

County

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Doings of the Legislature

According to politicians in the capital city a highly regrettable chapter has been added to the political history of New Mexico by the action of the Senate on Tuesday when the latter body through its Republican members ousted Senator Isaac Barth of Bernalillo County through a so-called political chicanery. Senator Barth's seat was contested by W. H. Chrisman, who claimed Barth's seat on the ground that several votes which were cast for the latter in the election was forced from Barth to Chrisman. In one of the most masterly speeches ever heard in this city Senator Barth on the floor of the Senate Tuesday afternoon arraigned the Republican party for its action in ousting him, heaping upon the majority members the responsibility of incurring a state of affairs in New Mexico, which, the Senator stated, was akin to that of the terror-raisers of Europe who were causing such deplorable conditions to face the world. Throughout an arraignment which lasted more than an hour and a half, the Senator from Bernalillo recited the political record of the Republican party in its course of "Bolshevism" which the Senator dated back to the time "when a Republican majority poisoned" his grandfather instead of ousting him "as is the case on this occasion." Senator Barth was banqueted at the Montezuma Hotel Wednesday night prior to his return to Albuquerque. At the banquet many prominent Democrats of Santa Fe and from various points over the state were present.

It is rumored that upon the appearance of the bi-lingual bill from its committee, Governor Larrazola will address both houses in support of the educational legislation which composes a major portion of his message. It is stated the evident increase in opposition to the measure among the legislators has occasioned a fear on the part of the executive that the compulsory Spanish Law may fail to carry. One thing seems certain and that is that the Democratic members of the legislature are not to stand alone in opposing the compulsory Spanish bill, nor the other educational measures that have aroused so much animosity over the state.

The first step toward lifting the lid on the ballot granting equal suffrage to women of New Mexico found inception in the legislature this week when a measure was introduced from the Democratic ranks extending to the women an equal franchise at all elections. It is commonly known that a strong opposition to the suffrage amendment bill will be exerted by the Spanish-American members of the Republican majority, in spite of the fact that the latter's platform contains that plank. The bill providing for equal suffrage will doubtless appear in the house on its third reading for either passage or rejection the latter part of the week. Democratic members of the lower house stand perhaps without one exception strongly in favor of suffrage and

upon its reappearance from committee channels, it is said the Democratic members will endeavor to place that body on record either for the adoption and passage of the bill or its rejection, the latter of which would heap much accountability on the opposition.

In every legislature there must be someone to furnish the comic relief, and in the present session Andres Medina, of Mora County, is continually adding to the gaiety of nations. Medina's latest effusion is a bill to provide that persons who want to secure a divorce in the district courts of the state must prove to the judge that they are persons of good moral character. If they fail to produce the requisite proof they will not only be refused their liberty bonds but they will be fined \$100.00. With the best intentions in the world Medina does not seem to have found a very practicable remedy for the divorce evil of the county. As a statesman Medina is a fine comedian, and he couches his bills in language that defies anyone to extract any ideas from it.

The sheriffs and peace officers of the state held a meeting at Santa Fe the first of the week to determine what legislation they should demand from the present administration. Among the demands that were made was for an increase in the allowance for feeding prisoners, and another bill that is to be prepared will grant higher rates of pay to jailers. The fight on the mounted police will be maintained and a show-down will come on this matter before the session of the legislature closes.

A bill that was introduced in the house on Monday by W. A. Hunter, of San Juan County, and that is of vital interest to every farmer in this state seeks to appropriate \$10,000 for the purpose of instituting suit against the state of Colorado, to decide the question of priority right in the waters of the La Plata river in San Juan County. For forty years the farmers who had settled along the La Plata had irrigated their lands from the water drawn from the river and had made a success of their farming operations, but when the old Ute reservation, just across the boundary in Colorado, was thrown open to settlement the newcomers diverted the waters of the La Plata to their own use and as a direct consequence the farmers in San Juan County along the La Plata were unable to irrigate their crops and have been unable to raise a crop for the last four or five years, with the result that many of them are facing bankruptcy. It is the intention of those who are backing this measure in the legislature to take up the question of prior rights in the waters of the La Plata river and to have it decided in the United States supreme court. The question of state rights is involved in the matter, and as soon as the case for the San Juan settlers can be made ready it will be submitted to the highest authority in the land.

Mrs. G. W. Carr and Mrs. Roy W. Connally, of Fort Sumner, were Portales visitors this week.

Curry County Vindicated

The whole matter of the tar and feathering of one, T. Smith, at Clovis on July 15th last, was threshed out in the district court of Curry County this week. The grand jury returned an indictment against seven citizens of Clovis, Finis Sadler, city marshal, Alex Shipley, banker, George Harshaw, Hut Crawford, Ed Foley, Leland Chapman and Sam Bailey, charging these defendants with assault. Judge Charles R. Brice presided at the trial and his rulings were exceptionally fair and impartial. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Dow, Assistant Mears and a socialist lawyer from Oklahoma, Springfield, by name. Springfield's name was entered on the indictment as special prosecutor, in the case. There was little or no evidence in the case that connected any of the defendants with the alleged chastisement of Smith, other than that they knew of the transaction and offered no resistance to it. The defense introduced testimony to show that Smith, while United States soldiers were marching through the streets had referred to them as G—d d—d murderers— of b—, and had refused to buy bonds, alleging that the government was run by thieves and cut-throats. There was much evidence introduced proving that Smith was a socialist and not in sympathy with the government or its soldiers in France. The case was begun Monday of this week, and a jury secured Wednesday, after having exhausted two special venirees. The taking of testimony was concluded Thursday evening at about six o'clock and the argument of attorneys was made at the night session following. The attorneys for the state opened their argument with many apologies for the prosecution, and one listening could but wonder whether they trying the defendants at bar of Kaiser Bill of Germany, finally winding up by asking for a conviction on the evidence. The attorneys for the defense gave a resume of the work going on in this country at the time the tar and feathers were applied, showing that there was German propaganda at work seeking to defeat war preparations and to assist in withholding equipment and food stuffs from our soldiers at the front. They romped with spiked boots on the Bolsheviks and the activities of their emissaries in this country. They paid especial attention to the special prosecutor and handled his interest in the case without gloves. The case was given to the jury at about 11:30 o'clock Thursday night and a verdict of "Not Guilty" returned within a very few minutes after its retirement to the jury room. The defense was conducted by Attorneys Hockenbuhl, of Clovis, and Thompson, of Roswell. Judge Brice had a very unpleasant task to perform in hearing the case, and he performed that task like a man, a gentleman and an upright citizen and many were the compliments passed upon him for

his fairness. The verdict of the jury was read in a crowded court room and was acclaimed by all as a just and a righteous verdict.

County Assessor Burl Johnson was in Elida the first part of the week taking tax renditions, and Sam N. Hancock held down the assessors office during his absence. Burl says that it is very important that all property get on the tax rolls else would the Republican majority at Santa Fe be liable to run out of money.

From Frank Miller

France, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1919. Dear Mother: As today is Sunday and nothing much to do I will drop you a few lines to let you know that I am still in good health, and hope this will find you all the same. I received a card from Little Bit the other day and she spoke as if Emmett had the flu too. How many of Maud's folks had it? She said they were all over it. You asked me if I was working; no, I am not in the labor Div. I am in the 36 Div. 143 Inf. Co. I. I was transferred out of the 34th Div. as soon as we got over. We have a talking machine and I am trying to listen to it and write too. It is right in our bed room and parlor. The Y. M. C. A. captain brought it up for us the other day. Well I guess I had better stop and turn on the light as I can't stay on the lines it is so dark. With love to all,

FRANK C. MILLER.
No. 3657117, Co. I, 143 Inf., 36 Div., A. E. F.

Judge J. C. Compton returned this week from a trip to Texas. The Judge says that where he was people are some batty over oil and that every other man one meets is a millionaire and the rest are worth more than that.

A Live Church

You will find a hearty welcome to the warm spiritual services at the Baptist church next Sunday. Come with us, enjoy the meetings and pray for the lost. We are engaging in prayer at four o'clock every day. Join us in this band of prayer. If you believe in prayer pray and have faith to believe in God's willingness and ability to answer.

The orphans' home work is progressing nicely. We wish to acknowledge the following gifts from the people of Portales: linoleum from Joyce-Pruit Company, a fifty pound sack of flour and a bushel of potatoes from the same, a heating stove from Mr. Johnson, the second hand man, a desk from W. E. Crow, canned fruit from a number of our people, a mattress from the Baptist Missionary Society, two dollars in labor from Charles Goodloe. I wish to thank Mrs. Gilson for the use of her furniture. God bless all.

LEON M. GAMBRELL.

P. E. Jordan returned Thursday from the Texas oil fields. He says that business is some brisk in that country. While gone he made some oil investments.

Harry Grouvall, of Carlsbad, was a Portales visitor Tuesday of this week.

A Good Bill

The speaker of the lower house has introduced a bill that is every way meritorious. It provides for the creation of a new district attorney's district, composed of Roosevelt, Curry and De Baca counties. As now constituted, the Fifth district composed of six counties, and is absolutely impossible for a district attorney to properly look after the business. One of the counties in the Fifth district off from the railroad and inaccessible. It frequently occurs that the state can not be represented properly in a district that is so unwieldy. It is understood that there is no opposition to the bill and that it will pass almost unanimously.

County Agent J. B. Peters has returned from the meeting of county agents that was held at Las Cruces. He says the attendance was good and many matters of interest to the farmers were taken up and threshed out.

Attorneys George L. Rees, James A. Hall and Monroe Compton attended the banquet given at the Harvey house, Clovis Wednesday night in honor of District Judges Charles Brice and Sam G. Bratton.

The U. D. C. met with Mrs. C. V. Harris Tuesday of the week. Out of town visitors were Mrs. Sam G. Bratton, Mrs. W. Luikart and Mrs. Milton Brown, all of Clovis.

March 1st is the last day of the Liberty girls to get in with their pledge money. Those having this matter in charge are urged to see to it that there is no default.

Professor J. S. Long has purchased the residence property formerly owned by George Dees. This is a nice piece of property and will make a comfortable home.

County Clerk Seth A. Morrison and son, Joe, left Monday morning for Wichita Falls, Texas where Mr. Morrison will have an operation performed on his eye.

