

# THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

The Official Paper of the City of Portales and the Only Newspaper in Roosevelt County that is Read by the People

Volume II

PORTALES, ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915

Number 14

## BUSINESS MEN OF PORTALES GET ACQUAINTED WITH MARTIN

Whom They Found to Be Very Enthusiastic Over the Opportunities of Portales Valley

He Also Entertained the Ladies of the City at the Cozy Theater Monday Afternoon

Last Saturday afternoon the business men of the city met at the office of the Portales Utilities company to meet and get acquainted with Mr. W. B. Martin, the managing partner in the Martin-Hansen Investment company. About every business house in the city was represented and a very enjoyable hour was spent in listening to Mr. Martin tell his experiences in the immigration business. He told of his having sold out a large tract of land near Las Vegas, this state, the Plainview proposition and many others he has been connected with. He spoke in the highest terms of the Plainview country but was compelled to admit, when pressed for an answer, that the Portales Valley had it beaten in more ways than a farmer may whip a mule. He also told us of many ways in which we might beautify and make more attractive the good things that we had. Not, said he, that this Valley particularly needs any special adornment, but he likened it to a diamond in the rough, the cutting process to which the stone was subjected, added nothing to its real value, but it gave to it that attraction which made its value marketable. Our splendid irrigation project here will make the owners just as much money per acre if the weeds are allowed to grow in the fence corners, but they will materially detract from its selling value, by reason of their uncouth and slovenly appearance. He strongly advised a general cleaning up, believing that the city folks might, with profit to themselves, emulate the example set them by the farmers of the Bethel community. Mr. Martin is not, as he admits, an orator, but he is certainly a gentleman of keen business foresight and has an easy and forcible way of speaking which, at once, impresses his hearers with his faith in his opinions and the strength of his convictions. There is no doubt but what he has an abiding faith in the future of the Portales Valley and in his ability to put good, substantial farmers on our unoccupied irrigated lands. Monday afternoon the ladies of Portales were invited to the Cozy theater to get acquainted with and listen to some suggestions from Mr. Martin. Also, there had been a little entertainment provided for them in the way of pictures. At this meeting Mr. Martin impressed upon his hearers the advisability of the ladies of the city making it their duty to meet and help entertain such visiting ladies as might accompany their husbands, or relatives, when coming here to have a look at our country. He explained that by so doing they would help, in a large measure, these ladies to while away the time while the gentleman portion of their party was out looking for homes. All these suggestions by Mr. Martin met with the hearty approval of those who heard him

and they, without exception, willingly agreed to heed and to follow them. From all these propitious happenings it would appear that the Portales Valley and Roosevelt county was, at last, about to come into its own. There has never been any question as to the value of the proposition we have to offer, but the difficulty heretofore was to find the right man to handle it for us. This man, the News believes, has been discovered and there now seems to be no reason why we should not hit a gait that will soon land us at the doors of real and permanent prosperity.

### Jim May Will Build Residence

Jim May, the rural mail carrier, has let the contract to Charles W. Ison, for the erection of a neat and attractive, seven roomed bungalow, to be erected on his forty-acre farm, which adjoins the town on the northeast. It will be of frame and will have all the modern conveniences. Jim has a very valuable piece of property and, with the addition of this residence, it will be one of the most attractive farm homes in the valley.

### Williamson and Oldham Return

Monday of this week Messrs. G. M. Williamson and W. O. Oldham returned from their trip to Kansas City, where they had been on a sort of a tour of inspection. They report everything as being in condition. They say that money is, comparatively, easy, though they did not find many who had any money to give away. Also, they report that the outlook for the cattle business was never brighter.

### Wilcoxen Buys an Automobile

Portales is fast putting on metropolitan airs and making noises like big cities. Last week I. J. Wilcoxen bought a Ford automobile to deliver milk from. It has only been about two weeks since he bought a clarifier and, at that time, the News thought that he was going some, but this auto milk delivery is some sure-enough city stunt. Jack says that no one is going to have anything on him in the dairy business.

### Auto Mail Line Now

Last week D. W. (Silo) Jones, bought a Ford automobile which he has put on the mail route between here and Garrison. This permits him to wait until after the noon mail has been put up on leaving day, thus giving the people on his route the benefit of a day later mail. Mr. Jones says that he can make this run much cheaper by auto than with teams, that the upkeep of the Ford is less than horse feed.

### Burleson Buys Tyson Home

This week Jim Burleson bought the John Tyson residence, which is located in the northwest part of town. Mr. Tyson is a cowman and had moved his ranch headquarters to some place near Tabin, consequently, he also moved his family to the new location and sold his residence here. The property is a good one and Mr. Burleson has acquired a handsome and commodious home.

### A. F. Koppin Sells a Farm

Alexander F. Koppin last week sold a splendid piece of farming property in the Floyd community. Mr. Koppin owns a considerable amount of property in Roosevelt county and, as he was in no need of money, it is presumed that he made a nice little profit on this transaction.

### Some Different Here

Read about the cold, freezing weather of the north and east, their blizzards and snow storms. We only hear of them through the papers. They don't come here.

## MARTIN-HANSEN COMPANY WILL GIVE A HUNDRED DOLLARS TOWARDS PAINTING CHURCHES

The Ladies of Portales Are Requested to Call on the Citizens and Relieve Them of Sufficient Kale to Make up the Balance Necessary to Put the Project Through

In the Meantime, If the Male Population Should, Perchance, Take a Notion to Have a Day Set Aside for Cleaning Up, and to, on that Day Get Real Busy, No Penalty Would Attach

Now that a large number of our farmers have come alive to the fact that the neater and nicer their homes appear, the fonder they become of it, it would seem that the town folks would get wise to the same hunch. The old adage that "fine feathers do not, always, make fine birds," but certain it is, that neat, clean, well-fitting clothes do make of men, darned sight more attractive animals than they might be otherwise. It may, also, be true that all towns whose streets and alleys are clean, whose lawns are well kept, whose trees are trimmed, whose sidewalks are in good repair and whose buildings, public and private, are neatly painted, may not make times any easier or grub more plentiful, but such a town is a much more pleasant place to live, is more attractive to prospective citizens, is more apt to build up and go forward than is one which is slovenly, unkempt and unsanitary.

The Martin-Hansen Investment company offers the following proposition: "The ladies of Portales get a cost estimate from reliable, competitive bidders, on painting all the church buildings in the city, no favorites. When these bids are opened, take the lowest responsible one, subtract from it one hundred dollars, then raise by popular subscription, the amount so found, the Martin-Hansen company agreeing to pay the hundred dollars so subtracted."

This proposition strikes the News man as being one that should commend itself to the ladies, and one that they might do well to take hold of and prosecute vigorously. The donation of Mr. Martin is a very liberal one and furnishes a substantial beginning.

Another thing, Portales, at this time, is anything but presentable. We have become accustomed to sweeping our business houses and throwing the trash out the front door, from where it blows indiscriminately over town; our town ordinances make this a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine, but in small places, it is a very disagreeable duty to enforce such. Our mayor and the board have, on various occasions, set a day aside for cleaning up, and expended some money to inform the people of their action but, for various reasons, the work was neglected and but little good resulted. Now, at this time, when good roads are being built, when the farmers have set the example for cleanliness, when prospects are bright for the acquisition of many new citizens, it does seem that enough public spirit, enough public enthusiasm might be aroused to cause us to clean up our premises, paint our dwellings and business houses, trim the trees, get the trash out of the alleys, put on our Sunday clothes once more and see whether or not we can still wear them gracefully. Portales is so happily situated that cleanliness is a condition easy of accomplishment and there is no good reason why we should be slovenly. It is not desired and it is not contemplated to invoke the aid of the law in order to put the city in a good sanitary condition. It is believed that, with a little urging, with an appeal to their pride and their business judgment, that these difficulties may be overcome without resort to sterner measures. Let it not be said of Portales that the farmers surrounding her are more public spirited than her folks. The work they did required days for the doing; what is necessary in Portales may be done in hours. We have the best little city in Eastern New Mexico, bar none, let us, also, have the cleanest. Let us paint the churches and such of the other buildings as may need it; let us burn the sweepings from the floors; let us do all the little things necessary to get rid of our dirt. All may be accomplished without much expense and it will go far towards putting us on the map.

### The Portales Suffrage Club

A very enjoyable meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Lindsey on last Wednesday. The members were present to a one o'clock luncheon. Covers were laid for twelve and there were several absent. Yellow was the prevailing color. Favors were baskets of yellow at each plate. After the luncheon a highly interesting program was rendered. The Illinois suffrage law was read. Also, letters from Congressman Ferguson in regard to the congressional suffrage vote. Several extracts of members of the house of representatives were also read. It is to the credit of New Mexico that we have an "aye" vote, even though the Democratic caucus voted with the president to veto the amendment. Nevertheless, eighty-six of the Democrats of the house voted for submission, regardless of the caucus.

In view of the following regulations of suffrage for men in the United States by congress, it looks as though consistency, in regard to women suffrage necessarily coming by one state and another, were a joke. Ten instances of congress regulating suffrage for men.

1. 15th amendment.
2. Granting vote to Indians when reservations were broken up.
3. Granting vote to former confederate soldiers taking the oath of allegiance.
4. Granting vote to foreigners who fought in the civil war.
5. Granting vote to men released after terms in the federal penitentiaries.
6. Act of congress in direct election of senators. 17th amendment.
7. Granting vote to men disfranchised for desertion from the army.
8. Naturalized citizens. Section 8, article 1.
9. Disfranchisement of wives of naturalized men in states where women have the ballot.
10. Case of Susan B. Anthony who was arrested by federal and not state authorities after voting under the 14th amendment.

### Did You Ever Stop and Think

Your breath and liabilities do not cease at the same time, and if you do not own enough money or property to meet all of your obligations, should you die or become unable to work, you, as a husband, father, wife or mother, should get insured so as to meet the emergency. The Yeoman Society is a safe and sane proposition and is now being organized here in Portales. Some of the best citizens of the town have been written up. We ask you to investigate our plan and get in early as a charter member so you may have the opportunity to see the initiatory work put on at the organization by the Clovis team which is composed of sixteen men and ladies. I am here to tell you of our plan and take your application as a charter member.

J. WALKER HUNTER,  
District Deputy.

### Boosters to Good Roads Meeting

Tuesday of this week Ed J. Neer, J. P. Deen, S. E. Ward and Mr. Wyly, went to Roswell, the "Queen of the Alkali Flats," to attend a meeting of the Good Roads club. If this bunch of boosters don't make the denizens of that little place sit up and take notice there will be no use of sending any others. As a matter of fact, these representatives have some very important and thoroughly good suggestions to offer and, it is hoped, that they will receive the attention to which their merit entitles them.

## WINNERS IN FARM BEAUTIFYING CONTEST ARE ANNOUNCED

Committee of Five, After Personal Inspection, Made the Awards Which Are Satisfactory

Contest Has Proved of Much Value to the Farmers as Well as to the Community at Large

Some time ago the News announced that the Portales Utilities company had organized a clean up proposition among the farmers, offering as prizes, \$20.00 in gold for the first, \$10.00 for the second and \$5.00 each for the next three. They also agreed to, and did, furnish something like \$300.00 worth of paint which they gave, gratis, to those who would use it to paint their dwellings and out buildings. This movement on the part of the company has been productive of much good and, as a consequence, the Bethel community has changed wonderfully in appearance. The houses are all painted white with green trimmings, and the outbuildings red. The farmers have worked diligently and faithfully to perform their part of the contract and the success of the undertaking has been much greater than was anticipated. One man, in particular, Mr. C. L. Sanders, went to the trouble of building a quarter of a mile of road at his own expense. The committee which was to judge the places was appointed by Mr. Rogers, not one of whom knew who was to serve with him, and each made his tour of inspection alone, sealing his findings in an envelope which was not to be opened until the day of awards. Last Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, the envelopes were opened and the results declared. C. L. Sanders won the first, Buchanan Brothers, the second; C. O. Paulsen, third; J. H. Cave, fourth; Mrs. Laura B. Smith, fifth. This has been a splendid proposition for those who engaged in it as well as for the appearance of the country in which the contest occurred. Through it the farmers have been enabled to repaint their homes and barns without expense other than the labor expended; it has induced them to clean up their premises and make them more homelike in appearance; it makes the homestead more valuable as a marketing proposition and it makes it much more valuable to them as a place in which to live. It gives to the community an air of prosperity and contentment that would otherwise be impossible. This has been a sort of an innovation but it has proved its success. Let us have more of it.

### Lost—May Be—Arrive Here—Nix

Last week two agricultural experts left Roswell, the "Alkali Princess," for Portales, where they were billed to deliver lectures. But they arrived not, either in person or by proxy, and their non-appearance gave rise to much speculation. Some fears were expressed as to their safety, it being known that they were coming by auto, and knowing as to whether or not they had sufficient wraps to comfortably pass a night on the prairie. This occurred on the coldest night of the winter when the thermometer showed only ten degrees above zero.



### I Took Cold It Settled In My Kidneys.

I Used Peruna. Am all Right Now. I owe my Health to Peruna.



Mrs. Anna Linder, R. F. D. 4, East, Meeker Co., Minn., writes: "For two years I suffered with that terrible disease, chronic catarrh. Fortunately, I saw your advertisement in my paper. I got your advice, and I took Peruna. Now I am well and the mother of two children. I owe it all to Peruna. I would not be without that great tonic for twice its cost, for I am well and strong now. I cannot speak in too high terms of its value as a medicine."

### TAKE Tuff's Pills

The first dose often antacidates the bowels, giving elasticity of motion, buoyancy of body, GOOD DIGESTION, regular bowels and solid flesh. Price, 25 cts. The Size. Mother asked Davie one morning to fetch a small cabbage from the grocer. "What would you call a small cabbage?" Davie asked. "Oh, about the size of Jackie's head," answered the mother, referring to the younger brother. A few seconds later a voice came from the doorway: "Mamma, I'm taking Jackie with me to measure by."

A Surprise. Old Maid (who during a short trip had put her pug dog in board at a neighbor's family)—Well, children have you always been kind to my pet? Chorus—Yes! Little Carl (blurted out)—And he can swim, now, too!—Flegende Blaetter.

### ENDS DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" cures sick, sour stomachs in five minutes—Time It!

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that—just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness. A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction. It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.—Adv.

Life is made up of surprises. Have you ever noticed that the things that don't seem possible happen so often? For frostbites use Hagford's Balsam. Adv.

Women scorn muddy crossings if their hosiery will pass inspection. The pneumonia germ rushes in where the allies fear to tread.

Backache Warns You. Backache is one of Nature's warnings of kidney weakness. Kidney disease kills thousands every year. Don't neglect a bad back. If your back is lame—if it hurts to stoop or lift—if there is irregularity of the secretions—suspect your kidneys. If you suffer headaches, dizziness and are tired, nervous and worn-out, you have further proof.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills, a fine medicine for bad backs and weak kidneys. An Oklahoma Case. Mrs. L. L. Freshour, Bristow, Okla., says: "I was suddenly seized with a pain in the small of my back and could hardly stoop or get up after sitting. I began to suffer from a heavy ache through the small of my back, and my kidneys didn't act right. Being Doan's Kidney Pills advertised I used some and three boxes entirely rid me of the ailment. Others of family have also taken Doan's Kidney Pills with fine results. Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-McLENNAN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 2-1916

### OF DRIED VEGETABLES MANY PALATABLE DISHES MAY BE PREPARED.

Need Especial Care but Will Repay Time Given to Them—Excellent High is One Composed of Potatoes and Lentils.

Dried vegetables contain a great deal of nourishment, and if they are properly prepared they can be made into very palatable dishes. They should always be soaked overnight, rinsed, brought to the boiling point, and then simmered slowly with a quarter of a teaspoonful of baking soda in the water. When the fresh vegetables are scarce the good housekeeper can give a greater variety to her table for a smaller cost if she uses liberally of the dried vegetables as well as of the tinned. Baked beans, porridge and succotash are old standbys that no one has need to be reminded of—but with these time-honored dishes many households seem to end their use of dried vegetables.

If you live in a locality where you can get dried sweet corn, or if you have been forehanded enough to put it up for yourself you are very lucky, for this is far superior to the tinned variety. Canned corn is one of the vegetables whose flavor is entirely changed by being canned. Dried corn is delicious made into corn mock oysters and can hardly be told from the fresh vegetable. Soak the corn overnight and in the morning boil it up with a pinch of baking soda. Press out the pulp with a sharp knife and to a pint of the pulp add two beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of butter and salt, a dash of pepper, and enough flour to bind. Roll into small cakes and saute them in butter, or drop from a spoon into hot fat to make fritters. These may, of course, be made of canned corn also, and they are sometimes improved by adding a little milk and sugar.

Dried beans and peas make very good purees, but care must be taken to soak and boil them for a sufficiently long time. When they have boiled until they are very tender mash them through a sieve. Place again in the saucepan and stir into them enough hot milk, pepper and salt to season them, add butter and a little sugar before serving. A very good hash of potatoes and lentils is made from one and one-half cupfuls of cold cooked potatoes, two cupfuls of boiled lentils, one teaspoonful of salt, pepper to taste, half a cupful of milk and one teaspoonful of onion juice. Cook the hash in a frying pan until brown, and serve with a tomato sauce.

Potato Doughnuts. One cupful mashed potato (warm); two tablespoonfuls shortening (warm); cupful and a half of sugar; two eggs; one cupful milk; one-fourth teaspoonful each nutmeg and cinnamon; six cupfuls flour; two teaspoonfuls baking powder. To mix: Put shortening and sugar in mixing bowl and cream; add the warm mashed potatoes and then the eggs, one at a time, until they are mixed well through. Add the flour, baking powder, spices and beat thoroughly. Let stand about half an hour to ripen. Then add enough flour to roll and cut; try in deep fat until a golden brown. Lay on a wire screen to drop. You will find they will stay fresh longer than the old-fashioned kind.

Wire Closets. A wire cupboard for the kitchen or pantry is a great convenience. It is, of course, impervious to flies, and therefore is useful for holding wafers, cereals and other food in summer—food which does not, however, need to be kept in a refrigerator. It is also impervious to the attacks of mice, and is useful in the autumn, when mice sometimes make their way into the house from out of doors. These wire cupboards, made of a wooden frame over which wire screening is fastened, come in various sizes at various prices.

French Meat Rolls. Chop finely two pounds of round steak, add the grated rind of half a lemon, one slightly beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a level teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, a little chopped parsley, if liked. Place in the baking pan on a piece of thick buttered paper, and bake frequently with a cupful of hot water in which two tablespoonfuls of butter have been melted. This may be served with brown gravy or tomato sauce.

Chocolate Custard. To one cupful of hot milk add two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, two well beaten eggs, four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, a slight pinch of salt and one tablespoonful of cornstarch mixed smooth with a little cold milk. Let the mixture reach the boiling point, remove from the stove, and when cool pour into cups or glasses. Place in the refrigerator until firm and cold, and serve with whipped cream.

Scrapie. Cook one pound of fresh pork until it drops from the bones. Pick the meat to pieces and strain the liquor, of which there should be one pint. Put the liquor and meat on to boil and thicken with Indian meal until it will harden enough when cold to cut up and fry in slices. Season the liquor with pepper and salt.

### CALOMEL SICKENS! IT SALIVATES! DON'T STAY BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED

I Guarantee "Dodson's Liver Tone" Will Give You the Best Liver and Bowel Cleansing You Ever Had—Don't Lose a Day's Work!

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 your bowels regular. You will feel like working. You'll be cheerful; full of vigor and ambition. Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone

Born Diplomat. "Harry, I am beginning to believe the baby looks like you." "Are you, dear?" "Yes, I notice it more and more every day. I'm so glad." "Do you really want him to look like me?" "Of course I do. I've been sorry ever since we had him christened that we didn't give him your name." "Sweetheart, you don't know how happy you make me by saying that." "And, Harry, dear—I found the loveliest hat today. I don't believe I ever saw anything that was so becoming to me. It's \$25. Do you think I ought to pay that much for a hat?"—Chicago Herald.

CARE FOR YOUR HAIR By Frequent Shampoos With Cuticura Soap. Trial Free. Precede shampoos by touches of Cuticura Ointment if needed to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Nothing better for the complexion, hair, hands or skin than these fragrant supercreamy emollients. Also as preparations for the toilet. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XV, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Willie Knew. Some time ago the teacher of a public school was instructing a class in geography, and when it came time to hand out a few questions she turned to Willie Smith. "Willie," she said, "can you tell me what is one of the principal products of the West Indies?" "No, ma'am," frankly answered Willie, after a moment's hesitation. "Just think a bit," encouragingly returned the teacher; "where does the sugar come from that you use at your house?" "Sometimes from the store," answered Willie, "and sometimes we borrow it from the next-door neighbor."

Inside Criticism. "So you are going to be married, Mary?" "Yes, ma'am, and I'll be leaving you next Tuesday." "Well, I hope you are getting a good husband." "If he ain't any better than the one you've got I won't keep him long."

IF HAIR IS TURNING GRAY, USE SAGE TEA Don't Look Old! Try Grandmother's Recipe to Darken and Beautify Gray, Faded, Lifeless Hair. Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is splendid for dandruff, dry, itchy scalp and falling hair. A well-known druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant. Adv.

There Ain't That Much. "Pop, what's a plutocrat?" "A man who has as much money as I'd like to have."

The only way to get along with some people is carefully to conceal your opinion of them. The most common form of pessimism is the belief that a good beginning makes a bad ending.

### Lapous Linguis. "I shall be awfully stupid now," exclaimed a wife who had returned from a visit to her dentist.

"Why so, my dear?" queried her husband. "Because I have had all my wisdom teeth pulled out," replied the lady. "Oh, my love, the idea that wisdom teeth have anything to do with wisdom is a foolish one! If you were to have every tooth in your head pulled it couldn't make you any stupider, you know!"

Pneumonia? Apply Hanford's Balsam. Rub it on and rub it in thoroughly, until the skin is irritated. Adv.

Sometimes a man tries to get into the limelight and gets a lemon instead. Red Green Ball Blue does make them white. All grocers. Adv.

Many a married man wonders just how small a portion of his earnings he is really entitled to.

