. No one knew exactly where they would break out next.

So we started out from the third-line trenches, but very shortly one of our outposts stopped us. Bartel carried the dispatches and drove the car too, so it was up to me to explain things to the sentries. They were convinced after a bit of arguing. Just as we were leaving a message came over the phone from our commander, telling them to hold us when we came. It was lucky they stopped us, for otherwise we would have been out of reach by the time his message came. The commander told me, over the telephone, that if a French flag flew over the town the coast would be clear; if a Belgian, that our forces were either in control or were about to take over the place but that German patrols were near. After this we started again.

When we had passed the last post we kept a sharp lookout for the flag on the pole of the old fish market, for by this we would get our bearings—and perhaps, if it should be a German flag, a timely warning. But after we were down the road a bit and had got clear we saw a Belgian flag whipping around in a good, strong breeze. But while that showed that our troops or the British were about to take over the place it also indicated that the Germans were somewhere near by. Which was not so cheerful.

As we went through the suburbs along the canal which runs on the edge of the town we found that all the houses were battered up. We tried to hail several heads that stuck themselves out of the spaces between buildings and stuck themselves back just as quickly, but we could not get an answer. Finally we got hold of

a man who came out from a little cafe.

He told us that the Germans had been through the town and had shot it up considerably, killing and wounding a few inhabitants, but that shortly afterward a small force of Belgian cavalry had arrived and driven the Boches out. The Germans were expected either to return or begin a bombardment at any moment and all the inhabitants who sported cellars were hiding in them. The rest were trying to get out of town with their belongings as best they could.

On reaching our objective we made straight for the Hotel de Ville, where we were admitted and after a short wait taken to the burgomaster. We questioned him as to news, for we had been instructed to pick up any information he might have as to conditions. But we did not get much, for he could not get about because of the Germans, who had made it a policy to terrorize the people of the town.

We had just got into the car and were about to start when the burgomaster himself came running out. He ordered us to leave the car there and said he would direct us where to go. He insisted that we go on foot, but I could not understand when he tried to explain why.

We soon saw the probable reason for the burgomaster's refusal to ride in the car. All around for about a mile the roads were heavily mined and small red flags on iron staves were stuck between the cobblestones, as warnings not to put in much time around those places. Also, there were notices stuck up all around warning people of the mines and forbidding heavy carts to pass. When we got off the road I breathed again!

After a great deal of questioning we finally reached our destination and made our report to the local commandant. We told him all we could and in turn received various information from him. We were then taken over to the hotel. Here we read a few Paris newspapers, that were several weeks old, until about eight, when we had dinner, and a fine dinner it was, too.

After we had eaten all we could, and wished for more room in the hold, we went out into the garden and yarned a while with some gendarmes, and then went to bed. We had a big room on the third floor front. We had just turned in, and were all set for a good night's rest, when there was an explosion of a different kind from any I had heard before, and we and the bed rocked about, like a canoe in the wake of a stern-wheeler.

There were seven more explosions, and then they stopped, though we could hear the rattle of a machine gun at some distance away. Bartel said it must be the forts, and after some argument I agreed with him. He said that the Germans must have tried an advance under cover of a bombardment, and that as soon as the forts got into action the Germans breezed. We were not worried much, so we did not get out of bed.

A few minutes later we heard footsteps on the roof, and then a woman in a window across the street, asking a gendarme whether it was safe to go back to bed. Then I got up and took a look into the street. There were a lot of people standing around talking, but it was not interesting enough to keep a tired man up, so back into the hay. It seemed about the middle of the night when Bartel called me, but he said it was time to get out and get to work. We found he had made a poor guess, for when we were half dressed he looked at his watch and it was only a quarter past seven, but we decided to stay up, since we were that far along, and then go down and cruise for a breakfast.

When we got downstairs and found some of the hotel people it took them a long time to get it through our heads that there had been some real excitement during the night. The explosions were those of bombs dropped by a Zeppelin, which had sailed over the city.

The first bomb had fallen less than two hundred yards from where we slept. No wonder the bed rocked! It had struck a narrow three-story house around the corner from the hotel, and had blown it to bits. Ten people had been killed outright, and a number died later. The bomb tore a fine hole and hurled pieces of itself several hundred yards. The street itself was filled with rocks, and a number of houses were down, and others wrecked. When we got out into the street and talked with some army men we found that even they were surprised by the force of the explosion.

We learned that the Zepp had sailed not more than five hundred feet above the town. Its motor had been stopped just before the first bomb was let go, and it had slid along perfectly silent and with all lights out. The purr that we had thought was machine guns, after the eighth explosion, was the starting of the motor, as the Zepp got out of range of the guns that were being set for the attack.

The last bomb had struck in a large square. It tore a hole in the cobblestone pavement about thirty feet square and five feet deep. Every window on the square was smashed. The fronts of the houses were riddled with

various sized holes. All the crockery and china and mirrors in the house were in fragments.

Not much more than an hour before the Zepp came, we had been sitting in a room at the house of the local military commandant, right under a big glass-dome skylight. This house was now a very pretty ruin, and it was just as well that we left when we did. You could not even find a splinter of the big round table. The next time I sit under a glass skylight in Dixmude, I want a lad with a live eye for Zeppelins on guard outside.

Something about the branch headquarters ruins made us think of breakfast, which we had forgotten, so back to the hotel. Then we started back to our lines. We were ordered to keep to the main road all the way back, or we would be shot on sight, and to report to headquarters immediately on our return. I thought if the sight of me was so distasteful to anybody, I would not take the chance of offending, being anxious to be polite in such cases. So we stuck to the main road.

Fritz did not give us any trouble and we were back by five, with all hands out to greet us when we were in sight, and a regular prodigal son welcome on tap, for we were later than they had expected us, and they had made up their minds that some accident had happened.

While I was around Dixmude, I saw many living men and women and children who had been mutilated by the Germans, but most of them were women and children. Almost every one of the mutilated men was too old for military service. The others had been killed, I guess.

But the Belgians were not the only ones who had suffered from German kultur. Many French wounded were tortured by the Huns, and we were constantly finding the mutilated bodies of our troops. It was thought that the Germans often mutilated a dead body as an example to the living.

The Germans had absolutely no respect whatever for the Red Cross. For instance, they captured a wagon loaded with forty French wounded, and shot every one of them. I saw the dead bodies.

When the Germans came to Dixmude they got all the men and women and children and made them march before them with their hands in the air. Those who did not were knocked down. After a while some of them saw what they were going to get, and being as game sports as I ever heard of, tried to fight. They were finished off at once, of course.

The former burgomaster had been shot and finished off with an ax, though he had not resisted, because he wanted to save the lives of his citizens. They told me of one case, in Dixmude, where a man came out of his house, trying to carry his father, a man of eighty, to the square, where they were ordered to report. The old man could not raise his hands, so they dragged his son away from him, knocked the old man in the head with an ax, and left him there to die. Those who were spared were made to dig the graves for the others.

There was a doctor there in Dixmude, who certainly deserves a military cross if any man ever did. He was called from his house by the Germans at 5:30 one morning. He left his wife, who had had a baby two days before, in the house. He was taken to the square, lined up against a wall with three other big men of the town.

Then he saw his wife and baby being carried to the square on a mattress by four Germans. He begged to be allowed to kiss his wife good-by, and they granted him permission. As he stepped away, there was a rattle and the other men went West. They shot him, too, but though he was riddled with bullets he lived, somehow, and begged the German officer to let him accompany his wife to the prison where they were taking her. This was granted too, but on the way, they heard the sound of firing. The soldiers yelled, "Die Franzosen!" and dropped the mattress and ran. But it was only some of their own butchers at work.

Doctor Laurent carried his wife and baby to an old aqueduct that was being rebuilt by the creek. There they lived for three days and three nights, on the few herbs and the water that Doctor Laurent sneaked out and got at night. Doctor Laurent says that when the Germans killed and crucified the civilians at Dixmude, they first robbed them of their watches, pocketbooks, rings and other things. There was a Madame Tillmans there, who had had three thousand francs stolen from her and was misused besides.

These were just a very few of the things that happened at just one place where the Germans got to work with their "kultur." So you can picture the Belgians agreeing on a German peace, while there is a Belgian alive to argue about it. They will remember the Germans a long time, I think. But they need not worry; there are a lot of us who will not forget, either.

Depew is wounded in a brush with Germans. See next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

YOUR SICK CHILD IS CONSTIPATED! LOOK AT TONGUE

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE "CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS" IF CROSS, BILIOUS OR FEVERISH.



No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out of sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that the little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs;" then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."—Adv.

He Couldn't Spell It.

In the spelling list for a class in a certain Indianapolis school were the words singing and singeing. The class was asked to write sentences using these words to show that they knew the correct meaning of each. One little fellow, Robert, wrote:

"The Italians are a singeing nation."
"The allies will soon be singeing the beard of the kaiser."

With sideward glances he watched his teacher mark his paper and timidly asked:

"Is it all right?"
"Yes," she said, "but the kaiser has no beard; he has a mustache."

I know, I know; but I wanted 100 on my paper, and I couldn't spell mustache."—Indianapolis News.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Hot Stuff.

One negro porter was getting enthusiastic over cigars. "Brother," he said to his companion, "when I die I want a box of cigars tucked under one arm."

"What kind do you prefer?" asked the other.

"Just anything. A 27-cent near-Havana will do."

"Near Havana? Say, when you're dead for two days you'll think Havana used to be as cold as the winds that blow over Greenland's icy mountains."

Heal Baby Rashes

That Itch, burn and torture. A hot Cuticura Soap bath gives instant relief when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

But She Suffered.

"Ah!" she sighed, "for many years I've suffered from dyspepsia."
"And don't you take anything for it?" her friend asked. "You look well enough."
"Oh," she replied, "my husband has it—not I."

How very easy are some of the tasks we imagine difficult.

PROPER TIME TO HARVEST BARLEY

Climatic Conditions Have Some Influence on Stage at Which Crop Is Cut.

JUDGE MATURITY BY SPIKES

Some Varieties Shatter Badly When Ripe, While Others Do Not—Highly Prized for Hay in West Despite Coarse Awns.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The time of harvesting barley depends on the use of the crop, the variety, the climate and the method used. For seed, brewing, or feed, the crop should be mature. The maturity should not be judged by the earliest spikes. If possible, the latest spikes should be mature, as this will insure that no part of the crop will be shrunken from having been harvested too soon. If the stand is thin or uneven, this may not be possible, as the earlier spikes of many varieties would begin to shatter. By maturity is meant the point where material ceases to be added to the kernel and not that the grain has become dry. There are several popular tests which indicate this period. The kernel at this time can be dented with the thumb-nail and retains the dent for some time. The milky juice largely disappears from the furrow. The hull begins to wrinkle on the ripe grain, showing the shrinkage of the kernel beneath. After this point is reached, ripening is merely the loss of moisture and can take place in the shock as well as if left uncut.

Used as Nurse Crop.

Nurse crops of barley are often cut somewhat earlier than grain crops, but this is for the purpose of favoring the development of the grass seeded with the barley and does not enter largely into the general problem of barley harvest.

As a hay crop barley is harvested still earlier. It is not, however, cut while in bloom, as is customary with many of the grasses. The grain is allowed to develop almost to its maximum. The grain content of barley hay constitutes a considerable part of its feed value. Barley is highly prized as a hay crop in the West, despite the coarse awns which frequently cause sore mouths in horses and cattle. Sometimes the hooded varieties are grown for hay, in order to eliminate this objectionable factor. Much of the hay, however, is incidental; that is, the barley is sown for grain. If the season is favorable, it is harvested for grain; if unfavorable, it is harvested for hay.

Time to Harvest.

The time to harvest sometimes depends on the variety. Some varieties shatter badly when ripe, while others do not. Hooded and awnless sorts shatter most easily. The Coast type (Bay Brewing, California Feed, etc.) shatters much less than the other types. The types which shatter must be harvested promptly. The best of the Coast type can be left until the full maturity of the latest culms and suffer but moderate losses for some time after complete dryness.

The climatic conditions at the time of harvesting have some influence on the stage at which barley is cut. In a section subject to storms the harvest must be accomplished within a very few days. If the straw is too green it will not dry out properly in a humid climate and there may be mold damage. If harvest is delayed too long much grain might be lost through the occurrence of a storm, as all barleys in humid climates shatter rather easily.

Capacity of a Silo.

A silo 14 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will hold about 100 tons of silage. This amount of silage will feed 25 cows, 40 pounds of silage each day for 200 days. There is no other way in which as large an amount of nutritious feed can be stored in such a small space.

Make Every Acre Produce.

Under such world and national conditions as now exist, it is imperative to produce a full crop from every acre under tillage in the United States. Neither money nor effort should be spared in the endeavor.

Wintering Fall Calves.

In wintering fall calves good comfortable shelter is important. Plenty of straw or coarse litter should be employed in bedding the animals and the sheds ought to be cleaned out at intervals of not more than two weeks.

Value of Separator.

A farmer who does not use a separator loses a considerable part of his butter fat. A separator provides the only method for getting all of it.

PRESERVE EGGS FOR USE DURING WINTER

Be Sure They Are Fresh and Then Use Methods Outlined.

Late Summer Is Not Too Late to Put Them Away—Two Ways Are Recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

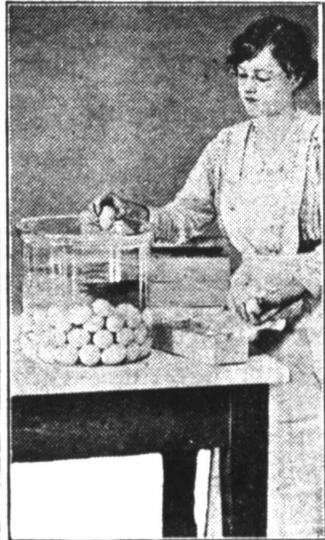
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Eggs preserved when they are abundant and cheap mean a supply next winter when they may reach extremely high prices.

Late summer is not too late to preserve eggs, but care must be taken that they are strictly fresh.

The following methods of preserving eggs are recommended.

Use one quart of sodium silicate to nine quarts of water that has been boiled and cooled. Place the mixture in a five-gallon crock or jar. This will be sufficient to preserve 15 dozen eggs;



Preserving Eggs in Water Glass.

and the quantity needed to preserve a larger number of eggs will be in proportion.

First, select a five-gallon crock and clean it thoroughly, after which it should be scalded and allowed to dry.

Second, heat a quantity of water to the boiling point and allow it to cool.

Third, when cool, measure out nine quarts of water, place it in the crock, and add one quart of sodium silicate, stirring the mixture thoroughly.

Fourth, place the eggs in the solution. Be careful to allow at least two inches of the solution to cover the eggs.

Fifth, place the crock containing the preserved eggs in a cool, dry place, well covered to prevent evaporation. Waxed paper covered over and tied around the top of the crock will answer this purpose.

