

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 III

PORTALES, ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916

Number 43

HON. E. C. DE BACA IS NEXT GOVERNOR

Largest Creamery in the Southwest

Portales now has the largest creamery in the southwest. Last week a deal was consummated with the Sunshine people whereby they quit the manufacture of butter and buy the output of the Roosevelt County Creamery. In the deal as put through this plant takes over all the cream stations in New Mexico, Oklahoma and all other points where that company had buying stations, and Robert E. Sorenson, the manager at this place is now out checking in these places and lining them up to use their best efforts towards increasing the amount of cream produced in the various sections. It is the hope of the management to open the creamery here for the manufacture of butter on next Friday, however, all the cream coming to this point is being taken care of now. The Roosevelt County Creamery has a capacity of one thousand pounds per churning, and, with its facilities, can churn as many as eight times a day, making a maximum output of eight thousand pounds of butter daily. This is a big thing for Roosevelt county. The deal as consummated absolutely guarantees a market for every pound of butter that can be produced by the home house. There is no element of risk in the sales, neither is there any expense to the marketing of this product. If our farmers and dairymen will now come to the support of the home creamery and furnish their maximum of butter fat they will have a positive assurance of the very highest cash market price for it. It is a matter of common knowledge that the institution of the butter mill at this point has raised the price of cream about thirty per cent and its continued prosperity will be the only known means of maintaining these lucrative prices. Foreign corporations may pay you all or more than your stuff is worth for a little while but they will continue so doing only so long as the prospects are good for the elimination of whatever of competition they may be having at that time. Remember that Roosevelt county now has the largest creamery in the southwest and that the only way to keep it so is for the farmers to patronize it.

Get Busy on County Roads

Chaves county is now advocating the voting of one hundred thousand dollars in bonds for county roads for the purpose of securing a like amount from the federal government. This is characteristic of Chaves county, yet, who can blame them if the other counties on the eastern slope sit quiet and permit them to get away with the play without any protest. There are many in Roosevelt county who believe that it would be the part of wisdom for us to vote about one-fourth this amount and then go after a like sum from your "Uncle Samuel" for the purpose of building some really good roads in the county of Roosevelt. As a business proposition it looks mighty good. What we are most in need of is good roads for the farmers to haul their grain and their pigs over when coming to town. We have numerous trails that heretofore have answered the purpose, by putting four horses on a two horse load, but our farmers are fast becoming dissatisfied with this condition and are demanding something better, and this demand is becoming insistent. Can we afford to ignore this condition longer, or would we better get busy while the getting is good and make some effort to comply with their very reasonable demands? Fifty thousand dollars judiciously and wisely expended on permanent road work right now would be worth ten times that amount the citizenship of the county. It should be expended wisely in that no work of a temporary nature should be attempted. As a matter of fact, it would be the better part of wisdom if our people would get the services of an expert and make a careful estimate of the necessary work to be done first, then vote bonds sufficient to build it, with what help we received from the government.

This would leave the road money derived from direct taxation and the state levy of three dollars per capita to be used in upkeep. These matters are worth considering and the News would like to hear from anyone who has anything reasonable to offer.

Carl Johnson Gets Big Money

Last week Carl Johnson shipped a car of hogs to market for which he received \$10.15 per hundred. It does look as though these Democratic free trade times was about to ruin the farmer and the farmer and the producer. When a two hundred pound hog will not bring more than twenty dollars there must be something rotten up the creek. Time was, in the good old Republican days when that same two hundred pound hog would have brought all of seven dollars.

Coffee Demonstrator at Faggards

Mrs. M. P. Dumas, of Corsicana, Texas, arrived Monday and is demonstrating the Royall's coffees and teas at Faggard's grocery. The products of the Royall people are good and will, without doubt, command a good market in Portales, besides, Mrs. Dumas could make good coffee out of most any kind of product, how much better then is her fragrant brew when made from standard berries. If you missed this demonstration you missed a treat.