### A Real Foe To Health is a Weak Stomach

From this source arise such ills as Poor Appetite, Nausea, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Constipation. You can conquer and fortify the system against such foes by the timely use of

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters Be Sure you get the Genuine.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Hostetter. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

Transients All. Mrs. Eze—How many servants do you keep? Mrs. Wye—None. My record for the year, so far, is twenty-two I didn't keep. Usually the neighbors think the sad look on a married woman's face is due to the actions of her husband. You seldom hear of a man marrying a woman to reform her.

BLACK LEGS SORE LEGS HEALED. Open your heart to any remedy. Write for book "How to Heal My Legs Leg at Home." Discount your case. A. E. Linn, 1900 Sun by St. Louis, Mo.

### Rheumatism Sprains Lumbago Sciatica

Why grin and bear all these ills when Sloan's Liniment kills pain?

"I have used your Liniment and can say it is fine. I have used it for sore throat, strained shoulder, and it acted like a charm."—Allen Dunn, Bush 1, Box 88, Pine Valley, Minn.

"I am a painter and paperhanger by trade, consequently up and down ladders. About two years ago my left knee became lame and sore. It pained me at nights at times till I could not rest, and I was contemplating giving up my trade on account of it when I chanced to think of Sloan's Liniment. I had never tried it before, and I am glad to state that less than one 25c. bottle fixed me up apparently as good as ever."—Charles C. Campbell, Florence, Texas.

## SLOAN'S LINIMENT

All Dealers 25c. Send four cents in stamps for a free TRIAL BOTTLE. DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Dept. B

### You Look Prematurely Old

Because of those ugly, grizzly, gray hairs. Use "LA CREOLE" HAIR DRESSING. PRICE, 50c, each.



SEE US BEFORE BUYING YOUR LISTERS  
SEE US BEFORE BUYING YOUR LISTERS

# Humphrey & Sledge

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS

SEE US BEFORE BUYING YOUR LISTERS  
SEE US BEFORE BUYING YOUR LISTERS

## Good Roads Meeting at Roswell Town

### Recommends That the Eastern Highway of New Mexico be Built

#### Resolves to Look With Disfavor Upon any Change in the State Engineer's Office That Will Prevent Him Working with Road Boards

The Eastern New Mexico Good Roads association met at Roswell Wednesday morning and transacted business of importance. Ed J. Neer was present as the member from this county, and J. P. Deen as treasurer. From reports had and from the discussion that followed them, there appears to be no doubt in the minds of the delegates there assembled as to the intention of the present legislature to burglarize the state road fund for exclusive use on the Camino Real. Many thousands of dollars, contributed involuntarily by each county in the state, have been expended on this particular piece of graft and foolishness, and the various road associations are doing well to get their hammers out against it.

The meeting definitely decided to recommend that the Eastern Highway of New Mexico should begin in Eddy county and continue along the railroad through Elid, Portales and on to Clovis.

Following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved; that this association looks with disfavor on any change in the law governing the state engineer's office that will prevent the state engineer from

consulting and advising with the county road boards, or the county commissioners, for the building and betterment of county roads.

Resolved; that it is the belief of this association that all auto licenses and state road taxes should belong to the county in which they were collected.

Resolved; that we believe a road should be laid out from a point on the state line south of Malaga, in Eddy county, to run in a northerly direction through the counties of Eddy, Chaves, Roosevelt and Curry to Texico, on the Eastern New Mexico state line; this road to be surveyed by the state engineer and be located so as to accommodate the largest number of people along the route and be known as the Eastern New Mexico highway; and be it resolved further, that the state legislature, now in session, be asked to designate said road as a state highway.

It was also decided to levy an assessment against the member counties as follows: Eddy, \$50.00, Chaves, \$100.00, Roosevelt \$50.00, Curry \$50.00 and Lincoln \$50.00. The money to be used to pay the expenses of meetings and carry on a good roads publicity.

### Do You Want a Creamery?

Mr. Rogers has a communication from a party who wants to put up \$5,000.00 against a like amount subscribed by the citizens of Portales and vicinity, for the erection and maintenance of a creamery. The company to be incorporated under the laws of New Mexico, and each individual subscriber to have issued to him, stock of the corporation in an amount equal to his subscription. It is argued that a corporation with this amount of capital will be in a position to put in the necessary machinery, pay for the building and have enough surplus to enable it to operate for a year. This will, without doubt, prove to be a good proposition for the town and for the country and it will be worth the while of the business men to investigate it. The News is strong for a creamery at Portales and any method that will prove adequate and that holds out reasonable grounds for success is worthy of the attention of our people.

### The Money Problem

If you have not solved the money question in your home, the matter of partnership between husband and wife, you should not fail to see "Runaway June." It is the great George Randolph Chester photoplay serial in fifteen weekly installments of two reels each, to be seen at the Cosy on each Monday night.

This is not a dry problem play. It is a thrilling story of adventure, a pulsating lyric of love and, more than either, a mighty mystery, which baffles solution to those not in the secret. But in addition to all these merits, it has the added one of a separate and important message and benefit to every married man and every married woman and all of those who hope some day to live in the married state.

Husband, does your wife spend more than you think she should? Does she contract bills for you to pay without your permission? Do you pay her an allowance? Do you pay her a salary for managing your home? Does she seem embarrassed at accepting money from you? Does she know your income?

Wife, does your husband accuse you of extravagance? Do you know how much he spends? Do you dislike taking money from him? Would you rather go out as he does and earn your living and each contribute toward the maintenance and management of your joint home?

Both, see "Runaway June." It will help you to solve this world-old enigma. 1t

### Praetorian Representatives Here

J. B. Savage, state manager for the Praetorians, of Roswell, and A. L. Elmore, who has been appointed manager for Portales, arrived here this week and have begun the organization of a local council. This is one of the fraternal orders that stands high with the actuaries and is one that will be calculated to benefit any community in which they organize. Mr. Elmore comes here to live and his family will follow next week.

### Presbyterian Church

Sunday school at ten a. m. and preaching at 11 a. m. Subject, "Revivals, their Nature, Motives, Needs and Conditions." You are cordially invited to this service.

HUGH M. SMITH, Pastor.

### Dr. Swearingin's Dates

Dr. Swearingin, of the firm of Doctors Presley & Swearingin, specialists, Roswell, New Mexico, will be in Portales, at Neer's drug store, on the 20th, 21st and 22d of each month, to treat diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and to fit glasses. 1-tf

## The First National Bank

At Portales, in the state of New Mexico, at the close of business, December 31st, 1924.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$124,027 08
U. S. Bonds	61,000 00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	750 00
Stocks and Bonds	5,250 00
Banking House, Furniture and Fix.	5,000 00
Other Real Estate	4,000 00
State and municipal deposits	10,000 00
Cash and Exchange	74,797 01
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$289,774 09</b>

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Undivided profits	2,500 15
Circulating notes	50,000 00
Loans amount on hand and in treasury for redemption or in transit	2,100 00
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)	23,500 00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check	\$104,177 86
Certificates of deposit due in less than 90 days	1,000 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,546 18
Postal savings deposits	500 00
Time deposits:	
Certificates of deposit due on or after 90 days	5,277 79
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$289,774 09</b>

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, COUNTY OF ROSWELL, I, P. E. JORDAN, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. E. JORDAN, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1925.  
W. O. O'NEAL, Notary Public.  
County-Attest: W. O. O'NEAL, G. W. Carr, Ed. J. Neer, Directors.

### RECAPITULATION

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$124,027 08
U. S. Bonds	61,000 00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	750 00
Stocks and Bonds	5,250 00
Banking House, Furniture and Fix.	5,000 00
Other Real Estate	4,000 00
State and municipal deposits	10,000 00
Cash and Exchange	74,797 01
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$289,774 09</b>

## WANTS

WANTED—To trade West Texas land in arid and shallow water belt for residence in Portales and land in Portales Valley. J. S. Long. 14-tf

FOR SALE—A span of good work mules. See Tom Taylor. 14-tf

FOR SALE—Two highly bred registered Jersey bulls. H. C. Bedinger.

FOR SALE—One horse and buggy. J. B. Sledge. 4-tf

ED. J. NEER is agent for the Clovis Green house. Parties desiring cut flowers may give their order to him.

SUDAN grass seed for sale. Curd's Second Hand store. 11-tf

FOR TRADE—A good young jack, for serviceable automobile. J. W. George.

TO TRADE—Painting for 12 foot wind mill and tower and galvanized tank. Chas. Goodloe. 18-tf

Cover your floors with Lakeoleum, costs less, wears longer. For sale by C. M. Dobb.

Horses and Automobiles to trade for land. See A. E. Siegner at Travelers Inn. 12-tf

BROOM CORN—Any one having small lots of broom corn bring it to the Portales Broom factory. 6-tf

WANTED—All kinds of poultry. Pay the highest cash price. - J. A. Saylor, at Saylor's Cafe. 12-tf

FOR SALE—Three colts; one coming two years old and two yearlings, good draft mare colts. See or address L. L. Brown, Portales, N. M. 4-5p

WILL PAY CASH—I will buy and pay the cash for chickens, turkeys, eggs, beef hides and all country produce. Bring your stuff to me. Curd's Second Hand store. 2-tf

NEER'S TOILET CREAM will cure chapped hands and chapped lips. It is my own prescription and I can assure you that there is none better. Price, 25c at Neer's drug and furniture store.

FOR SALE—Eight head of Jersey cattle and three head of horses. Good terms. For particulars see John W. George. 11-tf

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey bull, two good milch cows, two heifer yearlings, 24 head of shoats, one Charter Oak range and household goods. W. E. Brown, Portales, N. M. 8-tf

Mrs. F. J. Hardin (NEE KINMAN) NURSE and MIDWIFE Box 344 Portales, New Mexico

## The Portales Bank and Trust Company

There is just enough "fellowship" in our bank to make you feel that you are amongst home-folks when paying us a visit. We always like to meet you for a little talk-fest.

Portales Bank & Trust Co.  
Portales, New Mexico, U. S. A.

## EGBERT WOOD

(Successor to Portales Drug Company)

Drugs, Proprietary Medicines, Sundries  
Toilet Articles, Perfumes and Jewelry  
.....Headquarters for Sporting Goods.....

Bring Us Your Prescription Work  
..Same Store in the Same Location..

Patronize the News Advertisers

## ED J. NEER UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

LICENSED BY STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Coffins, Caskets and Undertakers' Supplies. Calls answered day and night. Our motto, "Courtesy and Efficiency." Office phone 67 2-rings, residence 67 3-rings.

## WASHINGTON E. LINDSEY

Attorney at Law

United States Commissioner. Final Proof and Homestead Applications. Office second door south of postoffice

## DR. W. E. PATTERSON

Physician and Surgeon

Office at Neer's Drug Store. Office phone 67 two rings, Residence 65

## GEORGE L. REESE

Attorney at Law

Practice in all courts. Office up-stairs Reese Building

## PRESLEY & SWEARINGIN

Specialists

Roswell, N. M. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Portales dates, 20th to 22d of each month at Neer's Drug Store

## DR. L. R. HOUGH

Dentist

Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Office in Reese building over Dobbs' Confectionery. Portales, New Mexico

## COMPTON & COMPTON

Attorneys at Law

Practice in all courts. Office over Humphrey & Sledge Hardware. Portales, New Mexico.

## You Are Next

to the smoothest, easiest and most satisfying shave and the most up-to-date hair cut you ever got when you get in one of the chairs at The Sanitary Barber Shop

## Strickland & Bland

BURL JOHNSON Auctioneer See me at Court House to arrange date and prices Portales, New Mexico

The C. B. Cozart Grain Co.  
DEALERS IN  
Seed, Coal, Grain, Cotton Seed Meal and Cake.  
We Pay Highest Market Price for Your Grain and are Always on the Market. :-: :-:  
TELEPHONE NO. 75  
W. S. ODELL, : : Manager

Patronize Home Dealers and Be Safe

TRAVEL WITH  
**RUNAWAY JUNE**  
The interesting, perilous road of love, and mystery and adventure. Attack with her the world-old question of money between husband and wife.  
**RUNAWAY JUNE**  
The Great Photo-Play Serial  
BY GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER  
Second Installment at the Cosy on Monday Night, February 1st

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The Land of Broken Promises

A Stirring Story of the Mexican Revolution

By DANE COWLIDGE

Illustrations by Don J. Levin

SYNOPSIS

Bud Hooker and Phil De Lacey are forced, owing to a revolution in Mexico, to give up their mining claim and return to the United States...

CHAPTER XXI

On the morning after they had laughed at the comic paper and decided that all the world was fair...

A moment later two men rode down the canyon, and then two more, and two more. It was a column of men, all armed with rifles...

These were the lost forces of Bernardo Bravo and Salazar, Rojas and the other bandit chiefs...

It would make a rich prize, Fortuna. If they could take it by surprise...

A box of dynamite under the giant concentrator and the money would be produced at once...

A flicker of scorn passed over Hooker's face as the leader came dashing up...

"Buenos dias, general!" he said, "you have many men."

"Enough!" observed the "general" hurriedly, "but some in the rear are on foot..."

He fetched out a blank-book as he spoke and motioned to a ragged beggar at his heels...

"One moment!" he said, and as the soldier turned back his general glanced up sharply...

"Only this, Senor General," answered Bud. "You are welcome to anything I have—food, blankets, money—but I cannot give you that horse."

"But, senor!" protested the general, regarding him with arrogant pig eyes that glistened wickedly...

There was a pause and men began to dismount and move in closer. At a word from their commander any one of them would draw and kill him...

"If the man is lame," he said, "I will give him another horse—but he cannot have this sorrel."

He stepped quickly over to the corral and turned with his back to the gate, while the commander spat out orders in Spanish and armed men came running...

"Senor," he said, advancing brusquely upon the defiant Hooker, "I must trouble you for that pistol."

"No, senor!" answered the cowboy, keeping his hand upon his gun, "not so you nor no man—and I'll never give it up to a Mexican!"

"Careful!" exclaimed the officer impatiently, "you are an American—got?"

"Not only that," rumbled Bud, drawing himself up in his pride, "I am a Texan also, and if any man touches that horse I'll kill him!"

His voice trembled with anger, but his hand was steady and the Mexicans did not deceive themselves.

"Ha, un Tejano!" murmured the men who stood about, and one or two who had started to climb the fence thought better of it and dropped back to the ground.

"Adios, Amigo mio!" he replied, and

who had proclaimed themselves Americans to the insurgents—bonafide! Gone, it was said to be the quickest way there was of drawing a Mexican bullet...

"If you need a horse," he said to the general, "let your man go up that arroyo and he will find one hobbled on the flat. Then give me your receipt for two hundred dollars gold and I will contribute a saddle."

It was a reasonable concession, under the circumstances, and best of all it saved the general's face. The hideous frown with which he had regarded the American changed suddenly to a look of pompous pride...

While he waited for the horse to appear he turned upon his snooping men and drove them to their mounts with curses. Evidently it was no sin to command in the army of the liberation, and the veiled mutterings of his followers showed that they were little better than tigers in leath.

Mounted upon horses, mules, and even burros; armed with every conceivable weapon from a musket to standard repeating rifles, they were a tatterdemalion army, more fit for treason, stratagems and spoils than the sterner duties of war.

Bud looked them over closely, well satisfied in his back against a wall, and when the low-browed retainers came hurrying back with the horse he quickly took the worthless receipt and watched them on their way. Then, at the last camp-follower disappeared, he ran for his saddle and rifle, and within a minute he was mounted and away.

There were rebels below him—very likely there were more to come—the only safe place for Copper Bottom was over the hills at Fortuna. Without stopping for path or trail, he headed straight northwest over the ridges, riding as the cowboys do when they raked the range for cattle. Hardly had he topped the first high crest when he came in sight of Amigo, loaded down with his cartridge-belts and carrying his heavy Mauser.

In a long, shambling trot the Yaqui was drifting along the hillside with the free grace of a wild creature, and when Hooker pulled down his horse to keep pace with him he laughed and motioned him on. Taking the lead, he loped on over hogback and barranca, picking out the best trail by instinct and setting such a pace that Bud was hard pressed to keep up with him.

He had heard it said that in the Yaqui country no white man, no matter how well he was mounted, could

with a quick grip the Yaqui was gone. With that same deceptive speed he shambled through the bushes, still lugging the heavy rifle and making for higher ground. Bud knew he had some purpose—he even had a sneaking idea that it was to take potshots at Captain del Rey—but six months in Mexico had made him careless, and he half hoped the Yaqui would win.

The captain had it coming to him for his brutality, but with Aragon it was different—Aragon had a wife and daughter—and, with the memory of Gracia in his mind, Bud sent his horse plunging down the ridge to warn them before it was too late.

There were some brush fences to be jumped, but Copper Bottom took them flying, and as they cut into the river trail he made the mud-puddles splash. Across the flats to the south Bud could see the peons running for cover—the insurgents must be in sight beyond the hills.

He was going south, they were moving west, but it was five miles north again to the town. Speed was what was needed and Copper Bottom gave his best. They dashed into Fortuna like a whirlwind, and Hooker raised his voice in a high yell.

"Insurrectos!" he shouted. "Ladrones! Pronto a Fortuna!"

There was a rush, a moment's silence, and then heads appeared from every window and women ran screaming with the news. Aragon came rushing from the store and confronted him angrily; then, reading conviction in his tones, he called for horses and ran frantically into the house.

A shrill screech came from the hillside, where a serving-woman had scampered to view the valley, and, as she pointed her finger and screamed, mothers laid hold of their little ones and started up the valley on foot.

Still the men ran about in the horse-pen and Aragon adjured his women-folk in the house. Burning with impatience, Bud spurred his way to the corral where they were fumbling with reata and rigging and dropped a rope on the first horse he saw. Then he snatched a side-saddle from a trembling peon and slapped it on the brute's back. Grabbing up the bride, he led the horse back to the house and bridled it while he shouted for haste.

Still the women traieed, and the sound of galloping came from the south. Then, as all seemed lost, the Mexicans came bumping out from the stable with the family coach, Aragon and his wife leaped in, and Gracia, neatly attired in a riding-skirt, came tripping down the steps.

Even in such times as these she seemed to realize her first duty to herself, and Hooker had to gaze for a moment before he helped her up. She offered her foot and vaulted lightly into the saddle; the coach went pounding on ahead; and as the servants scattered before her she galloped off at the side of Bud.

Behind them the rumble of distant hoofs rose up like the roaring of waters, and the shrieks of fleeing women echoed from the roadsides, but once safely in the canyon their lead was never lessened and, with coach-horns galloping and postillions lashing from both sides, the whole cavalcade swept into the plaza while the town of Fortuna went mad.

Already the great whistle was blowing hoarsely, its deep reverberations making the air tremble as if with fear. Americans were running back and forth, distributing arms and rushing their women to cover; Don Juan, his chin quivering with excitement, was imploring all comers to be calm; and the Aragon, coming flying up to the door, added the last touch to the panic.

They with their eyes had seen the rebels; they were riding in from the south! Other men, equally excited, swore they were coming from the north, and a disorderly body of Sonora miners, armed as if by magic with guns which had long lain hidden, banked themselves about the store and office and clamored for more and more cartridges. Then a rip of gun-fire echoed from across the canyon, and the miners made a rush to the attack.

The whistle, which had obscured all sound as a cloud obscures the light, stopped suddenly in its roar, and the crowd at the hotel became calm. The superintendent, a wiry, gray-haired little man, with decision in every movement, came running from his fort-like house on the hill and ordered all the women to take shelter there and take their children with them.

So, while the rifles rattled and stray bullets began to knock mud from the walls, they went straggling up the hill, rich and poor, patrician and peon, while the air was rent by the wails of the half-Indian Mexican women, who held themselves as good as captured by the revoltees, concerning whose scruples they entertained no illusions.

The women of the aristocracy bore themselves with more reserve, as befitting their birth and station, and the Americans who gathered about them with their protecting rifles pretended that all would be well; but in the minds of every one was that same terror which found expression in the peon wail and, while scattered rebels and newly armed miners exchanged volleys on both sides of the town, the non-combatant Americans sought out every woman and rushed her up to the big house. There, if worst came to worst, they could make a last stand, or save them by a ransom.

So, from the old woman who kept the candy stand in the plaza to the wives of the miners and the cherished womenfolk of the landowners, they were all crowded inside the broad halls of the big house; and seventy odd Americans, armed with company rifles, paced nervously along the broad veranda or punched loopholes in the adobe walls that inclosed the summer garden behind.

Along with the rest went Hooker

and Gracia, and, though her mother beckoned and her father frowned sternly, the willful daughter of the Aragon did not offer to leave him as they scampered up the hill. In fact, she rode close beside him, spurring when he spurred and, finally, when the shower of stray bullets had passed, she led on around the house.

"Won't you help me take my horse inside the walls?" she asked. Bud followed after her, circling the fortress whose blank adobe walls gave shelter to the screaming women, and she smiled upon him with the most engaging confidence.

"I know you will have to go soon," she said, "and I suppose I've got to be shut in with those creatures, but we must be sure to save our horses. Some bullets might hit them, you know, and then we could not run away!"

"You remember your promise!" she reminded, as Bud gazed at her in astonishment. "Ah, yes, I knew you did."

The superintendent's house stood on a low bench above the town, looking out over all the valley, but protected by a high hill behind, upon the summit of which was placed a mammoth black water tank.

In its architecture the casa grande was an exact replica of a hot-country hacienda, a flat-roofed, one-storyed structure of adobe bricks, whitewashed to keep off the sun and presenting on three sides nothing but dense trees planted near for shade. Along the front was a long arcade, the corridor, graced by a series of massive arches which let in the light and air. Inside were low chambers and long passages; and, behind, the patio and garden of orange and fig trees.

Built for a sumptuous dwelling, it became in a moment a fort and, with men on the high hill by the tank, it was practically impregnable to direct assault.

As Hooker stepped out on to the covered porch with his saddle-gun in his hand he became simply one more of a band of excited Americans, all armed and ready to defend the house to the last. Some were pacing back and forth in the corridor, others were hurrying up from the Mexican quarters with a last belated handful of women, but the major portion were out on the open bench, either gazing north and south or engaging in a curio-mad scramble for any spent bullet that struck.