When water glass cannot be obtained the following method may be used in its stead. Many consider this method entirely satisfactory, though instances are known in which eggs so preserved have tasted slightly of lime.

Dissolve two or three pounds of unslaked lime in five gallons of water that has previously been boiled and allowed to cool, and allow the mixture to stand until the lime settles and the liquid is clear. Place clean, fresh eggs in a clean earthenware jug or keg and pour the clear limewater into the vessel until the eggs are covered. At least two inches of the solution should cover the top layer of eggs.

Sometimes a pound of salt is used with the lime, but experience has shown that in general the lime without the salt is more satisfactory.

MARKET PROBLEM IS SOLVED

Hay, Grain, Sowing Crops and Silage Converted by Cow Into Milk, Cream and Butter.

Cows greatly simplify the marketing problem. The hay, grain, sowing crops, silage and grazing crops the cows eat may be marketed in such finished products as milk, cream, butter, cheese, with the by-product, skimmed milk, to be fed to pigs, calves or lambs. Thus the markets are seldom "glutted" with these finished products and the cost of handling and transportation may be reduced to a minimum. Cows are indeed valuable as producers on farms.

Best Way to Water Milk.

Watering the milk is all right—provided the water, plenty of it and of good quality at the right temperature, is introduced through the cow.

Produce Meat Quickly.

Meat can be produced from poultry more quickly than from any other source.

POULTRY FACTS

GOOD HANDLING SAVES EGGS

Big Loss Can Be Prevented If Producer and Country Merchant Take Precautions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Not long ago four men worked half a day grading "current receipts" of eggs as they were received at a city market. They candled out one hundred dollars worth of rots, spots, and incubated eggs. This loss could so easily have been prevented if only the producer and the country merchant had handled the eggs promptly.

The hen lays a fresh egg; the consumer demands a fresh egg. Eggs are a highly perishable product, and gradually deteriorate with age. Heat is their enemy; cold is their friend. The shorter the time and the more direct their route from nest to packing house, the smaller the opportunity for loss.

The proper handling of eggs is not a one-man job. Many people are concerned in it. Their interests are common, and mutual understanding and co-operation between them benefit all alike.

The farmer's part in the general scheme of good marketing is to bring good eggs to market. To accomplish this, he should market his eggs frequently, not let them accumulate.

The dealer's job is to keep the eggs good. His slogan should be "ship promptly and properly." The sooner an egg is put under refrigeration and started for the market, the better its quality when it reaches its final destination, and the higher its value.

KEEPING CHICKENS IN TOWN

One of Best Ways for Loyal American to Help Win War is to Raise Hens in Back Yard.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every true American is asking, "How can I best do my part to help win the war?" One of the means to this end is to set the back yard to work. Those who have suitable land are cultivating vegetable gardens to help increase the food supply. There are, however, many back yards not suitable for the making of a garden which may be profitably utilized for back yard poultry keeping. In every household, no matter how economical the housewife, there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value, but which, if not fed, finds its way into the garbage pail. Poultry is the only class of domestic animals which is suitable for converting this waste material, right where it is produced in the city, into wholesome and nutritious food in the form of eggs and poultry meat. A small number of chickens can be kept in almost any back yard.

If poultry houses are not available, hens can be housed at small expense in



Cheaply-Constructed Poultry House, Made of Piano Box.

piano boxes or other large packing cases.

Poultry keeping, although a comparatively simple undertaking, will be successful in direct proportion to the study and labor which are expended upon it. There is an abundance of good material on the subject, but "Back Yard Poultry Keeping" (Farmers' Bulletin 889), a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture, contains all the general directions needed to make a start. It tells how to overcome the objections to keeping poultry in the city, what kinds of fowls to keep, the size of the flock computed according to the size of the back yard, gives definite instructions as to the best kinds of chicken houses to build, with bill of materials for same, directions as to feeding the fowls, hatching and raising chicks, prevention of diseases and pests, and many other matters essential to the success of the undertaking. Another helpful bulletin of a general character is "Hints to Poultry Raisers" (Farmers' Bulletin 528). This gives a great deal of useful and authoritative information within a very small compass.

WRIGLEY'S



We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!



The Flavor Lasts

Speaking of Strange Words.

And, speaking of strange words one has been appearing lately which always gives us pause because it looks so queer. We have to stop and pronounce it aloud ere we can proceed with the news of the day.

The word is "prewar."

Does one say "pro-er?" Or how?

Of course it means "pre-war," or "befo' de wah," but it's a mean looking, foreign word, when printed without the hyphen.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Natural Act.

"What do you do when you get in deep water for speeding?"
"Send for a friend to bail me out."

Any kind of success worth having never arrives unexpectedly.

With a Different Meaning.

Two neighbors were talking about the young man who had lived off his mother all of his married life. He had a nice home, etc., but the neighbors knew he had never made enough money to pay for it. They also knew of his mother's "helping him out."

"That fellow sort o' reminds me of what Abraham Lincoln said one time," remarked the first neighbor.

"How's that?" queried the second.
"Lincoln said: 'All I have and all I hope to be I owe to my mother.'"

Not Attractive.

"I can marry any woman I please."
"Then I conclude you haven't pleased any yet."—London Answers.

As fast as some men make opportunities others grab them.

The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak

Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of Summer by taking

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

It purifies and enriches the blood and makes you Strong. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect.

GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC is an exceptionally good general strengthening tonic for pale, sickly children, for delicate Mothers, for Old Folks or any one of the family who has poor blood. It is pleasant to take. Price 60c.

Perfectly Harmless. Contains no Nux-Vomica or other Poisonous Drugs.

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets

You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The Tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. The tablets are called "GROVE'S chill TONIC TABLETS" and contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce exactly the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY-OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

Copyright, 1918, by Kelly and Brison Co. Through Special Arrangement With the George Matthew Adams Service

DEPEW IS CAUGHT IN ZEPPELIN RAID AND HAS EXCITING EXPERIENCE

Synopsis.—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, tells of his service in the United States navy, during which he attained the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner. The world war starts soon after he receives his honorable discharge from the navy, and he leaves for France with a determination to enlist. He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard, where his marksmanship wins him high honors. Later he is transferred to the land forces and sent to the Flanders front. He gets his first experience in a front line trench at Dixmude. He goes "over the top" and gets his first German in a bayonet fight.

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

I surely wished I was the gunner officer. I would have enjoyed it more if I could have got back at Fritz somehow. But I was not the gunner officer and I told him so. I had to shout at him quite a while before he would believe me. Then he wanted me to find the gunner officer, but I did not know where to find him. If I could have got to our guns I guess I would have had another medal for working overtime, but I missed the chance there.

About this time another bomb came over and clouted out the best friend I had in my company. Before the war he had been one of the finest singers in the Paris opera houses. When he was with us he used to say that the only difference between him and Caruso was \$2,500 a night.

A pollu and I dragged him into a dugout, but it was too late. One side of his face was blown off; the whole right side of him was stripped off and four fingers of the right hand were gone.

I stuck my head out of the dugout and there was the captain discussing the matter with himself, cursing the Germans from here to Helgoland and putting in a word for the bombs every once in a while. All up and down the trenches you could hear our men cursing the Germans in all kinds of languages. Believe me, I did my bit and I could hear somebody else using good-old United States cuss words, too. It certainly did not make me feel any better, but it gave me something to do. I think that was why all of us cursed so much then, though we were pretty handy with language at any time. But when you are under heavy fire like that and cannot give it back as good as you get, you go crazy unless you have something to do. Cussing is the best thing we could think of.

Up the trench the third bay was simply smashed in and the Germans were placing bomb after bomb right in it and in ours. The captain yelled out that he was going up to the next bay to examine it, but no more had he got there than he had his head taken clean off his shoulders.

At daybreak our trenches were all pounded in and most of our dugouts were filled up. Then Fritz opened up with his artillery fire right on us. We thought they were going to charge and we figured their barrage would lift and we could see them come over.

We received orders to stand to with fixed bayonets. Then the man at the periscope shouted, "They come!"

A battery directly behind us went into action first and then they all joined in and inside of five minutes about eight hundred guns were raising Cain with Fritz. The Boches were caught square in No Man's Land and our rifles and machine guns simply mowed them down. Many of them came half way across, then dropped their guns and ran for our trenches to give themselves up. They could not have got back to their own trenches.

It was a shame to waste a shell on these poor fish. If they had been civvies the law would prevent you from hitting them—you know the kind. They could hardly drag themselves along.

That is the way they look when you have got them. But when they have got you—kicks, cuffs, bayonet jab—there is nothing they will not do to add to your misery. They seem to think that it boosts their own courage.

An artillery fire like ours was great fun for the gunners, but it was not

much fun for Fritz or for us in the trenches. We got under cover almost as much as Fritz and held thumbs for the gunners to get through in a hurry. Then the fire died down and it was so quiet it made you jump.

We thought our parapet was busted up a good deal, but when we looked through the periscope we saw what had happened to Fritz' trenches and, believe me, they were practically ruined.

Out in No Man's Land it looked like Woolworth's five-and-ten; everywhere were gray uniforms, with tin cups and accouterments that belonged to the Germans before our artillery and machine guns got to them.

Our stretcher bearers were busy, carrying the wounded back to first-aid dressing station, for, of course, we had suffered too. From there the blesses were shipped to the clearing station.

The dead lay in the trenches all day and at night they were carried out by working parties to "Stiff park," as I called it.

A man with anything on his mind ought not to go to the front-line trenches. He will be crazy inside of a month. The best way is not to care whether it rains or snows; there are plenty of important things to worry about.

CHAPTER VIII.

On Runner Service.

One night a man named Bartel and I were detailed for runner service and were instructed to go to Dixmude and deliver certain dispatches to a man whom I will call the burgomaster and report to the branch staff headquarters that had been secretly located in another part of town. We were to travel in an automobile and keep a sharp watch as we went, for Dixmude was being contested hotly at that time and German patrols were in the neighborhood. No one knew exactly where they would break out next.

So we started out from the third-line trenches, but very shortly one of our outposts stopped us. Bartel carried the dispatches and drove the car too, so it was up to me to explain things to the sentries. They were convinced after a bit of arguing. Just as we were leaving a message came over the phone from our commander, telling them to hold us when we came. It was lucky they stopped us, for otherwise we would have been out of reach by the time his message came. The commander told me, over the telephone, that if a French flag flew over the town the coast would be clear; if a Belgian, that our forces were either in control or were about to take over the place but that German patrols were near. After this we started again.

When we had passed the last post we kept a sharp lookout for the flag on the pole of the old fish market, for by this we would get our bearings—and perhaps, if it should be a German flag, a timely warning. But after we were down the road a bit and had got clear we saw a Belgian flag whipping around in a good, strong breeze. But while that showed that our troops or the British were about to take over the place it also indicated that the Germans were somewhere near by. Which was not so cheerful.

As we went through the suburbs along the canal which runs on the edge of the town we found that all the houses were battered up. We tried to hall several heads that stuck themselves out of the spaces between buildings and stuck themselves back just as quickly, but we could not get an answer. Finally we got hold of

a man who came out from a little cafe.

He told us that the Germans had been through the town and had shot it up considerably, killing and wounding a few inhabitants, but that shortly afterward a small force of Belgian cavalry had arrived and driven the Boches out. The Germans were expected either to return or begin a bombardment at any moment and all the inhabitants who sported cellars were hiding in them. The rest were trying to get out of town with their belongings as best they could.

On reaching our objective we made straight for the Hotel de Ville, where we were admitted and after a short wait taken to the burgomaster. We questioned him as to news, for we had been instructed to pick up any information he might have as to conditions. But we did not get much, for he could not get about because of the Germans, who had made it a policy to terrorize the people of the town.

We had just got into the car and were about to start when the burgomaster himself came running out. He ordered us to leave the car there and said he would direct us where to go. He insisted that we go on foot, but I could not understand when he tried to explain why.

We soon saw the probable reason for the burgomaster's refusal to ride in the car. All around for about a mile the roads were heavily mined and small red flags on iron staves were stuck between the cobblestones, as warnings not to put in much time around those places. Also, there were notices stuck up all around warning people of the mines and forbidding heavy carts to pass. When we got off the road I breathed again!

After a great deal of questioning we finally reached our destination and made our report to the local commandant. We told him all we could and in turn received various information from him. We were then taken over to the hotel. Here we read a few Paris newspapers, that were several weeks old, until about eight, when we had dinner, and a fine dinner it was, too.

After we had eaten all we could, and wished for more room in the hold, we went out into the garden and yarned a while with some gendarmes, and then went to bed. We had a big room on the third floor front. We had just turned in, and were all set for a good night's rest, when there was an explosion of a different kind from any I had heard before, and we and the bed rocked about, like a canoe in the wake of a stern-wheeler.

There were seven more explosions, and then they stopped, though we could hear the rattle of a machine gun at some distance away. Bartel said it must be the forts, and after some argument I agreed with him. He said that the Germans must have tried an advance under cover of a bombardment, and that as soon as the forts got into action the Germans breezed. We were not worried much, so we did not get out of bed.

A few minutes later we heard footsteps on the roof, and then a woman in a window across the street, asking a gendarme whether it was safe to go back to bed. Then I got up and took a look into the street. There were a lot of people standing around talking, but it was not interesting enough to keep a tired man up, so back into the bay.

It seemed about the middle of the night when Bartel called me, but he said it was time to get out and get to work. We found he had made a poor guess, for when we were half dressed he looked at his watch and it was only a quarter past seven, but we decided to stay up, since we were that far along, and then go down and cruise for a breakfast.

When we got downstairs and found some of the hotel people it took them a long time to get it through our heads that there had been some real excitement during the night. The explosions were those of bombs dropped by a Zeppelin, which had sailed over the city.

The first bomb had fallen less than two hundred yards from where we slept. No wonder the bed rocked! It had struck a narrow three-story house around the corner from the hotel, and had blown it to bits. Ten people had been killed outright, and a number died later. The bomb tore a fine hole and hurled pieces of itself several hundred yards. The street itself was filled with rocks, and a number of houses were down, and others wrecked. When we got out into the street and talked with some army men we found that even they were surprised by the force of the explosion.

We learned that the Zepp had sailed not more than five hundred feet above the town. Its motor had been stopped just before the first bomb was let go, and it had slid along perfectly silent and with all lights out. The purr that we had thought was machine guns, after the eighth explosion, was the starting of the motor, as the Zepp got out of range of the guns that were being set for the attack.

The last bomb had struck in a large square. It tore a hole in the cobblestone pavement about thirty feet square and five feet deep. Every window on the square was smashed. The fronts of the houses were riddled with

various sized holes. All the crockery and china and mirrors in the house were in fragments.