J. B. Priddy returned Thursday morning from the eastern markets, where he had been buying his spring and summer stock of goods.

Mrs. Donye Trammell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rozell Curberson, was in the city for a short visit the latter part of the week.

Have five or ten acres of irrigated land that I will rent for the growing of sweet potatoes. Will take crop rent. R. M. Sanders

Mrs. C. J. Whitcomb returned from the Chicago and Kansas City markets Sunday of the week.

Jacob Hardt, of Clinton, Missouri, is visiting his son and family, of the Delphos community.

W. B. Oldham returned the middle of the week from a business trip to the Texas oil fields.

A. A. Beeman, banker of Elida, was in Portales Tuesday of this week.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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CHAPTER V.

The Kaiser Defends German War Methods.

The kaiser was always very careful about everything which might affect his health, and even after the war started, when his attention was naturally occupied by many pressing problems, he did not neglect his teeth, but came to me as regularly as he had always done.

Of this I was very glad, because it gave me an opportunity to draw the kaiser out on many of the interesting questions which the war suggested and which I found him always ready to discuss. Perhaps the fact that I was an American led the kaiser to greater lengths in his justification of German war methods and measures than he might otherwise have thought necessary.

The first time I saw the kaiser after the war started was about August 10, 1914. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the night before, I had been notified by telephone that the kaiser would like me to attend him at the Berlin palace the following morning at nine o'clock. He was about to make his first visit to the front and wanted his teeth examined before he went.

The work I had to do for him was nothing of a serious character and did not occupy more than twenty minutes. One of his valets stood by to give me any assistance I might need, but left the room when I was through.

"Have you been reading in the papers, Davis," the kaiser asked when we were alone, "how our soldiers have been treated by the Belgians?"

I said I had not had a chance to read the papers that morning.

"Well, you must certainly read them. They've been gouging out the eyes of our wounded and mutilating my men horribly! They call it modern, civilized warfare. That's savagery! I hope your president is taking notice of these atrocities."

Of course I was in no position to contradict the kaiser's assertions, as I was not in possession of any of the facts, but I learned afterward that four American newspaper correspondents had scoured Germany from one end of the country to the other in an effort to run down these reports. They left no rumor uninvestigated, no matter how far they had to travel to verify it. When they had finally exhausted every clue and followed every lead they had not found a single case to justify the charge the kaiser had made against the Belgians and which, of course, the inspired German press continued to report from day to day.

The object of these lies was to justify the outrages which the Germans were committing in their plan to terrorize the inhabitants of the countries they were overrunning. According to reports the activities of franc-tireurs in the occupied territories were met by the Germans with the most barbaric punishments, crucifixion and similar atrocities being very common. Undoubtedly the kaiser was aware of what his soldiers were doing, and to defend their conduct he lent a ready ear to the unfounded charges made against the Belgians.

"I have already framed a message which I intend sending to your president regarding the use of dum-dum bullets by the Belgians and French," the kaiser went on. "We have ample proof to establish this charge not only in the character of the wounds suffered by my soldiers but in the shape of unused cartridges which we found in the captured forts."

Strangely enough, the kaiser sent off his protest to President Wilson about the same day that President Poincaré forwarded a similar protest based upon the use of dum-dum bullets by the Germans.

Regarding the violation of Belgium's neutrality, the kaiser was able to offer no reasonable argument. The fact that he was willing to pay Belgium for permission to allow his armies to go through that country was apparently sufficient justification in his eyes for taking by force what Belgium refused to sell.

"How foolish of Belgium to have resisted us!" he declared in this connection.

hair of their heads would have been touched and Belgium today would be in the same happy financial condition that Luxembourg is."

At a subsequent interview we referred to Belgium again, and the kaiser alleged that Japan had violated the neutrality of China when she sent troops through Chinese territory to seize Kiaochow.

"It is all right for the allies to do these things," he commented sarcastically, "but when Germany does them England rises up in righteous indignation. The hypocrites! Why, we found papers in Brussels which showed conclusively that England and Belgium had a secret agreement by which in the event of war with Germany England was to be permitted to occupy Belgium! We've got those papers in Berlin. We could have no more positive proof against them. The Belgians were simply England's tools!"

Some of the arguments the kaiser raised in his discussions with me regarding the war were so weak and untenable that one might well doubt his sincerity in urging them, but I shall give them for what they are worth.

"They refer to us as the Huns!" the kaiser observed bitterly. "If your people could see what the Russians have done in the Bukovina and eastern Prussia they would know then who are the real Huns! They destroyed everything they could lay their hands on. In one of my shooting lodges which the Cossacks entered they even knocked out the teeth of the bears' heads which hung on the walls! With knives they cut out the covers of my chairs. They had special fire bombs which they threw on peaceful villages. These bombs had been constructed in peace times and were designed solely for pillage and destruction."

"Instead of treating their soldiers as prisoners of war we should have strung them up by the neck—every one of them!"

Several prominent Poles, who were patients of mine and whose fine estates in Poland were looted and demolished, told me positively that the destruction and depredations were committed entirely by German troops. The Russians had occupied the houses when they were in possession of that section of the country, but it was not until they were driven out by the Germans that the acts of vandalism were committed and they had convincing evidence that in every case the German soldiers and not the Russians were responsible.

The outrages committed by the Germans in their treatment of prisoners of war will probably never be known in their entirety. We do know that they executed Captain Fryatt, the commander of a British merchant vessel, who was captured after he had rammed a German U-boat. I don't know to what extent the kaiser was directly responsible for that dastardly crime, but from what he said regarding the capture of another British captain, the commander of the Baralong, it was quite evident that he was in entire sympathy with acts of that character.

A German U-boat had sunk a British vessel upon which were some of the relatives of the crew of the Baralong. The crew of this U-boat was subsequently captured by the Baralong, and according to reports in Germany they were harshly treated. Then it was reported that the Baralong had been captured and that her captain and the crew would be summarily dealt with.

"I hear we have captured the captain of the Baralong," the kaiser declared to me at that time. "If we can prove that he's the man we'll fix him!"

The manner in which the kaiser spoke left no doubt in my mind that the direst punishment would be meted out to the unfortunate British captain.

Booty is undoubtedly a legitimate incident of war, but it is legitimate only as an incident. Otherwise booty becomes loot. In any event, when invading troops seize private property it is customary to pay for it. That the Germans were good takers but poor payers is revealed by two incidents which the kaiser narrated to me, and the keen enjoyment he derived from them can be fully understood only by those who know how much the kaiser appreciates getting something for nothing.

"Roumania wanted our gold for food products," he told me. "They demanded pure gold and they set enormous prices on their wares; but we needed what they had to sell and we were ready to pay even the outrageous prices they demanded. And then they foolishly declared war against us and we got it all for nothing! When I spoke to Hindenburg about the contemplated campaign against Roumania he said, 'This will be a very interesting campaign.' It was. We got all we wanted and didn't have to pay a penny for it."

The kaiser beamed all over as he contemplated the results of Roumania's entry in the war.

When the German troops entered Tarnopol, Russia, at a later time they captured vast quantities of American-made hospital supplies.

"We were just figuring what this sure amounted to, and my army

doctors were strutting around as if they owned the world," declared the kaiser, "when one of my officers was approached by a group of long-haired, greasy Jews, who claimed that these supplies belonged to them. 'They are our private property; we bought them and we should be compensated if you seize them,' they contended. 'Did you pay for them?' my officer asked. 'No, we didn't pay for them, but we gave our notes,' they replied. 'Then,' said my officers, 'when you take up those notes we'll pay for these stores; in the meanwhile we'll just take them.' We secured bandages, serums—everything, in fact, that we needed so very badly, and we got them all for nothing!"

I did not know at that time that the German army lacked medical supplies, but later I saw paper bandages in use.

I have previously referred to the kaiser's defense of the use of Zeppelins against Paris, London and other nonmilitary cities. He claimed that it was proper to make war on civilians, because England was endeavoring to starve Germany. On one occasion I pointed out to him that in 1870 the Germans had besieged Paris and had starved its population.

"The cases are entirely different," he answered hastily. "Then we were besieging a city and the civilian population had plenty of opportunity to evacuate it before the siege began. England is besieging a whole nation and trying to starve my women and children, who have nothing to do with war."

I couldn't help thinking of the "whole nations" which had been absolutely crushed under the kaiser's heel—of Belgium, Serbia and Poland.

The kaiser never admitted that the destruction of the Lusitania was a result of special instructions from him to the U-boat commander, but in discussing the general subject of submarine warfare he asked:

"What right have Americans to take passage on these vessels, anyway? If they came onto the battlefield they would not expect us to stop firing, would they? Why should they expect any greater protection when they enter the war zone at sea?"

"Don't ever forget," he went on, "a bullet from a pistol would be enough to sink one of our U-boats. How can we stop and board vessels we encounter to ascertain whether they are neutral and not carrying contraband? If what appears to be a neutral should in fact prove to be a belligerent, or if a belligerent should heave to in response to the command of one of our submarines, how could we safely send a boarding party over when a rifle shot from the vessel in question would send us to the bottom? Obviously if America persists in sending munitions to the allies, there is but one thing for us to do—sink the vessels."

When I suggested that while the vulnerability of the submarine undoubtedly lessened its value in connection with the right of search which belligerents have under international law, still the law ought to be observed, the kaiser interrupted me hastily with the remark:

"International law! There is no such thing as international law any more!"

In that assertion, of course, lies the answer to all the questions which have arisen in connection with the conduct of the war. If the Germans recognized no international law but were guided solely by their ideas of expediency and the demands of "kultur," then the whole course of the war became perfectly clear. The use of poisonous gas, the destruction of unfortified towns, the desecration of churches, the attacks on hospitals and Red Cross units, the countless atrocities committed against civilians and prisoners of war require no other explanation.

No such thing as international law any more!

CHAPTER VI.

Democracy's Worst Enemy.