The fighting, such as there was, was mostly up the canyon, where a large party of Sonoran miners had rushed in pursuit of the rebels. The firing down the canyon in the direction of Old Fortuna had died away to nothing, and for the moment it seemed as if the futile charge and retreat was the beginning and the end of the battle.

A party of rebels had penetrated clear into the town, but it was apparently more by accident than intention, and they had been quick to beat a retreat. As for the main command, of the insurgents, they were reported at Chular, six miles up the railroad, where they had surrounded and taken a small mining camp and captured a train at the summit.

The column to the south—the one which Hooker had encountered—had taken to the high hills west of the town, and, along the skyline of the butte-like summits they could now be seen in scattered bands making their way to the north.

The defenders of Fortuna consisted of a rag-tag garrison of twenty federals and the hot-headed, charging miners. But apparently that was a combination hard to beat, for, while the federals entrenched themselves behind the black tank on the hill and prepared to protect the town, the Sonorans in shouting masses drove every-thing before them and marched on to attack Chular.

But in this they made a mistake, for the rebel scouts, seeing the great body of defenders pressing on up the narrow canyon, rode back and informed the tricky Bernardo Bravo. He would be a poor general indeed who could not see the opening that was offered and, while the valiant Sonorans pursued the rebel cavalry up the pass, Bernardo Bravo sent the half of his thousand men to cut off their retreat from behind.

Along the broad top of the mountain above they came scampering by tens and twenties, closing in with a vastly superior force upon the now defenseless town. In the depths of the canyon below the miners were still chasing the elusive cavalry, their firing becoming faint as they clambered on toward the summit and the rebel headquarters at Chular.

They had, in fact, been handled like children, and the Americans joined in contemptuous curses of their mistaken bravery as they beheld in what straits it had left them.

Forbidden by the superintendent to participate in the combat, yet having in their care the women of the camp, they were compelled to stand passively aside while rebels by the hundred came charging down the ridges. Only in the last resort, and when all diplomacy and federal defense had failed, would they be allowed to so much as cock a rifle. And yet—well, twenty determined Americans might easily turn back their charge.

Taking advantage of his Mexican citizenship, Hooker was already on the run for the trenches when the superintendent stopped him with a look.

"How to plaster. To repair holes or cracks in walls secure some fresh mortar. Clean out the holes with a brush, remove all loose plaster thoroughly, wet the slabs and old plaster with a sponge, fill up the holes or cracks with fresh mortar, pat down even. In a few hours go over again with knife or trowel. Close holes in woodwork with a paste made of glue and fine sawdust."

Early Teach Law of Economy. The law of economy enters into all the practical affairs of life, not only of the community at large, but also of the family and of the individual. It should be diligently taught to our children as one of the foundation principles of a good character.

CHAPTER XXII

"You don't seem anxious to get home to your dinner."

"I don't care for the menu I'll get."

"What is it?"

"When my wife finds out I forgot to mail her letter the first course will be tongue served up with hard sauce."

"The Prospect."

"MY HEALTH IS PERFECT"

So Says A North Carolina Lady In Telling What She Owes To Cardui, The Woman's Tonic.

Mt. Airy, N. C.—Mrs. Ada Hull, of this place, says: "About six years ago I got in very bad health. I suffered terrible pains in my abdomen and back. I dreaded to see the sun rise and I dreaded to see it set, for I suffered such agony. No one except myself will ever know how badly I suffered. The doctor said I was suffering as a result of the menopause."

As nothing gave me any relief, I asked the doctor if I hadn't better try Cardui. He said, 'It might help you,' and told my husband to get me a bottle. At this time I was so weak I could not lift my head, and my voice was so weak, people had to lean towards the bed to hear what I said. I looked so bad and had such a dark color that I looked like a dead woman, and my relatives thought I would never get up again."

I took one bottle of Cardui and it relieved the pain and suffering so much that my husband got another bottle, and that improved me still more. I began to strengthen and gradually got well. I have now had better health for six years, than I ever had in all my life. I have taken no medicine since, and my health is perfect."

Cardui is the finest medicine a woman could use."

Try it. At druggists.—Adv.

If some men had their lives to live again they probably wouldn't leave so many dollars for their heirs to scarp over.

STOP EATING MEAT IF KIDNEYS OR BACK HURT

Take a Glass of Salts to Clean Kidneys If Bladder Bothers You—Meat Forms Uric Acid.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.—Adv.

Why is it that a deaf man can always hear an invitation to take a drink?

Every woman's pride, beautiful clear white clothes. Use Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers. Adv.

Many a man has been carried under by the sheer weight of his own dignity.

Be careful of the fat of several men

Women and Children Took Shelter There.

—otherwise you would not have picked such a good horse for me. This roan is my father's best riding horse. You must put yours inside the wall with him, and when the time is right we will get them and ride for the line."

"What?" cried Hooker incredulously, "with the country full of rebels? They're liable to take the town in half an hour!"

"No, indeed they will not!" responded Gracia with spirit. "You do not understand the spirit of our Sonorans! Can't you see how the firing has slackened? The miners have driven your rebels back already, and they will do more—they will follow them up and kill them! Then, when the rebels are in flight and Del Rey and his rurales are away, that will be a good time for us to slip off and make our dash for the line!"

"Nothing doing!" announced Hooker, as he dismounted at the corral. "You don't know what you're talking about! But I will leave my horse here, he added; "I sure don't want him to get hurt."

"But you promised!" protested Gracia wearily.

"Promised nothing!" retorted Bud ungraciously. "I promised to take care of you, didn't I? Well, what's the use of talking, then? You better stay right here, where you're safe. Come on, let's go to the house!"

"No!" cried Gracia, her dark eyes turning misty with imminent tears. "Oh, Mr. Hooker!" she burst out, "didn't I keep them all waiting while I put on this riding-skirt? I thought you had come to take me away! What do I care to be safe? I want to be free! I want to run away—and go across the line to dear Phil!" she faltered. Then she looked up at him sharply and her voice took on an accusing tone.

"Aha!" she said, as if making some expected discovery, "so that is it! I thought perhaps you were afraid!"

"What?" demanded Bud, put suddenly upon the defensive.

"I might have known it," soliloquized Gracia with conviction. "You are jealous of dear Phil!"

"Who? Me?" cried Hooker, smiling down at her grimly. "Well, let it go at that," he said, as she regarded him with an arch smile. "I'd certainly be a fool to take all those chances for nothing. Let him steal his own girl—that's what I say!"

"Now that, Mr. Hooker," burst out Gracia in a passion, "is very unkind—and rude! Am I a woman of the town, to be stolen by one man or another? Am I—"

"That's what you would be," put in Bud, with brutal directness, "if these rebels got hold of you. No, ma'am, I wouldn't take you out of this town for a hundred thousand dollars. You don't know what you're talking about, that's all! Wait till the fighting is over—go! Did you hear that? Come on, let's get into the house!"

He ducked suddenly as a bullet went spang against the corrugated iron roof above them, and, seizing her by the hand, he half dragged her through a side door and into the summer garden.

Here a sudden outcry of women's voices assailed their ears like a rush of wind and they beheld peon mothers running to and fro with their screaming children clasped to their breasts or dragging at their skirts. A few helpless men were trying to keep them quiet, but as the bullets began to thud against the adobe walls the garden became a bedlam.

Gracia stood and surveyed the scene for a moment, ignoring the bulking Bud with disdainful eyes. Then she snatched her hand indignantly away and ran to pick up a child. That was



Women and Children Took Shelter There.



Speed Was What Was Needed.

**FINISHING YEARLINGS IN THE DRY LOT**



Shorthorn Champions.

(By PROF. J. H. SKINNER.)  
Several years ago Professor Cochel, who was then my associate in the department of animal husbandry, assisted me in an experiment in finishing yearling calves in dry lots as compared to the pasture. The results obtained may be briefly summarized as follows:

Calves given a full feed of grain from November to May made more rapid and cheaper gains, obtained a higher finish, sold at a higher price and returned a greater profit fed in a dry lot than when finished on the pasture.

The full-fed calves when turned on grass shrunk so much during the first ten days that it required from two to three weeks to bring them back to their original weight.

Steers fed in the dry lot consumed a greater amount of concentrates than while on the pasture.

The beef of the future must come from the farms of the middle West, and the feeder who, in the fall of the year, buys calves with a view to finishing them for market in such condition that they will sell as prime yearlings should realize that he is entering into a feeding proposition that will require from nine to twelve months for its completion.

In order to make the greatest financial success from the venture he should select calves showing pronounced beef types, quality, early maturity, large capacity for feed and the "milk fat" which has been secured by having suckled the dam until placed in the feed lot.

The calves should, if possible, be taught to eat grain before weaning in order that there may be no loss in weight or condition when required to depend entirely upon themselves for sustenance. These two factors are only under control of the man who finishes calves of his own raising and who should logically follow the production of yearling beef in the corn belt.

For him who makes a business of feeding cattle rather than producing them, the western ranges must furnish the material for the feed lot, which means that the calves will necessarily have lost much of the "bloom" carried at weaning time and also be entirely unaccustomed to the feeds used for production of beef in the corn belt, both of which will result in a longer feeding period where prime yearling beef is produced.

When calves are first placed in the feed lot they should be given the most palatable feed that can be obtained until they have learned to eat. Most excellent results in starting them can be secured from a grain mixture of shelled corn bran and oats mixed in equal proportions by weight, adding one part of linseed meal to ten parts of the grain mixture.

For roughage, good, bright clover or alfalfa hay and corn silage are most useful. After they have learned to eat grain, the expensive feeds such as

bran and oats may be dropped from the ration and the more concentrated feeds such as corn, cotton seed or linseed meal increased according to appetite, and fed in connection with good roughage during the winter.

This method of treatment will result in an increase of approximately two pounds per head daily for six months. When high grade calves are given a full feed during this period on such rations they will sell from 25 cents to 50 cents per hundred below the prices paid for cattle of equal quality and type on the central markets and will require from three to four months of full feeding to make them prime.

The following report of the experiments shows a decided advantage in favor of dry-lot feeding.

The cattle used were high-grade Hereford steers. The dry lots were not well adapted to summer feeding, for the sheds were low and therefore hot and the flies could not be kept out of them. The pasture consisted of nine acres of mixed timothy and clover, which furnished more grass than the cattle could consume from the middle of May to the middle of August.

In each of the tests the dry-lot cattle made the greatest gain during the first month, but there was a decided decline during the next two months owing to their becoming fatter and the condition of the weather.

The cattle in the pasture made the smallest gain during the first month due, of course, to the change from dry lot to pasture and the decrease in the amount of grain they would eat.

The steers in the dry lot made a gain of 894 pounds in excess of those on pasture during the first month of summer feeding, but the second month the difference was only 90 pounds and the third month those on pasture gained 63 pounds over those in the dry lot.

This shows that in the superiority of the dry-lot method the feeding was due entirely to the behavior of the steers the first month, after which the pasture was superior.

The results of three months' feeding show a difference of 741 pounds gain in favor of the dry-lot cattle during the three years, which was sufficient to overcome all the other advantages of pasture feeding when considered in connection with the added "bloom" and higher market price of the dry lot at the time of marketing.

Our conclusions were that if it were possible to turn them out early in the season before the grass starts and continue the feed used in the dry lot so that the steers would be accustomed to the grain gradually, then there would be an advantage of dry-lot feeding in the summer, except for that which is due to the premium trade for dry-fed cattle on the central markets, caused by the general belief that carcasses from such cattle are superior to those from grass-fed animals.

**USE OF ALFALFA FOR HORSE FEED**

Because of Its Palatability, Mature Animals Are Apt to Eat Too Much of It.

Alfalfa is a splendid horse feed, but must be fed with judgment and care. Because of its palatability, mature horses are likely to eat too much of it, if permitted free access to it. The average farm horse at hard work is allowed to eat much more alfalfa and other roughages than he really needs to maintain his weight. One pound of alfalfa or other hay and about one and a fourth pounds of grain per day of each one hundred pounds of horse flesh makes a good ration for the work horse.

Horses like alfalfa stems. Refuse from the cattle racks is very acceptable to horses. Feed mature horses first and second cutting alfalfa which is free from mold and dust. To make allowed to stand until well out in bloom. In curing horse hay, it is well to keep in mind that the dust which is present in so much alfalfa is largely a result of the presence of foreign moisture, such as rain or dew, at maturing time, rather than the presence of a little moisture within the plant. Never feed wet alfalfa hay to horses.

A sudden change of feed deranges the horse's digestive system. Horses accustomed to alfalfa as a regular part of their ration are seldom troubled from its use.

**ORGANIC MATTER TO HARD-WORKED SOILS**

Additional Supply of Plant Food Is Furnished and Bacterial Activity Increased.

Organic matter of soils is the decaying roots and vegetable compounds and the really active soil constituent as compared with humus. Humus is the decaying vegetable matter already incorporated in the soil and has become a distinct part of the soil mass. A supply of organic matter is kept in the soil by applications of vegetable matter such as barnyard and green manures, which keep up the humus content as well. If soils are cropped long and continuously to grains in which the growth is mostly removed, they become sad and lifeless. The particles run together badly, causing greater effort to work the soil, and also less production. The surface puddles and bakes and becomes intractable. It may be made to respond to proper treatment in the application of organic matter. At the same time this matter furnishes an additional supply of plant food, increases bacterial activity and releases otherwise unavailable plant food. It also aids in proper aeration and drainage. It is indeed poor farming practice to fail to supply organic matter to hard-worked soils.

**Keeping Apples.**  
Apples will keep better wrapped in paper and stored in a cool cellar.

**PREPARATION OF SEED BED**

Spike-Toothed Harrow Finest the Clods and Compacts Soil Below Surface—Use of Sweeps.

(By J. D. TINSLEY, New Mexico.)  
In preparing the seed bed on our dry farms good judgment must be exercised in using the spike-toothed harrow. This implement fines the clods and compacts the soil below the surface. This pulverizing action on the surface offsets the advantage gained in firming. Of the implements for working the surface of plowed land, the best which have been observed in use are cultivators with wing-sweep attachments. The only objection to these implements is that they are not wide enough to cover sufficient ground at each trip across the field so that the work is slow.

F. E. Homsher of Levy attaches sweeps to the frame of his grain drill. This implement materially increases the area of land that can be covered in a day by a man and team. An implement of this kind that would cover a strip of field 16 feet wide and require four horses is a very desirable addition to the list of dry-farming implements.

A very important point in decreasing the cost of producing dry-farming crops is cutting out extra man, or what amounts to the same thing, increasing the area of land that can be cultivated properly by one man. In harrowing large grain fields four horses are often hitched to three sections of the harrow and with this outfit a man or boy can cover 30 acres in a day.

If the implement carrying 16 feet of sweeps were adopted, it could be used for preparing land for killing weeds before planting and by removing some of the sweeps it could be used for cultivating row crops. Mr. Homsher uses the drill frame, carrying sweeps, to kill weeds and to mulch the surface of the plowed ground. He then removes the sweeps, puts on the seed box and three drill spouts and plants the bean crop. The sweeps are then replaced with proper spacing and the crop is cultivated with this implement. This enables him to plant three rows and afterwards to cultivate two rows each trip.

The sweeps are kept sharp and kill weeds better than the spike-toothed harrow; throw the dirt into ridges; are adjustable in depth, and do not break the clods, but raise them to the surface, while letting the fine dirt sift down where it is wanted, around the seeds and roots.

**PREPARING LAND FOR FLAX**

Deep Plowing Found to Be All Right if Rains Followed Immediately—Experiments in Colorado.

(By ALVIN KEYSER, Colorado Experiment Station.)

Experience with flax on the plains through the seasons of 1909-13, show that to be successful, flax land must be well prepared. In those seasons when there is considerable spring moisture, sufficient to compact soils that were plowed, deep plowing gave the best results. These better results from deep plowing in these cases where there was moisture enough, were due in a large part to the cleanliness of the land, that is, the freedom of the soil from weeds. It was uniformly noticed that the deep plowed land was not as foul as the shallow plowed. Deep plowing was found to be all right if rains followed immediately, or if the plowing was done several months ahead of planting so that compaction and settling took place.

In 1913, deep plowing just before planting the crop almost caused complete failure, because rains did not follow sufficient to moisten the plowed layer and compact the subsurface. If deep plowing is used, therefore, in preparing the seed bed, it should be done at a considerable time before planting. Where plowing is done immediately prior to planting, plowing should be shallower, say six or seven inches at the outside, and should be followed up immediately with the disk harrow, to compact and fill up the subsurface. Smooth, well-prepared land greatly insures the success of the crop. This was especially shown in experiments of 1911 and 1912, and was shown up in the other years.

**GENERAL FARM NOTES**

- There is no sense in stuffing a horse manger with hay or straw all day.
- A cool bran mash Saturday night is to a horse what mother's pie is to a boy.
- There is pleasure and inspiration in the business of breeding and handling high-class horses.
- A team that works in the fields all week should never be put on the road Sundays or holidays.
- Except at certain seasons of the year less time and attention need be given sheep than almost any other animal.
- Five minutes vigorous work with a rough cloth on a horse's hide after a hard day's work will do him a lot of good.
- Horses very often lose their eyesight through dust and hay seed falling into their eyes from the loft above.

**GOOD MANAGEMENT OF BEARING ORCHARD**



Results of the Work of the Three Worst Orchard Pests: Curculio, Codling Moth and the Apple Scab.

(By J. G. MOORE.)  
Good orchard management is necessary to secure profitable returns from fruit trees. Prevalence of insects and disease require that special attention be given to the trees to produce a good quality of marketable fruit.

It is not necessary to give up grain or dairy farming in order to grow good fruit, but if good fruit is to be produced in conjunction with these other lines of agriculture, then the farmer must recognize the fact that there are certain things the orchard demands which are quite as important from the standpoint of fruit production as feeding the cow or cultivating the corn is in the other lines.

Four-fifths of the farm orchards are operated at a loss so far as the value of the fruit is concerned. If the orchard is used for farm crops after the fruiting age is reached, then the trees are a drawback to the production of these crops, not only because of the additional trouble in putting them in, but in the lessened yield. An orchard should be an orchard, not a grain or hay field and an orchard combined. In the latter instance, neither crop has half a chance. Either the orchard should be given the care and attention which is necessary to make it a paying proposition, or it had better be discarded and the land used for something else. There is a general awakening along the line of proper care of orchards, but in a great many instances, the grower is not conversant with what constitutes the best orchard management. This requires some study, but it must be admitted that it is worth while.

The soil of the orchard should receive special attention and several methods of handling soils are now being practiced. Pasturing the orchard is common in many sections and should be discouraged as should also the growing of hay or corn in the orchard. The "clean-culture-cover-crop" system is preferred by the best growers and consists essentially of keeping the orchard under clean cultivation during the first part of the season and then sowing a cover crop, which remains on the soil during the winter. By using leguminous crops and plowing them under, fertility may also be added. The soil of the young orchard should be worked differently from

that of the bearing orchard and small fruits and some field and garden crops may be grown between the rows until the young trees are old enough to bear fruit. Continuous cropping is the quickest method of depleting soil fertility. In the orchard, rotation is impossible, therefore the orchardist should even be more alert concerning the preservation of soil fertility than the grain farmer.

The fertility of the orchard needs to be kept up in order that profitable yields of fruit may be secured. Vegetable matter should be added to the soil to keep it in good tilth and plenty of nitrogen fertilizers should be added to give strong growth of wood. From eight to ten tons of stable manure per acre once in two years will be sufficient on average soils. In alternate years commercial fertilizers may be used. When legume cover crops are grown the amount of nitrogen and manure may be considerably reduced. Good cultivation is necessary at the same time as the land should always be kept in good tilth.

Pruning the bearing orchard should be regular and systematic, since trees that are neglected when young never fully regain perfect form. The pruning should begin when the tree is set, for the purpose of forming a low head and fruit-bearing area, to keep the head open and in a form which will facilitate spraying and harvesting. Winter pruning is most desirable since injuries to the trees are less likely to occur. During the second and third seasons the young tree should be pruned to form the head and encourage the growth of strong bearing branches. Neglected trees should be pruned vigorously but not to the extent that a heavy top growth is forced.

Spraying is essential to profitable orcharding. Six of the most serious orchard pests are codling moth, apple scale, curculio, scab and blight. Under the average conditions spraying with bordeaux mixture for fungous diseases and paris green or arsenate of lead for the chewing insects will be effective. The lime-sulphur wash is gaining greatly in favor and many growers prefer to use it. Good spraying machinery should be used since the success of the spraying depends largely upon the effectiveness with which the material is applied.

**PLANT SOME TREES TO IMPROVE FARM**

They Have Practical Value, Not Only for Wood, but for Shade and as Windbreaks.

We all know that trees are not only an adornment to the farm premises, but they have also practical value not only for their wood, but for their shelter from the winds, and shade from the burning sun.

If they be fruit trees, each locality has its favorite varieties, and you should know them and plant only such as are adaptable. If it is windbreaks and shade, you should know that the government experiments have proved that white pine, Norway spruce, Austrian and Scotch pines and American arborvita, have no superiors. These kinds grow rapidly and are not lacking in vigor or adaptability to thin soils, exposed situations and other adverse conditions. But do not plant evergreens exclusively about the home. Deciduous trees occupy a place in any scheme for farm improvement, which the evergreens alone do not and cannot fill. Hard or soft maples, elder, elm, where they are suitable, should not be overlooked.

**STUDY CONDITIONS IN FRUIT GROWING**

If an Orchard Is to Be Planted for Commercial Purposes, Make It a Large One.

There are locations where it is more profitable to grow general farm crops than to engage in fruit growing, and under such circumstances the size of the orchard may well be limited to the supply of fruit needed for family use. If, however, fruit is grown for commercial purposes, it is a mistake to have a small orchard. Under modern methods of care the expense attending a small orchard is much greater in proportion to the number of trees than for a large orchard. Of course, the intelligent man will investigate market conditions before setting large orchards, and will know pretty well what may be expected from his soil, but when these things are well understood and seem favorable, then the profitable orchard will be the large one. Once set, the greatest care must be given or the large orchard will be a greater loss than the small one would have been.

**WOODEN FLOOR USED IN WINTER FEEDING**

One-inch Boards Laid Flat on Cement Are Recommended by a Practical Breeder.