Not much more than an hour before the Zepp came, we had been sitting in a room at the house of the local military commandant, right under a big glass-dome skylight. This house was now a very pretty ruin, and it was just as well that we left when we did. You could not even find a splinter of the big round table. The next time I sit under a glass skylight in Dixmude, I want a lad with a live eye for Zeppelins on guard outside.

Something about the branch headquarters ruins made us think of breakfast, which we had forgotten, so back to the hotel. Then we started back to our lines. We were ordered to keep to the main road all the way back, or we would be shot on sight, and to report to headquarters immediately on our return. I thought if the sight of me was so distasteful to anybody, I would not take the chance of offending, being anxious to be polite in such cases. So we stuck to the main road.

Fritz did not give us any trouble and we were back by five, with all hands out to greet us when we hove in sight, and a regular prodigal son welcome on tap, for we were later than they had expected us, and they had made up their minds that some accident had happened.

While I was around Dixmude, I saw many living men and women and children who had been mutilated by the Germans, but most of them were women and children. Almost every one of the mutilated men was too old for military service. The others had been killed, I guess.

But the Belgians were not the only ones who had suffered from German kultur. Many French wounded were tortured by the Huns, and we were constantly finding the mutilated bodies of our troops. It was thought that the Germans often mutilated a dead body as an example to the living.

The Germans had absolutely no respect whatever for the Red Cross. For instance, they captured a wagon loaded with forty French wounded, and shot every one of them. I saw the dead bodies.

When the Germans came to Dixmude they got all the men and women and children and made them march before them with their hands in the air. Those who did not were knocked down. After a while some of them saw what they were going to get, and being as game sports as I ever heard of, tried to fight. They were finished off at once, of course.

The former burgomaster had been shot and finished off with an ax, though he had not resisted, because he wanted to save the lives of his citizens. They told me of one case, in Dixmude, where a man came out of his house, trying to carry his father, a man of eighty, to the square, where they were ordered to report. The old man could not raise his hands, so they dragged his son away from him, knocked the old man in the head with an ax, and left him there to die. Those who were spared were made to dig the graves for the others.

There was a doctor there in Dixmude, who certainly deserves a military cross if any man ever did. He was called from his house by the Germans at 5:30 one morning. He left his wife, who had had a baby two days before, in the house. He was taken to the square, lined up against a wall with three other big men of the town.

Then he saw his wife and baby being carried to the square on a mattress by four Germans. He begged to be allowed to kiss his wife good-by, and they granted him permission. As he stepped away, there was a rattle and the other men went West. They shot him, too, but though he was riddled with bullets he lived, somehow, and begged the German officer to let him accompany his wife to the prison where they were taking her. This was granted too, but on the way, they heard the sound of firing. The soldiers yelled, "Die Franzosen!" and dropped the mattress and ran. But it was only some of their own butchers at work.

Doctor Laurent carried his wife and baby to an old aqueduct that was being rebuilt by the creek. There they lived for three days and three nights, on the few herbs and the water that Doctor Laurent sneaked out and got at night. Doctor Laurent says that when the Germans killed and crucified the civilians at Dixmude, they first robbed them of their watches, pocketbooks, rings and other things. There was a Madame Tilmans there, who had had three thousand francs stolen from her and was misused besides.

These were just a very few of the things that happened at just one place where the Germans got to work with their "kultur." So you can picture the Belgians agreeing on a German peace, while there is a Belgian alive to argue about it. They will remember the Germans a long time, I think. But they need not worry; there are a lot of us who will not forget, either.

Depew is wounded in a brush with Germans. See next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

YOUR SICK CHILD IS CONSTIPATED! LOOK AT TONGUE

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE "CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS" IF CROSS, BILIOUS OR FEVERISH.



No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out of sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that the little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."—Adv.

He Couldn't Spell It.

In the spelling list for a class in a certain Indianapolis school were the words singing and singeing. The class was asked to write sentences using these words to show that they knew the correct meaning of each. One little fellow, Robert, wrote:

"The Italians are a singing nation."
"The allies will soon be singeing the beard of the kaiser."

With sideward glances he watched his teacher mark his paper and timidly asked:

"Is it all right?"
"Yes," she said, "but the kaiser has no beard; he has a mustache."

I know, I know; but I wanted 100 on my paper, and I couldn't spell mustache."—Indianapolis News.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.
Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Hot Stuff.

One negro porter was getting enthusiastic over cigars. "Brother," he said to his companion, "when I die I want a box of cigars tucked under one arm."

"What kind do you prefer?" asked the other.

"Just anything. A 27-cent near-Havana will do."

"Near Havana? Say, when you're dead for two days you'll think Havana used to be as cold as the winds that blow over Greenland's icy mountains."

Heal Baby Rashes

That Itch, burn and torture. A hot Cuticura Soap bath gives instant relief when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

But She Suffered.

"Ah!" she sighed, "for many years I've suffered from dyspepsia."

"And don't you take anything for it?" her friend asked. "You look well enough."

"Oh," she replied, "my husband has it—not I."

How very easy are some of the tasks we imagine difficult.

PROPER TIME TO HARVEST BARLEY

Climatic Conditions Have Some Influence on Stage at Which Crop is Cut.

JUDGE MATURITY BY SPIKES

Some Varieties Shatter Badly When Ripe, While Others Do Not—Highly Prized for Hay in West Despite Coarse Awns.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The time of harvesting barley depends on the use of the crop, the variety, the climate and the method used. For seed, brewing, or feed, the crop should be mature. The maturity should not be judged by the earliest spikes. If possible, the latest spikes should be mature, as this will insure that no part of the crop will be shrunken from having been harvested too soon. If the stand is thin or uneven, this may not be possible, as the earlier spikes of many varieties would begin to shatter. By maturity is meant the point where material ceases to be added to the kernel and not that the grain has become dry. There are several popular tests which indicate this period. The kernel at this time can be dented with the thumb-nail and retains the dent for some time. The milky juice largely disappears from the furrow. The hull begins to wrinkle on the ripest grain, showing the shrinkage of the kernel beneath. After this point is reached, ripening is merely the loss of moisture and can take place in the shock as well as if left uncut.

Used as Nurse Crop.

Nurse crops of barley are often cut somewhat earlier than grain crops, but this is for the purpose of favoring the development of the grass seeded with the barley and does not enter largely into the general problem of barley harvest.

As a hay crop barley is harvested still earlier. It is not, however, cut while in bloom, as is customary with many of the grasses. The grain is allowed to develop almost to its maximum. The grain content of barley hay constitutes a considerable part of its feed value. Barley is highly prized as a hay crop in the West, despite the coarse awns which frequently cause sore mouths in horses and cattle. Sometimes the hooded varieties are grown for hay, in order to eliminate this objectionable factor. Much of the hay, however, is incidental; that is, the barley is sown for grain. If the season is favorable, it is harvested for grain; if unfavorable, it is harvested for hay.

Time to Harvest.

The time to harvest sometimes depends on the variety. Some varieties shatter badly when ripe, while others do not. Hooded and awnless sorts shatter most easily. The Coast type (Bay Brewing, California Feed, etc.) shatters much less than the other types. The types which shatter must be harvested promptly. The best of the Coast type can be left until the full maturity of the latest culms and suffer but moderate losses for some time after complete dryness.

The climatic conditions at the time of harvesting have some influence on the stage at which barley is cut. In a section subject to storms the harvest must be accomplished within a very few days. If the straw is too green it will not dry out properly in a humid climate and there may be mold damage. If harvest is delayed too long much grain might be lost through the occurrence of a storm, as all barleys in humid climates shatter rather easily.

Capacity of a Silo.

A silo 14 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will hold about 100 tons of silage. This amount of silage will feed 25 cows, 40 pounds of silage each day for 200 days. There is no other way in which as large an amount of nutritious feed can be stored in such a small space.

Make Every Acre Produce.

Under such world and national conditions as now exist, it is imperative to produce a full crop from every acre under tillage in the United States. Neither money nor effort should be spared in the endeavor.

Wintering Fall Calves.

In wintering fall calves good comfortable shelter is important. Plenty of straw or coarse litter should be employed in bedding the animals and the sheds ought to be cleaned out at intervals of not more than two weeks.

Value of Separator.

A farmer who does not use a separator loses a considerable part of his butter fat. A separator provides the only method for getting all of it.

PRESERVE EGGS FOR USE DURING WINTER

Be Sure They Are Fresh and Then Use Methods Outlined.

Late Summer Is Not Too Late to Put Them Away—Two Ways Are Recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

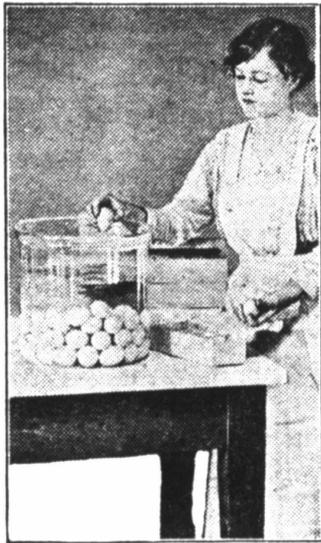
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Eggs preserved when they are abundant and cheap mean a supply next winter when they may reach extremely high prices.

Late summer is not too late to preserve eggs, but care must be taken that they are strictly fresh.

The following methods of preserving eggs are recommended.

Use one quart of sodium silicate to nine quarts of water that has been boiled and cooled. Place the mixture in a five-gallon crock or jar. This will be sufficient to preserve 15 dozen eggs;



Preserving Eggs in Water Glass.

and the quantity needed to preserve a larger number of eggs will be in proportion.

First, select a five-gallon crock and clean it thoroughly, after which it should be scalded and allowed to dry.

Second, heat a quantity of water to the boiling point and allow it to cool.

Third, when cool, measure out nine quarts of water, place it in the crock, and add one quart of sodium silicate, stirring the mixture thoroughly.

Fourth, place the eggs in the solution. Be careful to allow at least two inches of the solution to cover the eggs.

Fifth, place the crock containing the preserved eggs in a cool, dry place, well covered to prevent evaporation. Waxed paper covered over and tied around the top of the crock will answer this purpose.

When water glass cannot be obtained the following method may be used in its stead. Many consider this method entirely satisfactory, though instances are known in which eggs so preserved have tasted slightly of lime.

Dissolve two or three pounds of unslaked lime in five gallons of water that has previously been boiled and allowed to cool, and allow the mixture to stand until the lime settles and the liquid is clear. Place clean, fresh eggs in a clean earthenware jug or keg and pour the clear limewater into the vessel until the eggs are covered. At least two inches of the solution should cover the top layer of eggs.

Sometimes a pound of salt is used with the lime, but experience has shown that in general the lime without the salt is more satisfactory.

MARKET PROBLEM IS SOLVED

Hay, Grain, Sowing Crops and Silage Converted by Cow Into Milk, Cream and Butter.

Cows greatly simplify the marketing problem. The hay, grain, sowing crops, silage and grazing crops the cows eat may be marketed in such finished products as milk, cream, butter, cheese, with the by-product, skimmed milk, to be fed to pigs, calves or lambs. Thus the markets are seldom "glutted" with these finished products and the cost of handling and transportation may be reduced to a minimum. Cows are indeed valuable as producers on farms.

Best Way to Water Milk.

Watering the milk is all right—provided the water, plenty of it and of good quality at the right temperature, is introduced through the cow.

Produce Meat Quickly.

Meat can be produced from poultry more quickly than from any other source.

POULTRY FACTS

GOOD HANDLING SAVES EGGS

Big Loss Can Be Prevented If Producer and Country Merchant Take Precautions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Not long ago four men worked half a day grading "current receipts" of eggs as they were received at a city market. They candled out one hundred dollars worth of rots, spots, and incubated eggs. This loss could so easily have been prevented if only the producer and the country merchant had handled the eggs promptly.

The hen lays a fresh egg; the consumer demands a fresh egg. Eggs are a highly perishable product, and gradually deteriorate with age. Heat is their enemy; cold is their friend. The shorter the time and the more direct their route from nest to packing house, the smaller the opportunity for loss.

The proper handling of eggs is not a one-man job. Many people are concerned in it. Their interests are common, and mutual understanding and co-operation between them benefit all alike.

The farmer's part in the general scheme of good marketing is to bring good eggs to market. To accomplish this, he should market his eggs frequently, not let them accumulate.

The dealer's job is to keep the eggs good. His slogan should be "ship promptly and properly." The sooner an egg is put under refrigeration and started for the market, the better its quality when it reaches its final destination, and the higher its value.

KEEPING CHICKENS IN TOWN

One of Best Ways for Loyal American to Help Win War is to Raise Hens in Back Yard.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every true American is asking, "How can I best do my part to help win the war?" One of the means to this end is to set the back yard to work. Those who have suitable land are cultivating vegetable gardens to help increase the food supply. There are, however, many back yards not suitable for the making of a garden which may be profitably utilized for back yard poultry keeping. In every household, no matter how economical the housewife, there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value, but which, if not fed, finds its way into the garbage pail. Poultry is the only class of domestic animals which is suitable for converting this waste material, right where it is produced in the city, into wholesome and nutritious food in the form of eggs and poultry meat. A small number of chickens can be kept in almost any back yard.

If poultry houses are not available, hens can be housed at small expense in



Cheaply-Constructed Poultry House, Made of Piano Box.

piano boxes or other large packing cases.

Poultry keeping, although a comparatively simple undertaking, will be successful in direct proportion to the study and labor which are expended upon it. There is an abundance of good material on the subject, but "Back Yard Poultry Keeping" (Farmers' Bulletin 889), a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture, contains all the general directions needed to make a start. It tells how to overcome the objections to keeping poultry in the city, what kinds of fowls to keep, the size of the flock computed according to the size of the back yard, gives definite instructions as to the best kinds of chicken houses to build, with bill of materials for same, directions as to feeding the fowls, hatching and raising chicks, prevention of diseases and pests, and many other matters essential to the success of the undertaking. Another helpful bulletin of a general character is "Hints to Poultry Raisers" (Farmers' Bulletin 528). This gives a great deal of useful and authoritative information within a very small compass.

WRIGLEYS



We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!



The Flavor Lasts

Speaking of Strange Words.

And, speaking of strange words one has been appearing lately which always gives us pause because it looks so queer. We have to stop and pronounce it aloud ere we can proceed with the news of the day.

The word is "prewar."

Does one say "pre-war" or how?

Of course it means "pre-war," or "befo' de wah," but it's a mean looking, foreign word, when printed without the hyphen.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Natural Act.

"What do you do when you get in deep water for speeding?"
"Send for a friend to bail me out."

Any kind of success worth having never arrives unexpectedly.

With a Different Meaning.

Two neighbors were talking about the young man who had lived off his mother all of his married life. He had a nice home, etc., but the neighbors knew he had never made enough money to pay for it. They also knew of his mother's "helping him out."