The great military machine which the kaiser had built up during the first 26 years of his reign "for the purpose of maintaining peace" was constantly itching for war. There was a feeling among the militarists that while it was all right for the kaiser to assume the role of the "Prince of Peace" during the period of preparation, it was possible to overplay the part. He so frequently referred to the fact that his sole purpose in maintaining a large army and navy was to maintain peace that the war lords of Germany began to fear that perhaps he might mean it. — The murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the successor to the Austrian throne, and his wife by a Serbian on June 28, 1914, gave Germany the excuse for which she had been waiting so long to start a European conflagration and found Austria as anxious for war as her ally.

But even had Emperor Franz Joseph shown reluctance to plunge his nation into war and had Austria refused to chastise Serbia for the murder of the Archduke I doubt very much whether the kaiser would have allowed that event to have gone unavenged.

It touched him in one of his most vulnerable spots. The sanctity of royalty is one of his most cherished ideas.

He felt sponsor for the monarchies of the world, as we feel sponsor for the democracies. A thrust at a throne was a stab at the kaiser's heart, and with or without the co-operation of Austria I firmly believe he would have gone to any lengths to have avenged the crime of Sarajevo.

It is true that the kaiser sent a message to the czar of Russia in which he pointed out that Austria ought to be allowed to chastise Serbia without interference from the other European powers, remarking, "We princes must hold together," but there can be no doubt that that was very far from the outcome dearest to his heart. If, indeed, the punishment of Serbia had been accomplished without the kaiser would have been a most disappointed man, and if Russia had failed to mobilize her troops, which gave Germany a pretext for crossing the Russian border, I haven't the slightest doubt that Germany would have prodded Russia into war, anyway, knowing that France would follow. "Der Tag" (the day) had come for which Germany had been planning and plotting, and nothing on earth could now interfere with the execution of the program.

How firmly the kaiser was wedded to the dynastic idea and how deeply he abhorred the spirit of democracy was revealed throughout the whole course of his life, and in his conversations with me he frequently gave expression to views which disclosed how thoroughly he believed in the "divine right of kings."

I saw him shortly after Wilson's election in 1912.

"What will America ever accomplish with a professor at its head?" he asked, sneeringly. "Davis, your country will never be truly great until it becomes a monarchy!"

On another occasion he sneered at conditions in England.

"Look at England today," he remarked. "She is ruled by Lloyd George, a socialist! Why, England is virtually a republic, as bad as France! What's become of the king of England? One never hears of him any more! Why doesn't he assert himself?" The tone of disgust with which he gave vent to these sentiments was more significant, perhaps, than the words used might imply.

"Your president is trying to overthrow me and my family from the throne of Germany by his notes," he commented bitterly, when I saw him shortly after the publication of the president's reply to the pope, "but he little understands how loyal are my people and how futile his efforts will prove. They held meetings recently all over the empire, in every city and village, and showed their allegiance to me in no uncertain way, and your president received the answer from my people that he deserved!" I wondered whether the kaiser was unaware of the fact that all these meetings had been inspired by the government and their useful agent, the press, or whether he was once again making use of his histrionic ability.

Although Germany is regarded as the cradle of socialism, to the kaiser it was a cancer which was slowly eating away the foundations of his empire and he viewed its progress with the direst misgivings.

Before the war he steadfastly refused to receive a deputation of socialists and never once gave an audience to the leaders of the socialist party in the reichstag, although the heads of committees of all the other political parties were at times received in conference.

While the reichstag was little more than a children's debating society, the growth and increasing power of the socialist party, which was constantly clamoring for the reform vote, could not be ignored, and no doubt had a great deal to do with the militarists' anxiety not to postpone the war too long.

After mobilization was ordered, however, the kaiser decided to recede from his position somewhat, and from the balcony of the palace in Berlin, in front of which an enormous crowd had gathered, he declared significantly: "I recognize no parties. We are now all Germans."

If anyone imagines, however, that his kowtowing to the socialists in this instance was evidence of a permanent change of heart, he little appreciates how deeply rooted is the kaiser's abhorrence of socialism and democracy. Indeed, one of the principal things the kaiser hoped to accomplish by prosecuting the war to a triumphant conclusion was the blow it would deal to socialistic progress. He felt that victory would make his army the idol of the people and that their monarch would shine in the reflected glory of their martial achievements. A successful war, he believed, would set socialism back a hundred years.

Certain it is the war brought no change in the kaiser's personal habits. Even to curry favor with the socialistic element he never unbent to the slightest degree in his outward display of kingly attributes. In all his career the German people had never seen their kaiser other than in his royal uniform, and at all military parades or reviews he always rode a white horse, that he might be most conspicuous, and have the royal mace

which his ancestors had carried centuries before him. With the death struggle between medieval monarchy and democracy raging about him the kaiser was determined to yield not a tittle of his prerogatives. His automobile still made its coming known by its distinctive "tade-tada-ta" and the royal palaces were maintained in all their accustomed pomp.

But while the kaiser's armies were triumphant in the field, the principle which he was combating was everywhere gaining ground. On March 15, 1917, the czar abdicated and Russia, whose autocratic form of government had long been the envy of the German aristocracy, became a republic!

"The downfall of the Russian empire was brought about by England because she feared that the czar was about to make a separate peace," the kaiser commented to me. "As a matter of fact, however, neither the czar nor his government ever approached us on that subject, and when England overthrew the Russian monarchy she defeated her very purpose. With the czar on the throne Russia would probably have gone on fighting us."

When, a few months later, the abdication of the czar was followed by the abdication of King Constantine of Greece, the kaiser sustained another blow which hurt him more than the defeat of one of his armies would have done.

"They are trying to force their rotten form of democratic government on Greece," he declared fiercely. "The way they have treated my poor sister, the queen of Greece, is a shame and a disgrace. They talk about our invasion of Belgium, but their actions in Greece are infinitely worse. I have studied the English people for twenty-five years, and they always try to cover their acts with religion and the talk of benefits to civilization and humanity, but, hypocrites that they are, they continue to grab all they can get their hands on just the same!"

The fact that Greece had a treaty with Serbia which required her to take up arms if Serbia were attacked and that she had failed to meet her obligations in that respect was naturally of no significance to the kaiser, to whom treaties were but scraps of paper.

The keynote of the kaiser's military program lay in the fact that he realized that it was necessary for him to win in order to hold his throne. I feel quite sure that if the allies were willing to concede to Germany all the territory she has conquered—Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Roumania, Russia and part of France, and restore all her colonies, upon condition that the kaiser step down from the throne, he would reject the proposition without a moment's hesitation.

"Your country would like to make a republic out of Germany," he commented, "a republic like France, perhaps, going down and down all the time—a country ruled by lawyers!" And he mentioned half a dozen of the great French statesmen who were members of the legal profession. "It's a sad thing for a country when it gets into the hands of the lawyers. France and Italy are already controlled by them, and America and England are rapidly following their example!"

The kaiser regarded the German people as his own property to do with as he liked. When I referred to the "German people" in conversation he would delicately correct me by referring in his reply to "my people." When, for instance, I said on one occasion, "I understand, your majesty, that the German people are anxious for peace," he answered, "Yes, Davis, my people are strongly in favor of peace, but they want a German peace—no allied peace!"

He believed that just as the universe is ruled by God so should the earth be dominated by an earthly ruler and that God had selected him for the task. To displace him in favor of a republican form of government, to substitute a ruler elected by the people for a monarch designated by God was in his opinion the basest sort of sacrilege, and the unfortunate part of it all was that the majority of his people coincided with him. They referred to be ruled by a hand of iron rather than to rule themselves. Some day they may be awakened to the blessings of self-government, but up to the present time they have not shown the slightest indication that they would prefer to rule than be ruled, and because they submit so willingly to the kaiser's domination he has become obsessed with the idea that the rest of the world should follow suit.

The kaiser and other German leaders believed that their army was invincible and that when Der Tag—"the day"—arrived, Germany would crush her enemies and gain all her ends within a few months. Even after America entered the war, the kaiser seemed supremely confident of an overwhelming victory. Doctor Davis relates some of the kaiser's boasts in the next instalment of his narrative.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

13 Dollars— 13 Cents

When Swift & Company paid, say,—13 dollars per hundredweight for live beef cattle last year, the profit was only 13 cents! In other words, if we had paid \$13.13, we would have made no profit.

Or, if we had received a quarter of a cent per pound less for dressed beef we would have made no profit.

It is doubtful whether any other business is run on so close a margin of profit.

This is bringing the producer and the consumer pretty close together—which should be the object of any industry turning raw material into a useful form.

This remarkable showing is due to enormous volume, perfected facilities (packing plants strategically located, branch houses, refrigerator cars, etc.), and an army of men and women chosen and trained to do their special work.

This, and many other points of interest, are found in the Swift & Company Year Book for 1919, just published which is brought out for the public as well as for the 25,000 Swift & Company shareholders.

The Year Book also represents the packer's side of the Federal Trade Commission investigation, upon which Congress is asked to base action against the industry.

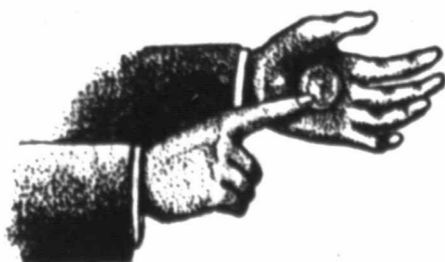
Many who have never heard the packer's side are sending for the Year Book.

Would you like one? Merely mail your name and address to the Chicago office and the book will come to you.

Address
Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago



Farm Loans



Money in Hand
When Papers
Are Signed.

GOE HOWARD

At Security State Bank

WANTED—A set of second hand harness, set of lines and a second hand lister. See Wilhelm Drautz, one-half mile east of town.

Judge Sam G. Bratton was in Portales Tuesday of this week drawing the grand and petit juries.

Poultry Judge Coming
County Agent J. B. Peterson returned Monday from attendance at the state meeting of county agents of New Mexico and says that within thirty days every county in the state will have a county agent. He will have in a week or so a tabulated statement of what has been saved Roosevelt county in freight rates under the county agent plan. Mr. Peterson also announces that the state poultry husbandman, Lewis C. Taylor, who was here a few weeks ago, will come again next Thursday and they will devote a few days to personal work among poultry raisers—mating fowls, etc., and judging. If you wish to benefit by this service list your name with Mr. Petersen.

"I think if the people of America could only see and realize what the boys are doing out here," said a Captain after Chateau-Thierry, "they would gladly back them up with their last dollars and their lives if necessary."