Faggard Tops Kansas City Market

W. F. Faggard week before last shipped two cars of hogs to the Kansas City markets for which he received the top market price. Will says that Kansas City is paying a much better price for hogs than Fort Worth at this time. He says that he got considerable better than \$10.00 for his last shipment. On last Saturday he shipped out two more cars to the same market and expects to do equally as well with these.

DEMOCRATIC LOVE FEAST AT SANTA FE NAMES TICKET COMPOSED OF MEN OF CHARACTER

The Convention was Harmonious and Enthusiastic and There Are no Mortally Wounded Left Groaning and Cursing on the Battle Ground After the Fight is Finished

Republicans Abandoned all Hope When Progressives Refused to Swallow Vile Concoction Prepared for Them by the Stand Pat Bosses. Following is the Ticket Nominated by the Democrats and Received by Special Wire to the News

TICKET NOMINATED

United States Senator - A. A. Jones
Representative in Congress, William B. Walton, Grant
Governor - E. C. DeBaca, Las Vegas
Lieutenant Governor, William C. McDonald, Socorro
Secretary of State - Antonio Lucero, San Miguel
Treasurer - H. L. Hall, Rio Arriba
Corporation Commissioner - B. Montoya
Auditor - Miguel Otero, Santa Fe
Superintendent Public Instruction - J. L. Swinney
Land Commissioner - Geo. Davisson, Chaves
Attorney-General - Harry L. Patton, Curry
Associate Justice Supreme Court - A. B. Fields

The Democratic state convention just closed at Santa Fe, was one of the most harmonious in the history of the state. The excellent chance, almost certainty, of the entire ticket being elected, was, of course, the means of bringing out many candidates for all the offices, and the principal trouble was in selecting from so large and representative an offering, those who are to carry the Democratic banner to victory this fall. Of course, there was never any doubt as to the nomination of the Hon. A. A. Jones for the senate, and he was the unanimous choice of the convention. In the gubernatorial contest, Governor William C. McDonald was a prime favorite among a large number of the delegates, but he persistently refused to allow his name to be used in that connection, and the Hon. E. C. DeBaca, one of the most brilliant and most worthy citizens of the state, was placed in nomination with little opposition. Mr. DeBaca is a Democrat of uncompromising honesty and integrity and during the unlawful sitting of the last legislature, he stood like a rock for the upholding of the constitution and the honor of the state. Governor William C. McDonald finally agreed to accept the nomination for lieutenant governor, knowing that this position would require but little of his time, and wishing to be in a position where he could attend to personal attacks launched against him by one, Holm O. Bursum, and those who know the governor best are satisfied that Mr. Bursum will be given all the publicity that he may hanker after.

The Civic and Art club will meet with Mrs. M. B. Jones, at her country residence Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. All members are urged to be present.

J. E. Deen and family returned this week from an extended visit to various points in Texas.

S. D. Beaver left last week for the northwest for a vacation. Mrs. Beaver will return with him.

A. A. Beeman and Jim Burton were here from Elida Monday of this week.

Schnapps tobacco, 3 plugs for 25c, at People's Store.

Back from Market

J. B. Priddy, managing partner of the big Warren-Fooshee & Company store at this place, returned Thursday from the eastern markets, where he had been buying his fall and winter stock. Mr. Priddy says that, politically, it looks altogether Woodrow Wilson. As to market conditions and the ability of the public to get shipment on its goods, things were by no means so certain, however, he bought a large stock and says that he will have something to say to his patrons just as soon as the new purchases begin to arrive.

W. N. Smiley and family, who have been here for the past week visiting in the family of W. H. Ball, returned Tuesday morning to Stafford Kansas. George Ball accompanied them as far as their destination, from which place he will go to Manhattan, Kansas, to attend the agricultural college. They made the trip by auto.