"That fellow sort o' reminds me of what Abraham Lincoln said one time," remarked the first neighbor.

"How's that?" queried the second.

"Lincoln said: 'All I have and all I hope to be I owe to my mother.'"

Not Attractive.

"I can marry any woman I please."
"Then I conclude you haven't pleased any yet."—London Answers.

As fast as some men make opportunities others grab them.

The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak

Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of Summer by taking

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

It purifies and enriches the blood and makes you Strong. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect.

GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC is an exceptionally good general strengthening tonic for pale, sickly children, for delicate Mothers, for Old Folks or any one of the family who has poor blood. It is pleasant to take. Price 60c.

Perfectly Harmless. Contains no Nux-Vomica or other Poisonous Drugs.

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets

You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The Tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. The tablets are called "GROVE'S chill TONIC TABLETS" and contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce exactly the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.

THE PORTALES JOURNAL

Entered as second-class matter June 6, 1917, at the post office at Portales, N. M. under Act of March 3, 1879.

H. B. RYTHER, Manager

Published every Friday at Portales, New Mexico, and devoted to the upbuilding of Roosevelt County, the garden spot of the Sunshine State.

One Year \$1.00
Six Months .50
Three Months .25

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER



... This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

CHANGING POLITICS

The Albuquerque Morning Journal charges that Miguel A. Otero won a five thousand dollar job by changing his politics. There is a chance that there is some truth in that statement, however, it does not follow that Mr. Larrazola, candidate for governor on the Republican ticket made his political hop for reasons purely patriotic, nor from his overweening love for the Spanish-American people. The recollection of the Journal is that he received something like ten thousand dollars, in hand paid by the intensely patriotic managers of the Republican machine. It is an undisputed fact that this same O. A. Larrazola did receive a bonus from the last legislature of seven thousand five hundred dollars in an alleged payment for a service that did not exist. It is also a fact that the last legislature was two-thirds Republican. What the early life of Mr. Larrazola was this paper is not in a position to state, but it is of the opinion that were he the gentleman of the very distinguished reputation, ability and high moral character pictured by the Albuquerque Journal, it would not be necessary to go way back to his boyhood days to cite instances in corroboration of the facts alleged. If this paper is not sadly mistaken the Albuquerque newspaper found plenty in his career to deprecate at the times when he was a Democrat candidate for congress, in fact Mr. Larrazola was caricatured by their cartoon artist, was belabored by their heavy men and branded throughout the then, territory, as incompetent and unfit for the place sought. The Republican machine is even accused of stealing his election from him at the polls, and again in the contest brought in the congress of the United States. It is just barely possible that his sudden conversion to the tenets of the G. O. P. has washed his sins white as snow, and that he now enjoys all those attributes of piety and wisdom so magnanimously accorded him by the stand-pat machine. It was also an amusing incident of the Republican convention when Mr. Larrazola informed the delegates present that they had forced his nomination on him and against his wishes and advice, when it was common knowledge that the reverse was the truth.

"The late Republican convention left no sore spots and the delegates all returned home to work enthusiastically for the success of the ticket."—Albuquerque Morning Journal. Mr. Journal,

DEMOCRATIC TICKET



STATE TICKET

- For Senator
W. B. WALTON
Grant County
- For Congressman
JUDGE G. A. RICHARDSON
Chaves County
- For Governor
FELIX GARCIA
Rio Arriba County
- For Lieutenant Governor
ELMER E. VEEDER
San Miguel County
- For Secretary of State
JUAN J. DURAN
Union County
- For Treasurer of State
T. W. MEDLEY
Socorro County
- For Auditor of State
MARCOS C. DE BACA
Sandoval County
- For Attorney General
T. J. MABRY
Bernalillo County
- For Justice of the Supreme Court
RICHARD H. HANNA
Santa Fe County
- For Commissioner of Land Office
GEORGE A. DAVISON
Chaves County
- For Corporation Commissioner
D. J. FINNEGAN
Quay County
- For Superintendent of Schools
J. S. LONG
Roosevelt County

COUNTY TICKET

- For District Judge
SAM G. BRATTON
CHARLES R. BRICE
- For Representative
COE HOWARD
- For Sheriff
ARCHIE L. GREGG
- For Treasurer
JOHN W. BALLOW
- For Clerk
SETH A. MORRISON
- For Assessor
BURL JOHNSON
- For Superintendent of Schools
SAM J. STINNETT
- For Probate Judge
J. C. COMPTON
- For Commissioner First District
DR. J. S. PEARCE
- For Commissioner Second District
ED WALL
- For Commissioner Third District
CHARLES S. TOLER

the Roosevelt county delegation will work untiringly and unceasingly for the success of the Democratic ticket, and this because of the tactics employed at that convention and the perfect condition in which you kept your steam roller operating. These are facts. If you want the proof it is here for you.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Republican steam roller had not been taken out of its garage for two whole years, the Roosevelt county delegation says that it worked beautifully and that Bursum and Fall are the fancy chauffeurs.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior United States land office at Roswell, N. M. September 3, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that Toller J. Corder, of Lingo, N. M., who, on July 8 and 24, 1918, made original and additional homestead entries, No. 013712 and 043713, for north half, north half south east quarter section 4, and north east quarter, east half southwest quarter, section 5, township 7 south, range 37 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before James A. Hall U. S. Commissioner in his office at Portales, N. M., on October 18, 1918.
Claimant names as witnesses: John H. Kidd, of Garrison, N. M.; Eran Blberry, David O. Blberry, Richard Korers, of Lingo, N. M.; Emmett Patton, Register.

THE PORTALES JOURNAL

FOR SALE—Some choice Jersey cows, giving milk; some good yearling registered and grade bulls; also good Duroc Jersey pigs. J. A. Fairly, phone 40, Portales, New Mexico.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

015548
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., Oct. 4th, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that Charles L. Gunn, of Upton, N. M., who, on May 15th, 1918, made additional homestead entry No. 015548, for north half southwest quarter, section 5, township 2 south, range 31 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. H. Garrison, in his office, at Eilda, N. M., on the 14th day of November, 1918.
Claimant names as witnesses: W. L. George, William H. Cook, Volney E. Newman, Gur Ford, all of Upton, N. M.; W. R. McGILL, Register.

NOTICE OF SUIT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

N. B. Châtellet, Plaintiff,
Charles W. Bence and Mary H. Bence, and all unknown heirs of the said Charles W. Bence and Mary H. Bence, or of either of them, Defendants.
The State of New Mexico to Charles W. Bence and Mary H. Bence, and all unknown heirs of the said Charles W. Bence and Mary H. Bence, or of either of them, GREETING:
You are notified that suit has been commenced in the District Court of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, numbered and entitled as above, wherein N. B. Châtellet is the plaintiff and you are the defendants; that the general objects of said suit are to foreclose a mortgage deed against the southwest quarter of section twenty nine in township three south of range thirty east of the New Mexico Meridian, New Mexico, and for judgment on the promissory note given to secure the same, it being alleged that there is now due on said note the principal sum of \$60.00 with interest at the rate of per cent per annum from April 14, 1916, and ten per cent on the amount thus due as attorney's fees; that unless you appear, plead or answer in said cause on or before the 25th day of November, 1918, judgment will be rendered in default and plaintiff will be granted the relief prayed.
The attorney for plaintiff is James A. Hall and his business address is Portales, New Mexico. Witness my hand and the seal of court at Portales, New Mexico, this 9th day of October, 1918.
SETH A. MORRISON,
[seal] County Clerk.

NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF SUIT

The state of New Mexico to Oval Keen and El Paso Bank and Trust company, defendants, greeting:
You are hereby notified that a suit has been filed against you in the district court of the Fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt county, wherein J. B. Sledge is plaintiff and you, the said Oval Keen and El Paso Bank and Trust company, are defendants, said cause being numbered 1322 upon the civil docket of said court. The general objects of said action are as follows: The plaintiff sues the defendant, Oval Keen, for the sum of five hundred fifty four and ninety five one-hundredths dollars (\$549.95) for goods, wares and merchandise furnished to the defendant, Oval Keen, at his request, together with legal interest and costs of suit. You are further notified that your property, consisting of all fences, posts and wire, all windmills, steel and iron tanks, well casings, and all other improvements of whatsoever description, located upon the ranch known as the Keen ranch in Roosevelt county, New Mexico, and lease hold interests of the Keen Cattle company, or Oval Keen, and other property upon said ranch belonging to the defendants, has been attached in said action, it being alleged that the defendant, El Paso Bank and Trust company, claims some interest in said attached property, and you are further notified that your mortgage on said property is in the hands of Ursi Keen and T. L. Keen. You are further notified that unless you appear in said cause on or before the 19th day of October, 1918, judgment will be rendered against you and said garnishment and your property, and your effects will be disposed of as provided by law, to pay said judgment. You are further notified that George L. Reese is attorney for the plaintiff and that his post office address is Portales, New Mexico.
Witness my hand and the seal of said court on this 5th day of Sept., 1918.
SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk.

NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF SUIT

The state of New Mexico to P. H. Boone, A. C. Rogers, trustee, A. C. O'Keefe, C. C. Slaughter, Maude Stone, Maggie Curtis and all unknown claimants of interest in the premises adverse to the plaintiff, greeting:
You are hereby notified that a suit has been filed against you in the district court of the Fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt county, wherein Sam Davidson is plaintiff, and you, the above named parties are defendants, said cause being numbered 1400, upon the civil docket of said court. The general objects of said action are as follows: The plaintiff sues the defendants to remove certain clouds from his title, and to quiet the title to the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section fifteen, in township three south of range thirty five east, N. M. P. M.: To forever quiet plaintiff's title against any adverse claim or claims of said named defendants, or either of them, to said described property, and the plaintiff prays that the defendants, and each of them, be barred and forever estopped from having or claiming any right or title to said premises adverse to the plaintiff and that the plaintiff's title thereto be forever quieted and set at rest, and for general relief. You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 15th day of October, 1918, the plaintiff will take judgment against you by default in said cause and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. You are further notified that George L. Reese is attorney for the plaintiff and that his post office address is Portales, New Mexico.
Witness my hand and the seal of said court on this 15th day of August, 1918.
[SEAL] SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale

Whereas, on the 5th day of June, 1918, in cause numbered 1362, civil, pending in the district court of the Fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt County, wherein J. B. Sledge is plaintiff and Lydia Caddell, Lyda Caddell and Woodrow Caddell are defendants, the plaintiff recovered a judgment upon a promissory note and a mortgage given for the security against the defendant, Lyda Caddell, for the sum of \$1264.37 with accretions of suit, and at said time in said cause recovered a decree of the court foreclosing said mortgage given for the security of said sum against the said defendants, to-wit: Lyda Caddell, the southwest quarter of section twenty seven and the northwest quarter of section thirty-four all in township two north of range thirty east of the New Mexico Meridian, New Mexico, with all improvements thereon, said decree declaring plaintiff's said mortgage a first and prior lien upon said described premises and real estate, and superior to any claims of the defendants. Said judgment at the date of the sale herein-

LISTEN!

TOWNS are like men. There is not much difference between a town and the people who live in it. The man who has no desire to better himself never gets much better. He accumulates neither wisdom nor wealth. Make the start for success to-day.

BUILD YOU A HOME

Portales Lumber Company

A. D. RIBBLE, Manager

Telephone No. 10

Telephone No. 10

BONDED ABSTACTERS

Carter-Robinson Abstract Co.

LEE CARTER, Manager

Abstracts, Insurance, Notary Public.

Portales, New Mexico



RICHELIEU COFFEE. Its flavor and aroma cannot be surpassed. Do you drink it? If not, TRY IT.

JOYCE-PRUIT COMPANY

after mentioned will amount to the sum of \$1264.37, together with costs of suit, and, whereas, at said time, the undersigned, Ben Smith, was appointed by the court special commissioner and directed to advertise and sell said property according to law, to satisfy said judgment and costs.
Therefore, by virtue of said judgment and decree and the power vested in me as such special commissioner I will, on the 23rd day of October, 1918, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M. of said day, at the northeast front door of the court house, in the town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said described property, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, interest, and costs of suit.
Witness my hand this 19th day of September, 1918.
BEN SMITH,
Special Commissioner.

NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF SUIT

The state of New Mexico to Andra Baker, formerly Andra Churchwell, Omie Dee Churchwell, Gertrude Churchwell, Lora Bee Churchwell, Clarence Churchwell and all unknown heirs of D. P. Churchwell, deceased, and all unknown claimants of interest in the premises adverse to the plaintiff, greeting:
You are hereby notified that a suit has been filed against you in the district court of the Fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt county, wherein W. D. Lewis is plaintiff and you, the above named defendants are defendants, said cause being numbered 1401 upon the civil docket of said court. The general objects of said action are as follows: The plaintiff sues the defendants to quiet his title in and to the northwest quarter of section twenty-one in township three south of range thirty-four east of the New Mexico meridian, New Mexico, against any adverse claim or claims of said named defendants, or either of them, in said described property, and prays that the defendants, and each of them, be barred and forever estopped from having or claiming any right or title to said premises adverse to the plaintiff and that the plaintiff's title thereto be forever quieted and set at rest, and for general relief. You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 5th day of October, 1918, plaintiff will take judgment against you by default in said cause and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. You are further notified that George L. Reese is attorney for the plaintiff and that his post office address is Portales, New Mexico.
Witness my hand and seal of said court on this 22nd day of August, 1918.
[SEAL] SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

013100
Department of the Interior, United States land office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, August, 12th 1918.
Notice is hereby given that James D. Hitt, of Garrison, N. M., who on October 20th, 1915, made homestead entry, No. 013100 for north east quarter, section 11, and north west quarter, section 12, township 5 south, range 35 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Portales, N. M., on the 16th day of October, 1918.
Claimant names as witnesses: Joel J. Garrison-Nance Arnold, Thomas H. Brooks, Wynn Gardner, all of Garrison, N. M.; W. R. McGILL, Register.

Land Loans—See W. O. or W. B. Oldham.

DUDLEY B. WILLIAMS, M.D.
Office in rear of First National Bank, office phone No. 60, residence phone No. 90. Calls answered day and night.
PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

DR. N. F. WOLLARD,
Rectal Diseases a Specialty
Piles Cured Without the Knife
Office at Neer's Drug Store. Office phone, 67
wo rings, residence, 169. Portales, N. M.

DR. JAMES F. GARMANY
Physician and Surgeon
Residence phone 193, office 188. Office in Lind sey building, Portales, New Mexico.

COMPTON & COMPTON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Practice in all courts. Office over Humphrey Hardware store, Portales, N. M.

THE SANITARY BARBER SHOP
F. R. SMITH, Proprietor
Cleanliness is next to Godliness, take a bath, we have hot and cold water. Try our best to please you. Hardy building.