WHEAT SHOWED SPIRIT OF U. S.

Sacrifice to Ensure Allied Loaf
Greatest Single Food
Achievement.

SUFFICIENT SUPPLY NOW.

All the Nations Will Be Able to Return to Their Normal Supply of White Bread.

Overshadowing all other accomplishments of the American people under the leadership of Food Administration is the history of wheat exports in the past sixteen months. Our wheat export program proved conclusively to the world that America was in this war from start to finish and willing to make any sacrifice that will hasten victory or maintain the health and strength of people overseas, upon whom rested the heaviest weight of our war.

Now that pressure on ocean tonnage is eased by the stopping of large movements of troops to Europe, we may relax our efforts to save wheat. The accumulated surplus in Australia, Argentina and other hitherto inaccessible markets will become available, and probably no more than our normal surplus will have to leave this country. We in America and the nations which have won the world for freedom will be enabled to eat their normal wheat loaf at the common table of the peoples of democracy.

We entered the past crop year with a wheat supply which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels available for export. When the crop year ended, we had sent 141,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe. The American people had saved out of their normal consumption 121,000,000 bushels.

A survey of export figures shows that the conservation of flour brought about by the wheatless meals, wheatless days, substitution in our kitchens and bakeries, enabled us to send to our allies and the allies 33,000,000 barrels of white flour—wheat figured as flour. Had we exported only our visible surplus, we would have been able to ship less than 4,500,000 barrels. Before the 1st of December our surplus had gone overseas, and an additional 36,000,000 bushels had been taken from the stock reserved for home consumption and added to the surplus already shipped to the allies. It seemed hardly possible that we could bring our total exports above 100,000,000 bushels by July 1. But in January the late Lord Rhondda, then British Food Controller, cabled that unless we could send an additional 75,000,000 bushels he could not take responsibility for assuring his people that they would be fed. The American people responded by sending 85,000,000 bushels of wheat, saved from their home consumption, between the first of the year and the advent of the new crop.

By October 10, 1918, we had already shipped 65,000,305 bushels since July 1. Absolutely the only limitation upon our wheat exports since the latest harvest has been the scarcity of ocean tonnage. If exports continue at the present rate, by July 1 of next year we will have sent more than 237,500,000 bushels to Europe.

Thus are we making good America's pledge that the bread rations of Allied Europe shall be maintained.



Chicken Owners!!

Call and examine Purina Poultry Feeds—Purina Scratch Feed, Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Chick Feed—which contain the largest variety of pure, sound, sweet grains and seeds. No grit. No fire-burnt or elevator salvage grains.

Flour, Grain, Hay and Coal

Phone 4
PORTALES BROKER-
AGE & COMMISSION
COMPANY

For Sale

Kafir corn bundles, good heads, 15c per bundle at my place, 8 miles southeast. Also have three good young Jersey cows, all with young calves, will sell at a bargain.—B. W. Miller.

Married, at the office of county clerk, Thursday, February 20, 1919, Willie Louis Perkin and Miss Louisa Ann Hathaway, both of Bluit, this state, Rev. F. Callaway officiating.

WANTED—Solicitors in your community for subscriptions to statewide Democratic paper—liberal commissions. Write, naming local reference, to Daily Democrat Publishing Co., Albuquerque, N. M.

Attorney W. R. Saunders, Dallas, Texas, was in the Thursday taking some depositions in connection with a case that comes up in the Texas courts.

Cosy Theater

Tuesday, February 25th
and Thursday, February 27th
Golden Pictures

Friday Nights:

"THE LION'S CLAWS"

Saturday Nights
Paramount's Craft Picture

"The Lion's Claws" is a Universal serial, featuring Marie Walcamp, one of the strongest serials that have been, as yet, put upon the screen. Marie Walcamp is a heroine that has no equal on the movie stage. Don't fail to get an eye full of this thriller.

COSY THEATER

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.

Christopher, Ill.—“For four years I suffered from irregularities, weakness, nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble.”—Mrs. ALICE HELLER, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

PROPER CARE OF THE SICK

Nurse's Duties Are Onerous, but They Must Be Recognized as Highly Necessary.

It is important that the mother or nurse attending a child with a contagious disease should take a long walk in the fresh air every day. The best way for her to arrange this is to keep a change of clothing in the room next to the sick room. She should also bathe before leaving the house or in fact before she comes in contact with anyone. If a bathroom has been set aside for quarantine, she should use this; if not, a screen and a basin must answer. She can then slip into the next room and change her clothing.

She should leave the house by the back way, or, at any rate, avoid coming in contact with any of the occupants of the house. Once on the street she should not use the street cars nor enter another house and, if possible, should avoid touching anyone.

The fumigation of a sick room after a contagious illness is done by the board of health upon request of the family physician.—Exchange.

Favoritism.

“Have the food restrictions been lifted in your home?”

“Not as far as I'm concerned,” replied Mr. Meekton. “But Fido now gets two dog biscuits instead of one.”

Make the best of the present—if you are unable to exchange it for anything better.

Furrowed brows today indicate a gift forgot.



The Popular Choice

People of culture, taste and refinement are keen for health, simplicity and contentment. Thousands of these people choose the cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

as their table beverage in place of tea or coffee.

Healthful Economical Delicious

Necklace Is Huge

Ornament Is Brought Back as a Pronounced Fashion.

Strings of Pearls Allowed to Hang Full Length Instead of Being Wrapped Around Neck.

The French designers have brought back into fashion huge necklaces from an ornamental past. They are not made of jewels, yet they are costly, and the supply of fine ones rapidly diminishes. Once upon a time our Indians bartered peltries for bright beads. Such was the foundation of some of our great American fortunes.

Today, declares a fashion writer, there are women who vehemently declare that they would barter their second year fur pieces for a gay necklace. They sell old clothes in order to get one of these much desired possessions.

It is the hour of the necklace. All that has gone before is as nothing to what now exists. And, mind you, the necklace is not of precious stones. There are few well dressed women who wear any precious stones about the neck except pearls. Diamonds hold a place with some, but they are not considered among well dressed women as an ornament of parts. Costly they are, it is true, and in unique settings of carved platinum they have their place, but the bare, bald, crude diamond necklace is a bit blatant for the fastidious woman. She prefers pearls, and so it seems does every other woman who can buy a string, from six dollars up.

If the attention of the latter class is turned toward the barbaric necklaces, it may be that they will quickly fall into disuse; but one thing is certain, which is that six dollars will go a short way toward purchasing one of the rare necklaces of the hour.

An individual designer of clothes in New York found himself the fortunate possessor of a half dozen necklaces which he had seen in an antique shop, where they were thrown over a string in the back of the store. He immediately purchased them. Then the French fashion found its way across the ocean into America, and the designer attached his necklaces to

CHIC SMOCK OF WHITE LINEN



This smock of white linen which is embroidered in attractive shades of blue, brown, yellow and red, is of the latest design and is a good-looking and comfortable early morning gown.

IN TRAILING EVENING GOWNS

Frocks to Be Long and Tight, According to Edict From Paris—Paradise Velvet New Fabric.

For a time at least we may trail the long train of an evening gown behind us, says a fashion writer in New York Herald. Paris is preparing for the spring openings frocks long and tight, and for our own formal evening gowns we probably will follow this lead. However, it cannot be denied that we have formed a settled habit of dancing. We dance on every occasion, and even the seriousness of a world war seems not to have changed our ways. So if Paris fails to provide us with dancing frocks we will have to develop something for ourselves.

In the meantime there is nothing more graceful than a long, tight, slightly draped evening gown of satin, silk or brocade. Paradise velvet, which is as supple as chiffon, is another fabric quite stunning in the evening. Beaded tulle, lace and ropes of pearls or jewels are among the details used

TRETTURE OF CAFE AU LAIT



Cafe au lait forms this smart trette that should appeal to many women. The surplice waist has a large collar of beaver and the bell sleeves are edged with the same fur. Tassels of brown silk add an effective touch.

costly gowns, either at the neck or at the waistline, and they added to the price he asked for the garment.

There is nothing fastidious or delicate about the new chains; they are as heavy in appearance as medieval armor. They are made of great rings or long, oblong links, and the plaque or medallion in which they end looks like a Japanese crest. It is as full of color and as massive as the Egyptian jewelry of other centuries.

All of these new chains are short. The big, carved medallion rests on the bust. They do not reach to the waist, which is the desire of the precious stones. The woman who owns a marvelous string of pearls now lets it hang to its full length, you know, instead of wrapping it around her neck several times, in royal fashion.

DRESS SUGGESTIONS

A red organdie underslip may be worn under a pale pink dress of the same material.

A blouse of cream-dotted net is charming when trimmed with platinum gray ribbon.

A dress of brown silk jersey may be collared but not cuffed with pale rose organdie.

Evening cloaks and elaborate evening gowns are made with the new dropped shoulder line.

In the evening one may wear a hat of white clipped beaver, banded with white grosgrain ribbon.

An afternoon dress of gray and red-brown marquisette, trimmed in red-brown satin and crisp white organdie, is tightly draped and pulled around the ankles to fulfill the effect of tapering.

on the newest models. Some of these are being shown in brighter colors than formerly, American Beauty being one of the more conspicuous shades.

Bead Chains, Homemade.

Now more than ever is the necklace a becoming indispensable. The collarless dress has pretty well established itself, and only the most vividly colorful of persons can successfully “get away” with the uncollared neck when it is a dark frock. So here's a modish opportunity to make some fetching bead things to go about one's neck. One attractive chain is made this way: First of all, thread three No. 6 sewing needles with cretonne silk. Make each strand of silk the desired length of the neck chain, then thread it closely with small beads. The next step is just a matter of running the little bead chains—three of them, remember—through a larger bead at intervals of perhaps two or three inches. Finally weight the ends with big beads and end up with a conspicuous guard, preferably one that contrasts strongly with the rest of the color scheme.

DOWN IN BED AND SO WEAK

Lady Suffered Terribly for Eight Weeks But Her Case Showed Wonderful Improvement After Taking Cardui.