Railroad Strike May Be Averted

CHICAGO, Sept. 1. — The railroad presidents today generally said that they had assurances of loyalty from trainmen enough to justify the prediction that passenger service will be maintained in case of a strike. The heads of twenty-three railroads entering Chicago said that this, with the promise of the services of thousands of former trainmen, indicated that the strike order would not badly cripple the roads.

The railroads throughout the country today completed their embargo preparations. President Ripley of the Santa Fe declared that if the Adamson bill was passed the only course for the railroads would be the courts and it was intimated that this recourse would be sought.

Congress May Act

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. — Belief grew in all quarters here tonight that the great railroad strike called for Monday would be averted. At the close of the day's conferences and hearings, Congress apparently was prepared to pass tomorrow or Saturday the eight-hour day legislation, which the heads of the railroad brotherhoods declared officially would cause them to revoke the strike order.

The administration leaders virtually conceded tonight that the measure known as the Adamson bill would provide the eight-hour day for trainmen in interstate commerce effective December 1 or January 1. The bill includes the provision that the present ten-hour rate of pay shall be given and prorata for overtime and the appointment of a small commission by President Wilson to investigate the working of the law from six to nine months and to report back to Congress.

President Wilson approved this today and President Garrison of the conductors, spokesmen for the brotherhoods, stated formally tonight that he considered such a measure would be considered a "satisfactory settlement" and prevent the walk out. The Senate Interstate Commerce committee tonight agreed to report a similar bill, exempting roads under 200 miles long.

The House will take up the Adamson bill at 11 a. m. tomorrow and will continue in session until a similar measure is passed. Only long speeches can delay prompt action and the administration is confident that the minority will not carry its opposition so far as to prevent the passage of the measure by Saturday night at the latest.

Handkerchief Shower

Miss Lucy Culberson gave a handkerchief shower in honor of Miss Helen Lindsey Thursday afternoon from 3 to six.

Those present were Misses Helen Lindsey, Irene Molinari, Hazel Norris, Bessie Dickbreder, Hallie Mitchell, Mignon Jones, Leta Smith, Irma Belle Smith, Edith Reagan, Sidney Pierce, Willie Furgerson, Thenie Mac Oldham, Nora Fairly, Melba Tip-ton, Alta Potes. Maurine Seay, Allie Warnica and Bessie Culberson assisted Miss Culberson in serving and a very delightful evening was spent by all present.

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White thread, 40, 50, 60, six for 25c, at Peoples Store.

Mrs. Thompson Entertains

Mrs. Charles Thompson entertained on Wednesday afternoon complimentary to Miss Marian McClellan, of Hillsboro, Texas, who is the guest of Mrs. James A. Hall. The rooms were beautifully decorated, the flowers being pink and white gladioli and asters. The interesting game of Five Hundred was played during the afternoon. The hostess, assisted by Misses Mattie Bell Hawkins, Irene Molinari and Lucy Culberson, served a delicious two course luncheon. The guests were: Mesdames Mears, Whitcomb, Hall, J. K. Reese, Houston, Jordan, Molinari, Edwin Neer, and Bryant; Misses Marian McClellan, Fannie Williamson, Irene Smith, Mattie Doss Hightower, Mattie Bell Hawkins, Irene Molinari and Lucy Culberson.

A suspicious Mexican caused a little flurry among the sheriff's force one night this week. The Mexican was hanging around the jail and acting in most any manner except that of a law abiding citizen when noticed by Sheriff Deen. He was ordered to come in and tell his business, but instead of doing so he made a break for a get-away. Several shots were fired in his direction and it is more than probable that he is running yet.

Louis Pratt, of Monett, Missouri, who for the past two weeks was visiting with Jake Dart and John Ford, both of the Rogers community, left this week for Clovis, where he will stay for some time. Mr. Pratt says that this is the greatest country he has ever seen.