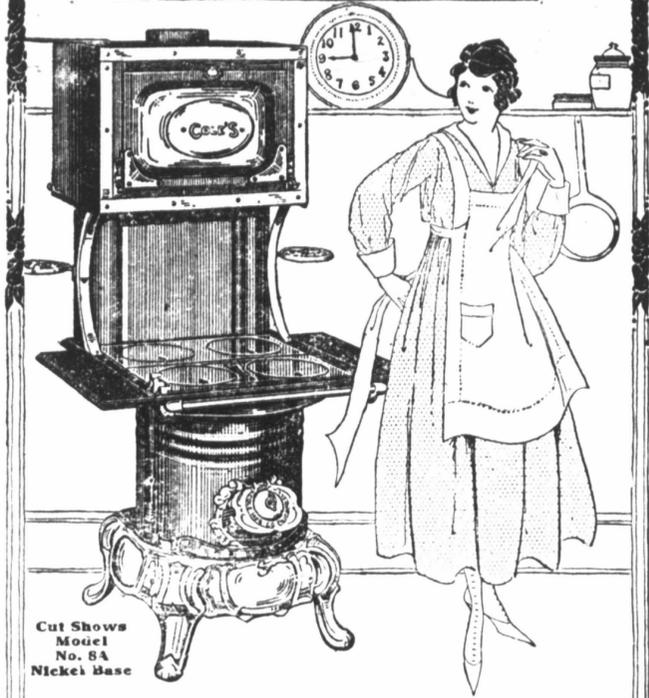
DR. M. BYRNE,
DENTIST
SUCCESSOR TO DR. HOUGH
Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Office in Reese building, over Dobb's confectionery, Portales New Mexico.

Bargains in Used Cars
One Scripps-Booth Roadster, in good condition, one Buick touring car, in good condition. I will sell either of these cars worth the money. W. H. BRALEY.

FOR SALE — Apples, prices from 50 cents to one dollar per bushel. B. W. MILLER.

FOR SALE OR RENT — Good home with five acres of land, good outbuildings and improvements. C. W. Carroll, phone 175.

**J. B. SLEDGE
Hardward Co.**



Cut Shows
Model
No. 84
Nickel Base

**It's Quicker—It's Better
It's Far More Economical**

"MY kitchen is warm and cheery when I come to get breakfast. No fires to build—no time lost chopping kindling—no ice cold trips to the wood shed for fuel—just open the draft and in a jiffy breakfast is steaming on the table. Oven always ready for perfect baking—no stooping as oven is shoulder high. It responds instantly to the easily controlled fuel-saving drafts. You cut your fuel bills in half with—

Cole's High Oven Range



REMINGTON UMC

**.22 Caliber
Rifles and Cartridges
for Shooting Right**

EVERYBODY is beginning to see the difference between right rifle shooting and aimless "potting around" and go-as-you-please "target shooting." The trend of the times toward efficiency is leading thousands to follow the Government's wishes and shoot the official N. R. A. small-bore courses (not military) adopted for civilian and junior marksmen.

Remington UMC .22 Caliber Rifles and Cartridges, made to shoot right, are first choice for this shooting, because they measure up to the highest standard of accuracy required. Get in line with a Remington UMC .22 Caliber Rifle and Remington Cartridges and win the official Government decorations awarded for proficiency by the National Rifle Association.

Sold by Sporting Goods Dealers in Your Community

For information about the new Small-Bore Courses, ask the Secretary of any civilian or boys' rifle club, or address the National Rifle Association, 1168 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

THE REMINGTON ARMS UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Inc.
Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World
WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK

**Ed J. Neer, Undertaker
Embalmers**

LICENSED BY STATE BOARD

Calls answered day or night. Office phone, 67 two rings, residence, 67 three rings. Agent for Roswell and Amarillo Greenhouses. Portales, New Mexico.

CHAPTER 103, LAWS of 1917

An Act authorizing the construction of an addition to the Capitol Building at Santa Fe, New Mexico, making an appropriation therefor and providing bonded indebtedness for the payment of the same, and to create a commission with authority to construct and complete such addition. Committee Sub. for H. B. No. 56; approved March 13, 1917.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

Section 1. That for the purpose of constructing and completing an addition to the present Capitol Building at Santa Fe, New Mexico, the Governor shall appoint three reputable citizens of New Mexico, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, as a commission, with full power and authority to employ an architect, and to let contracts for the erection of such building to the lowest and best responsible bidder, upon thirty days published notice, letting the same in one entire contract, or portions thereof to different contractors, as in the judgment of the commission may be most advisable.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any member of such commission to become or be, directly or indirectly, interested in any contract so let, or to make any profit, directly or indirectly, out of any such contract; or to furnish or supply, directly or indirectly, any labor, material or other commodity used in and about completing any such contract or contracts. The members of such commissions shall be paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred by them in and about such work, but shall receive no further, other or additional compensation.

Sec. 3. There is hereby appropriated out of the state treasury the sum of two hundred thousand (\$200,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of paying for the construction and completion of said building, said fund to be available upon the sale of the bonds hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of providing funds for the erection of said addition to the Capitol Building, there is hereby authorized and created a bonded indebtedness of the State of New Mexico in the sum of two hundred thousand (\$200,000) dollars, and there shall be issued two hundred (200) bonds of the denomination of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars each. Said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum, which said interest shall be payable semi-annually in gold coin, or its equivalent in lawful money of the United States, on the first day of July and the first day of January of each year at the office of the State Treasurer of the State of New Mexico. The principal of said bonds shall be made payable to the bearer in gold coin, or its equivalent in lawful money of the United States, thirty years after their date, and it shall be provided by said bonds that they may be redeemed at the option of the state at any time after ten years from their date. The said bonds shall state when and where payable, rate of interest, and when and where the interest shall be payable, and shall be signed by the Treasurer and Governor, and shall be attested by the Secretary of State and bear the seal of the state and shall be known as the "Capitol Addition Building Bonds." The faith and credit of the state is hereby pledged for the prompt payment of said bonds and interest thereon as herein provided. If the state shall elect to exercise its right to redeem any of said bonds after ten years from their date, and in advance of maturity, notice thereof shall be given by publication by the state Treasurer, in a newspaper published in Santa Fe, New Mexico, once a week for four successive weeks next prior to the date fixed for redemption, and if a bond so called for redemption be not presented at the time requested it shall cease to bear interest from and after the date so fixed for redemption.

Sec. 5. Interest coupons shall be attached to the said bonds and the said coupons shall be consecutively numbered and shall specify the number of the bond to which they are attached, and shall be attested by the lithographed or engraved facsimile signature of the State Treasurer.

Sec. 6. The State Treasurer, when the bonds authorized by this act to be issued, shall have been signed, countersigned, endorsed and sealed as in this act provided, shall sell the same to the highest and best bidder, for cash, upon sealed bids, at not less than par and accrued interest. Notice of such proposed sale shall be given by the State Treasurer, by publication inviting sealed proposals thereon, at a day and hour stated therein, which said notice shall be published once a week for three weeks in some newspaper published in the State of New Mexico, and a like notice published in some financial journal in the City of New York; the last insertion of such

notice shall be made not less than seven days before such date so fixed for such sale.

Sec. 7. Seventy-five (75) of said bonds shall bear date the 30th day of November, 1918, and seventy-five (75) of said bonds shall bear date the 31st day of May, 1919 and fifty (50) of said bonds shall bear date December 31st 1919. All of said bonds shall be sold at the same time and shall be issued and delivered at the times and in the amounts as specified in this act, and the proceeds realized from the sale of said bonds shall be turned over to the State Treasurer to be kept by him in a separate fund for the purpose of the construction, furnishing, equipping and completing said Capitol Building Addition.

Sec. 8. That to pay the interest on said bonds as it shall become due, the State Auditor and the State Treasurer shall transfer to the interest fund, which shall be used exclusively for such purpose, all the income derived from lands belonging to the state which were granted to the state by Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to enable the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, approved June 20th, 1910," "For Legislative, Executive and Judicial public buildings heretofore erected in said Territory, or to be hereafter erected in the proposed states, and for the payment of the bonds heretofore or hereafter issued therefor," which said income shall be applied toward the liquidation of the interest on said bonds, and to create a sinking fund for payment of the principal thereof.

Sec. 9. To provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds issued pursuant to this act there shall be and there is hereby imposed and levied during each year any of said bonds shall be outstanding on all property in the state subject to taxation for state purposes, an annual tax sufficient to produce a sum equal to one year's interest on all such bonds then outstanding, less the amount in the state treasury received by way of income, from the land belonging to the state granted by Act of Congress as stated in Section 8 hereof; and to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of said bonds the State Treasurer shall retain and use for such purpose all the proceeds derived from the sale of the land so granted to the state for the purpose in this act stated, which said proceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied exclusively towards the payment of the principal of the bonds authorized by this act; and to further provide for a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds there shall be and there is hereby imposed and levied during each year after any of said bonds shall have run for ten years after the date thereof, during each year any said bonds are outstanding an annual tax on all property in the state subject to taxation for state purposes sufficient in addition to moneys derived from the sale of said lands and held for such purpose, to pay the principal of the said bonds at maturity.

Sec. 10. That the taxes for the payment of the interest and ultimate redemption and payment of said bonds, shall be levied and collected at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected in the state for other purposes, which funds provided for the redemption of said bonds shall be kept separate in a fund for that purpose by the State Treasurer.

Sec. 11. The said Capitol Building Addition shall be not less than two stories high, not less than one hundred and fifty feet long and seventy-five feet wide, and shall be erected at Building, and not more than fifty feet from the south end of the present Capitol Building therefrom, and shall be so arranged that the light in the second story of the present Capitol Building shall not be shut off, and such addition shall be so arranged that it may be heated from the heating plant supplying the present Capitol Building and such addition shall be connected with the present Capitol Building on the ground floor by a passageway properly constructed according to the plans and specifications of the architect and said addition shall be as near fireproof as it is possible to make it, and when completed shall be occupied by the State Library, State Supreme Court and all offices connected therewith, and the Attorney General.

Sec. 12. The said commission shall have full power and authority to do any and all acts deemed necessary and proper in and about the construction of said building, the determination, and adoption of plans therefor and the arrangement thereof, and shall draw its voucher in the proper form for the payment of all indebtedness contracted in and about said work and building on the State Auditor, and the State Auditor shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the pay-

ment, and the State Treasurer shall pay the same on presentation thereof out of the funds realized from the sale of said bonds hereby authorized.

Sec. 13. The members of such commission shall qualify by taking the oath required by other state officers and shall hold their offices until the completion of said addition unless removed, for cause, by the Governor, and in case any vacancy shall occur in such commission, the Governor of the state shall fill such vacancy in the same manner as other vacancies in state offices are filled. When such building is completed the architect employed by such commission shall file with the Secretary of State copies of the plans and specifications for said building; and when said building is completed, it shall be inspected by the Governor, State Auditor and State Treasurer, and if found to be in accordance with the plans and specifications, it shall be accepted.

Sec. 14. This act shall be submitted to the people of the state of New Mexico for their ratification at the next general election to be held in the month of November, A. D. 1918, and all ballots at said election shall have printed thereon and at the end thereof the words "For the Capitol Addition Bond Issue, and in a separate line under the same, the words "Against the Capitol Addition Bond Issue." Opposite said lines there shall be a square in which the voters may make or stamp a cross to indicate whether they vote for or against this act and said bond issue, and those voting for this act and said bond issue shall do so by placing a cross in the square opposite the words "For the Capitol Addition Bond Issue," and those voting against the said bond issue, shall do so by placing a cross in the square opposite the words "Against the Capitol Addition Bond Issue."

Sec. 15. The votes cast for and against said bond issue shall be counted, returned, canvassed and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for state officers, and, if it appears that this act shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election aforesaid, then the same shall go into effect upon publication of the certificate of the Secretary of State declaring the result of the vote thereof.

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this act published once a week in one newspaper in each county, if one be published therein, throughout the state for four weeks next preceding the general election to be held in the month of November, A. D. 1918. The cost of publication shall be paid out of the interest on deposits funds, in the hands of the State Treasurer.

Sec. 17. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The publication of this act has been ordered by me as Secretary of State in accordance with Section 16 of this same.

ANTONIO LUCERO,
Secretary of State

THE TWO ORPHANS
Mrs. Doll Adams
Dad Sandefer
Transfer and Draying
They'll appreciate it. Phone 71.

JAMES A. HALL
Attorney At Law
U. S. Commissioner
Homestead Applications, Final Proofs, Etc.
Office in Howard Block, Phone 60

**FORBES,
AUCTIONEER
CLOVIS**

**The Square Deal
Shoe Repair Shop**
The place where the work is right where the price is right, where you are treated right. Get my price first. I guarantee all work done.
DR. S. B. OWENS

**D. D. SWEARINGIN
T. E. PRESLEY
SPECIALISTS**
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Regular dates at Portales, the 20th of each month. Glasses accurately fitted.

Will pay cash for clean empty syrup buckets with bails. F. Callaway.

JUDGE DECIDES STOMACH REMEDY A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation Board Tries EATONIC, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses it.



Judge William L. Chambers, who uses EATONIC as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language, yet there is no hesitation in his pronouncement regarding the value of EATONIC. Writing from Washington, D. C., to the Eatonie Remedy Co., he says:

"EATONIC promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results."

Office workers and others who sit much are martyrs to dyspepsia, belching, bad breath, heartburn, poor appetite, bloating, and impairment of general health. Are you, yourself, a sufferer? EATONIC will relieve you just as surely as it has benefited Judge Chambers and thousands of others.

Here's the secret: EATONIC drives the gas out of the body—and the Bloat Goes With It! It is guaranteed to bring relief or you get your money back! Costs only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

From Our Soldiers' Graves.

At present, in the case of American soldiers who die in France, a cross marks the grave. At the transverse of the cross stands a metal shield with a design in low relief revealing a youth with broken sword, his face lifted to heaven. Round the shield runs the inscription: "He died to keep men free." Underneath are his name and regimental status. It is the intention of the Red Cross to remit this shield of glory to his relatives after the war, when some permanent form of remembrance shall have been devised by the war department.—Elizabeth Frazer, in the Saturday Evening Post.

WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

To Cure Sore Throat.

So many people have been troubled with sore throats this spring. It is most unwise to allow this condition to progress, since many serious forms of sickness start with "just a sore throat." When the throat feels raw, half-hour gargling periods, using warm salt water, are advised. This is an antiseptic and removes the irritation. Again equal parts of listerine, water and peroxide is even more effective. For an annoying tickling in the throat an application of hot glycerine rubbed thoroughly into the pores and covered with warm flannel gives relief.

Searchlights in War.

Searchlights are playing a very important part in the present warfare. In one instance the Germans on the heights of the Italian front were blinded by the rays of many lights while the Italian engineers were building bridges below, working in the dark.

To photograph broken bones French surgeons have invented a stereoscopic X-ray camera.