Johnson City, Tenn.—Mrs. M. R. Scott, living near this town, states: “About three years ago I was down in bed . . . terrible and so weak I couldn't bear the sight of food. This condition continued for about eight weeks . . . I thought I was going to die, and knew I must get something to do me some good. I had heard all my life of Cardui and the good results obtained from its use. So I decided to try it.

After about a half bottle of Cardui my appetite improved, then I was less nervous. I kept it up until I had taken five bottles—and such an improvement! I gained flesh and now am the picture of health, due, I believe, solely to the use of Cardui. I am the mother of ten children and feel well and strong.”

Cardui is a mild, medicinal tonic for women. It has stood the most severe of all tests—the test of time, having been in use for over forty years. It is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which have been found to help build up the vitality, tone up the nerves, and strengthen the womanly constitution.

Try Cardui.—Adv.

How Times Have Changed! “Times have changed,” confessed old Riley Rezzidew of Petunia, “and, some folks think, for the worse. Anyhow it seems only yesterday that the proprietor of the Right Place store would wink a customer into the back room and offer him a nip of something red and joyful. But now if he takes you back there at all it is b'cuz he wants to know just about how soon you think you'll be able to settle that little bill.”—Kansas City Star.

Not Carefully Applied.

“The new stenographer's hair is a decided blonde, isn't it?” “Yes; though I noticed a slight indecision around the roots.”

It doesn't pay to be a dog in the manger—unless you are in the canine class.

The dead are never sick—therefore all diseases may be classed as afflictions of the liver.

A Coated Tongue? What it Means

A bad breath, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, languor and debility, are usually signs that the liver is out of order. PROF. HAMMETER says: “The liver is an organ secondary in importance only to the heart.”

We can manufacture poisons within our own bodies which are as deadly as a snake's venom.

The liver acts as a guard over our well-being, sifting out the cinders and ashes from the general circulation.

A blockade in the intestines piles a heavy burden upon the liver. If the intestines are choked or clogged up, the circulation of the blood becomes poisoned and the system becomes loaded with toxic waste, and we suffer from headache, yellow-coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, nausea, or gas, acid dyspepsia, languor, debility, yellow skin or eyes. At such times one should take a pleasant laxative. Such a one is made of May-apple, leaves of aloe, jalap, put into ready-to-use form by Doctor Pierce, nearly fifty years ago, and sold for 25 cents by all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

STOCKTON, CALIF.—“For constipation, sick headache, an inactive liver, indigestion and biliousness there is nothing to equal Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I have tried other things but like the ‘Pellets’ best of any.”—Mrs. F. CAMPFIELD, 229 S. Grant Street.

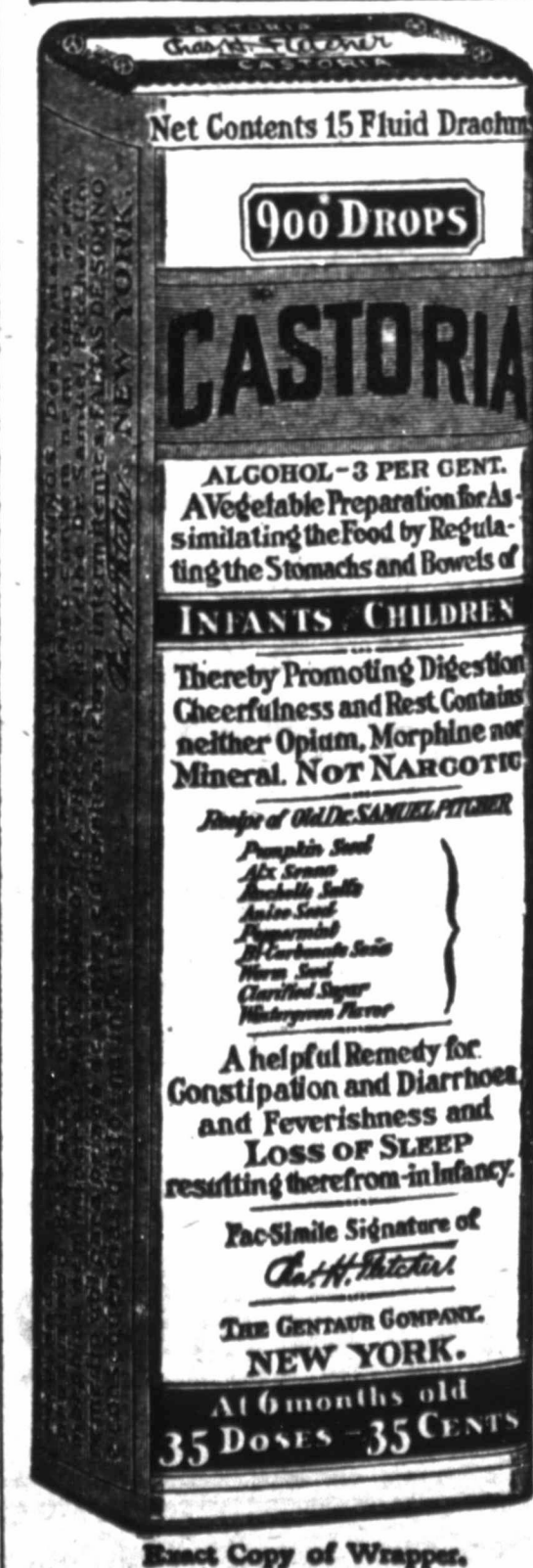


LYKO is sold in original packages only. Use picture above. Refuse all substitutes.

Those who are weak and reduced from an attack of Influenza or Pneumonia will experience wonderful recuperative effects from the use of

LYKO

The Great General Tonic
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature

of

Dr. J. C. Fitch

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

SOLD FOR 60 YEARS For MALARIA, CHILLS and FEVER Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES.

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.

Wanted to Be Safe.

A little fellow of five, fearing that Santa Claus would forget him, wrote the following letter:

"Please fetch me a Ingun and sum carrs an' a pisher book and sum candy and a pony. P. S. if the pony iz a mule pleeze ti his behind legs."

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or 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.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and maybe despondent; it makes anyone so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney liver and bladder medicine will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase the medium and large size bottles at all drug stores. Adv.

Total Result.

"What did you raise on your promise to pay?"
"Only a few smiles."

\$100 Reward, \$100

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Restaurant Humor.

"This fish is very rich."
"Yes, it is well supplied with bones."
—Boston Transcript.

When Baby is Teething GROVE'S BABY'S OWN MEDICINE will correct the Bowels and Bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

Nothing provokes a proud woman like the pride of some other woman.



THE KITCHEN CABINET

The good woman "looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

WHOLESOME DISHES.

A nice breakfast dish for those who are fond of tomatoes and put up a good quantity for winter use is the following: Take a pint or less of tomatoes, the amount depending upon the size and appetite of the family, add boiling water to thin the tomato, two-thirds of a cupful or more (if the tomato is well packed in the can) to a pint of tomato, season with pepper, salt, and as much butter as one can conscientiously use. Prepare bread by slicing, then moisten and heat in a dry oven until very hot, but not dry. Butter each piece and serve covered with the hot seasoned tomato.

Cottage Cheese Molded With Olives.—Cut slices from four olives, lengthwise, discarding the stones; line a small charlotte mold with two strips of waxed paper, letting the ends hang out on the four sides; these will make the mold easy to remove. With a larding or knitting needle arrange the olives in some fancy design in the bottom of the mold, then press cottage cheese well seasoned with salt, paprika, cream or melted butter, sprinkle with sliced olives and fill the mold with cheese.

Toast With Cottage Cheese Sauce.—Prepare slices of toast, well buttered, and pour over the following: Take two tablespoonfuls of butter, and when bubbling hot add two tablespoonfuls of flour, a half-teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of paprika and a cupful of rich milk. Cook all together until thick and smooth, then stir in one-half cupful of cottage cheese pressed through a ricer. Dip the edges of the toast into hot water before putting on the butter, cover with the hot sauce and serve.

Hot Meat Sandwiches.—Make a good baking powder biscuit dough, using one cupful each of oat flour and wheat flour, roll out in a thin sheet and sprinkle with well-chopped, cooked and seasoned meat. Roll up and cut into six pieces, stand on end, dot with a bit of chicken or other sweet fat and bake in a hot oven. Serve hot with a good cream sauce or brown gravy.

Home in one form or another is the great object of life. It stands at the end of every day's labor and beckons us to its bosom.—J. G. Holland.

GOOD AND ECONOMICAL FOOD.

In spite of the fact that wheat is given us freely, the thinking housewife will try to conserve it as much as possible, as well as saving fats, meats and sugar. With the thousands of starving people abroad there is nothing else of such importance with us, for they must be fed, and largely by America.

Cottage Cheese and Peanut Loaf.—Mix together thoroughly one cupful of cooked cereal, one cupful of fine bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of peanut butter, half a cupful of chopped nuts, one tablespoonful of vegetable oil or cream, one-half teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of paprika, one fourth of a teaspoonful of soda, half a teaspoonful of thyme, one-half teaspoonful of onion juice, one tablespoonful of powdered celery leaves and a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Mix into a compact loaf and bake in a pan of boiling water set into the oven. Bake a half hour, or until brown. Serve hot with tomato sauce.

Cottage Cheese Dressing.—Mix together two teaspoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful each of salt, mustard and paprika; add three tablespoonfuls of milk and mix to a smooth paste; pour on five tablespoonfuls of hot milk, stir until smooth then cook over boiling water until it thickens; cover and let cook ten minutes. Beat one egg, add a tablespoonful of honey, and mix well; stir into the hot mixture. When the egg is cooked, gradually beat in four tablespoonfuls of mild vinegar; remove from the heat and add two tablespoonfuls of butter or other fat. When cold and ready to use, beat in one cup of cottage cheese and one cupful of beaten cream.

Cauliflower With Cheese Sauce.—Boil cauliflower in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and separate into flowerets. Set these in individual dishes. To serve four, prepare a cup of cream sauce, using two tablespoonfuls each of butter substitute and flour, salt and paprika to taste, and a cup of rich milk. Stir in one-fourth of a cup of grated cheese over the sauce and serve at once.

Nellie Maxwell

Former Cub Player Gets Average of .385 in 103 Games Played With Binghamton Club.