An excellent suggestion is made by a practical swine breeder to those having cement floors in their hog pens.

He advises a movable wooden floor for the winter. He makes his own floors of one-inch boards and lays them flat on the cement in sections small enough to be removed at any time.

In this way he combines the advantages of both the cement and the wood. He can remove the board floor, scrub out the pen and also thoroughly clean and disinfect the false floor outside.

Cement is the cheapest material in the end for the floor of a hog pen. The floor of the outdoor apartment should be a few inches lower than the house floor, so as to insure a good drainage and dry sleeping quarters.

**SAVE THE ORCHARD FROM THE RABBITS**

Galvanized Wire Screening Will Prevent Trees From Being Girdled by Animals.

You don't want the new orchard girdled by rabbits this winter, do you? Galvanized wire screening is the solution suggested by F. S. Merrill of the horticulture department in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The screening needs to be fastened with wires and should extend from the lower branches to five or six inches below the ground. In this way the ravages of field mice are avoided. Several experiments at the college have shown that trees protected in this manner are also protected from the borers.

There are other methods of protecting the trees from rabbits, such as using ill tasting solutions of soap or paris green, but although they prevent the rabbits from killing the tree they do not form a permanent protection or prevent the work of the borers.

**A WARNING TO MANY**

Some Interesting Facts About Kidney Trouble.

Few people realize to what extent their health depends upon the condition of the kidneys.

The physician in nearly all cases of serious illness, makes a chemical analysis of the patient's urine. He knows that unless the kidneys are doing their work properly, the other organs cannot readily be brought back to health and strength.

When the kidneys are neglected or abused in any way, serious results are sure to follow. According to health statistics, Bright's disease, which is really an advanced form of kidney trouble, caused nearly ten thousand deaths in 1913 in the state of New York alone. Therefore, it behooves us to pay more attention to the health of these most important organs.

An ideal herbal compound that has had remarkable success as a kidney remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy.

The mild and healing influence of this preparation in most cases is soon realized, according to sworn statements and verified testimony of those who have used the remedy.

If you feel that your kidneys require attention, and wish a sample bottle, write to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Mention this paper, enclose ten cents and they will gladly forward it to you by Parcel Post.

Swamp-Root is sold by every druggist in bottles of two sizes—50c and \$1.00. Adv.

People seldom try to sit down on the man who stands up for his rights.

Fewer young men would sow their wild oats if they should first stop to look for a needle in a haystack.

Sometimes Apply It Lightly.

For cuts, burns, scalds, sores and open wounds always apply Hanford's Balsam Lightly, but be sure that it covers and gets to the bottom of the wound. A few light applications are generally all that is needed to heal this class of difficulties. Adv.

The Censor.

The Washington Star relates that Mayor Baker of Cleveland, in defense of a political movement that had been attacked, said the other day:

"It's an honest movement and a straightforward movement, and they who attack it are as censorious as the Seabright old maid."

"A Seabright old maid was talking to a sunburned college boy on the beach. A pretty girl passed and the old maid said:

"There goes Minnie Summers. You took her to the hop last evening, didn't you?"

"Yes," said the college boy, and he added politely: "As I was taking leave of Miss Summers after the hop it dawned upon me—"

"It dawned!" said the old maid. "You kept her out till dawn! That's what these new dances lead up to!"

Density of Population.

By density of population is meant the number of persons to each square mile of land area. Excluding the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, with 508.5 persons per square mile, is the most densely populated state in the Union, closely followed by Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut. In the order named, the only states which have more than two hundred persons per square mile.

Put to the Test.

His Daughter's Beau—Yes, I'm a Socialist. I believe that those who get the benefit from the labor should be made to perform the labor.

The Old Man—Fine! You might begin by setting up the parlor stove for the winter.—Town Topics.

That Would Be Pleasant.

"Well, my good woman," said the stammerer, "I must be going. Is there anything I can do for you?"  
"Only that," responded the submerged one wearily.

STICK TO IT

Until Coffee Hits You Hard.

It is about as well to advise people to stick to coffee until they get hit hard enough so that they will never forget their experience.

A woman writes and her letter is condensed to give the facts in a short space:

"I was a coffee slave and stuck to it like a toper to his 'cups,' notwithstanding I frequently had severe attacks of sick headache; then I used more coffee to relieve the headache, and this was well enough until the coffee affected worse off.

"Finally attacks of rheumatism began to appear, and ultimately the whole nervous system began to break down and I was fast becoming a wreck.

"After a time I was induced to quit coffee and take up Postum. This was half a year ago. The result has been most satisfactory.

"The rheumatism is gone entirely, nerves practically well and steady, digestion almost perfect, never have any more sick headaches and am gaining steadily in weight and strength."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.  
"There's a Reason" for Postum.  
—sold by Grocers.

**Buggies, Wagons and Farm Trucks,  
Charter Oak Stoves and Majestic Ranges  
Cole's Hot Blast Heaters, Aluminum, Gran-  
iteware, Tinware and Leather Goods**

**Hardy Hardware Co.**  
Telephone Number 91

**Listers, Feed Mills, Corrugated Iron,  
Roofing, Nails, Barbed Wire, Ammu-  
nition, Windmills, Pump Cylinders,  
Lubricating Oils and Dry Cell Batteries**

W. E. Collins of Elida, was a Portales visitor the first of the week.

Baseom Howard has bought the J. I. Case automobile formerly owned by Roy Connally.

Kafir corn, maize, feterita, threshed, bulk, \$1.13 per hundred. Portales cash market quotations for the week just closed.

W. F. (Buttermilk) Smith, the cow boy wit and one of the best known "punchers" on the plains, was in the city last week.

J. B. Priddy returned last Friday from Nocona, Texas, where he was called on account of the sickness and death of his step-father, Mr. Moody.

Judge G. L. Reese returned last week from Arkansas where he was in attendance on his mother in the last few hours of her illness. She died about three hours after his arrival.

The first night after the revival closes, Rev. McIntosh will deliver an address to the old Confederate soldiers and the Daughters of the Confederacy. Everyone, both young and old are invited to hear him.

C. M. Dobbs, the confectioner, says that this has been the worst kind of a winter, that it is just a little too cold for ice cream and too infernally warm for hot drinks. That's Portales Valley winters, all right.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Broyles arrived last week from Lockney, Texas, and are visiting in the home of L. M. Anderson. They were, at one time, residents of the Portales Valley.

E. P. Kuhl is in receipt of a letter from his home town, Gridley, Illinois, which conveys the information that one of his neighbors was frozen to death while returning home from a sale, a distance of a few miles. On the same day that this man was frozen, the thermometer at Portales registered ten degrees above zero at 6 o'clock in the morning. Who wants to live in Illinois?

G. W. Hill, an old timer in Portales, but who for the past year has been living in Plainview, Texas, returned last week to again make this his home. Mr. Hill was "foxy" enough not to dispose of his Portales property when he left, consequently, he has lost nothing but his time, however, he says, "Never, no never again will he stray."

Jule Brown says that he would like to go to Japan, but he is uncertain as to whether or not it is necessary to be able to "cuss" in the Japanese lingo in order to drive an automobile in that country. Pass it up, Jule, the News is unable to enlighten you, our automobile has passed the stage where it does any good to "cuss" it in any language.

Dr. N. F. Wollard and family who, for the past three years have been living in Colorado, where the doctor held the appointment as physician for a big mining corporation, returned to Portales the latter part of last week to again make his home among us. Dr. Wollard and family have many friends in Portales.

Inspected Sudan grass seed at this office.

**Some Chipping Offers**

The El Paso Herald and the Woman's Home Companion, both publications for one whole year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and the Metropolitan Magazine, both publications for one year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and the Sun-set Magazine, both publications for one year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and the American Magazine, both publications for one year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and the Santa Fe New Mexican, both publications for one year \$8.00.

The above combinations at the remarkable low prices are good temporarily only. Therefore, if you intend to take advantage of any of the offers, kindly send your check or money order to the El Paso Herald, and indicate which one of the offers you desire.

We have many inquiries from parties in Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Iowa and many other states, who want to trade farms, hotels and various business enterprises for property in New Mexico. Those who have irrigated, shallow water or deep water lands, who would like to make a trade of this kind are requested to call into the office and list it with us. Braley & Ball.

Dr. L. R. Hough will be in Elida on Friday before the first Saturday in each month, and at Melrose three days preceding the last day of each month to do all kinds of first class dental work.

We write insurances on farm property and grains. Most favorable terms to insured and at slight cost. Braley & Ball.

**H. C. McCALLUM....**

**Dray and Transfer  
Baggage & Express**

Telephone 104

Prompt and careful attention is given to all work intrusted to my care. Will appreciate your patronage and serve you to the best of my ability.

Portales, New Mexico

**Notice of Foreclosure Sale**

Whereas, on the 14th day of October, 1914, in case number 1083 on the civil docket of the district court of Roosevelt county New Mexico, wherein Frances E. Nixon is plaintiff and James H. Rittenberry, Martha E. Rittenberry and Haskell B. Rittenberry are defendants, the plaintiff recovered a decree of foreclosure of the two certain mortgage deeds used on in said case for the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifteen cents (\$1465.15) for which said amount the court decreed plaintiff held a lien against the properties hereinafter described and that said lien and mortgage deeds were executed and delivered to plaintiff by the respective defendants to secure their joint and several note and said mortgage deeds were on the aforesaid date by order of the court foreclosed and the hereinafter described lands of the defendants was ordered sold to satisfy the above named sum of \$1465.15, and the undersigned was appointed special commissioner to sell the following described lands to satisfy the above named amount:

The southeast quarter of section eight in township five south of range thirty-four east N.M.P.M. together with the improvements thereon being the same lands ordered sold in said decree and all the right, title and interest of the said James H. Rittenberry and his wife, Martha E. Rittenberry, in and to the said last described land will be sold on the date hereinafter mentioned to satisfy the above named amount; and all of the right, title and interest of the defendant Haskell B. Rittenberry in and to the southeast quarter of section nine in township five south of range thirty-four east, N. M. P. M., together with the improvements thereon situated will be sold on the date hereinafter mentioned to satisfy above named amount adjudged a lien and foreclosed against the said lands in favor of the plaintiff.

Therefore by virtue of said decree and the power vested in me as special commissioner, I will on the 5th day of February, 1915, at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m. at the northeast front door of the court house in the town of Portales, Roosevelt county, New Mexico, sell said described real estate at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purposes aforesaid.

Witness my hand this 6th day of January, 1915.

JAMES A. HALL,  
Special Commissioner.

**Home Made  
..CANDIES..**

Our home made candies are pure, clean and wholesome. Why not get the best, the home made, the kind we have, exclusively?

**AT THE  
Kandy Kitchen**

Patronize Home Dealers and Be Safe

**Portales Power & Irrigation Co.**



**There is Real Economy in the Big, Central, Power Station, and You, Mr. Farmer, may get the Benefit of this Economy**



**TIME TO GET BUSY**

It is now but a short time til Spring and those of you who have not yet signed your power contracts should do so at once. Under the new rate schedules, you may get power this year considerably cheaper than heretofore. The new rates also make it an object for you to sell water to your neighbors. Come into the office and let us talk the matter over. Those who own farms adjoining places where our equipment is in operation, may make arrangements with us for getting water for irrigation purposes.

**Portales Power and Irrigation Co.**

# THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

The Official Paper of the City of Portales and the Only Newspaper in Roosevelt County that is Read by the People

Volume II

PORTALES, ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915

Number 14

## BUSINESS MEN OF PORTALES GET ACQUAINTED WITH MARTIN

Whom They Found to Be Very Enthusiastic Over the Opportunities of Portales Valley

He Also Entertained the Ladies of the City at the Cosy Theater Monday Afternoon

Last Saturday afternoon the business men of the city met at the office of the Portales Utilities company to meet and get acquainted with Mr. W. B. Martin, the managing partner in the Martin-Hansen Investment company. About every business house in the city was represented and a very enjoyable hour was spent in listening to Mr. Martin tell his experiences in the immigration business. He told of his having sold out a large tract of land near Las Vegas, this state, the Plainview proposition and many others he has been connected with. He spoke in the highest terms of the Plainview country but was compelled to admit, when pressed for an answer, that the Portales Valley had it beaten in more ways than a farmer may whip a mule. He also told us of many ways in which we might beautify and make more attractive the good things that we had. Not, said he, that this Valley particularly needs any especial adornment, but he likened it to a diamond in the rough, the cutting process to which the stone was subjected, added nothing to its real value, but it gave to it that attraction which made its value marketable. Our splendid irrigation project here will make the owners just as much money per acre if the weeds are allowed to grow in the fence corners, but they will materially detract from its selling value, by reason of their uncouth and slovenly appearance. He strongly advised a general cleaning up, believing that the city folks might, with profit to themselves, emulate the example set them by the farmers of the Bethel community. Mr. Martin is not, as he admits, an orator, but he is certainly a gentleman of keen business foresight and has an easy and forcible way of speaking which, at once, impresses his hearers with his faith in his opinions and the strength of his convictions. There is no doubt but what he has an abiding faith in the future of the Portales Valley and in his ability to put good, substantial farmers on our unoccupied irrigated lands. Monday afternoon the ladies of Portales were invited to the Cosy theater to get acquainted with and listen to some suggestions from Mr. Martin. Also, there had been a little entertainment provided for them in the way of pictures. At this meeting Mr. Martin impressed upon his hearers the advisability of the ladies of the city making it their duty to meet and help entertain such visiting ladies as might accompany their husbands, or relatives, when coming here to have a look at our country. He explained that by so doing they would help, in a large measure, these ladies to while away the time while the gentleman portion of their party was out looking for homes. All these suggestions by Mr. Martin met with the hearty approval of those who heard him

and they, without exception, willingly agreed to heed and to follow them. From all these propitious happenings it would appear that the Portales Valley and Roosevelt county was, at last, about to come into its own. There has never been any question as to the value of the proposition we have to offer, but the difficulty heretofore was to find the right man to handle it for us. This man, the News believes, has been discovered and there now seems to be no reason why we should not hit a gait that will soon land us at the doors of real and permanent prosperity.

### Jim May Will Build Residence

Jim May, the rural mail carrier, has let the contract to Charles W. Ison, for the erection of a neat and attractive, seven roomed bungalow, to be erected on his forty-acre farm, which adjoins the town on the northeast. It will be of frame and will have all the modern conveniences. Jim has a very valuable piece of property and, with the addition of this residence, it will be one of the most attractive farm homes in the valley.

### Williamson and Oldham Return

Monday of this week Messrs. G. M. Williamson and W. O. Oldham returned from their trip to Kansas City, where they had been on a sort of a tour of inspection. They report everything as being in condition. They say that money is, comparatively, easy, though they did not find many who had any money to give away. Also, they report that the outlook for the cattle business was never brighter.

### Wilcoxon Buys an Automobile

Portales is fast putting on metropolitan airs and making noises like big cities. Last week I. J. Wilcoxon bought a Ford automobile to deliver milk from. It has only been about two weeks since he bought a clarifier and, at that time, the News thought that he was going some, but this auto milk delivery is some sure-enough city stunt. Jack says that no one is going to have anything on him in the dairy business.

### Auto Mail Line Now

Last week D. W. (Silo) Jones, bought a Ford automobile which he has put on the mail route between here and Garrison. This permits him to wait until after the noon mail has been put up on leaving day, thus giving the people on his route the benefit of a day later mail. Mr. Jones says that he can make this run much cheaper by auto than with teams, that the upkeep of the Ford is less than horse feed.

### Burleson Buys Tyson Home

This week Jim Burleson bought the John Tyson residence, which is located in the northwest part of town. Mr. Tyson is a cowman and had moved his ranch headquarters to some place near Taiban, consequently, he also moved his family to the new location and sold his residence here. The property is a good one and Mr. Burleson has acquired a handsome and commodious home.

### A. F. Kopplin Sells a Farm

Alexander F. Kopplin last week sold a splendid piece of farming property in the Floyd community. Mr. Kopplin owns a considerable amount of property in Roosevelt county and, as he was in no need of money, it is presumed that he made a nice little profit on this transaction.

### Some Different Here

Read about the cold, freezing weather of the north and east, their blizzards and snow storms. We only hear of them through the papers. They don't come here.

## MARTIN-HANSEN COMPANY WILL GIVE A HUNDRED DOLLARS TOWARDS PAINTING CHURCHES

The Ladies of Portales Are Requested to Call on the Citizens and Relieve Them of Sufficient Kale to Make up the Balance Necessary to Put the Project Through

In the Meantime, If the Male Population Should, Perchance, Take a Notion to Have a Day Set Aside for Cleaning Up, and to, on that Day Get Real Busy, No Penalty Would Attach

Now that a large number of our farmers have come alive to the fact that the neater and nicer their homes appear, the fonder they become of it, it would seem that the town folks would get wise to the same hunch. The old adage that "fine feathers do not, always, make fine birds," but certain it is, that neat, clean, well-fitting clothes do make of men, darned sight more attractive animals than they might be otherwise. It may, also, be true that all towns whose streets and alleys are clean, whose lawns are well kept, whose trees are trimmed, whose sidewalks are in good repair and whose buildings, public and private, are neatly painted, may not make times any easier or grub more plentiful, but such a town is a much more pleasant place to live, is more attractive to prospective citizens, is more apt to build up and go forward than is one which is slovenly, unkempt and unsanitary.

The Martin-Hansen Investment company offers the following proposition: "The ladies of Portales get a cost estimate from reliable, competitive bidders, on painting all the church buildings in the city, no favorites. When these bids are opened, take the lowest responsible one, subtract from it one hundred dollars, then raise by popular subscription, the amount so found, the Martin-Hansen company agreeing to pay the hundred dollars so subtracted."

This proposition strikes the News man as being one that should commend itself to the ladies, and one that they might do well to take hold of and prosecute vigorously. The donation of Mr. Martin is a very liberal one and furnishes a substantial beginning.

Another thing, Portales, at this time, is anything but presentable. We have become accustomed to sweeping our business houses and throwing the trash out the front door, from where it blows indiscriminately over town; our town ordinances make this a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine, but in small places, it is a very disagreeable duty to enforce such. Our mayor and the board have, on various occasions, set a day aside for cleaning up, and expended some money to inform the people of their action but, for various reasons, the work was neglected and but little good resulted. Now, at this time, when good roads are being built, when the farmers have set the example for cleanliness, when prospects are bright for the acquisition of many new citizens, it does seem that enough public spirit, enough public enthusiasm might be aroused to cause us to clean up our premises, paint our dwellings and business houses, trim the trees, get the trash out of the alleys, put on our Sunday clothes once more and see whether or not we can still wear them gracefully. Portales is so happily situated that cleanliness is a condition easy of accomplishment and there is no good reason why we should be slovenly. It is not desired and it is not contemplated to invoke the aid of the law in order to put the city in a good sanitary condition. It is believed that, with a little urging, with an appeal to their pride and their business judgment, that these difficulties may be overcome without resort to sterner measures. Let it not be said of Portales that the farmers surrounding her are more public spirited than her folks. The work they did required days for the doing; what is necessary in Portales may be done in hours. We have the best little city in Eastern New Mexico, bar none, let us, also, have the cleanest. Let us paint the churches and such of the other buildings as may need it; let us burn the sweepings from the floors; let us do all the little things necessary to get rid of our dirt. All may be accomplished without much expense and it will go far towards putting us on the map.

### The Portales Suffrage Club

A very enjoyable meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Lindsey on last Wednesday. The members were present to a one o'clock luncheon. Covers were laid for twelve and there were several absent. Yellow was the prevailing color. Favors were baskets of yellow at each plate. After the luncheon a highly interesting program was rendered. The Illinois suffrage law was read. Also, letters from Congressman Ferguson in regard to the congressional suffrage vote. Several extracts of members of the house of representatives were also read. It is to the credit of New Mexico that we have an "aye" vote, even though the Democratic caucus voted with the president to veto the amendment. Nevertheless, eighty-six of the Democrats of the house voted for submission, regardless of the caucus.

In view of the following regulations of suffrage for men in the United States by congress, it looks as though consistency, in regard to women suffrage necessarily coming by one state and another, were a joke. Ten instances of congress regulating suffrage for men.

1. 15th amendment.
2. Granting vote to Indians when reservations were broken up.
3. Granting vote to former confederate soldiers taking the oath of allegiance.
4. Granting vote to foreigners who fought in the civil war.
5. Granting vote to men released after terms in the federal penitentiaries.
6. Act of congress in direct election of senators. 17th amendment.
7. Granting vote to men disfranchised for desertion from the army.
8. Naturalized citizens. Section 8, article 1.
9. Disfranchisement of wives of naturalized men in states where women have the ballot.
10. Case of Susan B. Anthony who was arrested by federal and not state authorities after voting under the 14th amendment.

### Did You Ever Stop and Think

Your breath and liabilities do not cease at the same time, and if you do not own enough money or property to meet all of your obligations, should you die or become unable to work, you, as a husband, father, wife or mother, should get insured so as to meet the emergency. The Yeoman Society is a safe and sane proposition and is now being organized here in Portales. Some of the best citizens of the town have been written up. We ask you to investigate our plan and get in early as a charter member so you may have the opportunity to see the initiatory work put on at the organization by the Clovis team which is composed of sixteen men and ladies. I am here to tell you of our plan and take your application as a charter member.

J. WALKER HUNTER,  
District Deputy.

### Boosters to Good Roads Meeting

Tuesday of this week Ed J. Neer, J. P. Deen, S. E. Ward and Mr. Wyle, went to Roswell, the "Queen of the Alkali Flats," to attend a meeting of the Good Roads club. If this bunch of boosters don't make the denizens of that little place sit up and take notice there will be no use of sending any others. As a matter of fact, these representatives have some very important and thoroughly good suggestions to offer and, it is hoped, that they will receive the attention to which their merit entitles them.