A. A. Rogers and G. W. Carr returned Sunday morning from Albuquerque where they had been on business connected with the Roosevelt County Creamery. They will have something to say to the people of Roosevelt county in the near future about creamery prospects.

James A. Hall, John W. Ballow and W. H. Braley left Monday morning for Santa Fe to attend the Democratic state convention. Judge G. L. Reese left Tuesday morning for the same place and for the same purpose.

J. E. Henderson returned Saturday morning from Columbus, New Mexico, where he had been serving in the national guard as border patrol. Eagle says that he was sure glad to get home.

P. E. Jordan is building a very neat seven roomed bungalow, C. W. Isop being the contractor. When completed it will be one of the handsomest residences of Portales.

C. E. Toombs, United States commissioner and candidate for the legislature on the Republican ticket, was a Knobe visitor in Portales this week.

HOME

A Story of Today and of All Days

By GEORGE AGNEW CHAMBERLAIN

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SYNOPSIS.

Alan Wayne is sent away from Red Hill, his home, by his uncle, J. Y., as a moral salure. Clem runs after him in a tangle of short skirts to bid him good-by. Captain Wayne tells Alan of the falling of the Wayne. Clem drinks Alan's health on his birthday. Judge Healey buys a picture for Alix Lansing. The judge defends Alan in his business with his employers. Alan and Alix meet at sea, homeward bound, and start a flirtation which becomes serious. At home, Nance Sterling asks Alan to go away from Alix. Alix is taken to task by Jerry, her husband, for her conduct with Alan and defies him. Gerry, as he thinks, sees Alix and Alan eloping, drops every-thing, and goes to Pernambuco. Alix leaves Alan on the train.

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

"That's right," said Alix as she followed his lead to a cab. She got in and then shook hands with her escort. He looked at the dollar bill her grasp left behind.

"That wasn't called for, Miss. It was enough for me to have saved you from a fall."

"You didn't save me," said Alix with a bewildering smile. "I saved myself."

She left him scratching his head over this fresh enigma.

Alix was tired and hungry when she got back home but excitement kept her up. She felt that she stood on the threshold of new effort and a new life. After all, she thought, it was she that had made her dear old Gerry into a time-server. She could have made him do anything else if she had tried.

Mrs. Lansing and Alix had never given themselves to each other. There had been no warfare between them; but equally there had never been understanding. To Mrs. Lansing's inherent calm, Alix's scintillation had been repellent and Alix before Gerry's mother had felt much the same restraint as before Gerry's old butler.

There had been strength in Mrs. Lansing's calm. She had been waiting and now the waiting was over. Alix had given herself tearful and almost wordless into arms that were more than ready and had then poured out her heart in a broken tale that would have confounded any court of justice but which between women was clearer than logic.

At the end Mrs. Lansing said nothing. Instead she patted Alix, carried her off to bed and kept her there for three days. In her waking hours Alix added spasmodic bits to her confession—sage reflections after the event, dreamy "I wonders" that speculated in the past and in the measure of her emotions.

Mrs. Lansing sat and listened and sewed. Her soft brown hair just touched with gray, her calm face with its half-hidden strength, her steady eyes, turned now on Alix, now on her work, brought peace into the room and held it there in spite of the disquieting lack of news of Gerry.

When she spoke at last it was to say half-shyly, "You are stronger than I had thought. I believe every woman at the actual moment of surrender feels an impulse of shame and fear. During that moment desire lets go of her. It's the last chance that fate holds out. The women who fail to take the chance—it seems to me they fall through weakness of spirit and not of flesh."

"More women are ruined by circumstance than by desire. Women decide to burn their bridges behind them and then they think they've burned them. All the circumstances were against you. There wasn't a loophole in the net. Fate gave you your moment and you tore your way out."

On the fourth day Alix got up but on the fifth she stayed in bed. Mrs. Lansing found her pale and frightened. She had been crying.

"Alix," she whispered, kneeling beside the bed, "what is it?"