Big league magnates may be dicker-ing already for Polly McLarry. He was the leading batter in the new International league last season. He



Polly McLarry.

played with Binghamton in 103 games and slammed out 129 hits. His batting average was .385. He hammered but 26 doubles, seven triples and four home runs. McLarry was given a trial by the Chicago Cubs a few seasons ago.

Day of Amateur in Sport.

Fred A. Barter, the first president of the Dominion of Canada Football association (soccer), says the war has killed professionalism in sports and urges the amateur authorities of athletes in the Dominion to give every man a clean amateur sheet, thus making amateur sport the king of sports.

War Kills Professionalism.

Fred A. Barter, the first president of the Dominion of Canada Football association (soccer), says the war has killed professionalism in sports and urges the amateur authorities of athletes in the Dominion to give every man a clean amateur sheet, thus making amateur sport the king of sports.

Caton is Out of Army.

Howard Caton, the Pittsburgh Pirates' midget shortstop, has been given his discharge from Camp Sherman and is back home among the folks, where he will spend the winter.

Good News for Penn.

Penn has hopes of a great basketball team now that it is known that Al Mouradian will be available. He has been in the army and was discharged recently.

First to Export Oysters.

Jacob Oekers, known as the "Oyster King," who died recently at his Long Island (N. Y.) home, was the first exporter of oysters to Europe, and his name came to be known in all markets which the blue point oysters found in foreign countries. His foreign shipments the first year amounted to only 1,000 barrels. Later his export business became the largest of its kind in the United States, and amounted to 80,000 barrels annually.

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectation in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

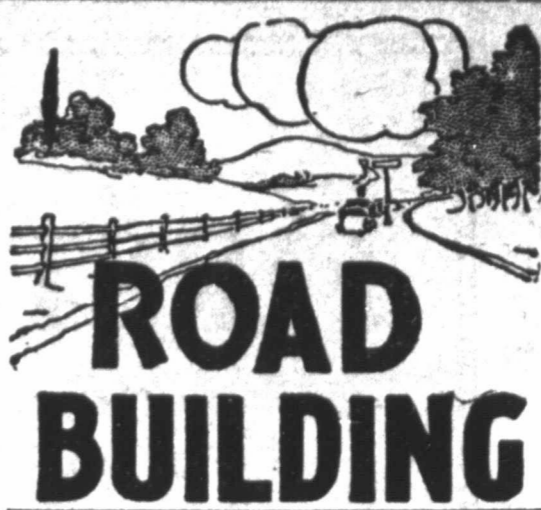
For What Ailed Him.

The nervous wreck had explained at great lengths his symptoms. All that were described in the medical books he had, and some besides—all of which were described at great length.

"Do you understand me?" he finally asked the doctor when he had ended his enumeration.

"I do," replied the doctor, "and I'll give you something for your pains."

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. Price 50c.



ROAD BUILDING

GOOD ROADS 1919 PROGRAM Michigan Starting on Greatest Era of Highway Construction in History of State.

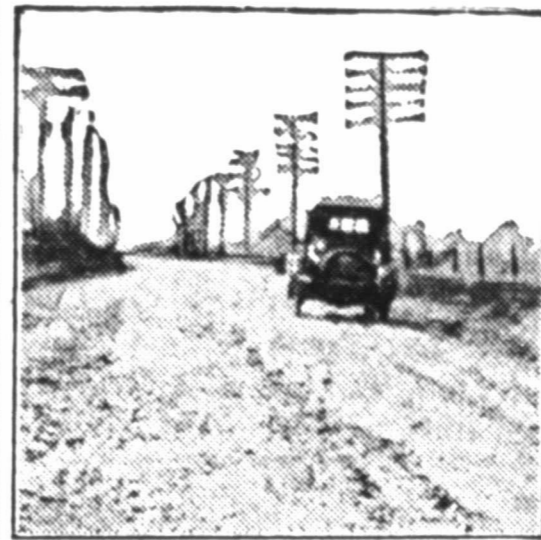
Michigan is going to start on the greatest era of road building in the state's history, declares Edward N. Hines, first vice president of the Detroit Automobile club. Mr. Hines adds that Michigan highway constructors have seen the folly of their ways in building roads too narrow and of types not permanent. They will correct this in the future.

Every citizen, including the farmer, business man, laboring man and the resident of the small town, sees the need of permanent highways, the case being proven to them by wartime conditions, according to Mr. Hines. This was brought about by the inadequate freight and express service, the food situation and the general need to conserve labor wherever feasible.

"Had the war continued," Mr. Hines stated, "I had records of projects for building of concrete roads in the state that likely would have been put through by the proper authorities in Washington because of their war necessity, there being some 656,000 square yards. Other projects for concrete roads in Michigan financed by the Covert act whose issues were sold and the money not expended during the past season, and direct tax levies amounted to 1,347,909 square yards, a total for the state of close to 2,000,000 square yards. All of this will be built in 1919 and in all probability this yardage will be doubled by the time the road construction work begins in the spring.

"Wayne county's concrete roads have stood the test since the United States entered the world conflict. The normal traffic, plus the enormous war haulage by army trucks over concrete roads seven, eight, nine and ten years old, was handled satisfactorily and the highways held up in perfect condition. Eyes of the road builders throughout the country have been focused on Wayne county's roads and the practical demonstration of the value of permanent roads has been proven here in the vicinity of Detroit.

"Wayne, leader among the counties of Michigan in mileage of improved roads, asked for no county road tax this year and will have to rely on the money received from automobile licenses. Consequently 1919 will not approximate previous years' programs because of lack of funds to push the work to the limit. We expect to get more for a dollar in 1919, though, as



Neglect of Maintaining Roads is Not Only Tying Up Transportation and Handicapping Industry, but is Costing United States Many Millions of Unnecessary Expense.

the labor turnover will not be as great and material prices will have a tendency not to incline towards higher levels.

"Among the projects which will be carried out next year are the following: One-half mile section in the village of Wayne, from Michigan avenue on the Wayne road south, connecting with the Huron River drive. This road will be of concrete, 20 feet wide. Belleville-Romulus branch of the Huron River drive and Outer Belt drive is to be finished. Delivery of stock on this job has already been started and will be kept up as long as good weather continues. Warren road, which will be concreted to the Washtenaw county line in time, is to be taken care of by another road crew. This work will go on until the 1919 funds are exhausted. The Lahser road, from Redford north to the Oakland line, connecting with the good road in Oakland county will also be completed.

"We will pay considerable attention to widening some of the main roads and will maintain all the previously built roads in a first-class condition."

END INDIGESTION. EAT ONE TABLET

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN INSTANTLY RELIEVES ANY DISTRESSED, UPSET STOMACH.

Lumps of undigested food causing pain. When your stomach is acid, gassy, sour, or you have flatulence, heartburn, here is instant relief—No waiting!



Just as soon as you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all that dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail to make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost very little at drug stores. Adv.

A Hint.

Intrepid Widow—Speaking of conundrums, Mr. Slocum, there's a good one: "Why is the letter 'd' like a wedding ring?"

Procrastinating Bachelor—Oh, I'm no good at conundrums.

Intrepid Widow—You give it up? Why, because "we" can't be "wed" without it.

Cuticura Comforts Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. Also make use now and then of that exquisitely scented dusting powder, Cuticura Talcum, one of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Adv.

Small Poem.

He—I put all my brains into that last poem of mine.
She—Four-liner, wasn't it?

To keep clean and healthy take Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach. Adv.

Some men sow seeds of kindness and expect to reap their reward with a mowing machine.

It may take nine tailors to make a man, but one Christmas is enough to break him.

Suffered For Years Back and Kidneys Were in Bad Shape, But Doan's Removed all the Trouble

"My kidneys were so weak that the least cold I caught would affect them and start my back aching until I could hardly endure the misery," says Mrs. D. C. Ross, 973 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "In the morning when I first got up, my back was so lame, I could hardly bend over and any move sent darts of pain through my kidneys. It was hard for me to walk up stairs or stoop, and to move while lying down sent darts of pain through me."



MRS. ROSS

"The kidney secretions were scanty and distressing and the water remained in my system, making my feet and hands swell. There were dark circles under my eyes and I became so dizzy I could hardly see. I had rheumatic pains in my knees and it was all I could do to get around. For years I was in that shape and I wore plasters and used all kinds of medicine to no avail until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills. They rid me of the trouble and strengthened my back and kidneys. When I have taken Doan's since, they have always benefited me."

Sworn to before me.
L. N. VAUGHAN, Notary Public.
Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

A Young Girl well groomed is an attractive sight.

Red Cross Ball Blue

if used in the laundry will give that clean, dainty appearance that everyone admires. All good grocers sell it; 5 cents a package.

If You Can Sell FLOWING ATTACHMENT Sewing Machine, Write to: Sewing Machine Co., 1000 W. 12th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

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



STATE GAME WARDEN

Another bone head perpetrated by the state administration was the appointment by the governor of Thomas Gable as state game warden. The politicians two years ago agreed that the office of game and fish warden should be taken out of politics and the appointment left, largely, up to the State Game Protective association. This agreement was ratified by both political parties, but of course, the Democrats were in power at that time, and any agreement that could be reached that might make it possible to land some Republican in a paying job looked good. Rouault was given the endorsement of the G. P. A. and Thomas Gable was given the appointment, the governor evidently making his choice between the extravagance of the one and the incompetency of the other. It is alleged that Rouault collected \$46,446.77 and expended \$44,139.13, in two years, thus proving that he was a pretty good spender. Gable has a record that, for a Republican, is rather unique. It is stated that he actually turned over a surplus to the state after all expenses were paid, but it is not shown that he did anything else either in the way of protecting game or apprehending law violators. He drew his salary and gave the balance back to the state. It hardly looks possible that such a choice was unavoidable. Surely some one could have been found that would have combined both efficiency and economy. No one will deny that Rouault did make an effort to protect wild animal life and fish during his term of office and it would have been better to have continued his extravagance rather than to have encouraged the lethargy of Gable. Two years of inefficiency will do much to exterminate game in New Mexico.

The cloud that, for a short time overhung the legislative hall has passed away and no longer hovers over that august assembly. The "Booker Washington" of New Mexico has returned to private life. Evidently Republican politics was rather too adstruce for the African intelligence.