## WINNERS IN FARM BEAUTIFYING CONTEST ARE ANNOUNCED

Committee of Five, After Personal Inspection, Made the Awards Which Are Satisfactory

Contest Has Proved of Much Value to the Farmers as Well as to the Community at Large

Some time ago the News announced that the Portales Utilities company had organized a clean up proposition among the farmers, offering as prizes, \$20.00 in gold for the first, \$10.00 for the second and \$5.00 each for the next three. They also agreed to, and did, furnish something like \$800.00 worth of paint which they gave, gratis, to those who would use it to paint their dwellings and out buildings. This movement on the part of the company has been productive of much good and, as a consequence, the Bethel community has changed wonderfully in appearance. The houses are all painted white with green trimmings, and the outbuildings red. The farmers have worked diligently and faithfully to perform their part of the contract and the success of the undertaking has been much greater than was anticipated. One man, in particular, Mr. C. L. Sanders, went to the trouble of building a quarter of a mile of road at his own expense. The committee which was to judge the places was appointed by Mr. Rogers, not one of whom knew who was to serve with him, and each made his tour of inspection alone, sealing his findings in an envelope which was not to be opened until the day of awards. Last Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, the envelopes were opened and the results declared. C. L. Sanders won the first, Buchanan Brothers, the second; C. O. Paulsell, third; J. H. Cave, fourth; Mrs. Laura B. Smith, fifth. This has been a splendid proposition for those who engaged in it as well as for the appearance of the country in which the contest occurred. Through it the farmers have been enabled to repaint their homes and barns without expense other than the labor expended; it has induced them to clean up their premises and make them more homelike in appearance; it makes the homestead more valuable as a marketing proposition and it makes it much more valuable to them as a place in which to live. It gives to the community an air of prosperity and contentment that would otherwise be impossible. This has been a sort of an innovation but it has proved its success. Let us have more of it.

### Lost--May Be--Arrive Here--Nix

Last week two agricultural experts left Roswell, the "Alkali Princess," for Portales, where they were billed to deliver lectures. But they arrived not, either in person or by proxy, and their non-appearance gave rise to much speculation. Some fears were expressed as to their safety, it being known that they were coming by auto, and knowing as to whether or not they had sufficient wraps to comfortably pass a night on the prairie. This occurred on the coldest night of the winter when the thermometer showed only ten degrees above zero.

**Confessions of a Mail Order Man**

By Mr. M. O. K.

Revelations by One Whose Experience in the Business Covers a Range From Office Boy to General Manager

**SOME TRICKS OF THE GAME.**

We all know that, as a business proposition, it is impossible for any concern to give customers anything unless there is a payment for it.

In other words, nobody gives anything for nothing. It isn't possible to give more than a commercial value in merchandise for the amount paid. It isn't possible to do a profitable business unless merchandise is sold for a price that is greater than the cost and the expense of handling. A profit must be added in all cases.

Some concerns can buy goods at a slight advantage over others. It depends on the quantity ordered at one time more than anything else. No manufacturer will sell merchandise to one concern cheaper than to another unless there is some compensation. These price concessions generally consist of a small cash discount or a small discount for large quantities.

It was always my custom when contracting for any article to make a price contract for an enormous quantity. I always paid cash, with your money, therefore this was possible, and I obtained also a cash discount. In this way the manufacturer, or the jobber, had no selling expense, in many instances the manufacturer disposing on this sort of contract to my concern of his entire output. These discounts and price concessions on small articles frequently did not amount to more than a fraction of a cent on a single article. But in buying I was out to get the very best prices and make the very best deals I could.

But I worked out ways for making even more money for my mail order concern. I cut down the value of the article in the making. I arranged with the manufacturer to produce an article, looking in every way to the person who knew no better, like the genuine article, but it wasn't.

I produced what were practically counterfeit articles. I cheated the people who bought those articles.

Here's how I did it. Take, for example, a tin cup, a tin pail or a tin plate—in fact any article made of tin. I would figure it out like this. In the first place we would use tin of a certain less weight, thinner and not so good. Where the top curls over the manufacturer formerly put a wire around, hidden from view, but it was there. This wire made the article stronger. It would stand wear better and longer.

I would take the wire out. I would make a lighter handle or, in some way cut down both the quality and the quantity of material used in making the article.

So in this way I cheapened the article. I lessened the cost of making, which made a better profit for me. Of course, the article was not so good, and would not wear so long as the honest, old-fashioned kind—such as your local dealer buys for his stock. But in my catalogue the illustration made it look "just as good" and that was all that I cared for.

Certainly, the sooner it wore out, or got smashed or broken, the sooner you would be compelled to send for another. Oh, yes, I thought that all out, too.

In wooden ware I figured the same. I would order a quantity, making them up from a cheaper grade of wood. If it had hoops I would have it made with a hoop less. The sides and bottom would be thinner. In some way I would cut down the quantity and value of the material used for the making, so it would cost less.

So this is how I could cut prices on such things. I did cut prices on some articles, things like these and because of the manner in which they were made. But the manufacturer would not put his brand on such stuff. Not he. He would say: "I'll put your brand on that article. I'd be ashamed to have my brand on it. I'd be ashamed to let anybody think that I'd turn out that kind of junk."

Then he would stamp my brand on it. What did I care. I got your money in advance as payment for the article and what would you, way out in the little country town, know about how it should be made? It would last all the "quicker" and then you would order another. Surely, that's how it was figured.

Now, think it over. Look on some of the articles you have bought and see if the name of the manufacturer is stamped on it. I nearly forgot one thing. I beat that game, too, in a certain clever manner, because there's more than one way of fooling you.

I would create a fancy name for a fake manufacturer. There would be so such concern. I would stamp "Blank Mfg. Co." or "Moon Mfg. Co." or some such fancy name, because I was kind of ashamed to have even my name stamped on some of the stuff I sent out.

I contracted for canned goods with manufacturers and would create brand names. He would have a pretty, fancy label printed for us and I used all sorts of devices to fool customers. I would have sent out a lot of letters about it in those days, but I made the money out of them and it was

I figured this way. Who in the world is going to write a long letter and kick about a few cans of spoiled peaches, or corn, etc.? It would be permitted to pass without a kick. But I did get some awful kicks at that, and I would send back some sweet words in a nice letter and in the office have a good laugh about it.

Yes, the girls and men who work in the correspondence department of my concern have almost as much fun over the letters that you send in and in the answering of them, as if they were sitting in a theater hearing the jokes and funny songs. It's a perpetual comedy for them.

You sit at home, after a hard day's work, and write, with the greatest sincerity and often trouble, a letter of complaint to my house. You are very serious about it. What would you think, how humiliated you would feel, if you could see your letter, written so carefully by you, passed around for sneering comments and laughing jests.

And one of my nine-dollar-a-week clerks will turn to his stenographer and say: "Send this kicker form 13 letter." And the stenographer will take an imitation form letter, write your name at the top and stamp the name of one of the bosses as the signature, and mail it to you. The letter will read something like this:

Dear Friend: We are very sorry to note that you are displeased with your last order. We cannot understand how such a mistake has occurred. We paid particular attention to the shipment of your order as we look upon you as one of our most valued customers.

I will attend personally to your next order and see that it is put up in the very best manner. We value your letters very highly and look to hear from you with pleasure.

Hoping you are well and wishing you the compliments of the season, permit me to sign myself.

Yours most sincerely,  
Signed: (Name of the Boss.)

Probably the boss is away in Europe or somewhere else. You will note that the letter would apply to anything, from the receipt of a can of decayed tomatoes to a broken chair. It's all "hot air." These letters don't mean anything. The manner in which we avoided sending a duplicate of the same letter to you when you sent in the next kick, which we looked for and expected, was in this way. We kept a big yellow envelope with all of your letters and correspondence, orders, etc., in it. On the front of the letter was a memorandum of the form letters that had been sent you. For instance, when your next kick was received the correspondent who would get your letter would look on the front of the envelope and see that you had been sent form 13. So he would reply to this new kick with form 14, which would read something like this:

Dear Friend: I have just looked up your last order and find that in the absence of Mr. Blank (the boss that signed the other with a rubber stamp as proxy), who was unavoidably out of the city when your order came in, your order was filled by a new employee. Just how the mistake occurred we don't know, but I have discharged the person who handled the order.

We want you to feel satisfied that we are trying to give you our very best service and if you have any further complaints to make write direct to me. I will give them my personal attention.

Send in another order, as soon as you can, and I will see that it is taken care of.

We are having nice weather here and hope you are having the same in your locality. Write soon.

Yours faithfully,  
Signed: (Another Boss.)

You as an individual have no more consideration in my concern than a postage stamp. You are a nonentity, you are only a yellow envelope with a series of marks denoting the number of kicks you have sent in.

But fatterly goes a long way. You must be flattered, you must be cajoled. You must be given all and any kinds of promises, but none of them will be kept. Your money is what we want. But I must try to make you believe that you are a great friend, that I read your letters personally and answer them.

Dear Friend—It's all bunk. For every letter sent you, full of flattery and insincere statements and lies, there are thousands of others all over the country who get exactly the same letters. I'll guarantee that many of you who read these confessions by me have read letter after letter written by me and to which the name of some big boss was signed with a rubber stamp. Or perhaps some little gum-chewing girl signed them with pen and ink, writing the boss' name.

Think it over.

"Pardon Me, Please." Inevitably we sometimes get a wrong number, and usually we are irritated a little. It isn't pleasant to be delayed nor to know that one has needlessly disturbed another. How many, then, have noticed the little addition to telephone courtesy?

"You gave me the wrong number," we say a bit sharply, prepared to contest a denial. And the answer comes:

"Pardon me, please. What number did you call?"

Could anything more quickly smooth the irritation and suggest to us that perhaps we were a little indistinct—remind us that we ourselves make mistakes sometimes? Anyone who gives a harsh answer after those three words must be a cur indeed and little deserving of sympathy. They make for pleasantness and good temper and graciousness, those three little words. And they come whether the mistake is ours or the operator's. They must play no little part in oiling life's wheels.

**Cape of Satin for Dressy Wear**



A LONG and ample cape of black satin, lined with satin in a contrasting color, and interlined for additional warmth, develops a new idea in treatment of the neck. Here a wide ruff, like the body of the cape, makes an attractive finish and a protection for the throat at the same time. The plaiting for the ruff is graduated in width, growing narrower from the sides toward the front. But it is sufficiently wide to enfold the back of the head, the ears and the throat when the cape is fastened in the front.

A long silk-covered cord extends about the base of the ruff, terminating in two cabochons (made of the cord), one at each side. Long ends terminating in heavy silk tassels fall from the center of each of these silk ornaments.

A narrow ruching made of satin like that in the lining outlines the hem on the inside of the cape all around. It is a dainty finish, handmade and elegant.

This is one of the longest of capes and one of the few intended solely for evening or other dressy wear.

The cape, which occupied the center of the stage as the newest and most chic of wraps at the beginning of the season, did not capture the popular fancy, but was admired by a few as an attractive novelty.

There are many jeweled hair bands discriminating following among those

who follow radical new departures in fashions.

The cape has been featured in combinations with other wraps, where it is usually short and suggests the cape of the cavalier type. Its best and most attractive development as a garment for protection is portrayed in the picture given here, where it is shown as a rich and graceful evening wrap.

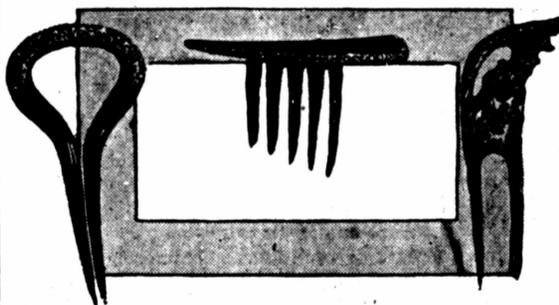
**Velvet Dresses With Tunics.**

Although many dress skirts are in circular cut, this is rarely the case with velvet dresses, as the long tunic is, especially good in velvet, says the Drygoods Economist. These long overskirts, as they may be called, require weight in the cloth to make them hang gracefully, and are, therefore, an attractive style for velvet. Circular skirts are very apt to hang unevenly in velvet, as the weight of the cloth drags down the skirt at the sides.

**New Silk for Winter.**

For more dressy toilettes the new fabric known as satin-regence, a soft silk that seems to have an almost invisible stripe in it, and the graceful amalgamation of tulle and fur and fur and velours will amply be exploited this winter. In the new claret or deep wine shade, satin-regence promises a flattering vogue.

**Fancy Combs and Hair Ornaments**



ALL sorts of fancy shell combs, or namental hairpins, hair bands and small barrettes, bespeak the return to favor of more elaborate styles in hair-dressing. The combs are shaped in so many different ways and made in so many different sizes that one concludes they are fashioned to be worn in any position on the head which suits the fancy.

A great variety in shell combs, pins and ornaments are set with rhinestones and sparkling colored stones. The combs and other ornaments are shown in tortoise colorings, amber, black, white, and gray. Besides white rhinestones there are settings in emerald, amethyst, garnet and topaz colors.

A popular comb, of which an example is shown in the picture, is made to wear when the hair is done in a French coil. It is long and the teeth are joined to a band which is sometimes narrower at one end than at the other, and sometimes pointed at the ends. This comb may be had with the teeth hinged on so that it can be adjusted to the head in different positions. A single row of stones, or a row extending all around the edge of the band, gives a pretty sparkle to this comb. Often the band is entirely encrusted with stones. This more than doubles the price of the comb without adding much to its attraction.

A very popular large shell pin is shown in the picture. One or two of these pins is thrust in the hair at the sides when it is coiled low. Or a pair is sometimes seen in a long French coil.

The large Farrar comb is worn in

several different positions on the head and is a showy and splendid affair of many jewels. The teeth support a fan-shaped or scroll top which afford much surface for rhinestones.

A small ornamental pin to thrust in the hair coiled high on the head is shown in the picture, which is something between a comb and a pin, taking the place of either. It is of tortoise shell set with rhinestones, and made of filigree silver, ribbon and tinsel braid. And outside of ornaments of shell or metal are others of millinery and ribbon fashions.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

**Rolled Pique Collars.**

Rolled pique collars that are attached to vest fronts of the same can be added to any coat front, or will go with the one-piece dress that is always opened with a deep V at the neck. The pique in all these models is neither stiff nor limp; it has to be wired if it is to stand up about the neck. All the pique models are not plain; some of them are in fancy weaves or have a little running spray of white mercerized embroidery along the edges.

Some pretty sets for dresses or coats are made of silk in gay baredere stripes. The deep gauntlet cuffs are held together by cufflike buttons. The collars are of the same sailor shapes as the pique or the lawn.

**Spring Colors.**

Among the colors for spring are putty, greenish tans and grays, old tapestry blues and dark shades—generally.

**ARMORED CAR IN WARFARE**

European Armies Have Found It of the Greatest Value in Their Operations.

Although an engine new to warfare, the armored motor car has proved extremely useful, especially for outpost and scouting duty. Fast, silent, and mobile, it covers a vast amount of ground on the splendid roads that crisscross the field of war in western Europe. Most of the cars are incased in a light frame of tough steel plate that ranges in thickness from three-sixteenths of an inch to a quarter of an inch, and that is impervious to rifle and machine-gun fire. All the vulnerable parts of the motor, such as the radiator and steering gear, and in some of the newest cars the wheels, are protected by the steel covering. The wheels, both wood and wire, are said to withstand the roughest sort of usage. Accidents to the tires are much less common than anyone would expect. The cars carry a light armament—one or two machine guns so mounted that they can be swung through a complete circle—and a large supply of ammunition. The crew, which may number from four to eight or more men, are armed with rifles and revolvers. Some of the cars have a steel superstructure that rises from the chassis frame high enough to enable the crew to stand upright, and that is capped with a domed roof, from which bullets and shrapnel usually fly off at a sharp angle without even denting the steel—Youth's Companion.

**OVERWORK and KIDNEY TROUBLE**

Mr. James McDaniel, Oakley, Ki., writes: "I overworked and strained myself, which brought on Kidney and Bladder Disease. My symptoms were

Backache and burning in the stem of the Bladder, which was sore and had a constant hurting all the time—broken sleep, tired feeling, nervousness, puffing and swollen eyes, shortness of breath and J. McDaniel. Rheumatic pains. I suffered ten months. I was treated by a physician, but found no relief until I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I now feel that I am permanently cured by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free.—Adv.

**Effeminate.**

Gabe—Why do you say he is effeminate? He doesn't act that way.

Steve—He always wants the last word.

**Hadn't Noticed It.**

Tomdix—Your wife is certainly outspoken, isn't she?

Hojax—Not that I knew of. I never met any one who could outspoke her.

**Delicate Point.**

"There are ladies on the jury."

"They ought to favor a lady defendant."

**Full of Spirit.**

"Your cousin Sarah is such a volatile creature."

"Yes; we call her Sal Volatile."

**Its Nature.**

"I've got work with a circus, tending to the animals."

"What a beastly job!"

**Her Ideal.**

He—What is your masculine ideal?

She—A man who has both sand and dust.

There isn't much hope for the bride who can't learn to sew by the time her hubby's wedding garments need patching.

The automobile has it on the horse in one respect. It doesn't shed its hair in the spring.

Mexico has three provisional presidents, all dodging each other.

However, a man may not be married and still have his troubles.

The average boarding house chicken is a great help to the dentist.

**FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR SICK CHILD**

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without gripping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

**NOT THE TIME FOR A SMOKE**

Old Lady, Filled Up With "Cartridges," Was in Natural Fear of an Explosion.

A robust old woman in the mountains of north Georgia was ill for the first time in her life and a doctor was sent for. Partly by persuasion and partly by force, the physician induced his patient to swallow some big quinine capsules—a simple enough operation, which, however, scared the old woman almost to death. She was soon able to sit up and her daughter thought she would give the convalescent a treat. She took her mother's cornob pipe from the "shelf" or mantel, filled it with tobacco, and picking up a live coal between two sticks, started with it toward the bed. "Ma," she said, brightly, "jes' look what I got fer ye."

"Git away from me, 'Sary," she screamed in terror. "Take away dat fire! Take hit away! Don't yer know I's done plum filled up w' cartridges!"—Chicago Ledger.

**GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT, BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR**

Make It Thick, Glossy, Wavy, Luxuriant and Remove Dandruff—Real Surprise for You.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it, surely get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and just try it. Adv.

**'Twas Ever Thus!**

The Elm—What was your ambition? The Oak—As an acorn I planned to grow up to be a Christmas tree.

It is hard for a woman to hold her husband's love when she can't even hold her tongue.

"Peace at any price" is a man's motto. A woman wants it at bargain rates.

**Canada is Calling You to her Rich Wheat Lands**

She extends to Americans a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help to feed the world by tilling some of her soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think what you can make with wheat around \$1 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

G. A. COOK  
125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Canadian Government Agent





THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

J. R. HENDERSON, Editor and Proprietor

Published on second-class mail matter November 14, 1913, at the post office at Portales, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published weekly at Portales, New Mexico, and devoted to the interests of the greatest country on earth, the Portales Valley and Roosevelt County.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR

The Republican Promise of a Square Deal and Its Fulfillment in the Good Old Republican Way by the Present Legislature

"Count that day lost whose low, descending sun Sees not some new act of perfidy done."

The above would constitute a thoroughly accurate, truthful and appropriate coat of arms for the New Mexico legislature. It would be a peculiarly fitting and suggestive inscription to have framed and hung over the speaker's desk as an ever present reminder of the high ideals of the majority as well as inspiration for the day's work.

At the convening of the present session of the legislature, the newly elected speaker, Mr. Romero, in a lengthy speech, outlined what would be the policy of the majority toward the Democratic minority and, with all the eloquence at his command, assured them of an absolutely square deal. Of course there were none in the state who, for one minute, thought that those promises, uttered with all solemnity and with all the earnestness at his command, were aught save the preliminary spiel made by the three shell artist preparatory to "hooking a good one into you." "Watch the little ball closely, gentlemen, no tricks or crooked work; everything fair and on the level, etc." It is rather surprising, the similarity, one to the other. One is couched in the vernacular of the slums, the other being clothed in the flowery words of the finished orator, yet both concealed the same dishonest motives. The one robs you of your purse the other of your citizenship, your suffrage, your honor. Yet there were but few who would have believed that, immediately after the close of this address, the work of unseating enough Democratic members to give the Republicans in the house the two-thirds majority desired, thus disfranchising the voters of Union, Sierra and Bernillo counties, without cause, without justification and in open and flagrant violation of law, would commence, yet such proved to be the case. The utter disregard, by the majority, of the rights of the voting public, in this instance, is the most wanton, the vilest and most uncalled for insult that was ever flung in the face of a free people. The misguided and ignorant voters of these counties are denied the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution, they are reduced to the status of the minor, who has a guardian appointed over him to administer his affairs. The very idea that such a body could be capable of promulgating and enacting into law, measures that should be binding upon the people of the state, is repugnant to every sense of honesty and justice. The bare intimation that a body of law violators, unlawfully constituted, could enact any statute for the public weal, or that carried a penalty for its violation, is a sad travesty upon our system of government. We could much better expect the gentlemen who board with Warden McManus, at the expense of the state, to be willing, competent and sufficiently honest to initiate and to put into force, wise and just laws for the government of our people and, in good truth, they might better be trusted to do this than to expect it at the hands of the legislature as at present constituted.

How well has this body, that was heralded abroad as a gathering together of statesmen of a high order of ability and integrity, fulfilled the forecast of the "stand-pat" organ? How religiously have they kept their promises of a square deal? How exactly have they followed in the footsteps of the alleged senate in unseating lawful members to make room for their defeated henchmen? How well does this system of taking, through sheer force of numbers, that which doesn't belong to you, comport with your public utterances? The greatest service the legislature of New Mexico could do for the people of the state would be to adjourn and go home.

Charles A Spiess, of Las Vegas, representative of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railroad company, and understood to be employed to look after the interests of other wealthy Colfax county corporations owning property in that county worth millions of dollars, was an interested spectator at yesterday afternoon's session of the house of representatives, when Modesto C. Ortiz and Antonio C. Chaves, defeated in the recent election, were seated by the house majority. Mr. Spiess occupied a seat at the speaker's desk beside Speaker Romero. The seat on the other side was occupied by Frank Springer, brother of Charles A. Springer.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Thus far, with all the peculiarly fitting surroundings, with, as you might say, all the stage settings in their proper places, none of the speaker's admirers have likened him to the Greened One.

"The Praetorians"

It is with pleasure we announce that Mr. A. L. Elmore has been appointed deputy and general organizer for "The Praetorians" and will make his home in Portales. He will arrive in Portales, Friday, January 29th, and will begin the organization of a Council at Portales.