Alix told her amid sobs, "Oh, my dear," said Mrs. Lansing, throwing her arms around her, "don't cry. Don't worry. The strength will come with the need. In the end you'll be glad. So will Gerry. So will all of us."

"It isn't that," said Alix, faintly. "Oh, it isn't that. I'm just thinking and thinking how terrible it would have been if I had run away—really run away. I keep imagining how awful it would have been. It is nightmare."

"Call it nightmare if you like, sweetheart, but just remember that you are awake."

"Yes," said Alix softly. "I am awake now. I want to watch the IIII come to life and dress up for the summer. It will amuse me. It's long since I have watched for the first buds and the first swallows. I won't mind the melting snow and the mud. It's so long since I've seen clean country mud. I want to smell it."

"You don't know how bleak the Hill can be before the spring comes," objected Mrs. Lansing.

"Will it be any bleaker with me there than when you were alone?" asked Alix.

Mrs. Lansing came over to her and kissed her. "No, dear," she said.

Alix shook her head. "From the time he left my room and the house he has not been back."

"Has he been to the club?"

Alix colored. "I see," said

the judge quickly. "I'll ask there. I'll go now." He went off and all that day he sought in vain for a trace of Gerry. He went to all his haunts in the city—he had telephoned to those outside. At night he returned to Alix but it was Mrs. Lansing that received him in the library.

The judge was tired and his buoyancy had deserted him. He told her of his failure. Mrs. Lansing was thoughtful but not greatly troubled. "Gerry," she said, "has a level head. He can take care of himself." She went to tell Alix that there was no news. When she came back the judge turned to her. "Well," he asked, "what did she say?"

"Nothing, except that she wanted to know if you had tried the bank."

The judge struck his fist into his left hand. "Never thought of it," he said. "That child has a head!" He went to the telephone. From the president of the bank he traced the manager, from the manager, the cashier. Yes, Gerry had been at the bank on Saturday. The cashier remembered it because Mr. Lansing had drawn a certain account in full. He would not say how much.

"There," said the judge with a sigh of relief, "that's something. It takes a steady nerve to draw a bank account in full. You must take the news upstairs. I'm off. I'll follow up the clue tomorrow."

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CHAPTER VIII

In the squalid Hotel d'Europe Gerry occupied a large room that overlooked the quay. Even if there had been a better hotel in town he would not have moved.

He was not lonely. He wandered interested through all the straggling city. When he was too lazy to go to the city he sat in the precarious balcony of his room and watched the city come to him.

Almost a month had passed since he landed on his Lethian shore, and it had served him well. The world seemed to have time-servers in small regard. He began to think of his mother. He stroled over to the cable station. The offices were undergoing repairs. The ground floor was unfinished save for a table and one chair. In the chair sat a chocolate-colored employee with a long bamboo on the floor beside him. Gerry's curiosity was aroused. He went in and wrote his message to his mother—just a few words telling her he was all right. The chocolate gentleman folded the message, slipped it into the slit end of the bamboo and stuck it up through a hole in the ceiling to the floor above. Gerry smiled and then laughed at the gravity with which his smile was received. The man looked at him in astonishment. These English were all mad and discourteous. What was there to laugh at in a man at work?

Gerry went out and rambled over the city. Night came on. He was restless. He wished he had not sent the message. It was forming itself into a link. He dined badly at a restaurant and then wandered back to the quay. Arriving steamers were posted on a blackboard under a street lamp. The mail from New York was due tomorrow. The consul's papers would be full of the latest New York society scandal—his scandal. He went to his room and sat on the balcony watching the varied craft preparing to drift out on the tide. Suddenly he got up and went down to the quay.

A long, raking craft was taking on its meager provisions. Gerry engaged its captain in a pantomime parley. The boat was bound for Penedo to take on cotton. Gerry decided to go to Penedo. Two of the crew went back with him to get his baggage. The hotel was closed. Gerry was the only guest and he had his key. He had paid his weekly bill that day, so there was no need to wake up anyone. In half an hour he and his belongings were stowed on the deck of the Josephina and she was drifting slowly down to the bar.