Thirty-two thousand dollars donated to Catholic institutions of the state annually should be sufficient tribute from the tax payers, but the budget recommends that several thousand dol-

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Portales, New Mexico
Capital and Surplus
\$100,000.00
The Oldest National Bank in the County
Established 1902
As in all National Banks, under strict Government control, Government methods of Safety First for the protection of Depositors.
If You Are Not a Customer, Think It Over

Ed J. Neer, Undertaker
Embalmer
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.

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

lars more be added to this amount. Other denominations get what the little boy shot at, and our common white folks have to support their orphans from popular subscriptions without any aid from the state. What was it Ray said?

There is an old saying that "Every cloud has a silver lining," but that cloud that hovered over the sacred portals of the state legislature is said to have been a striking illustration of the falsity of that saying. It is currently reported to have been a bright vermillion.

Yes, son, there appears to have been a slight misunderstanding between the governor and the bosses. The governor construed fifty-fifty to mean fifty per cent Mexicans and fifty per cent Spanish-Americans.

With, approximately, \$750,000 of the war certificates to go with the Republicans are asking for something like four millions of dollars more tax revenue for campaign expenses two years hence,

Ten millions of dollars put into the hands of a college football half back to spend, well not today, Aggie.

WANTED—A set of second hand tires, set of lines and a second hand lister. Wilhelm Drautz, one half east of town.

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

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.

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

Am prepared to handle some good land loans.—W. B. Oldham.

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

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

J. B. Halford, Plaintiff, vs. B. F. Halford, Defendant. No. 1451.

NOTICE OF SUIT PENDING

The State of New Mexico, To B. F. Halford, Defendant, greeting:
You will take notice 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 the county of Roosevelt, wherein J. B. Halford is plaintiff and B. F. Halford is defendant, said cause being No. 1451, on the civil docket of said court.

The nature and objects of said suit are to collect accounts and debts by attachment against defendant's property, said accounts and debts aggregating the sum of \$173.50, one hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty cents, said amount being due on account of: (a) Money loaned to defendant by plaintiff in June, 1918, to amount of \$25.00. (b) An agreement between plaintiff and defendant in July, 1918, by which the plaintiff cared for and kept 42 head of cattle for defendant, from July 3rd, 1918, until November, 1918, except one cow and calf, which plaintiff is still caring for, for which defendant is indebted unto plaintiff in the sum of \$60.00, and further expenses under said agreement of \$16.00, and \$2.50, paid by plaintiff for defendant. (c) And a further agreement in November, 1918, by which plaintiff paid the defendant the sum of \$50.00, as interest upon note and mortgage of defendant's. (d) And a further agreement between plaintiff and defendant about July, 1917, under the terms of which plaintiff furnished defendant with the services of his stallion for breeding to the amount of \$20.00.

You, said defendant, are further notified that your property, situate, lying and being in Roosevelt County, state of New Mexico, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter and the southwest quarter, section 34, township 6 south, range 35 east, N. M. Meridian N. Mex., has been duly attached in said action, and plaintiff claims a lien on same by said attachment, and that unless you appear at the return day named in this publication, judgment will be rendered against you in the sum of \$173.50, by default, and the above described property sold to satisfy the same.

You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in this cause on or before 11th day of April, 1919, judgment will be rendered against you by default and plaintiff be given the relief demanded in his complaint, and the above described sold to satisfy same.

Compton & Compton are attorneys for plaintiff and their business address is Portales, New Mexico.
Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 13th day of Feb., 1919.
[Seal] SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk
A. J. GOODWIN, Deputy.

Notice for Publication
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, Feb. 6, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that James R. Smith, of Milnesand, New Mexico, who, on August 12, 1918, made additional homestead entry No. 044196, for south half southeast quarter section 9, south half northwest quarter and southwest quarter section 10, township 8 south, range 36 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Portales, New Mexico, on the 21st day of March, 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses: Joseph C. Ainsworth, these of Milnesand, New Mexico. Noel G. Smith, Moore Jones, these of Clovis, New Mexico.
EMMETT PATTON, Register.

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

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
013228
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., January 11th, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Bolles, of Inez, N. M., who, on Dec. 1st, 1915, made homestead entry No. 013228, for southwest quarter, section 20, township 3 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 the 27th day of Feb., 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses: Lem Wagon, of Clovis, N. M., Cleve Wilson, of Clovis, N. M., Polk Williams, of Inez, N. M., Arlous Given, of Arch, N. M.
W. R. McGILL, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
011137
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., Jan. 25, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that Charles O. Bickham, of Portales, N. M., who, on Jan. 5th, 1914, made homestead entry No. 011137, for east half east half, section 9, and west half west half section 10, township 1 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 28th day of Feb., 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses: Monroe Hones, Joe Beasley, John W. George, Frank Warnica, all of Portales, N. M.
W. R. McGILL, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
012384
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, January 17, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that Arch E. Merrick, of Causey, New Mexico, who, on June 8th, 1915, made homestead entry No. 012384 for southeast quarter, section 43, township 4 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 the 28th day of Feb., 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses: Walter Stone, of Causey, N. M., Benjamin J. Gates, of Inez, N. M., Benjamin N. Hill, of Causey, N. M., William Croft, of Causey, N. M.
W. R. McGILL, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
013204
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, January 20, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that George W. Jaques, of Allie, New Mexico, who, on November 17, 1915, made homestead entry 013203 for south half southeast quarter section 31, township 6 south, range 37 east, on October 20, 1918, made additional homestead entry No. 044070, for west half northwest quarter section 5, and northeast quarter, section 6, township 7 south, range 37 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Portales, New Mexico, on the 19th day of March, 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses: Maybun O. Danforth, William E. Bromley, John W. Helmer, these of Portales, New Mexico. Henry C. Boteler, of Allie, New Mexico.
EMMETT PATTON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
013123
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., Jan. 16th, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that Charles F. Marshall, of Longs, N. M., who, on Sept. 15th, 1916, made homestead entry, number, 013123, for southeast quarter, section 21, township 4 south range 34 east New Mexico Principal 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 1st day of March, 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses: Charles T. Battle, of Redlake, N. M., Albert J. Burkett, of Redlake, N. M., George L. Reese, of Redlake, N. M., Robert C. Marshall, of Rogers, N. M.
W. R. McGILL, Register.

Notice for Publication.
TBC
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, February 5, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that Matthew R. Rolston, of Milnesand, New Mexico, who, on June 15, 1918, made homestead entry No. 043919, for west half section 25, township 11 south, range 3 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, judge of the probate court, at Portales, New Mexico, on the 25th day of March, 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses: John Williamson, Albert Williamson, Robert L. Selman, James Allen, all of Milnesand, New Mexico.
EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, Feb. 3, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that William F. Hill, of Lingo, New Mexico, who, on July 8, 1918, made original homestead entry No. 043801, for north half section 2, and on June 26, 1918, made additional homestead entry 043980, for west half section 1, township 8 south, range 37 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Will A. Palmer, U. S. Commissioner, at Emzy, New Mexico, on the 21st day of March, 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses: Richard O. Rogers, of Lingo, New Mexico; Walton T. Bankston, of Blint, New Mexico; John G. Cox, James A. Keller, these of Emzy, New Mexico.
EMMETT PATTON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
013510
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., Jan. 30th 1919.
Notice is hereby given that Paul W. Horney, of Delphos, N. M., who, on Feb. 7th, 1916, made homestead entry No. 013510, for east half south-west quarter section 30, north-west quarter section 29, township 3 south, range 33 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 21st day of March, 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses: James A. Parrish, of Delphos, N. M., P. E. Ward Jordan, of Portales, N. M., Lloyd S. Horney, of Delphos, N. M., Henry Hardt, of Kermit, N. M.
W. R. McGILL, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, February 6, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that Noel G. Smith, of Milnesand, N. M., who, on August 10, 1918, made add'l homestead entry No. 044195, for southeast quarter sec. 10, and southwest quarter section 11, township 8 south, range 36 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Portales, N. M., on the 21st day of March, 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses: Joseph C. Ainsworth, Charles N. Ainsworth, these of Milnesand, New Mexico; James R. Smith, Moore Jones, these of Clovis, New Mexico.
EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Calomel Today! Sick Tomorrow! I Guarantee Dodson's Liver Tone

Don't take nasty, dangerous calomel when bilious, constipated, headachy. Listen to me!

Calomel makes you sick; you lose a day's work. Calomel is quicksilver and it salivates; calomel injures your liver.

If you are bilious, feel lazy, sluggish and all knocked out, if your bowels are constipated and your head aches or stomach is sour, just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone instead of using sickening, salivating calomel. Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and bowels regular. You will feel like working. You'll be cheerful; full of vigor and ambition.

Your druggist or dealer sells you a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone for a

few cents under my personal guarantee that it will clean your sluggish liver better than nasty calomel; it won't make you sick and you can eat anything you want without being salivated. Your druggist guarantees that each spoonful will start your liver, clean your bowels and straighten you up by morning or you get your money back. Children gladly take Dodson's Liver Tone because it is pleasant tasting and doesn't gripe or cramp or make them sick.

I am selling millions of bottles of Dodson's Liver Tone to people who have found that this pleasant, vegetable liver medicine takes the place of dangerous calomel. Buy one bottle on my sound, reliable guarantee. Ask your druggist about me.—Adv.

Impertinent, but True.

A coat was being bought in one of the department stores for a little girl. The price seemed high to the mother and she remarked: "Just think of that much money for a coat for a little girl."

"Little folks are expensive, that's true," said the saleslady, "but we would not do without them."

"No," said the youngster, who was the proverbial little pitcher with the overdeveloped ears, "because if there were no little people in the world, there wouldn't be anyone to grow up into big people."

A Prospective Defendant.

"The kaiser won't talk."
"I think he's been warned that anything he says may be used against him."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

In most cases a man doesn't realize how lucky he is when a woman refuses to marry him.

Don't wait until your cold develops Spanish Influenza or pneumonia. Kill it quick.



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 3—1919.

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve

those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the bodily organs, allied with the bladder and kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure original imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

Wanted Due Credit.

"So you insisted on informing your entire family that Santa Claus is a myth."

"Yes. It seemed to me about time I was getting personal credit for being the chap who pays the bills."