Twenty Year Pay Policy

The Praetorians write eight different policies. Every policy is worth the face value when the policy is delivered. The twenty year pay is our leader. Every policy has an accident feature without any additional cost to the member.

More Than \$1,000,000 Reserve

The Praetorians have a greater reserve per member than any fraternal order in the United States.

J. B. SAVAGE, State Manager

Roswell, New Mexico

Representing THE PRAETORIANS

Home Office: DALLAS, TEXAS

Notice of Pendency of Suit

State of New Mexico to Ellen W. Jones, J. W. Jones and Leon Jones, 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 Roosevelt County, wherein M. C. Boswell is plaintiff and you, the said Ellen W. Jones, J. W. Jones and Leon Jones are defendants, said cause being numbered 1047 upon the civil docket of said court. The general objects of said action are as follows: The plaintiff sues the defendants to foreclose a mortgage deed executed and delivered to the plaintiff by Hobson F. Jones, Henry Percy Jones and Ellen W. Jones, on the eighth day of November, 1913, for the sum of \$1660.00 with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, payable annually, from the 8th day of November, 1913, until paid, ten per cent. additional upon the said premises as against any claim of suit; and foreclosure of said mortgage upon the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section five and the north half of the northwest quarter of section four east of the New Mexican meridian, in New Mexico, containing 320 acres and all the improvements thereon, together with all the southeast half of lot eleven in block seventeen and all the improvements thereon, situated in the town of Portales, New Mexico. To have said property sold and the proceeds of such sale applied to the satisfaction of plaintiff's demand and to pay the costs of suit; to have said mortgage declared a superior lien to any claim or title of the defendants or either of them, the said defendants, W. Jones and Leon Jones claiming an interest in said property as heirs of said Hobson F. Jones who died since the execution of said mortgage; for an appointment of a receiver to take charge of and collect rents of above property and for general relief; and unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 12th day of February, 1914, judgment by default will be taken against you and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. You are further notified that George L. Reese is attorney for the plaintiff and his business address is Portales, New Mexico. Witness my hand and seal of said court this 29th day of December, 1914. (SEAL) By J. W. BALLLOW, His Deputy.

Notice of Pendency of Suit

In the District Court of Roosevelt County, New Mexico. Ida Koenig, plaintiff vs. Grace E. Lawrence and Howard W. Hyatt, defendants. The State of New Mexico, to Grace E. Lawrence and Howard W. Hyatt, 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 Roosevelt County, wherein Ida Koenig is plaintiff and you, the said Grace E. Lawrence and Howard W. Hyatt, are defendants, said cause being numbered 1022 upon the civil docket of said court. The general objects of said action are as follows: The plaintiff sues the defendants to recover judgment and delivery of Joseph E. Fain and Celestia I. Fain to the sum of \$275.00 with interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the 7th day of March, 1913, together with all costs of suit; to have plaintiff's said mortgage declared a first and prior lien upon the said premises as against any mortgage; to have plaintiff's said mortgage foreclosed upon the lands conveyed therein to plaintiff, described as follows: The southwest quarter of section thirty-four in township one south of range thirty east of the New Mexican meridian; and the proceeds of such sale applied in the first place to the satisfaction of plaintiff's recovery of judgment and delivery of the land, note and mortgage and for the further sum of \$13.15 paid by plaintiff for taxes assessed against said premises on the 14th day of May, 1910, in the plaintiff herein, said judgment running against the land hereinafter described, and being for the sum of \$13.15, with all costs of suit; and whereas in said judgment, said debt, was foreclosed upon the following described property, to-wit: The east one-half of the southeast quarter and the west one-half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two in township one south of range thirty-four east of the New Mexican meridian, New Mexico; and whereas, in said decree the undersigned, T. J. Molinari, was appointed by the court as special commissioner, I will, on the 12th day of February, 1914, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., at the northeast front door of the court house in the town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, interest and costs of suit. Witness my hand this 19th day of December, 1914. (SEAL) T. J. MOLINARI, Special Commissioner.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale

Number 1085 Whereas, on the 12th day of November, 1914, in a certain cause pending in the district court of the Fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt County, wherein M. C. Boswell is plaintiff and George Gross, or George Gross, is defendant, said cause being numbered 1085 upon the civil docket of said court, the plaintiff recovered a judgment and decree upon a promissory note and a mortgage given for its security, executed and delivered by Joseph P. Orsby and Mary Orsby on the 14th day of May, 1910, to the plaintiff herein, said judgment running against the land hereinafter described, and being for the sum of \$135.00, with all costs of suit; and whereas in said judgment, said debt, was foreclosed upon the following described property, to-wit: The east one-half of the southeast quarter and the west one-half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two in township one south of range thirty-four east of the New Mexican meridian, New Mexico; and whereas, in said decree the undersigned, T. J. Molinari, was appointed by the court as special commissioner, I will, on the 12th day of February, 1914, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., at the northeast front door of the court house in the town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, interest and costs of suit. Witness my hand this 19th day of December, 1914. (SEAL) T. J. MOLINARI, Special Commissioner.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale

No. 1041 Whereas, on the 14th day of November, 1914, in a certain cause pending in the district court of the Fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt County, wherein A. A. Rogers is plaintiff and F. T. Burke and the Portales Lumber Company are defendants, said cause being numbered 1041 upon the civil docket of said court, the plaintiff recovered a judgment and decree upon six promissory notes and a mortgage given for their security, executed and delivered by F. T. Burke to the Portales Irrigation Company on the 20th day of December, 1909, and duly assigned to the plaintiff herein, said judgment running against the land hereinafter described, and being for the sum of \$5394.00, which said judgment at the date of sale hereinafter mentioned will amount to the sum of \$5587.54 with all costs of suit; and whereas, in said decree said mortgage in favor of the plaintiff, securing said debt, was foreclosed upon the following described property, to-wit: The south one-half of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen in township one south of range thirty-four east of the New Mexican meridian, New Mexico; and whereas, in said decree the undersigned, S. E. Ward, was appointed special commissioner and directed to advertise and sell said property according to law, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the satisfaction of plaintiff's said judgment and demands. Therefore by virtue of said judgment and decree and the power vested in me as such special commissioner, I will, on the 12th day of January, 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., at the northeast front door of the court house, in the town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, interest and costs of suit. Witness my hand this 19th day of December, 1914. S. E. WARD, Special Commissioner.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale

No. 1011 Whereas, on the 2nd day of September, 1914, in a certain cause pending in the district court of the Fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt County, wherein A. A. Rogers is plaintiff and W. J. EnEarl, Lillie A. EnEarl, Hugh M. Klivingston and Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards Company are defendants, said cause being numbered 1011 upon the civil docket of said court, the plaintiff recovered a judgment and decree upon six promissory notes and a mortgage given for their security, executed and delivered by Mitchell M. Bounds, S. J. Bounds and Z. Overidge Bounds to the Portales Irrigation Company on the 20th day of December, 1909, and duly assigned to the plaintiff herein, said judgment running against the land hereinafter described, and being for the sum of \$17,000.00, which said judgment at the date of sale hereinafter mentioned will amount to the sum of \$17,673.03, with all costs of suit; and whereas, in said decree said mortgage in favor of the plaintiff, securing said debt, was foreclosed upon the following described property, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section five in township two south of range thirty-four east of the New Mexican meridian, New Mexico; and whereas in said decree the undersigned, S. E. Ward, was appointed by the court as special commissioner and directed to advertise and sell said property according to law and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the satisfaction of plaintiff's said judgment and demands. Therefore, by virtue of said judgment and decree and the power vested in me as such special commissioner, I will, on the 12th day of January, 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., at the northeast front door of the court house, in the town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, interest and costs of suit. Witness my hand this 19th day of December, 1914. S. E. WARD, Special Commissioner.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale

No. 1046 Whereas on the 14th day of November, 1914, in a certain cause pending in the district court of the Fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt County, wherein A. A. Rogers is plaintiff and Eleanor Dyrart, John C. Dyrart, Anna Robinson, Thomas McBride Dyrart, Eleanor Dyrart, executrix of the estate of Boyd W. Dyrart, deceased, and all unknown claimants of interest in the premises hereinafter described are defendants, said cause being numbered 1046 upon the civil docket of said court, the plaintiff recovered a judgment and decree upon six promissory notes and a mortgage given for their security, executed and delivered by Thomas H. Turner and Ella Turner to the Portales Irrigation Company on the 20th day of December, 1909, and duly assigned to the plaintiff herein, said judgment running against the land hereinafter described and being for the sum of \$1680.86, which said judgment at the date of sale hereinafter mentioned will amount to the sum of \$1680.86, with all costs of suit; and whereas, in said decree said mortgage in favor of the plaintiff, securing said debt, was foreclosed upon the following described property, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight in township one south of range thirty-four east of the New Mexican meridian, New Mexico; and whereas, in said decree the undersigned, S. E. Ward, was appointed by the court as special commissioner, and directed to advertise and sell said property according to law and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the satisfaction of plaintiff's said judgment and demands. Therefore, by virtue of said judgment and decree and the power vested in me as such special commissioner, I will, on the 20th day of February, 1915, at the hour of two o'clock, p. m., at the northeast front door of the court house in the town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, interest and costs of suit. Witness my hand this 19th day of December, 1914. S. E. WARD, Special Commissioner.

Dr. Swearingin's Dates

Dr. Swearingin of the firm of Doctors Presley & Swearingin, specialists, Roswell, New Mexico, will be in Portales, at Neer's drug store, on the 20th, 21st and 22d of each month, to treat diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and to fit glasses. 1-tf

..FARMERS..

NOW is a good time to form a Banking Connection, while you are marketing your crops, and by opening a deposit account now, you will be in line to ask for an accommodation during the lean months next spring and summer. It is our earnest endeavor to help build up the Farmers and Stock Farmers of this county.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK Portales, New Mexico Member Federal Reserve System

..WE HAVE..

Inquiries for farms and small ranches. List your places with us. We have Farms, Hotels, Stores, Etc., in different places to trade for New Mexico Lands. SEE US. "DO IT NOW."

WE ALSO WRITE INSURANCE "WE KNOW HOW"

..Braley & Ball..

Kohl's Garage ..AND REPAIR SHOP..

Automobile repairing and automobile supplies. Red Top Tires for Fords and Firestone Non-Skids. All guaranteed and worth the money. Don't wait until your machine is ready for the scrap heap. A little work now will save you much money later.

KOHL'S GARAGE LOUIE KOHL, Proprietor

THE PORTALES LUMBER COMPANY FOR ..All Kinds of Building Material.. G. W. CARR, Manager

Bring in Your Catalogues We'll Duplicate the Goods and Prices Whitcomb & Larrabee, Jewelers

SEE US BEFORE BUYING YOUR LISTERS  
SEE US BEFORE BUYING YOUR LISTERS

# Humphrey & Sledge

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS

SEE US BEFORE BUYING YOUR LISTERS  
SEE US BEFORE BUYING YOUR LISTERS

## Good Roads Meeting at Roswell Town

Recommends That the Eastern Highway of New Mexico be Built

Resolves to Look With Disfavor Upon any Change in the State Engineer's Office That Will Prevent Him Working with Road Boards

The Eastern New Mexico Good Roads association met at Roswell Wednesday morning and transacted business of importance. Ed J. Neer was present as the member from this county, and J. P. Deen as treasurer. From reports had and from the discussion that followed them, there appears to be no doubt in the minds of the delegates there assembled as to the intention of the present legislature to burglarize the state the state road fund for exclusive use on the Camino Real. Many thousands of dollars, contributed involuntarily by each county in the state, have been expended on this particular piece of graft and foolishness, and the various road associations are doing well to get their hammers out against it.

The meeting definitely decided to recommend that the Eastern Highway of New Mexico should begin in Eddy county and continue along the railroad through Elid, Portales and on to Clovis.

Following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved; that this association looks with disfavor on any change in the law governing the state engineer's office that will prevent the state engineer from

consulting and advising with the county road boards, or the county commissioners, for the building and betterment of county roads.

Resolved; that it is the belief of this association that all auto licenses and state road taxes should belong to the county in which they were collected.

Resolved; that we believe a road should be laid out from a point on the state line south of Malaga, in Eddy county, to run in a northerly direction through the counties of Eddy, Chaves, Roosevelt and Curry to Texico, on the Eastern New Mexico state line; this road to be surveyed by the state engineer and be located so as to accommodate the largest number of people along the route and be known as the Eastern New Mexico highway; and be it resolved further, that the state legislature, now in session, be asked to designate said road as a state highway.

It was also decided to levy an assessment against the member counties as follows: Eddy, \$50.00, Chaves, \$100.00, Roosevelt \$50.00, Curry \$50.00 and Lincoln \$50.00. The money to be used to pay the expenses of meetings and carry on a good roads publicity.

### Do You Want a Creamery?

Mr. Rogers has a communication from a party who wants to put up \$5,000.00 against a like amount subscribed by the citizens of Portales and vicinity, for the erection and maintenance of a creamery. The company to be incorporated under the laws of New Mexico, and each individual subscriber to have issued to him, stock of the corporation in an amount equal to his subscription. It is argued that a corporation with this amount of capital will be in a position to put in the necessary machinery, pay for the building and have enough surplus to enable it to operate for a year. This will, without doubt, prove to be a good proposition for the town and for the country and it will be worth the while of the business men to investigate it. The News is strong for a creamery at Portales and any method that will prove adequate and that holds out reasonable grounds for success is worthy of the attention of our people.

### The Money Problem

If you have not solved the money question in your home, the matter of partnership between husband and wife, you should not fail to see "Runaway June." It is the great George Randolph Chester photoplay serial in fifteen weekly installments of two reels each, to be seen at the Cosy on each Monday night.

This is not a dry problem play. It is a thrilling story of adventure, a pulsating lyric of love and, more than either, a mighty mystery, which baffles solution to those not in the secret. But in addition to all these merits, it has the added one of a separate and important message and benefit to every married man and every married woman and all of those who hope some day to live in the married state.

Husband, does your wife spend more than you think she should? Does she contract bills for you to pay without your permission? Do you pay her an allowance? Do you pay her a salary for managing your home? Does she seem embarrassed at accepting money from you? Does she know your income?

Wife, does your husband accuse you of extravagance? Do you know how much he spends? Do you dislike taking money from him? Would you rather go out as he does and earn your living and each contribute toward the maintenance and management of your joint home?

Both, see "Runaway June." It will help you to solve this world-old enigma. 1t

### Praetorian Representatives Here

J. B. Savage, state manager for the Praetorians, of Roswell, and A. L. Elmore, who has been appointed manager for Portales, arrived here this week and have begun the organization of a local council. This is one of the fraternal orders that stands high with the actuaries and is one that will be calculated to benefit any community in which they organize. Mr. Elmore comes here to live and his family will follow next week.

### Presbyterian Church

Sunday school at ten a. m. and preaching at 11 a. m. Subject, "Revivals, their Nature, Motives, Needs and Conditions." You are cordially invited to this service.

HUGH M. SMITH, Pastor.

### Dr. Swearingin's Dates

Dr. Swearingin, of the firm of Doctors Presley & Swearingin, specialists, Roswell, New Mexico, will be in Portales, at Neer's drug store, on the 20th, 21st and 22d of each month, to treat diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and to fit glasses. 1-tf

### NO. 6187 Report of the condition of The First National Bank

At Portales, in the state of New Mexico, at the close of business, December 31st, 1914.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$134,009 79
Overdrafts, unsecured	18 15
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure postal savings (par value)	1,000 00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	4,500 00
Less amount unpaid	750 00
All other stocks including premium on same	5,000 00
Banking houses	2,350 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00
Other real estate owned	4,000 00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	2,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents in central reserve cities	\$31,968 75
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	997 20
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)	32,836 57
Outside checks and other cash items	\$100 00
Fractional currency	117 00
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	304 64
Notes of other National Banks	225 00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$ 5,977 95
Legal tender notes	260 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation)	2,500 00
Total	\$277,784 99
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Undivided profits	3,290 15
Circulating notes	50,000 00
Less amount on hand and in treasury for redemption or in transit	2,100 00
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)	29,350 63
Individual deposits subject to check	\$104,177 85
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	1,000 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,446 18
Postal savings deposits	328 11
State and municipal deposits	10,090 72
Time deposits:	
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	3,970 70
Total	\$277,784 99

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,  
COUNTY OF ROOSEVELT,  
I, P. E. Jordan, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
P. E. JORDAN, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1915.  
M. T. J. MOORE, Notary Public.  
Correct-Attest: W. O. Oldham, G. W. Carr, Ed. J. Neer, Directors.

RECAPITULATION	
RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$134,009 79
U. S. Bonds	51,000 00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	750 00
Bonds and Stocks	5,000 00
Banking Houses, Furniture and Fixtures	4,350 00
Other Real Estate	4,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer	2,500 00
Cash and Exchange	74,787 91
Total	\$277,784 99
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$ 50,000 00
Surplus	25,000 00
Undivided Profits	3,290 15
Deposits	151,624 99
Total	\$277,784 99

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# WANTS

WANTED—To trade West Texas land in artesian and shallow water belt for residence in Portales and land in Portales Valley. J. S. Long. 14-tf

FOR SALE—A span of good work mules. See Tom Taylor. 14-tf

FOR SALE—Two highly bred registered Jersey bulls. H. C. Bedinger.

FOR SALE—One horse and buggy. J. B. Sledge. 4-tf

ED. J. NEER is agent for the Clovis Green house. Parties desiring cut flowers may give their order to him.

SUDAN grass seed for sale. Curd's Second Hand store. 11-tf

FOR TRADE—A good young jack, for serviceable automobile. J. W. George.

TO TRADE—Painting for 12 foot wind mill and tower and galvanized tank. Chas. Goodloe. 13-tf

Cover your floors with Lakeoleum, costs less, wears longer. For sale by C. M. Dobb.

Horses and Automobiles to trade for land. See A. E. Siegner at Travelers Inn. 12-tf

BROOM CORN—Any one having small lots of broom corn bring it to the Portales Broom factory. 6-tf

WANTED—All kinds of poultry. Pay the highest cash price. J. A. Saylor, at Saylor's Cafe. 12-tf

FOR SALE—Three colts; one coming two years old and two yearlings, good draft mare colts. See or address L. L. Brown, Portales, N.M. 4-5p

WILL PAY-CAHS—I will buy and pay the cash for chickens, turkeys, eggs, beef hides and all country produce. Bring your stuff to me. Curd's Second Hand store. 2-tf

NEER'S TOILET CREAM will cure chapped hands and chapped lips. It is my own prescription and I can assure you that there is none better. Price, 25c at Neer's drug and furniture store.

FOR SALE—Eight head of Jersey cattle and three head of horses. Good terms. For particulars see John W. George. 11-tf

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey bull, two good milk cows, two heifer yearlings, 24 head of shoats, one Charter Oak range and household goods. W. E. Brown, Portales, N. M. 8-tf

**Mrs. F. J. Hardin**  
(NEE KUNMAN)  
**NURSE and MIDWIFE**  
Box 344 Portales, New Mexico

# The Land of Broken Promises

A Stirring Story of the Mexican Revolution

By DANE COOLIDGE  
Author of "The Fighting Fool", "Hidden Waters", "The Tancana", etc.  
Illustrations by Don J. Lavin

(Copyright, 1914, by Frank A. Munsey)

## SYNOPSIS.

Phil De Lancy and Phil De Lancy are forced, owing to a revolution in Mexico, to give up their mining claim and return to the United States. In the border town of Chihuahua Bud meets Henry Kruger, a wealthy miner, who makes him a proposition to return to Mexico to acquire title to a very rich mine which Kruger had blown up when he found he had been cheated out of the title by one Aragon. The Mexicans subsequently had spent a large sum of money in an unsuccessful attempt to relocate the vein and then allowed the land to revert for taxes. Hooker and De Lancy arrive at Fortuna, near where the Eagle Tail mine is located. They engage Cruz Mendez to acquire the title for them and begin preliminary work. Aragon accuses them of jumping his claim. Hooker discovers that matrimonial entanglements prevent Mendez from acquiring a valid title. Phil, who has been paying attention to Gracia Aragon, decides to turn Mexican and acquire the title. Aragon falls in his attempt to drive them off the claim. Rebels are reported in the vicinity. A rich vein of gold is struck and work on the mine is stopped until the title can be perfected. Phil is arrested by Manuel del Rey, captain of the rurales and sutor of Gracia's. He is released on promise to stay away from Gracia. Phil is forced to enlist in the rurales. He asks Bud to take care of Gracia. The rebels are defeated in a fierce battle near Fortuna. Phil deserts and returns to the United States. Bud turns Mexican and takes steps to secure title to the mine in his own name. Hired assassins of Aragon make an unsuccessful attack on Bud and four of them are killed.

## CHAPTER XXI.

On the morning after they had laughed at the comic paper and decided that all the world was fair, Hooker and Amigo were squatting by the fire and eating a man's-size breakfast. The creek, swollen by yesterday's torrential rain, had settled to a rivulet. The wind had not risen and the sun was just over the hill when, with a rush and a scramble, Amigo threw down his cup and was off in a flash for the rocks.

A moment later two men rode down the canyon, and then two more, and two more. It was a column of men, all armed with rifles, and they cast anxious eyes at Copper Bottom as they halted before the camp. As for Bud, he saluted gravely, for he knew them for what they were.

These were the lost forces of Bernardo Bravo and Salazar, Rojas and the other bandit chiefs, and they marched, as he well knew, upon Fortuna. They marched quietly, and the great whistle had not blown.

It would make a rich prize, Fortuna. If they could take it by surprise! The ransom for the Spanish hacendados alone would amount to thousands of dollars, and the mine-owners could afford to pay anything in order to save their works.

A box of dynamite under the giant concentrator and the money would be produced at once, and yet the scoundrels halted at a one-man camp to steal a single horse.

A flicker of scorn passed over Hooker's face as the leader came dashing up, but the Texan greeted him with a slow smile.

"Buenos dias, general!" he said; "you have many men."

"Enough!" observed the "general" hurriedly, "but some in the rear are on foot. As I suppose you are in sympathy with our great cause, I will ask you for that horse. Of course, I will give you a receipt."