The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak
Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of summer by taking GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. 60c.

One of our ambitions is some day to have fine black soil in our garden.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Dealing with the Spy.
The spy strikes without warning. He should receive more than a warning when he is caught.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 25 cents at all drug stores. **MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO**

VOGUE IN AMERICA

New York Could Not Rule Styles, Fashion Writer Asserts.

Jealousies, Climatic Variation, Difference in Mode of Living, and Many Other Reasons.

The theater guides fashion in France, to be sure, but there is little prospect of its playing such a commanding role in this country, even if America should declare sartorial independence of France, as a result of the war, observes a New York fashion correspondent. France, though she occupies such a large place in our hearts, is a small country, as we Americans understand size. It has been a comparatively easy matter for Paris to set the standard for the entire population interested in the mode. For New York to attempt to do the same thing, in the same degree, would be to foredoom the effort to failure. New York might influence fashions, probably would play a greater part in their determination and selection than any other place in the western hemisphere; but that New York should control the dress of the country, down to the last detail of the length of the sleeve, the placing of a ribbon, as Paris does would be an impossibility. America is too big. By the time New York had succeeded in distributing its models to the last demanding woman, something else would be in vogue. And then there is the natural jealousy in one section of the vast continent of another section; the tremendous climatic variation; the difference in the mode of living; and a thousand other less striking reasons. The style influence launched in New York would spread and widen itself out of existence, as the rings made by a pebble dropped in a pond lose themselves as they spread from the point of contact.

If the theater guided fashion in our country as it does in Paris, we might

DRESS THAT SAVES MATERIAL



This dress, designed for afternoon use, is a type of "conservation" dress exemplifying the injunction for the American woman to save material. It is developed in Japanese cotton crepe, simple in line and yet smart in every detail.

TO MAKE RIBBON SWEATERS

From Nine Hundred to One Thousand Yards of Material Required for Sleeveless Garment.

It would seem as though there was any amount of knitting being done for personal adornment besides that which the women are doing for the soldiers. It is hard to understand, writes a fashion correspondent, judging from the amount of work that the women are turning out for patriotic purposes, where they find the time to work for themselves, but there are, nevertheless, all kinds of new designs and stitches being talked about that have no place in the knitting outfits of the soldiers' kits.

You have doubtless seen or heard of the sweaters made of narrow ribbon and if, perchance, you have not seen them you may be interested in knowing that while the ribbon is narrow and of the width usually referred to as baby ribbon the texture of the ribbon does not in the least resemble the satin baby ribbon, but is of a

FROCK FOR MISS SIMPLICITY



This is a pretty hand-embroidered empire dress for Miss Simplicity to wear when she goes calling. The belt is caught into bows at the sides and is designed to match the hair ribbon.

see an untimely revival of Watteau fashions, judging by the reception accorded to the Louis XV gowns worn by Billie Burke in Henry Miller's revival of "The Marriage of Convenience." The town has gone mad over her hoop-skirts, and her powdered tresses. Every woman who sees them longs to try them on.

PAQUIN BLOUSES ARE COPIED

Parisian Bedroom Negligee, Brought Over by War Workers, Finds Favor in America.

The house of Paquin invented a bedroom negligee that was cut like a medieval garment with square sleeves. It was made of satin, trimmed with lace and fur, and slipped on over the head after the fashion of a Chinese tunic. It was far more modest and becoming than the usual negligee which is open in front, and far more protective against chill air.

The war workers who brought it over from Paris as a novelty have found that it is already copied in our shops and sold at one-third the price paid for it at the house of Paquin. It is the new successor to the room robe that has existed for over a century, and it promises to become the popular garment of the moment.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Wellesley college girls are cultivating their war gardens after school hours on the college farm.

The canteens and rest stations along the lines of communication in the war zone of France are being operated by American women.

Salvation army lassies cook and distribute the toothsome doughnuts to Americans on the French front.

Twenty-seven new visiting nurses have been placed on the staff of Philadelphia's bureau of health for the duration of the summer.

English women have established a chain of lunch wagons not far from the battle line, from which they serve hot coffee to the soldiers returning from the Flanders front.

loose weave and crinkled in appearance.

I have been told by those who make these sweaters that it requires from 900 to 1,000 yards to make one of the sleeveless ribbon sweaters; thus one must draw the conclusion that these are not inexpensive affairs. Anyway, they are lovely to look at and many of us will have to be broadminded enough to be content with looking.

It is very seldom that one sees one of these ribbon sweaters that is made entirely of the plain knitting stitch; while part of the sweater may be plain, the design is varied by a border done in plain and puri at the shoulders and the lower part or at the waistline. There is one of these which has been very popular with the entire sweater made by knitting four and purling four. This rule of varying the design of the sweater also holds good for those made of wool.

Boiled Meat.
Remember when planning meat for boiling that the thinner the piece of meat the greater will be the loss of taste and juices.

Libby's Such Flavorsome Sliced Beef!

THE tenderness of Libby's Sliced Dried Beef, will delight you—but you will find the greatest difference in the flavor!

Have Libby's Sliced Beef with creamed sauce today. See how much more tender, more delicate it is than any other you have ever tried.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

SWIFT & COMPANY
U.S.A.

Why Swift & Company Has Grown

The fact that a business organization has grown steadily for forty years proves that it has kept continually meeting a vital business demand.

It must have kept "fit" or it could not have stood the strain of ever-shifting conditions.

Swift & Company has been trained in the school of experience.

Every day of its forty years of service has solved some new problem of value to its customers.

Every year has proved its ability to learn by experience, and to use this knowledge for the benefit of those with whom it deals.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

The Malaria Mosquito

A mosquito cannot communicate malaria unless it is infected with malaria. The bite of a malaria mosquito will transmit malarial parasites to the blood of a person and these malarial parasites which feed on the blood should be destroyed before they have time to increase in numbers. Malarial Fever is sometimes called Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever and Swamp Fever.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

possesses the power to entirely neutralize the malarial poison. The Quinine in GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC kills the germ and the Iron enriches the blood.

You can soon feel the Strengthening, Invigorating effect of GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. It is an exceptionally good general strengthening tonic for the Child, for the Mother and all the Family. Pleasant to take. Price 60c.

Perfectly Harmless. Contains No Nux-Vomica or other Poisonous Drugs.

Council Proceedings
Portales, New Mexico, October 1st, 1918.

The town council met in regular session and upon roll call the following members were present: Mayor E. B. Hawkins, Trustees S. A. Morrison, G. M. Williamson, and C. J. Whitcomb, also Town Clerk W. H. Braley.

Minutes of previous meetings read and duly approved.

The following claims were presented and after having been examined and audited were ordered paid, as follows, to-wit:

J. W. Cunningham, express	\$ 23.56
J. L. Fernandes, blacksmith	9.50
J. W. Cunningham, telegrams	1.56
W. H. Braley, salary	25.00
S. A. Morrison, salary	25.00
J. M. McCormick, salary	30.00
G. W. Carr, salary	25.00
Earl McCollum, labor	12.72
Jim Reynolds, labor	30.24
St. John, labor	1.00
S. J. Norris, 2 days	5.00
Tom Livingston, salary	75.00
E. J. Norris, salary	100.00
W. H. Braley, premium Carr's bond	3.35
P. V. News, receipt books	24.00
Santa Fe Ry. Co., July	468.23
Santa Fe Ry. Co., August	105.00
Portales Garage, rent for Aug. and Sept.	10.00
M. S. T. & T. Co., telepho.	6.65
C. V. Harris, supplies	1.20
Portales Pub. Co., printing	42.90
Joyce-Pruit Co., supplies	8.65
C. M. Dobbs, supplies	6.75
J. E. Henderson, labor	3.00
J. B. Sledge, supplies	16.00
C. J. Whitcomb, work on Engine nozzles	9.50
J. H. Byrd, labor	10.00
Highway Garage, oil	26.90
E. G. Sandefer, drayage	1.25
American Well Works, supplies	48.00
Continental Oil Co.	172.77
J. A. Hall, Esp. on bonds	13.00

Burroughs Add. Mac.	50.00
C. O. Bickham, hauling dogs	1.50
J. B. Crow, Meter boxes	3.50
Western Union Telegraph Co.	1.72
First National Bank, note inst	515.75
W. O. Oldham, note inst	515.75
Ed. J. Neer, note inst	515.75
E. E. Hoagland, note inst	206.30
J. K. Robertson, note inst	103.15
C. V. Harris, note inst	103.15
J. B. Priddy, note inst	103.15
J. S. Long, note inst	103.15
Coe Howard, note inst	103.15
Inda Humphrey, note inst	128.95
Ed Herndon, note inst	103.15
J. A. Saylor, note inst	103.15
F. R. Smith, note inst	51.57
S. Howell, note inst	51.57

Motion was made by S. A. Morrison, and seconded by G. M. Williamson that the above claims be allowed and ordered paid. Those voting "aye", Morrison, Williamson and Whitcomb, absent and not voting Wilcox.

There being no further business council adjourned.

E. B. HAWKINS, Mayor.
Attest: W. H. BRALEY, Town Clerk.

HEALTH PROCLAMATION

Whereas, at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Portales, New Mexico, held on the 7th day of October, 1918, a number of cases of Spanish Influenza were reported, and

Whereas, after due investigation and consultation, the Board of Trustees have definitely ascertained that Spanish Influenza exists in the Town of Portales, and that same is rapidly spreading, and

Whereas, the health of the citizens of the Town of Portales and of the public in general is seriously jeopardized by the continued operation of amusement places where crowds gather, by reason of the possibility of the great spread of Spanish Influenza, and

Whereas, the co-operation of all cities and towns in stopping the further spread of the disease has been asked by the surgeon general of the United States, and

Whereas, the Board of Trustees of the Town of Portales has fully considered all means of properly safeguarding the public health during the epidemic of Spanish Influenza, and has by a unanimous vote reached the conclusion that an emergency now exists in regard to the public health, now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Portales, New Mexico, that all places of amusement, motion picture show houses, theaters, churches, dance halls, and all schools shall be indefinitely closed immediately on the passage of this resolution, and that all public indoor gatherings of any kind or character be and the same are hereby indefinitely prohibited; that the school children, and all other persons, not engaged in the pursuit of some useful business are hereby prohibited from loitering upon the streets, plazas, buildings, or any other place in town except their own homes and premises. And be it further

Resolved, that the inhabitants of the Town of Portales are urged to take all possible precaution to prevent the further spread of the Spanish Influenza, by remaining as much as possible in their own homes, by not attending gatherings of people in houses or buildings, by keeping the windows of their homes open day and night, by isolating as much as possible any member of the family afflicted with the disease, by calling in attendance a physician as quickly as any possible symptoms of the disease appear, and by strictly adhering to the sanitary instructions and preventative measures advised by such physician. And be it further

Resolved, that it is the unanimous sense of this board that all meetings incident to the sale of Liberty Bonds during the present campaign, and all other patriotic gatherings, be held in the open air and not in enclosed public places.

Passed and approved this the 7th day of October, 1918, and ordered that publicity be given by means of circulars being printed and publicly distributed.

E. B. HAWKINS, Mayor.
Attest: W. H. BRALEY, Clerk.

Free Air

BRALEY'S Service Station

GAS and OILS

Full line of Tires, Tubes, and Accessories

SOUTHEAST SIDE SQUARE

Leach Coal Co.

DEALERS IN

Coal, Grain

SOME ICE ALSO SPECIALIZES IN COAL

Chandler Lump, Nigger Head and Smithing Coal

Telephone 3, Portales, New Mexico

ECONOMY

The world, today, faces a problem in economy, in saving, in conserving, in putting our resources and our energy into things that are worth while. Avoid ALL extravagance and unnecessary waste. Put your surplus money in the bank, get away from its jingle, the temptation to spend will not be near so great, and you'll have it when the pinch comes.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"The Bank Where You Feel at Home."

Buick Automobiles

The Highest Type of Beauty
World's Standard in Service

W. B. OLDHAM, MONROE HONEA

And be it further

Resolved, that it is the unanimous sense of this board that all meetings incident to the sale of Liberty Bonds during the present campaign, and all other patriotic gatherings, be held in the open air and not in enclosed public places.

Passed and approved this the 7th day of October, 1918, and ordered that publicity be given by means of circulars being printed and publicly distributed.

E. B. HAWKINS, Mayor.
Attest: W. H. BRALEY, Clerk.

MR. VOTER, DO YOU KNOW?

That the State Council of Defense has had \$325,000 to spend in the past seventeen months and that no itemized report has ever been issued to tell the people of the state how it has been spent?

That if the next Congress is Republican, the man who will have charge of raising the revenue for the government to carry on the war will be Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan, a rank pacifist who voted wrong on six of the eight war questions?

That more than a million and a half of dollars has been spent by the State Highway Commission on roads the past year? What shape are the roads in in your county?

That Governor Lindsey since the first of last January has pardoned eighty-four men from the state penitentiary, almost 25 per cent of the men convicted of crime within the borders of the state?

That if the Republicans control the next House of Congress, that the chairman of the military affairs committee will be a congressman who was born in Germany?

That if the Republicans control the next Senate, the third man in control in raising funds for the prosecution of the war will be the unspeakable Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin?

That the Republicans tried at the special session of the Legislature to appropriate \$1,500,000 for the State Council of Defense, composed of six Republicans and one Democrat, and that the Democrats forced it to be reduced to \$750,000?

Pipe 4in. inside 40 to 45 ft. 2nd hand and T wanted at 2c. — Herd law Jones. tf.

Estrayed—Two yearlings, one steer and one heifer, heifer branded Mbar at top of letter steer branded F under bar. Parties knowing the whereabouts of these yearlings will confer favor by notifying W. O. McCormack, and receive reward. Estrayed about six miles east of Portales.

Braley's Service Station has a good line of good tires and tubes. Don't buy until you examine them.

Ruth Haning, teacher of piano, violin and harmony. Real economy in modern musical education. Studio at Mrs. A. A. Williams, phone residence 96, 3 rings.

Tires, inner tubes and accessories, at Braley's.

PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT

of ownership, management, etc., of the weekly Portales Journal, required by the act of Congress of August 24, 1912, for October 1, 1918.

State of New Mexico, ss.
County of Roosevelt, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. B. Ryther who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor, managing editor, and business editor of the Portales Journal, published weekly in Portales, Roosevelt county, New Mexico, by the Portales Publishing Company, G. L. Reese, president and A. F. Jones, secretary, that the bondholders and other security holders holding 1 per cent or more of the ownership are G. L. Reese, Jim P. Reese, J. B. Priddy, A. F. Jones, G. M. Williamson, P. E. Jordan, H. B. RYTHER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of October, 1918.
JAMES A. HALL, Notary Public.
My commission expires December 19, 1918.