Their Class.

"A man's face is an open book to his character."
"Then a lot of them must be blank books."

It is a wise old saw that cuts with its wisdom teeth.

GIRLS Clear Your Skin Save Your Hair With Cuticura Soap, Ointment, Toilet Cream, each 25c. "Cuticura," Dept. 2, Boston.

FROST PROOF Cabbage Plants

Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Flat Dutch. By express, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000 at \$1.75; 10,000 and up at \$1.50; F. O. B. here. By Parcel Post, prepaid, 100, 35c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$2.50. Wholesale and retail. D. F. JAMISON, SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

Children's Coughs

may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe

PISO'S

Your Eyes

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

"I Drop" After the Movies, Motorcar or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Mistine when your Eyes Need Care. M-I Mistine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago



POULTRY

IMPORTANT KIND OF POULTRY
Common Economic Classification is Based Upon Adaptation to Certain Lines of Food.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The first step toward the increase of supplies of poultry products through the use of the type best suited to production is to get a correct understanding of type. In fowls, the most important kind of poultry, the common economic classification is based upon the adaptation of certain types to certain lines of food production. Three such distinct types are recognized—the egg type, the meat type and the dual-purpose type, which is commonly considered an intermediate of the other two, though in reality it is the primary type of which the others are modifications.

Because the smallest standard breeds are distinctly of the egg type, the largest breeds are good layers only



Chickens Are Usually More Healthy When Kept on Open Range.

under expert care, and the best known of the dual-purpose breeds are of medium size and weight, small size and great activity are commonly supposed to be characteristic of the egg type, large size and an indolent temperament are supposed to characterize the meat type, and medium size without either marked energy or great indolence is supposed to be characteristic of a mediocre dual-purpose type. These misconceptions arise from a too literal acceptance of the designation of a type as the definition of that type.

Not only do breed types tend to change but ideas of breeders as to the most desirable type for a breed change. In fact the breeders are rarely in full agreement as to the precise type which should be preferred, and consequently nearly every breeder of superior ability has his "strain," which while conforming to the general description of the standard presents distinctive peculiarities in points where a standard cannot be rigid. Such elasticity in the application of standards is, in the nature of the case, inevitable. It is not at variance with the purpose of standards in stock production but is in harmony with their function of securing general progress toward approved ideals.

Within the range of each breed type there exist, on a much smaller scale but still in marked degree, the same differences which distinguish the three general types—the egg type, meat type and dual-purpose type. Observation of individual differences along these lines gives insight into the properties of type which affect production.

SLACKER FOWLS NOT WANTED

Connecticut Bureau Arranging Demonstrations Showing How Loafers May Be Detected.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sell your slacker hens and buy War Savings stamps is the advice of the county agent in Middlesex county, Conn. The county farm bureau is arranging slacker-hen demonstrations showing how these hens may be detected and disposed of to advantage. Good fat hens will bring 35 to 38 cents per pound, live weight, at the present time. In these days when idleness means direct loss the farmer cannot afford to support loafers on the job, says the county agent.

WRIGLEYS

Is Sealed!



LOOK for the sealed package, but have an eye out also for the name **WRIGLEYS** That name is your protection against inferior imitations. Just as the sealed package is protection against impurity.

The Greatest Name In Goody-Land —



A Mistake.
"I'll bet the crown prince never was on the firing line."
"Oh, yes, he was. He's just fired three cooks."

Knew Human Nature.
The old lady who declared it impossible to please some people certainly said something.

VALUABLE HINTS ON MENDING
Invisible Repairing is Fascinating Work and Can Be Done by Anyone Handy With the Needle.

With wool so scarce it practically behooves everyone to brush up on the gentle art of mending. There is such a thing as invisible repairing a hole or burn of any size in homespun or tweeds. It is fascinating work and not difficult to do.

In the first place, cut the side of the burn or hole straight along the thread of the cloth so as to form a square of an oblong, according to the shape of the hole. Then tack it flat and face upward on a piece of mohair or fine grained stuff. Should you not have any spare material to match the garment, cut a bit in from the back of the hem. Have the patch, if possible, at least two inches wider and deeper than the hole, unless you don't object to the repeated threading of the needle with such short strands.

Now begin by unraveling the patch on each side until the remaining cen-

In the Primary Class.
Teacher—Isabelle, to what race does your mother belong?
Isabelle (aged 6)—Human race!

Worry gives the undertaker more business than hard work ever did.

A political candidate should wear canvas shoes.

ter is one more thread larger each way than the cut-out square which it must exactly correspond to in shape, so that when this long-fringed mat is placed over the hole it just overlaps by exactly one thread on each side. After that it is tacked, face upward, to the mohair to keep it in place. But be careful to match the pattern of the material thread for thread.

The next step consists in choosing a darning needle, not too long, with an eye that will thread the unraveled strands easily, but at the same time not so large as to pull the cloth out of shape. Thread the first strand and darn it in by putting the needle into the cloth exactly over the corresponding strand of the same color. Before pulling through, though, run for a stitch or two along the back of the material, without, however, letting it come through to the surface. Draw the stitch firmly, but not taut. Thread all the strands one after the other and work in in the same way until the fringe on all four sides has disappeared from the face of the material. Finish up by cutting the tacking threads and removing the mohair.

Let our suggestion influence you just once to try—then you will be our friend and customer, for

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO:

John A. McGee, Plaintiff, vs. William D. Mayben and Minnie N. O. Mayben, Defendants. No. 1456

NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF SUIT

The State of New Mexico to William D. Mayben and his wife, Minnie N. O. Mayben, defendants, greeting:

You will take notice 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 the County of Roosevelt, wherein John A. McGee is plaintiff and William D. Mayben and Minnie N. O. Mayben are defendants, said cause being numbered 1456 on the civil docket of said court.

The general objects of said action are as follows: The plaintiff seeks to foreclose a mortgage deed executed and delivered by the defendants to plaintiff herein, on the 22nd day of November, 1917, securing notes for the sum of \$1150.00, and to obtain judgment for said amount with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date of said note. Nov. 22nd, 1917, with 10 per cent additional on said amount for attorney fees, together with all cost of suit, said mortgage being upon and conveying unto the said John A. McGee, the following described real estate, lying and being in the County of Roosevelt and State of New Mexico, to-wit: West half section 28, township six south of range thirty-six east, New Mexico principal meridian, New Mexico, to have said premises sold subject to a prior and first mortgage against said land in favor of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Kans., for \$1000.00, dated March 12th, 1918, and recorded in book 5 page 136, of the records of mortgage deeds of said county, and the proceeds arising from said sale of said land applied to the satisfaction of plaintiff's said demands. Plaintiff's said mortgage herein sued on, made directly between plaintiff and defendants Nov. 22nd, 1917, and recorded May 18, 1918, in book U page 205, of the records of mortgages of said Roosevelt county.

You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 30th day of March, 1919, judgment by default will be rendered against you for the sum of \$1150.00 in said cause, and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

You are further notified that Compton and Compton are attorneys for plaintiff herein and their business address is Portales, New Mexico. Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 3rd day of February, 1919.

SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk.
By A. J. GOODWIN, Deputy.

A large assortment of all silks arrived too late for the holiday trade, regular price \$1.00 50 cents. C. V. Harris.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO:

Harry A. McGee, plaintiff, vs. William D. Mayben and Minnie N. O. Mayben, defendants. No. 1457

NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF SUIT

The State of New Mexico to William D. Mayben and his wife, Minnie N. O. Mayben, defendants, greeting:

You will take notice 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 the County of Roosevelt, wherein Harry A. McGee is plaintiff and William D. Mayben and his wife, Minnie N. O. Mayben, are defendants, said cause being numbered 1457 on the civil docket of said court.

The general objects of said action are as follows: The plaintiff seeks to foreclose a mortgage deed executed and delivered by the defendants to plaintiff herein, on the 22nd of November, 1917, securing notes for the sum of \$1150.00 and to obtain judgment for said amount with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date of said notes, November 22, 1917, with ten per cent additional on said amount for attorney fees, together with all cost of suit, said mortgage being upon and conveying unto the said Harry A. McGee, the following described real estate, lying and being in the County of Roosevelt, and state of New Mexico, to-wit: southeast quarter section 19, and southwest quarter section 20, township six south, range thirty six east, New Mexico principal meridian, to have said premises sold subject to a prior and first mortgage against said land in favor of the Federal Land bank of Wichita Kansas; for \$1000.00, dated March 12th, 1918, and recorded in book 8 page 126 of the records of mortgage deeds of said county, and the proceeds arising from sale of said land applied to the satisfaction of plaintiff's said demands. Plaintiff's said mort-

gage herein sued on, being made directly between plaintiff and defendants herein Nov. 22, 1917, and recorded May 10th 1918, in book 8, page 204, of the records of mortgages of said Roosevelt county, New Mexico.

You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 20th day of March, 1919, judgment by default will be rendered against you for the sum of \$1150.00, in said cause, and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

You are further notified that Compton and Compton are attorneys for plaintiff herein and their business address is Portales, New Mexico.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 5th day of February, 1919.

(SEAL) SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk.
By A. J. GOODWIN, Deputy.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, Feb. 17, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Augusta L. Kathman (formerly Augusta L. Moreman), of New Hope, New Mex., who, on Dec. 17, 1914, made homestead entry, No. 029693, for northwest quarter, north half northeast quarter, and west half southwest quarter, section 18, township 6 south, range 35 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Portales, N. M., on the 12th day of April, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Henry W. Miller, Edwin F. Gilman, these of New Hope, New Mexico; Edgar J. Strawn, of Portales, New Mexico; Robert C. Baker, of Elida, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

013203

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., Feb. 19th, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas W. Waggoner, of Dereo, N. M., who, on Nov. 18th, 1915, made homestead entry No. 013203, for northeast quarter section 8, southeast quarter section 5, township 1 north, range 30 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, at Portales, N. M., on the 11th day of April, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Edgar Foreman, Douglas Chapman, John A. Johnson, Bart Blackman, all of Dereo, N. M. W. R. MCGILL, Register.

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T. B. BAKER,
Sanitary Officer.

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GEORGE L. REESE
Attorney at Law

Office up stairs, Reese Building

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