He fetched out a blank-book as he spoke and motioned to a ragged beggar at his heels. Bud checked the man's rush with a look.

"One moment!" he said, and as the soldier turned back his general glanced up sharply.

"Only this, Senor General," answered Bud. "You are welcome to anything I have—food, blankets, money—but I cannot give you that horse."

"But, senor!" protested the general, regarding him with arrogant pig eyes that glistened wickedly, "this poor soldier's feet are sore. Surely you would not make him walk. Only name your price and I will give you a receipt for him, but my man must have the horse."

There was a pause and men began to dismount and move in closer. At a word from their commander any one of them would draw and kill him, as Hooker very well knew, but his love for Copper Bottom made him obdurate.

"If the man is lame," he said, "I will give him another horse—but he cannot have this sorrel."

He stepped quickly over to the corral and turned with his back to the gate, while the commander spat out orders in Spanish and armed men came running.

"Senor," he said, advancing brusquely upon the defiant Hooker, "I must trouble you for that pistol."

"No, senor!" answered the cowboy, keeping his hand upon his gun, "not to you nor to no man—and I'll never give it up to a Mexican!"

"Carad!" exclaimed the officer impatiently, "you are an American—no?"

who had proclaimed themselves Americans to the insurgents—boastfully done, it was said to be the quickest way there was of drawing a Mexican bullet. But to be a Texan was different—somehow the very name suggested trouble to their minds and an Alamo fight to the death. Hooker saw that he had made an impression, and he was not slow to follow it up.

"If you need a horse," he said to the general, "let your man go up that arroyo and he will find one hobbled on the flat. Then give me your receipt for two hundred dollars gold and I will contribute a saddle."

It was a reasonable concession, under the circumstances, and, best of all, it saved the general's face. The hideous frown with which he had regarded the American changed suddenly to a look of pompous pride. He jerked an imperious head at his ragged retainer and drew forth his receipt-book with a flourish.

While he waited for the horse to appear he turned upon his snoopling men and drove them to their mounts with curses. Evidently it was no insecure command in the army of the liberation, and the veiled mutterings of his followers showed that they were little better than tigers in leash.

Mounted upon horses, mules, and even burros; armed with every conceivable weapon from a musket to standard repeating rifles, they were a tatterdemalion army, more fit for "treason, stratagems and spoils" than the sterner duties of war.

Bud looked them over closely, well satisfied to have his back against a wall, and when the low-browed retainer came hurrying back with the horse he quickly took the worthless receipt and watched them on their way. Then, as the last camp-follower disappeared, he ran for his saddle and rifle and within a minute he was mounted and away.

There were rebels below him—very likely there were more to come—the only safe place for Copper Bottom was over the hills at Fortuna. Without stopping for path or trail, he headed straight northwest over the ridges, riding as the cowboys do when they rake the range for cattle. Hardly had he topped the first high crest when he came in sight of Amigo, loaded down with his cartridge-belts and carrying his heavy Mauser.

In a long, shambling trot the Yaqui was drifting along the hillside with the free grace of a wild creature, and when Hooker pulled down his horse to keep pace with him he laughed and motioned him on. Taking the lead, he loped on over hogback and barranca, picking out the best trail by instinct and setting such a pace that Bud was hard pressed to keep up with him.

He had heard it said that in the Yaqui country no white man, no matter how well he was mounted, could

with a quick grip the Yaqui was gone. With that same deceptive speed he shambled through the bushes, still lugging the heavy rifle and making for higher ground. Bud knew he had some purpose—he even had a sneaking idea that it was to take pot-shots at Captain del Rey—but six months in Mexico had made him careless, and he half hoped the Yaqui would win.

The captain had it coming to him for his brutality, but with Aragon it was different—Aragon had a wife and daughter—and, with the memory of Gracia in his mind, Bud sent his horse plunging down the ridge to warn them before it was too late.

There were some brush fences to be jumped, but Copper Bottom took them flying, and as they cut into the river trail he made the mud-puddles splash. Across the fields to the south Bud could see the peons running for cover—the insurgents must be in sight beyond the hills.

He was going south, they were moving west, but it was five miles north again to the town. Speed was what was needed and Copper Bottom gave his best. They dashed into Fortuna like a whirlwind, and Hooker raised his voice in a high yell.

"Insurrectos!" he shouted. "Ladrones! Pr-onto a Fortuna!"

There was a rush, a moment's silence, and then heads appeared from every window and women ran screaming with the news. Aragon came rushing from the store and confronted him angrily; then, reading conviction in his tones, he called for horses and ran frantically into the house.

A shrill screech came from the hillside, where a serving-woman had scampered to view the valley, and, as she pointed her finger and screamed, mothers laid hold of their little ones and started up the valley on foot.

Still the men ran about in the horse-pan and Aragon adjured his women-folk in the house. Burning with impatience, Bud spurred his way to the corral where they were fumbling with reata and rigging and dropped a rope on the first horse he saw. Then he snatched a side-saddle from a trembling peon and slapped it on the brute's back. Grabbing up the bridle, he led the horse back to the house and bridled it while he shouted for haste.

Still the women tarried, and the sound of galloping came from the south. Then, as all seemed lost, the Mexicans came bumping out from the stable with the family coach, Aragon and his wife leaped in, and Gracia, neatly attired in a riding-skirt, came tripping down the steps.

Even in such times as these she seemed to realize her first duty to herself, and Hooker had to gaze for a moment before he helped her up. She offered her foot and vaulted lightly into the saddle; the coach went pouncing on ahead; and the servants scattered before her she galloped off at the side of Bud.

Behind them the rumble of distant hoofs rose up like the roaring of waters, and the shrieks of fleeing women echoed from the roadside, but once safely in the canyon their lead was never lessened and, with coach-horses galloping and postillions lashing from both sides, the whole cavalcade swept into the plaza while the town of Fortuna went mad.

Already the great whistle was blowing hoarsely, its deep reverberations making the air tremble as if with fear. Americans were running back and forth, distributing arms and rushing their women to cover; Don Juan, his chin quivering with excitement, was imploring all comers to be calm; and the Aragon, coming flying up to the door, added the last touch to the panic.

They with their eyes had seen the rebels; they were riding in from the south! Other men, equally excited, swore they were coming from the north, and a disorderly body of Sonora miners, armed as if by magic with guns which had long lain hidden, banked themselves about the store and office and clamored for more and more cartridges. Then a rip of gun-fire echoed from across the canyon, and the miners made a rush to the attack.

The whistle, which had obscured all sound as a cloud obscures the light, stopped suddenly in its roar, and the crowd at the hotel became calm. The superintendent, a wiry, gray-haired little man, with decision in every movement, came running from his fort-like house on the hill and ordered all the women to take shelter there and take their children with them.

So, while the rifles rattled and stray bullets began to knock mud from the walls, they went straggling up the hill, rich and poor, patrician and peon, while the air was rent by the walls of the half-Indian Mexican women, who held themselves as good as captured by the revoltosos, concerning whose scruples they entertained no illusions.

The women of the aristocracy bore themselves with more reserve, as befitting their birth and station, and the Americans who gathered about them with their protecting rifles pretended that all would be well; but in the minds of every one was that same terror which found expression in the peon wall and, while scattered rebels and newly armed miners exchanged volleys on both sides of the town, the non-combatant Americans sought out every woman and rushed her up to the big house. There, if worst came to worst, they could make a last stand, or save them by a ransom.

So, from the old woman who kept the candy stand in the plaza to the wives of the miners and the cherished womenfolk of the landowners, they were all crowded inside the broad halls of the big house; and seventy odd Americans, armed with company rifles, paced nervously along the broad verandas or punched loopholes in the adobe walls that inclosed the summer garden behind.

Along with the rest went Hooker

and Gracia, and, though her mother beckoned and her father frowned sternly, the wilful daughter of the Aragon did not offer to leave him as they scampered up the hill. In fact, she rode close beside him, spurring when he spurred and, finally, when the shower of stray bullets had passed, she led on around the house.

"Won't you help me take my horse inside the walls?" she asked. Bud followed after her, circling the fortress whose blank adobe walls gave shelter to the screaming women, and she smiled upon him with the most engaging confidence.

"I know you will have to go soon," she said, "and I suppose I've got to be shut in with those creatures, but we must be sure to save our horses. Some bullets might hit them, you know, and then we could not run away!"

"You remember your promise!" she reminded, as Bud gazed at her in astonishment. "Ah, yes, I knew you did

—otherwise you would not have picked such a good horse for me. This roan is my father's best riding horse. You must put yours inside the wall with him, and when the time is right we will get them and ride for the line."

"What?" cried Hooker incredulously, "with the country full of rebels? They're liable to take the town in half an hour!"

"No, indeed they will not!" responded Gracia with spirit. "You do not understand the spirit of us Sonorans! Can't you see how the firing has slackened? The miners have driven your rebels back already, and they will do more—they will follow them up and kill them! Then, when the rebels are in flight and Del Rey and his rurales are away, that will be a good time for us to slip off and make our dash for the line!"

"Nothing doing!" announced Hooker, as he dismounted at the corral. "You don't know what you're talking about! But I will leave my horse here," he added, "I sure don't want him to get hurt."

"But you promised!" protested Gracia weakly.

"Promised nothing!" retorted Bud ungraciously. "I promised to take care of you, didn't I? Well, what's the use of talking, then? You better stay right here, where you're safe. Come on, let's go to the house!"

"No!" cried Gracia, her dark eyes turning misty with imminent tears. "Oh, Mr. Hooker!" she burst out, "didn't I keep them all waiting while I put on this riding-skirt? I thought you had come to take me away! What do I care to be safe? I want to be free! I want to run away—and go across the line to dear Phill!" she faltered. Then she looked up at him sharply and her voice took on an accusing tone.

"Aha!" she said, as if making some expected discovery, "so that is it! I thought perhaps you were afraid!"

"What?" demanded Bud, put suddenly upon the defensive.

"I might have known it," soliloquized Gracia with conviction. "You are jealous of dear Phill!"

"Who? Me?" cried Hooker, smiling down at her grimly. "Well, let it go at that," he said, as she regarded him with an arch smile. "I'd certainly be a fool to take all those chances for nothing. Let him steal his own girl—that's what I say!"

"Now that, Mr. Hooker," burst out Gracia in a passion, "is very unkind—and rude! Am I a woman of the town, to be stolen by one man or another? Am I—"

"That's what you would be," put in Bud, with brutal directness. "If these rebels got hold of you. No, ma'am, I wouldn't take you out of this town for a hundred thousand dollars. You don't know what you're talking about, that's all! Wait till the fighting is over—gee! Did you hear that? Come, on, let's get into the house!"

He ducked suddenly as a bullet went spang against the corrugated iron roof above them and, seizing her by the hand, he half dragged her through a side door and into the summer garden.

Here a sudden outcry of women's voices assailed their ears like a rush of wind and they beheld peon mothers running to and fro with their screaming children clasped to their breasts or dragging at their skirts. A few helpless men were trying to keep them quiet, but as the bullets began to thud against the adobe walls the garden became a bedlam.

Gracia stood and surveyed the scene for a moment, ignoring the hulking Bud with disdainful eyes. Then she snatched her hand indignantly away and ran to pick up a child. That was

all, but Hooker knew what she thought of him.

He passed through the house, hoping to discover where she had gone, but all he heard was her commanding voice as she silenced the wailing women, and, feeling somehow very much out of place, he stepped forth into the open.

After all, for a man of his build, the open was best. Let the white-handed boys stay with the ladies—they understood their ways.

## CHAPTER XXII.

The superintendent's house stood on a low bench above the town, looking out over all the valley, but protected by a high hill behind, upon the summit of which was placed a mammoth black water tank.

In its architecture the casa grande was an exact replica of a hot-country hacienda, a flat-roofed, one-story square of adobe bricks, whitewashed to keep off the sun and presenting on three sides nothing but dense trees planted near for shade. Along the front was a long arcade, the corridor, graced by a series of massive arches which let in the light and air. Inside were low chambers and long passages; and, behind, the patio and garden of orange and fig trees.

Built for a sumptuous dwelling, it became in a moment a fort and, with men on the high hill by the tank, it was practically impregnable to direct assault.

As Hooker stepped out on to the covered porch with his saddle-gun in his hand he became simply one more of a band of excited Americans, all armed and ready to defend the house to the last. Some were pacing back and forth in the corridor, others were hurrying up from the Mexican quarters with a last belated handful of women, but the major portion were out on the open bench, either gazing north and south at the scenes of the distant firing or engaging in a curio-mad scramble for any spent bullet that struck.

The fighting, such as there was, was mostly up the canyon, where a large party of Sonoran miners had rushed in pursuit of the rebels. The firing down the canyon in the direction of Old Fortuna had died away to nothing, and for the moment it seemed as if the futile charge and retreat was the beginning and the end of the battle.

A party of rebels had penetrated clear into the town, but it was apparently more by accident than intention, and they had been quick to beat a retreat. As for the main command of the insurgents, they were reported at Chular, six miles up the railroad, where they had surrounded and taken a small mining camp and captured a train at the summit.

The column to the south—the one which Hooker had encountered—had taken to the high hills west of the town, and, along the skyline of the battlement summits they could now be seen in scattered bands making their way to the north.

The defenders of Fortuna consisted of a rag-tag garrison of twenty federals and the hot-headed, charging miners. But apparently that was a combination hard to beat, for, while the federals entrenched themselves behind the black tank on the hill and prepared to protect the town, the Sonorans in shouting masses drove everything before them and marched on to attack Chular.

But in this they made a mistake, for the rebel scouts, seeing the great body of defenders pressing on up the narrow canyon, rode back and informed the tricky Bernardo Bravo. He would be a poor general indeed who could not see the opening that was offered and, while the valiant Sonorans pursued the rebel cavalry up the pass, Bernardo Bravo sent the half of his thousand men to cut off their retreat from behind.

Along the broad top of the mountain above they came scampering by tens and twenties, closing in with a vastly superior force upon the now defenseless town. In the depths of the canyon below the miners were still chasing the elusive cavalry, their firing becoming faint as they clambered on toward the summit and the rebel headquarters at Chular.

They had, in fact, been handled like children, and the Americans joined in contemptuous curses of their mistaken bravery as they beheld in what straits it had led them.

Forbidden by the superintendent to participate in the combat, yet having in their care the women of the camp, they were compelled to stand passively aside while rebels by the hundred came charging down the ridges. Only in the last resort, and when all diplomacy and federal defense had failed, would they be allowed to so much as cock a rifle. And yet—well, twenty determined Americans might easily turn back this charge.

Taking advantage of his Mexican citizenship, Hooker was already on the run for the trenches when the superintendent stopped him with a look.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## How to Plaster.

To repair holes or cracks in walls secure some fresh mortar. Clean out the holes with a brush, remove all loose plaster thoroughly, wet the slats and old plaster with a sponge, fill up the hole or cracks with fresh mortar pat down even. In a few hours cover over again with knife or trowel. Close holes in woodwork with a paste made of glue and fine sawdust.

Early Teach Law of Economy.

The law of economy enters into all the practical affairs of life, not only of the community at large, but also of the family and of the individual. It should be diligently taught to our children as one of the foundation principles of a good character.

# "CASCARETS" ACT ON LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Furgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

The Prospect.  
"You don't seem anxious to get home to your dinner."  
"I don't care for the menu I'll get."  
"What is it?"  
"When my wife finds out I forgot to mail her letter the first course will be tongue served up with hard sauce."

# "MY HEALTH IS PERFECT"

So Says A North Carolina Lady In Telling What She Owes To Cardui, The Woman's Tonic.

Mt. Airy, N. C.—Mrs. Ada Hull, of this place, says: "About six years ago I got in very bad health. I suffered terrible pains in my abdomen and back. I dreaded to see the sun rise and I dreaded to see it set, for I suffered such agony. No one except myself ever knew how badly I suffered. The doctor said I was suffering as a result of the menopause."

As nothing gave me any relief, I asked the doctor if I hadn't better try Cardui. He said, 'It might help you,' and told my husband to get me a bottle. At this time I was so weak I could not lift my head, and my voice was so weak, people had to lean towards the bed to hear what I said. I looked so bad and had such a dark color that I looked like a dead woman, and my relatives thought I would never get up again."

I took one bottle of Cardui and it relieved the pain and suffering so much that my husband got another bottle, and that improved me still more. I began to strengthen and gradually got well. I have now had better health for six years, than I ever had in all my life. I have taken no medicine since, and my health is perfect."

Cardui is the finest medicine a woman could use.

Try it. At druggists.—Adv.

If some men had their lives to live again they probably wouldn't leave so many dollars for their heirs to scrap over.

# STOP EATING MEAT IF KIDNEYS OR BACK HURT

Take a Glass of Salts to Clean Kidneys if Bladder Bothers You—Meat Forms Uric Acid.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.—Adv.

Why is it that a deaf man can always hear an invitation to take a drink?

Every woman's pride, beautiful, clear white clothes. Use Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers. Adv.

Many a man has been carried under by the sheer weight of his own dignity.



Women and Children Took Shelter There.



Speed Was What Was Needed.

FINIS



(By PRO) Several years who was the partment of ed me in an yearling calv pared to the tained may b follows: Calves give from Novem rapid and ch higher finish, and returned dry lot than ture.

The full-fed grass shrunk ten days that three weeks their original

Steers fed a greater a than while or

The beef o from the far and the feede year, buys ca fash their m dition that t yearlings sh entering into that will req months for it

In order to tial success should select noticed beef turity, large "milk fat" w having suckle in the feed lo

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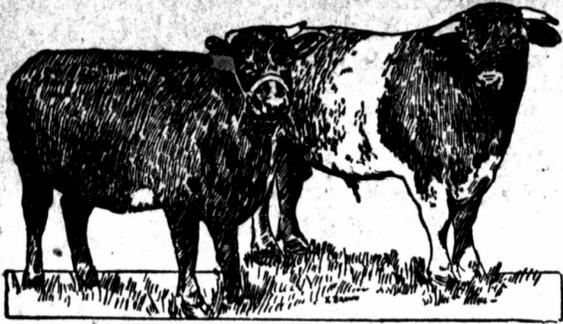
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**FINISHING YEARLINGS IN THE DRY LOT**



Shorthorn Champions.

(By PROF. J. H. SKINNER.)  
Several years ago Professor Coebel, who was then my associate in the department of animal husbandry, assisted me in an experiment in finishing yearling calves in dry lots as compared to the pasture. The results obtained may be briefly summarized as follows:

Calves given a full feed of grain from November to May made more rapid and cheaper gains, obtained a higher finish, sold at a higher price and returned a greater profit fed in a dry lot than when finished on the pasture.

The full-fed calves when turned on grass shrunk so much during the first ten days that it required from two to three weeks to bring them back to their original weight.

Steers fed in the dry lot consumed a greater amount of concentrates than while on the pasture.

The beef of the future must come from the farms of the middle West, and the feeder who, in the fall of the year, buys calves with a view to finishing them for market in such condition that they will sell as prime yearlings should realize that he is entering into a feeding proposition that will require from nine to twelve months for its completion.

In order to make the greatest financial success from the venture he should select calves showing pronounced beef types, quality, early maturity, large capacity for feed and the "milk fat" which has been secured by having suckled the dam until placed in the feed lot.

The calves should, if possible, be taught to eat grain before weaning in order that there may be no loss in weight or condition when required to depend entirely upon themselves for sustenance. These two factors are only under control of the man who finishes calves of his own raising and who should logically follow the production of yearling beef in the corn belt.

For him who makes a business of feeding cattle rather than producing them, the western ranges must furnish the material for the feed lot, which means that the calves will necessarily have lost much of the "bloom" carried at weaning time and also be entirely unaccustomed to the feeds used for production of beef in the corn belt, both of which will result in a longer feeding period where prime yearling beef is produced.

When calves are first placed in the feed lot they should be given the most palatable feed that can be obtained until they have learned to eat. Most excellent results in starting them can be secured from a grain mixture of shelled corn bran and oats mixed in equal proportions by weight, adding one part of linseed meal to ten parts of the grain mixture.

For roughage, good, bright clover or alfalfa hay and corn silage are most useful. After they have learned to eat grain, the expensive feeds such as

bran and oats may be dropped from the ration and the more concentrated feeds such as corn, cotton seed or linseed meal increased according to appetite, and fed in connection with good roughage during the winter.

This method of treatment will result in an increase of approximately two pounds per head daily for six months. When high grade calves are given a full feed during this period on such rations they will sell from 25 cents to 50 cents per hundred below the prices paid for cattle of equal quality and type on the central markets and will require from three to four months of full feeding to make them prime.

The following report of the experiments shows a decided advantage in favor of dry-lot feeding.

The cattle used were high-grade Hereford steers. The dry lots were not well adapted to summer feeding, for the sheds were low and therefore hot and the flies could not be kept out of them. The pasture consisted of nine acres of mixed timothy and clover, which furnished more grass than the cattle could consume from the middle of May to the middle of August.

In each of the tests the dry-lot cattle made the greatest gain during the first month, but there was a decided decline during the next two months owing to their becoming fat and the condition of the weather. The cattle in the pasture made the smallest gain during the first month due, of course, to the change from dry lot to pasture and the decrease in the amount of grain they would eat.

The steers in the dry lot made a gain of 894 pounds in excess of those on pasture during the first month of summer feeding, but the second month the difference was only 90 pounds and the third month those on pasture gained 63 pounds over those in the dry lot.

This shows that in the superiority of the dry-lot method the feeding was due entirely to the behavior of the steers the first month, after which the pasture was superior.

The results of three months' feeding show a difference of 741 pounds gain in favor of the dry-lot cattle during the three years, which was sufficient to overcome all the other advantages of pasture feeding when considered in connection with the added "bloom" and higher market price of the dry lot at the time of marketing.

Our conclusions were that if it were possible to turn them out early in the season before the grass starts and continue the feed used in the dry lot so that the steers would be accustomed to the grass gradually, then there would be an advantage of dry-lot feeding in the summer, except for that which is due to the premium trade for dry-fed cattle on the central markets, caused by the general belief that carcasses from such cattle are superior to those from grass-fed animals.

**PREPARATION OF SEED BED**

Spike-Toothed Harrow Finest the Clods and Compacts Soil Below Surface—Use of Sweeps.