Four days later they were off the mouth of the San Francisco. They doubled in and tacked their way up to Penedo. There was no life in Penedo. It was desolate and lonely compared with the Hotel d'Europe and the lively quay; so when a funny little stern-wheeler started up the river on its weekly trip to Piranhas, Gerry went with it.

Piranhas was a town of mud plastered against a barren cliff. It made no pretense to being alive. Here a dead man could live in peace with his surroundings. From fifteen miles up the river came the rumble of the mighty Paulo Alfonso falls, singing a perpetual requiem. Gerry established himself in a hotel of an inn that even in this far retreat did not dare call itself hotel.

The only industry in Piranhas was the washing of clothes and the women did that. Fish were caught in great quantities but fishing was not an industry. Here man fished only when he was hungry.

Gerry chartered a ponderous canoe. At first he had a man to paddle him up and down and sometimes across the wide half-mile of water. But before long he learned to handle the thing himself. The heavy work soon trimmed his splendid muscles into shape. He supplied the hostelry with a variety of fish.

One morning he awoke earlier than usual. The wave of life was running high in his veins. He sprang up and, still in his pajamas, hurried out for his morning swim. The break of day was gloriously chilly. A cool breeze, hurrying up from the sea, was steadily banking up the mist that hung over the river. Gerry sprang into his canoe and pushed off. He drove its heavy length up stream, not in the teeth of the current, for no man could do that, but skirting the shore, seizing on the help of every eddy and keeping an eye out for the green swirling mound that meant a pinnacle of rock just short of the surface. He went farther up the river than ever before. His muscles were keyed to the struggle. He passed the last jutting bend that the boatmen on the river could master and found himself in a bay protected by a spit of sand, rock-tipped and foamed-tossed where it reached the river's channel. From this point the river was a chaos of jagged rocks that fought the mighty tide hurled from the falls still miles above.

Gerry ran the canoe upon the shore and stripped. He stepped on to the spit of sand. In that moment just to live was enough. A sharp cry broke on his astonished ears.

Almost at the end of the tongue of sand stood a girl. Her hair was blowing around her slim shoulders. Over one of them she gazed, startled, at Gerry. He drew back horribly confused and mumbling apologies that she could not have understood even if she could have heard them. Then she plunged with a clean long dive into the river. But before she plunged she laughed Gerry heard the laugh. With

an answering cry he hurled himself into the water and swam as he had never swum before.

The girl had farther to go across the little bay, but she could beat Gerry swimming and she did. Only she failed to use her head and, when she found bottom, started to wade. Wading is slow work in water waist high. Gerry stuck to his long powerful stroke. As the girl reached the bank the strong fingers of his right hand closed on her bare ankle.

CHAPTER IX

Gerry's cablegram to his mother was forwarded to Red Hill on the very day that the judge had gone to tell them that no trace could be found of the missing man. The judge was more down-hearted than ever over Gerry's disappearance and when he found the two women radiating happiness and excitement he heart sank lower still.

"I haven't any good news," he said ruefully before he alighted.

"Tease him," said Alix in a low tone to Mrs. Lansing.

But Mrs. Lansing had found new lines in the judge's tired face and she whispered back, "I can't." She put the cablegram in the judge's hand.

"What's this?" he said and read it. Then he gave a war-whoop, caught Alix around the waist and kissed her.

The first were gay that night—gay with the joy of happy people happily planning. In a month, say at the most, two months, Gerry could be here. Spring would have come. The Hill would be decked out in full regalia of leaf and blossom. It would be in full commission to meet him. They looked at Alix and Alix seemed to look at herself. He would come into his own as never before.