If You Have a Printing Want

WE WANT TO KNOW WHAT IT IS

Putting out good printing is our business, and when we say good printing we don't mean fair, but the best obtainable. If you are "from Missouri" give us a trial and we will

Show You

Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

An Oklahoma Case

Otto Bease, city fireman, 208 N. Third St., McAlester, Okla., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for years and they have always corrected any attack of kidney disorder I have had, and have put my kidneys in good shape. At one time I had a dull heavy pain and soreness in my back that wore me out. My kidneys acted too freely especially at night. Doan's Kidney Pills have proved so good for this trouble that I always recommend them to anyone bothered that way."



Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

HERE'S RELIEF FROM THOSE TERRIBLE HEADACHES



Those terrible headaches are relieved instantly. One lady says: "I have been subject to severe headaches for about seven years. My head would ache so badly at times that I could scarcely stand it. Doctors seemed to be unable to give me relief, though I tried several of them, and took many kinds of headache medicines and tablets. About a month or six weeks ago I tried Hunt's Lightning Oil, which gave me almost instant relief, and I am glad to say that I have been entirely free from those terrible headaches since. From my own experience I can say that Hunt's Lightning Oil is without an equal as a reliever of pain, and only wish that I need not use it a second time."—Mrs. W. T. Olson, Sherman, Texas, and years ago—Mrs. W. T. Olson, Sherman, Texas.

A Wonderful Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.
Simply rub HUNT'S LIGHTNING OIL on the painful spot, and the pain will disappear almost as soon as the application is made. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all kinds of aches and pains, and is not equalled by any other medicine. It is sold in small bottles, and is entirely safe to use. It is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.
A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Inc., Meriden, Conn.

EAGLE SERUM

"The only SERUM made in Oklahoma" will protect your hogs
Write for our FREE BOOKLET
THE EAGLE SERUM CO., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 37-1918.

LOSSES DOWN TO MINIMUM

Warfare Mortality Statistics Should Give Comfort to Those With Loved Ones at the Front.

Great as the danger and large as the losses in the aggregate, the individual soldier has plenty of chances of coming out of the war unscathed, or at least not badly injured.

Based on the mortality statistics of the allied armies, a soldier's chances are as follows:

- Twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.
- Forty-nine chances of recovering from wounds to one chance of dying from them.
- One chance in 500 of losing a limb.
- Will live five years longer because of physical training, is freer from disease in the army than in civil life, and has better medical care at the front than at home.
- In other wars from 10 to 15 men died from disease to one from bullets; in this war one man dies from disease to every ten from bullets.
- For those of our fighting men who do not escape scathless, the government under the soldier and sailor insurance law gives protection to the wounded and their dependents and to the families and dependents of those who make the supreme sacrifice for their country.

The Proper Way.
"I see where photographers are going to form a union in the West."
"I suppose, then, all its proceedings and reports will be heard in camera."

Ohio farmers are forming co-operating buying societies.

POST TOASTIES

Everything a corn food ought to be and saves the wheat

says Bobby

ONE-PIECE FROCK

Wool Jersey Popular Fabric for These Simple Gowns.

Imported Models Are Being Shown for Early Fall Wear With a Large Collar.

Wool jersey continues to be exceedingly popular for the one-piece frock of utmost simplicity. Several of the very good looking imported models are shown for early fall wear with a large collar which can be dropped about the neck, this arrangement being one which lends an air of distinction to its wearer in these collarless days, observes a fashion writer. It also gives an undeniable serviceable air to a type of frock which would formerly have done duty as a sport costume, but is now considered suitable for all kinds of formal wear.

Navy blue wool jersey enjoys scant favor as compared with blue serge, but these seems to be a decided vogue for black jersey, this material being surprisingly attractive. Invariably it is embroidered in bright colors or white.

One smart black jersey frock for early fall wear was embroidered boldly in black and white chenille. The high collar and girdle were of knitted chenille in black and white. There was a crocheted border of white chenille around the tunic and white buttons fastened the blouse and tunic down the side front.

Another wool jersey frock was in beige and of monastic simplicity, its swathing collar being tied by a severe cord with weighted ends. This interesting collar and large patch pockets afforded the only note of relief to the severity of this model.

Satin is very much used for the mid-season frock and numerous smart new

GOWN THAT FLATTERS FIGURE



Rich satin, draped in graceful folds that flatter the figure and reveal the luster of the fabric, is one of all things most desired for afternoon gowns. The gown pictured is a wonderful example of the dressy satin mode.

TO MAKE THE PARASOL BAG

Contrivance is Roomy, Easily Spread Open and Very Beautiful—Yellow Lining for Black.

If you have a handsome parasol beginning to show wear at the center of the top, carefully remove the silk from the frame and cut out a circle 5 inches in diameter.

From new silk, in a shade to match the predominating color, cut two circles 7 inches in diameter, placing pasteboard between these. Fit this into the opening made in the center of the parasol, this forming the bottom of a bag.

At the points of parasol sew rings covered with single crochet stitch. Through rings draw silk cord, finishing with large tassels and also place tassels at bottom of bag.

This bag is roomy, easily spread open and very beautiful. If silk is thin from wear, a lining can easily be added, using a section of parasol for pattern.

A black parasol lined with bright yellow with black cord and tassels would

SKIRT THAT SHOULD APPEAL



Separate skirt of silk poplin, with pointed tunic at sides and back. The flat girdle of poplin is finished with bead tassels.

Designs in black, gray and blue satin are appearing these days.

A particularly smart model in taupe satin was seen recently. The gown is fashioned on Russian lines and has no trimming save for a narrow frill of white at the neck and sleeves. The blouse is fastened at the left side of the front with small round material buttons.

VOILE DRESSES ARE FAVORED

Fabric of More Substance and Lasting Quality Brings This Material to the Forefront.

Next in favor to the organdies come the new voile dresses. There is a tendency at this season to employ fabrics of a little more substance and lasting quality, and for this reason if for no other we begin to see great number of voile and georgette frocks. A good voile dress much admired brings out several of the latest notions—the modified medic collar, the sleeveless moyen age blouse and the side panels of contrasting colors.

As the body of the dress is of white voile, blue is used for contrast and develops the features just mentioned. The medic collar on this frock is really more reminiscent of that high flaring fashion than actually the thing itself, as it is a narrow strip only, rolling, however, high up at the back of the neck to finish in that line so becoming to most women and without which often the handsomest robes seem incomplete. It is of alternating strips of the blue and the white voile and ornamented with French knots, blue on the white and, for contrast, white on the blue, and it becomes the merest point in front where it rolls away from the throat.

Pastel Shade.
Pastel shades in cotton dresses are always correct for children under six.

Scarfs With Long Ends.
Large picture hats have scarfs with long ends falling over the brim.

be very effective. A bunch of yellow silk oranges could be added.

Buttons Swing Loose.

Blow-about frocks seem to be the demier cri for street wear. The really smart new models, shown at exclusive houses, are a maze of swinging panels, fringes and fluttering sash ends. In the serene quiet of the shop all these appendages fall gracefully in straight slender lines about the figure, but wait and watch them when a brisk breeze whisks around the tall buildings! The narrow skirt must cling close—it cannot help itself, having no surplus of fabric to flutter, but swinging panels flap like pillow slips on a clothesline, sash ends whisp gayly about and fringes ripple and toss. There will be plenty of motion about the autumn maid—whether she stands still or paces with dignified restraint of manner.

The Right Location.
Lady—My poor man, isn't there an awful weight on your conscience?
Prisoner—No, lady, de weight is all on me ankle.

Trust Me! Try Dodson's Liver Tone! Calomel Harms Liver and Bowels

Read my guarantee! Liven your liver and bowels and get straightened up without taking sickening calomel. Don't lose a day's work!

There's no reason why a person should take sickening, salivating calomel when a few cents buys a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone—a perfect substitute for calomel.

It is a pleasant, vegetable liquid which will start your liver just as surely as calomel, but it doesn't make you sick and can not salivate.

Children and grown folks can take Dodson's Liver Tone, because it is perfectly harmless.

Calomel is a dangerous drug. It is

mercury and attacks your bones. Take a dose of nasty calomel today and you will feel weak, sick and nauseated tomorrow. Don't lose a day's work. Take a spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone instead and you will wake up feeling great. No more biliousness, constipation, sluggishness, headache, coated tongue or sour stomach. Your druggist says if you don't find Dodson's Liver Tone acts better than horrible calomel your money is waiting for you.—Adv.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

SOLD FOR 80 YEARS For MALARIA, CHILLS and FEVER Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES.

Not a New Experience.

Two recruits were waiting for further instructions at Camp Dodge, Ia. One of the men, striving to be sociable, said: "Well, I suppose this war business will be new work to us." "O, I don't know," replied the other. "You see, I have been married to the wrong girl for five years."

Don't Shoot Live Pigeons.

Any pigeon in the air may be a carrier flying from a loft under government supervision. Its destruction may be a serious loss to the American army. All persons, therefore, are urged to refrain from shooting pigeons and to discourage the practice of hunters and of children.

Americans are touring New Zealand in increased numbers.

Contentment is merely a lack of desire.

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY CLEANSSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed.

They have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in loins and lower abdomen, gall stones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always present in your system have attacked your weak spots. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are what you need.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

That brown-crust loaf of wholesome bread, that plate of "two story" biscuit—either may be made to perfection from

Heliotrope "The Always Reliable" Flour

Scientifically milled from Oklahoma's finest wheat, that one flour—HELIOTROPE—might answer for every household purpose.



OKLAHOMA CITY MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Oklahoma City

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Peanut shells consist largely of crude fiber and have practically no feeding value.

Do not cultivate when the soil is wet and sticky. It is hard on the tools and soil and will not tend to improve the temper.

The cultivation that is given vegetables is just the kind of tillage needed by young fruit trees.

Under ordinary conditions hay will cure in the cock in from three days to a week. Hay cocked too green will cause heating.

Save energy by doing farm work with a gasoline engine whenever it is possible. A good engine will perform any work to which it is adapted much cheaper than it can be by hand or frequently by horsepower.

Keep that garden growing. Frequent cultivation is the next best thing to rain.

The simplest way to prevent the accumulation of dirt is to make it easier to be clean than to be dirty.

Spare time in winter can be profitably employed by studying seed and implement catalogues and making plans for conducting the farm and garden as soon as the season opens in the spring.

Know your garden and make it produce a balanced ration.

Simplicity in farm machinery is important. Complicated parts cause trouble and are difficult to repair when a machine or implement gets out of order.

It will not kill your dandelion plants to cut off the top. The roots will still be able to come again. A drop of sulphuric acid on each heart is said to stop the action of both roots and top.

ASTHMADOR
AVERTS-RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA
Begin Treatment Now
All Druggists Guarantee

**JUDGE DECIDES
STOMACH REMEDY
A GREAT SUCCESS**

Commissioner of Medication and Conciliation Board Tries EATONIC, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It.



Judge William J. Chambers, who uses EATONIC as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Medication and Conciliation. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language, yet there is no hesitation in his pronouncement regarding the value of EATONIC. Writing from Washington, D. C., to the Katonic Remedy Co., he says:

"EATONIC promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results."

Office workers and others who are afflicted with dyspepsia, belching, bad breath, heartburn, poor appetite, bloating, and impairment of general health. Are you, yourself, a sufferer? EATONIC will relieve you just as surely as it has benefited Judge Chambers and thousands of others.

Here's the secret: EATONIC drives the gas out of the body—and the Bloat Goes With It! It is guaranteed to bring relief or you get your money back! Costs only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

Her Face Beams



with the "Wash day smile," instead of the Wash Day Grouch, in sheer joy and delight at the dazzling, snowy white purity of her white goods.

Red Cross Ball Blue

will chase "wash-day-blues"—Succeed where others fail, and bring the smile of triumph to every housewife who really cares for pure, white, fresh clothes.

CENTS. AT ALL GROCERS.

FIGHT YOUR HAY FEVER WITH INHALATUM

Hay Fever meets defeat at the first symptom with Inhalatum. Gives new life to sufferers all summer—Don't delay longer—Get it now!

COMPLETE OUTFIT \$1.25
At Leading Druggists or sent postpaid upon receipt of price.

The Inhalatum Chemical Co.
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Opening His Eyes.

"There will be a greater percentage of contented men in proportion to the world's population after the war than there was before it started."

"Why do you think so?"

"Well, if living for weeks and months in muddy trenches and being bombed, gassed, shelled and otherwise shot at, not to mention the coolies, won't make a man rate the comforts of home at their true value, I don't know what will."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Killing Burdocks.

An experienced gardener says that a good way of exterminating burdocks is to cut them off close to the ground just before they go to seed, then apply a little kerosene to the root. He uses a common machine oil can for applying the oil.

Grove's Baby Bowel Medicine aids digestion, relieves sour stomach, diarrhoea and flux. It is just as effective for Adults as for Children. Perfectly harmless.

California hopes to presently irrigate 5,490,360 acres of land.

Oregon has 672,765 population.

Your Eyes

A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids;

"3 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. M. H. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE
BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

ZUZEPPA, THE MONKEY.

"Zuzeppa," said Daddy, "was a monkey who had come from Africa. He lived in the zoo, where there were many other monkeys. He swung on his bars, ate good meals, made up faces, did tricks and kissed the keeper. Everyone liked him and he liked everyone."

"In fact he enjoyed nothing more than visits to the zoo of children and grown-ups. He would like it best when they stood before his cage so he could sit down and put his hands through the wires and shake a how-do-you-do with them."

"Then he would go flying off to swing, or turn a somersault or some sort of a trick, and when the people laughed he was absolutely delighted."

"I wanted to be as smart as any monkey here," he would say to himself, and by his ways the keeper knew he wanted to be taught tricks."

"You'd like to learn to do a number of smart things, eh Zuzeppa?" asked the keeper, and the monkey gave him a little hug and a kiss as though to say, "Oh, please teach me, keeper."

"The keeper understood and began teaching Zuzeppa all sorts of wonderful tricks. 'We'll have a special performance for you to give,' the keeper said one day.

"And for that special performance the monkey practiced so very, very hard. And the keeper was patient and showed the monkey how to do different



He Only Smoked for a Second or Two, things many, many times over. The monkey was very quick and bright and learned everything remarkably quickly.

"The special performance was to be given on a day set aside by the keeper. Of course it couldn't be advertised all around as a circus could, but the keeper told all his special children friends who came to the zoo very often and they told their friends, and it got around so that for the day of the performance the monkey house was filled with children."

"Let me shake hands with the performer," the keeper said, and he shook hands with Zuzeppa. Then they each bowed, and the keeper said, "Now Zuzeppa will show you his circus tricks."

"So Zuzeppa hung by his tail and turned many somersaults, he swung back and forth and jumped and twisted and turned. He did the most marvelous of circus tricks and all the children clapped their hands and the other monkeys yelled and screamed, 'Well done, Zuzeppa.'