(By J. D. TINSLEY, New Mexico.)  
In preparing the seed bed on our dry farms good judgment must be exercised in using the spike-toothed harrow. This implement fines the clods and compacts the soil below the surface. This pulverizing action on the surface offsets the advantage gained in firming. Of the implements for working the surface of plowed land, the best which have been observed in use are cultivators with wing-sweep attachments. The only objection to these implements is that they are not wide enough to cover sufficient ground at each trip across the field so that the work is slow.

F. E. Homsher of Levy attaches sweeps to the frame of his grain drill. This implement materially increases the area of land that can be covered in a day by a man and team. An implement of this kind that would cover a strip of field 16 feet wide and require four horses is a very desirable addition to the list of dry-farming implements.

A very important point in decreasing the cost of producing dry-farming crops is cutting out extra men, of what amounts to the same thing, increasing the area of land that can be cultivated properly by one man. In harrowing large grain fields four horses are often hitched to three sections of the harrow and with this outfit a man or boy can cover 30 acres in a day.

If the implement carrying 16 feet of sweeps were adopted, it could be used for preparing land for killing weeds before planting and by removing some of the sweeps it could be used for cultivating row crops. Mr. Homsher uses the drill frame, carrying sweeps, to kill weeds and to mulch the surface of the plowed ground. He then removes the sweeps, puts on the seed box and three drill sweeps and plants the bean crop. The sweeps are then replaced with proper spacing and the crop is cultivated with this implement. This enables him to plant three rows and afterwards to cultivate two rows each trip.

The sweeps are kept sharp and kill weeds better than the spike-toothed harrow; throw the dirt into ridges; are adjustable in depth, and do not break the clods, but raise them to the surface, while letting the fine dirt sift down where it is wanted, around the seeds and roots.

**PREPARING LAND FOR FLAX**

Deep Plowing Found to Be All Right if Rains Followed Immediately—Experiments in Colorado.

(By ALVIN KEYSER, Colorado Experiment Station.)

Experience with flax on the plains through the seasons of 1909-13, show that to be successful, flax land must be well prepared. In those seasons when there is considerable spring moisture, sufficient to compact soils that were plowed, deep plowing gave the best results. These better results from deep plowing in these cases where there was moisture enough, were due in a large part to the cleanliness of the land, that is, the freedom of the soil from weeds. It was uniformly noticed that the deep plowed land was not so foul as the shallow plowed. Deep plowing was found to be all right if rains followed immediately, or if the plowing was done several months ahead of planting so that compaction and setting took place.

In 1913, deep plowing just before planting the crop almost caused complete failure, because rains did not follow sufficient to moisten the plowed layer and compact the subsurface. If deep plowing is used, therefore, in preparing the seed bed, it should be done at a considerable time before planting. Where plowing is done immediately prior to planting, plowing should be shallower, say six or seven inches at the outside, and should be followed up immediately with the disk harrow, to compact and fill up the subsurface. Smooth, well-prepared land greatly insures the success of the crop. This was especially shown in experiments of 1911 and 1912, and was shown up in the other years.

**GENERAL FARM NOTES**

There is no sense in stuffing a horse manger with hay or straw all day.

A cool bran mash Saturday night is to a horse what mother's pie is to a boy.

There is pleasure and inspiration in the business of breeding and handling high-class horses.

A team that works in the fields all week should never be put on the road Sundays or holidays.

Except at certain seasons of the year less time and attention need be given sheep than almost any other animal.

Five minutes vigorous work with a rough cloth on a horse's hide after a hard day's work will do him a lot of good.

Horses very often lose their eyesight through dust and hay seed falling into their eyes from the loft above.

**GOOD MANAGEMENT OF BEARING ORCHARD**



Results of the Work of the Three Worst Orchard Pests: Curculio, Codling Moth and the Apple Scab.

(By J. G. MOORE.)  
Good orchard management is necessary to secure profitable returns from fruit trees. Prevalence of insects and disease require that special attention be given to the trees to produce a good quality of marketable fruit.

It is not necessary to give up grain or dairy farming in order to grow good fruit, but if good fruit is to be produced in conjunction with these other lines of agriculture, then the farmer must recognize the fact that there are certain things the orchard demands which are quite as important from the standpoint of fruit production as feeding the cow or cultivating the corn is in the other lines.

Four-fifths of the farm orchards are operated at a loss so far as the value of the fruit is concerned. If the orchard is used for farm crops after the fruiting age is reached, then the trees are a drawback to the production of these crops, not only because of the additional trouble in putting them in, but in the lessened yield. An orchard should be an orchard, not a grain or hay field and an orchard combined, in the latter instance, neither crop has half a chance. Either the orchard should be given the care and attention which is necessary to make it a paying proposition, or it had better be discarded and the land used for something else. There is a general awakening along the line of proper care of orchards, but in a great many instances, the grower is not conversant with what constitutes the best orchard management. This requires some study, but it must be admitted that it is worth while.

The soil of the orchard should receive special attention and several methods of handling soils are now being practiced. Pasturing the orchard is common in many sections and should be discouraged as should also the growing of hay or corn in the orchard. The "clean-culture-cover-crop" system is preferred by the best growers and consists essentially of keeping the orchard under clean cultivation during the first part of the season and then sowing a cover crop, which remains on the soil during the winter. By using leguminous crops and plowing them under, fertility may also be added. The soil of the young orchard should be treated differently from

that of the bearing orchard and small fruits and some field and garden crops may be grown between the rows until the young trees are old enough to bear fruit. Continuous cropping is the quickest method of depleting soil fertility. In the orchard, rotation is impossible, therefore the orchardist should even be more alert concerning the preservation of soil fertility than the grain farmer.

The fertility of the orchard needs to be kept up in order that profitable yields of fruit may be secured. Vegetable matter should be added to the soil to keep it in good tilth and plenty of nitrogen fertilizers should be added to give strong growth of wood. From eight to ten tons of stable manure per acre once in two years will be sufficient on average soils. In alternate years commercial fertilizers may be used. When legume cover crops are grown the amount of nitrogen and manure may be considerably reduced. Good cultivation is necessary at the same time as the land should always be kept in good tilth.

Pruning the bearing orchard should be regular and systematic, since trees that are neglected when young never fully regain perfect form. The pruning should begin when the tree is set, for the purpose of forming a low head and fruit-bearing area, to keep the head open and in a form which will facilitate spraying and harvesting. Winter pruning is most desirable since injuries to the trees are less likely to occur. During the second and third seasons the young tree should be pruned to form the head and encourage the growth of strong bearing branches. Neglected trees should be pruned vigorously but not to the extent that a heavy top growth is forced.

Spraying is essential to profitable orcharding. Six of the most serious orchard pests are codling moth, aphid, scale, curculio, scab and blight. Under the average conditions spraying with bordeaux mixture for fungous diseases and paris green or arsenate of lead for the chewing insects will be effective. The lime-sulphur wash is gaining greatly in favor and many growers prefer to use it. Good spraying machinery should be used since the success of the spraying depends largely upon the effectiveness with which the material is applied.

**PLANT SOME TREES TO IMPROVE FARM**

They Have Practical Value, Not Only for Wood, but for Shade and as Windbreaks.

We all know that trees are not only an adornment to the farm premises, but they have also practical value not only for their wood, but for their shelter from the winds, and shade from the burning sun.

If they be fruit trees, each locality has its favorite varieties, and you should know them and plant only such as are adaptable. If it is windbreaks and shade, you should know that the government experiments have proved that white pine, Norway spruce, Austrian and Scotch pines and American arborvita, have no superiors. These kinds grow rapidly and are not lacking in vigor or adaptability to thin soils, exposed situations and other adverse conditions. But do not plant evergreens exclusively about the home. Deciduous trees occupy a place in any scheme for farm improvement, which the evergreens alone do not and cannot fill. Hard or soft maples, elder, elm, where they are suitable, should not be overlooked.

**WOODEN FLOOR USED IN WINTER FEEDING**

One-Inch Boards Laid Flat on Cement Are Recommended by a Practical Breeder.

An excellent suggestion is made by a practical swine breeder to those having cement floors in their hog pens.

He advises a movable wooden floor for the winter. He makes his own floors of one-inch boards and lays them flat on the cement in sections small enough to be removed at any time.

In this way he combines the advantages of both the cement and the wood. He can remove the board floor, scrub out the pen and also thoroughly clean and disinfect the false floor outside.

Cement is the cheapest material in the end for the floor of a hog pen. The floor of the outdoor apartment should be a few inches lower than the house floor, so as to insure a good drainage and dry sleeping quarters.

**STUDY CONDITIONS IN FRUIT GROWING**

If an Orchard Is to Be Planted for Commercial Purposes, Make It a Large One.

There are locations where it is more profitable to grow general farm crops than to engage in fruit growing, and under such circumstances the size of the orchard may well be limited to the supply of fruit needed for family use. If, however, fruit is grown for commercial purposes, it is a mistake to have a small orchard. Under modern methods of care the expense attending a small orchard is much greater in proportion to the number of trees than for a large orchard. Of course, the intelligent man will investigate market conditions before setting large orchards, and will know pretty well what may be expected from his soil, but when these things are well understood and seem favorable, then the profitable orchard will be the large one. Once set, the greatest care must be given or the large orchard will be a greater loss than the small one would have been.

**SAVE THE ORCHARD FROM THE RABBITS**

Galvanized Wire Screening Will Prevent Trees From Being Girdled by Animals.

You don't want the new orchard girdled by rabbits this winter, do you? Galvanized wire screening is the solution suggested by F. S. Merrill of the horticulture department in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The screening needs to be fastened with wires and should extend from the lower branches to five or six inches below the ground. In this way the ravages of field mice are avoided. Several experiments at the college have shown that trees protected in this manner are also protected from the borers.

There are other methods of protecting the trees from rabbits, such as using ill tasting solutions of soap or paris green, but although they prevent the rabbits from killing the tree they do not form a permanent protection or prevent the work of the borers.

**A WARNING TO MANY**

Some Interesting Facts About Kidney Troubles.

Few people realize to what extent their health depends upon the condition of the kidneys.

The physician in nearly all cases of serious illness, makes a chemical analysis of the patient's urine. He knows that unless the kidneys are doing their work properly, the other organs cannot readily be brought back to health and strength.

When the kidneys are neglected or abused in any way, serious results are sure to follow. According to health statistics, Bright's disease, which is really an advanced form of kidney trouble, caused nearly ten thousand deaths in 1913 in the state of New York alone. Therefore, it behooves us to pay more attention to the health of these most important organs.

An ideal herbal compound that has had remarkable success as a kidney remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy. The mild and healing influence of this preparation in most cases is soon realized, according to sworn statements and verified testimony of those who have used the remedy.

If you feel that your kidneys require attention, and wish a sample bottle, write to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Mention this paper, enclose ten cents and they will gladly forward it to you by Parcel Post.

Swamp-Root is sold by every druggist in bottles of two sizes—50c and \$1.00. Adv.

People seldom try to sit down on the man who stands up for his rights.

Fewer young men would sow their wild oats if they should first stop to look for a needle in a haystack.

Sometimes Apply It Lightly. For cuts, burns, scalds, sores and open wounds always apply Hanford's Balsam lightly, but be sure that it covers and gets to the bottom of the wound. A few light applications are generally all that is needed to heal this class of difficulties. Adv.

The Censor.

The Washington Star relates that Mayor Baker of Cleveland, in defense of a political movement that had been attacked, said the other day:

"It's an honest movement and a straightforward movement, and they who attack it are as censorious as the Seabright old maid."

"A Seabright old maid was talking to a sunburned college boy on the beach. A pretty girl passed and the old maid said:

"There goes Minnie Summers. You took her to the hop last evening, didn't you?"

"Yes," said the college boy, and he added politely: "As I was taking leave of Miss Summers after the hop it dawned upon me—"

"It dawned!" said the old maid.

"You kept her out till dawn! That's what these new dances lead up to!"

Density of Population. By density of population is meant the number of persons to each square mile of land area. Excluding the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, with 508.5 persons per square mile, is the most densely populated state in the Union, closely followed by Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, in the order named, the only states which have more than two hundred persons per square mile.

Put to the Test. His Daughter's Beau—Yes, I'm a Socialist. I believe that those who get the benefit from the labor should be made to perform the labor.

The Old Man—Fine! You might begin by setting up the parlor stove for the winter.—Town Topics.

That Would Be Plenty. "Well, my good woman," said the summer, "I must be going. Is there anything I can do for you?" "Only that," responded the submerged one wearily.

STICK TO IT Until Coffee Hits You Hard.

It is about as well to advise people to stick to coffee until they get hit hard enough so that they will never forget their experience.

A woman writes and her letter is condensed to give the facts in a short space:

"I was a coffee slave and stuck to it like a toper to his 'cups,' notwithstanding I frequently had severe attacks of sick headache; then I used more coffee to relieve the headache, and this was well enough until the coffee effect wore off.

"Finally attacks of rheumatism began to appear, and ultimately the whole nervous system began to break down and I was fast becoming a wreck.

"After a time I was induced to quit coffee and take up Postum. This was half a year ago. The result has been most satisfactory.

"The rheumatism is gone entirely, nerves practically well and steady, digestion almost perfect, never have any more sick headaches and am gaining steadily in weight and strength."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum — is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

**USE OF ALFALFA FOR HORSE FEED**

Because of Its Palatability, Mature Animals Are Apt to Eat Too Much of It.

Alfalfa is a splendid horse feed, but must be fed with judgment and care. Because of its palatability, mature horses are likely to eat too much of it, if permitted free access to it. The average farm horse at hard work is allowed to eat much more alfalfa and other roughages than he really needs to maintain his weight. One pound of alfalfa or other hay and about one and a fourth pounds of grain per day of each one hundred pounds of horse flesh makes a good ration for the work horse.

Horses like alfalfa stems. Refuse from the cattle racks is very acceptable to horses. Feed mature horses first and second cutting alfalfa which is free from mold and dust. To make allowed to stand until well out in bloom. In curing alfalfa, it is well to keep in mind that the dust which is present in so much alfalfa is largely a result of the presence of foreign moisture, such as rain or dew, at making time, rather than the presence of a little moisture within the plant. Never feed wet alfalfa hay to horses.

A sudden change of feed deranges the horse's digestive system. Horses accustomed to alfalfa as a regular part of their ration are seldom troubled from its use.

**ORGANIC MATTER TO HARD-WORKED SOILS**

Additional Supply of Plant Food Is Furnished and Bacterial Activity Increased.

Organic matter of soils is the decaying roots and vegetable compounds and the really active soil constituent as compared with humus. Humus is the decaying vegetable matter already incorporated in the soil and has become a distinct part of the soil mass. A supply of organic matter is kept in the soil by applications of vegetable matter such as barnyard and green manures, which keep up the humus content as well. If soils are cropped long and continuously to grains in which the growth is mostly removed, they become sad and lifeless. The particles run together badly, causing greater effort to work the soil, and also less production. The surface puddles and bakes and becomes intractable. It may be made to respond to proper treatment in the application of organic matter. At the same time this matter furnishes an additional supply of plant food, increases bacterial activity and releases otherwise unavailable plant food. It also aids in proper aeration and drainage. It is indeed poor farming practice to fail to supply organic matter to hard-worked soils.

Keeping Apples. Apples will keep better wrapped in paper and stored in a cool cellar.

**Buggies, Wagons and Farm Trucks,  
Charter Oak Stoves and Majestic Ranges  
Cole's Hot Blast Heaters, Aluminum, Gran-  
iteware, Tinware and Leather Goods**

**Hardy Hardware Co.**  
Telephone Number 91

**Listers, Feed Mills, Corrugated Iron,  
Roofing, Nails, Barbed Wire, Ammu-  
nition, Windmills, Pump Cylinders,  
Lubricating Oils and Dry Cell Batteries**

W. E. Collins, of Elida, was a Portales visitor the first of the week.

Bascom Howard has bought the J. I. Case automobile formerly owned by Roy Connally.

Kafir corn, maize, feterita, threshed, bulk, \$1.13 per hundred. Portales cash market quotations for the week just closed.

W. F. (Buttermilk) Smith, the cow boy wit and one of the best known "punchers" on the plains, was in the city last week.

J. B. Priddy returned last Friday from Nocona, Texas, where he was called on account of the sickness and death of his step-father, Mr. Moody.

Judge G. L. Reese returned last week from Arkansas where he was in attendance on his mother in the last few hours of her illness. She died about three hours after his arrival.

The first night after the revival closes, Rev. McIntosh will deliver an address to the old Confederate soldiers and the Daughters of the Confederacy. Everyone, both young and old are invited to hear him.

C. M. Dobbs, the confectioner, says that this has been the worst kind of a winter, that it is just a little too cold for ice cream and too infernally warm for hot drinks. That's Portales Valley winters, all right.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Broyles arrived last week from Lockney, Texas, and are visiting in the home of L. M. Anderson. They were, at one time, residents of the Portales Valley.

E. P. Kuhl is in receipt of a letter from his home town, Gridley, Illinois, which conveys the information that one of his neighbors was frozen to death while returning home from a sale, a distance of a few miles. On the same day that this man was frozen, the thermometer at Portales registered ten degrees above zero at 6 o'clock in the morning. Who wants to live in Illinois?

G. W. Hill, an old timer in Portales, but who for the past year has been living in Plainview, Texas, returned last week to again make this his home. Mr. Hill was "foxy" enough not to dispose of his Portales property when he left, consequently, he has lost nothing but his time, however, he says, "Never, no never again will he stray."

Jule Brown says that he would like to go to Japan, but he is uncertain as to whether or not it is necessary to be able to "cuss" in the Japanese lingo in order to drive an automobile in that country. Pass it up, Jule, the News is unable to enlighten you, our automobile has passed the stage where it does any good to "cuss" it in any language.

Dr. N. F. Wollard and family who, for the past three years have been living in Colorado, where the doctor held the appointment as physician for a big mining corporation, returned to Portales the latter part of last week to again make his home among us. Dr. Wollard and family have many friends in Portales.

Inspected Sudan grass seed at this office.

**Some Clubbing Offers**

The El Paso Herald and the Woman's Home Companion, both publications for one whole year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and the Metropolitan Magazine, both publications for one year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and the Sunset Magazine, both publications for one year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and the American Magazine, both publications for one year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and the Santa Fe New Mexican, both publications for one year \$8.00.

The above combinations at the remarkable low prices are good temporarily only. Therefore, if you intend to take advantage of any of the offers, kindly send your check or money order to the El Paso Herald, and indicate which one of the offers you desire. 14-tf

We have many inquiries from parties in Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Iowa and many other states, who want to trade farms, hotels and various business enterprises for property in New Mexico. Those who have irrigated, shallow water or deep water lands, who would like to make a trade of this kind are requested to call into the office and list it with us. Braley & Ball. 13-tf

Dr. L. R. Hough will be in Elida on Friday before the first Saturday in each month, and at Melrose three days preceding the last day of each month to do all kinds of first class dental work.

We write insurance on farm property and grains. Most favorable terms to insured and at slight cost. Braley & Ball. 13-

**H. C. McCALLUM....**

**Dray and Transfer  
Baggage & Express**

Telephone 104

Prompt and careful attention is given to all work intrusted to my care. Will appreciate your patronage and serve you to the best of my ability.

Portales, New Mexico

**Notice of Foreclosure Sale**

Whereas, on the 14th day of October, 1914, in cause number 1035 on the civil docket of the district court of Roosevelt county New Mexico, wherein Frances E. Nixon is plaintiff and James R. Rittenbury, Martha E. Rittenbury and Haskell B. Rittenbury are defendants, the plaintiff recovered a decree of foreclosure of the two certain mortgage deeds sued on in said cause for the sum of fourteen hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifteen cents (\$1495.15) for which said amount the court decreed plaintiff held a lien against the properties hereinafter described and that said lien and mortgage deeds were executed and delivered to plaintiff by the respective defendants to secure their joint and several note and said mortgage deeds were on the aforesaid date by order of the court foreclosed and the hereinafter described lands of the defendants was ordered sold to satisfy the above named sum of \$1495.15, and the undersigned was appointed special commissioner to sell the following described lands to satisfy the above named amount:

The southeast quarter of section eight in township five south of range thirty-four east, N. M. P. M. together with the improvements thereon being the same lands ordered sold in said decree and all the right, title and interest of the said James R. Rittenbury and his wife, Martha E. Rittenbury, in and to the said last described land will be sold on the date hereinafter mentioned to satisfy the above named amount; and all of the right, title and interest of the defendant, Haskell B. Rittenbury in and to the southeast quarter of section nine in township five south of range thirty-four east, N. M. P. M., together with the improvements thereon situated will be sold on the date hereinafter mentioned to satisfy above named amount adjudged a lien and foreclosed against the said lands in favor of the plaintiff.

Therefore by virtue of said decree and the power vested in me as special commissioner, I will on the 6th day of February, 1915, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. at the northeast front door of the court house in the town of Portales, Roosevelt county, New Mexico, sell said described real estate at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purposes aforesaid.

Witness my hand this 6th day of January, 1915.  
JAMES A. HALL,  
Special Commissioner.

**Home Made  
..CANDIES..**

Our home made candies are pure, clean and wholesome. Why not get the best, the home made, the kind we have, exclusively?

AT THE

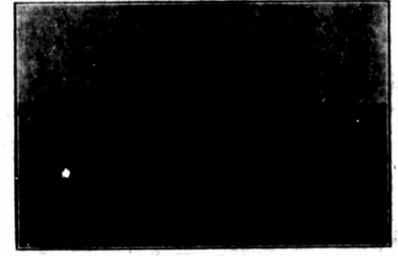
**Kandy Kitchen**

Patronize Home Dealers and Be Safe

**Portales Power & Irrigation Co.**



**There is Real Economy in the  
Big, Central, Power Station,  
and You, Mr. Farmer, may get  
the Benefit of this Economy**



**TIME TO GET BUSY**

It is now but a short time til Spring and those of you who have not yet signed your power contracts should do so at once. Under the new rate schedules, you may get power this year considerably cheaper than heretofore. The new rates also make it an object for you to sell water to your neighbors. Come into the office and let us talk the matter over. Those who own farms adjoining places where our equipment is in operation, may make arrangements with us for getting water for irrigation purposes.

**Portales Power and Irrigation Co.**