"No one else knew what the monkeys meant but everyone knew they were excited. They weren't jealous of Zuzeppa, for they knew he wanted to learn tricks and be a trick-performing monkey. Besides he had worked hard enough to have the whole monkey house to himself for an afternoon."

"Now," said the keeper, "Zuzeppa will do his special trick. It has been done before by monkeys but Zuzeppa never did it before, and he has been practicing it so he could do it beautifully for this fine performance."

"The keeper took out a little wooden table and put a napkin upon it and a cloth. Then Zuzeppa spread the cloth over the table, reached down in a box the keeper had, and took out a knife and a fork and a spoon. He put all these on the table and then tied the napkin around his neck."

"Next he took a little broken chair which was in his cage and sat upon it."

"The keeper acted as the waiter, and passed things to Zuzeppa. And what do you suppose Zuzeppa did?"

"What?" asked the children.

"Zuzeppa behaved at that table just as though he were a real person. He ate with his fork and he cut with his knife. He peeled his banana which he had for dessert and then he ate it, wiping his mouth with his napkin."

"But when he was all through his meal and had put his hands in a finger bowl to make them nice and clean, he took a pipe, which the keeper handed him, struck a match and lighted the pipe. He only smoked for a second or two, blowing the smoke out, as he didn't especially care for it. But oh, how happy he was when the children laughed and clapped their hands! And this is a true story!"

LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN

Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Modified Request.

A tramp went into a farmhouse recently, and, seeing no one about but a very old woman, he said in fierce tone: "Give me a good drink of milk, or else—"

But Pat Mulcahey, the owner of the house, came behind him suddenly, and, catching him by the neck, said: "Else what?"

"Else water," said the tramp humbly.

Good Excuse.

She—You don't write me now such nice long love letters every day you don't see me. Is it indifference?

He—No, my darling, it is patriotism. The government wants us to save paper.

Each morning opens the door to a new opportunity. Watch out and do not let it slip away unnoticed.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic destroys the malarial germs which are transmitted to the blood by the Malaria Mosquito. Price 60c.

Pennsylvania reports a poultry shortage.

WORLD HAS CHANGED SOME
Reasons Why Feats of Phenomenally Strong Men Are Not Likely to Be Duplicated.

George Hackenschmidt was a pretty strong man and many are the tales told of his wondrous feats of strength. But the Russian lion was a weakling compared to a certain man who lived on the southern coast of Ireland.

It is said of this particular Irishman that when he went fishing for whales he always used a three-inch hawser for a line and a 600-pound anchor for a hook. He'd bait his hook with a couple of sheep, or maybe a calf, whirl it around his head two or three times and send it sailing out into the ocean.

We forgot to mention that he usually used an old cannon or something for a sinker.

Atlas used to do a pretty neat little turn in holding the world on his shoulders. But it must be remembered that in his time the world wasn't as heavy as it is now. There weren't so many people and practically no heavy machinery, and big guns and monuments and bridges and Wilbert Robinsons and Bill Taft and others.—Kansas City Star.

Pershing Paid for Pig.

The French papers delight in anecdotes of the good relations between the American soldiers and the peasants. One of these stories, with which General Pershing's name is coupled, is printed this week.

"A big American automobile tore through a French village on its way to an American camp," says a Lyons paper. "Unfortunately a pig belonging to an old peasant woman strayed into the path of the car and was killed. The old lady was heartbroken. But a few days later a letter came for her, inclosing a check for 100 francs, and saying how sorry the writer was for the death of her pig."

"The signature was that of General Pershing."

Too many men look upon education as a sort of loophole through which to escape work.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can Be Relied Upon.



Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life in addition to its annoying symptoms, had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."

—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1316 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Heal Itching Skins With Cuticura

All Druggists, Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E., Boston."

Protect Your Stock

by using THE EAGLE Vaccines and Serums

Blackleg Filtrate Blackleg Adgesion Hemorrhagic Septicemia Swine Plague

Write for particulars

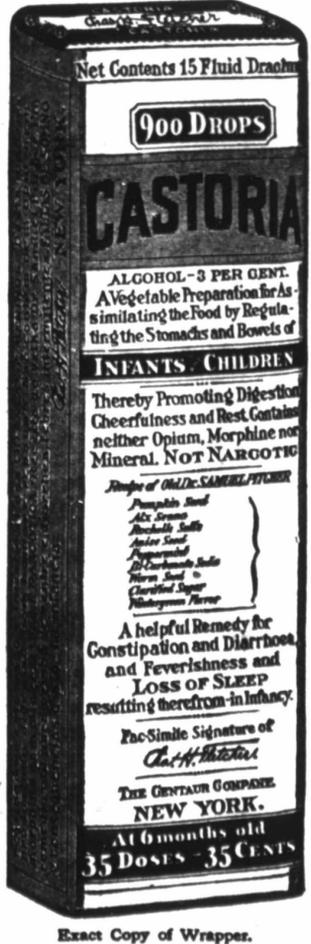
THE EAGLE SERUM CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Honest Advertising.

THIS is a topic we all hear now-a-days because so many people are inclined to exaggerate. Yet has any physician told you that we claimed unreasonable remedial properties for Fletcher's Castoria? Just ask them. We won't answer it ourselves, we know what the answer will be.

That it has all the virtues to-day that was claimed for it in its early days is to be found in its increased use, the recommendation by prominent physicians, and our assurance that its standard will be maintained.

Imitations are to be found in some stores and only because of the Castoria that Mr. Fletcher created. But it is not the genuine Castoria that Mr. Fletcher Honestly advertised, Honestly placed before the public and from which he Honestly expects to receive his reward.



Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Extracts from Letters by Grateful Parents to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mrs. John W. Derrick, of Lexington, S. C., says: "My children cry for Castoria, I could not do without it."

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gaines, of Ripley, Tenn., say: "We enclose our baby's picture hoping it will induce some poor tired mother to give your Castoria a trial. We have used it since baby was two weeks old."

Mrs. J. G. Parman, of Nashville, Tenn., says: "The perfect health of my baby is due to your Castoria—the first and only medicine he has taken. He is never satisfied with one dose, he always cries for more."

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, of Stevens Point, Wis., say: "When our baby was two weeks old he cried so much we did everything for him, then got some Castoria and he is now strong and fat. We would not be without it, and are very thankful to you."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

MAKE GOOD YOUR PLEDGE

**OUR SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES
ARE MAKING GOOD THEIRS
CAN YOU DO LESS?**

When you bought your War Savings Stamps you agreed to let "Uncle Sam" have the money for five years. He has spent that money for a gun, which has been placed in the hands of an American soldier, Who is fighting for you,

**DON'T TAKE THE GUN FROM THAT SOLDIER'S
HANDS BY DEMANDING THAT "UNCLE SAM"
CASH YOUR STAMPS NOW.**

Hold your War Saving Stamps. It is an unpatriotic act to cash them now except in case of dire necessity. Keep faith with the boys at the front. Let "Uncle Sam" have your dollars as long as he needs them.

KEEP YOUR PLEDGE BUY MORE STAMPS

Security State Bank

UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

Don't forget we have the Wind Mills, Eclipse, Leader, Star and Challenge, and we can make the price.

J. B. Sledge Hardware Co.
PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

Who Buys Eggs ?

Hubbards Grocery and Pays the High Dollar, Spot or Trade.

J. W. Hubbard's Grocery

That Democrats in the United States defeated for renomination thirty-nine Democratic congressmen and three senators who voted against the war, and that the Republicans have renominated fifty-one congressmen and one senator who voted wrong on war issues?

That of \$78,000 loaned to the farmers of the state to increase agricultural production, only \$18,000 has been collected and only \$575 in interest?

That the Republicans promised to name a clean ticket this year but that Bursum controlled the Socorro county delegation, that Catron controlled the Santa Fe delegation, that Frank Hubbell and Jesus Romero piloted the Bernalillo delegation and that Sec Romero and Charley Spiess controlled the San Miguel delegation?

In spite of the \$1,500,000 spent on the roads of the state by the Republican State Highway Commission, the roads in most counties of the state are in worse shape than they were two years ago?

That although the Republicans claim they must control Congress to insure that the President will have full support for his war measures, one-fourth of the Republican strength in Congress steadily voted against war measures and that most of it has been renominated?

That although the law provides that all public moneys must be paid out on itemized vouchers, the State Council of Defense turned over \$20,000 in a lump sum to the State College of which Dr. Crile, Republican, is head?

Death of Mr. Graham

W.P. Graham, an octogenarian and the oldest Mason in Roosevelt county, died at Elida Tuesday of this week. The funeral services will be held at Elida Sunday. He will be buried under the auspices of the Masonic order and the Portales lodge will assist. Judge James A. Hall will deliver the Masonic service.

Judge James A. Hall has been appointed by Arthur Seligman, chairman of the state Democratic committee, as chairman of the state Democratic committee, as chairman of the congressional bureau.

Earl Landers has resigned his position with the Joyce-Pruit company and has accepted another as private secretary to the superintendent of the Clovis superintendent of the Santa Fe.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith left Sunday morning for Albuquerque where Mr. Smith will attend the grand lodge meeting of the Odd Fellows as delegate from this place.

S. Howell, the plumber, returned this week from the oil fields of Texas. He will close up his business and go back within the next few days.

Mrs. Siegner, formerly proprietress of the Travelers Inn at this place, but now of Clovis, was visiting in the home of W. H. Garrett this week.

The Whitcomb millinery and ready-to-wear house moved this week to the Hardy building now occupied by the Whitcomb jewelry store.

J. G. Perkins, of Cassville, Missouri, was here this week looking after some property interests near Garrison, this county.

J. M. Wilson, who lives nine miles west of town, this week killed a good sized bob cat with his target.

Drilas McDaniel this week shipped three crates of cattle to the Kansas City market.

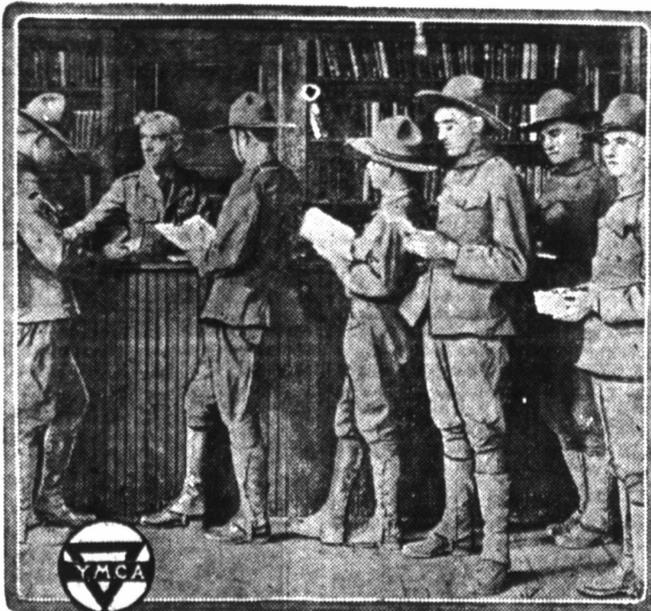
All kinds of tires and inner tubes, all sizes, at Braley's.

Precinct Loan Chairmen

County Chairman J. T. Wilcox announces the following appointments of chairmen to put over the Fourth Liberty Loan subscription in the various precincts of the county. They are asked to canvass their precincts and make their returns just as soon as possible, as the time set for the end of the campaign is October 19th. Because of the drought Roosevelt county's quota has been reduced to \$60,000, which should be quickly raised if everyone will realize that this is the "fighting loan;" that the other loans were to begin and maintain the war preparations, but this is to finance such a drive that the war will be brought to a speedier end. A representative of the Dallas office of the loan committee was here last week and said that if Roosevelt county had raised good crops this year the county quota would have been over \$200,000 instead of \$60,000. Come on, let's see these chairmen and get the subscription made up and get one of those honor flags again. Here's the list of chairmen for both the ladies' and men's committees in the various precincts:

1. Portales. Coe Howard, Mrs. G. M. Williamson.
2. Elida. A. A. Beeman, Mrs. Acker.
3. Dereno. Edgar Forsman, Mrs. S. B. Elliott.
4. Floyd. J. F. Compton, Mrs. J. P. Nash.
5. Tolar. W. M. Sherwood, Miss Irene Lafferty.
6. Minco. Hance Arnold, Miss Sadie Cooper.
7. Arch. H.P. Townsend, Mrs. C. M. Horton.
8. Bailey. C.E. Toombs, Mrs. M. S. Gresham.
9. Milnesand. A. E. Williamson, Mrs. A. B. Kite.
10. Valley View. H. A. Roberts, Miss Ella Stobbs.
11. Rogers. J. H. Brethearts, Mrs. W. W. Van Winkle.
12. Dora. Lee Evans, Mrs. J. W. Thompson.
13. Midway. T. H. Davidson, Mrs. R. N. L. Clark.
14. Nobe. A. R. Self, Mrs. James Stinson.
15. Causey. J. W. Slone, Mrs. D. L. Harding.
16. Inez. B. B. Greathouse, Mrs. Shannon Clark.
17. Redlake. C. C. Price, Mrs. C. R. Nelson.
18. Upton. G. L. Hatcher, Mrs. Bert Gore.
19. Macy. Rhea Robbins, Miss Montana Grinstead.
20. Ingram. Emmitt Gore, Mrs. E. F. Gilman.
22. Perry school house. J. E. Sparks, Mrs. J. M. Dryden.
23. Painter. Mitt Price, Miss Ettie Stovall.
24. New Hope. Roscoe Fulton, Mrs. E. F. Gilman.
25. Delphos. Dock Herndon, Mrs. E. C. Cummings.
26. Springer. Walter Bradley, Miss Georgia Smith.
27. Kermit. H.P. Hardt, Miss Ida Cox.
28. Kenna. J. G. Cox, Mrs. G. W. Pruitt.
29. Kenna. P. Bell, Miss Maggie Cooper.
30. Richland. Add Hobbs, Mrs. J. W. Stigall.

FURNISHING BOOKS TO SOLDIERS



The American Library Association and the Army Y. M. C. A. co-operate in their plan to encourage good reading among soldiers. This is a corner of a Y. M. C. A. building in the Southern Department utilized as a library for the soldiers. "Foxy Grandpa" behind the counter is popular with the men, and each of the five hundred books in the little library are passed out on an average of twice each month. "Foxy Grandpa" has another responsibility. He presents a new khaki-covered new Testament to every soldier who asks for it, and a surprisingly large number of the men request the little book. In fact, most of the soldiers have made it a part of their equipment. They are furnished free by the Army Y. M. C. A.

Edwin N. Neer, formerly manager of the Continental Oil company at Clovis, has been promoted to division superintendent with headquarters at Alamogordo. Mr. Neer has only been working for this company about one year and this is his second promotion.