The judge undertook the cabling. He cabled Gerry and the message was reported undelivered. Then he cabled the American consul. There followed a long series of messages; first quick and hopeful, then lagging but not doubtful, then a wearying silence of weeks, ending with the inevitable blow. Gerry had been traced to the



She Led Along the Path Through the Bush.

San Francisco river. The envoy sent on his track by the judge's orders had reached Piranhas to find the little town in apathetic wonder over the discovery of Gerry's canoe stranded three miles down the river. The paddle was still in the canoe and a suit of pyjamas. No further trace of Gerry had been found. His body had not been recovered. The people said it was not unusual. He had undoubtedly been attacked by tiger fish. In that case his bones would have been stripped of flesh. It was impossible to drag the great river.

The judge hid in his heart the harrowing details. To Mrs. Lansing he told the central fact. She was struck dumb with grief and then she thought of Alix. Almost hastily she decided that it was not a time to tell Alix and during long months they put her off with false news of the search. They carried it farther and farther into the wilds of the subcontinent. The country was so vast, there was no telling when the messenger would finally come up with Gerry.

Alix bore the strain with wonderful patience. The truth was that her thoughts were not on Gerry. Something greater than Gerry was claiming all her faith—all her strength of body and soul. She did not talk. She was holding that final communion with her innermost self with which a woman dedicates her body to pain and sacrifice. Alix was not afraid. In those days the spirit of the race—her race of pioneers—shone from her steady eyes and even put courage in those about her.

Only when the ordeal was over and an heir to the house of Lansing had raised his lusty voice in apparent rage at having been born to so small a kingdom, did the frail Alix of other days come back. As she lay, pale and thin, but with the glorious light of supreme achievement in her eyes, Mrs. Lansing went on her knees beside the bed and sobbed, "Oh, Alix, I love you so, I love you so!"

Alix smiled. Slowly she reached one hand over and placed it in Mrs. Lansing's. "You are crying because you are a granny now," she said, softly, playfully.

Then came the day when Alix was strong—strong enough. Mrs. Lansing told her in a choked voice what they knew and what everyone believed. She cried softly in Alix's arms.

"Poor mother!" said Alix, her lips against the wet cheek. "How strong you've been! How you hid it from me! What a burden to carry in your heart, and smile. But listen, dear mummy. You are all wrong. Perhaps I would not have known it if you had told me—then—but I know it now. Gerry is not dead. There is no river that can drown Gerry."

Alix clung to her belief. So strong was her faith that Mrs. Lansing became infected, but the judge held out against them. "My heart is with you," he said, at the end of months, "but my head won't turn. A naked man even in South America would have caused remark. Why shouldn't he have come back for his clothes, for his money? After all, he wasn't a fugitive from justice. He was a man wandering over the earth in pursuit of a mere whim and a whim doesn't last forever."

Alix interrupted him. "Judge, I have never been angry with you. We all owe you too much. But if you ever say 'was' about Gerry again—" She stopped and bit her lip but her eyes spoke for her.

"My dear girl," said the judge and only his color showed that he was hurt, "don't be angry with me. I shall be as you say. I've only been trying to save you from years of weary waiting. If you have the courage to wait for sorrow, I shall wait too."

Alix kissed him. "There," she said, "I'm sorry I was rough."

"You're rough!" laughed the judge. Then he jumped up. "I'm forgetting my duties. I have a guest of my very own at Maple House and I must go to him."

A few weeks before, Hon. Percy Collingford had looked up the judge. It was as much a pleasure to the young man as a duty he owed to his father, whose friend the judge had been for many years.

Collingford was no stranger to America but he knew far more about dodging arroyos in New Mexico on a cow pony than he did about dodging the open trenches and debris of Fifth avenue on the trail of a tea-party. He was an Englishman, a younger son with enough money to put him above the remittance class, and he was possessed of far more intelligence than he had been born with, for, from his youth up, he had sought out experience in many places. He came back from the Klondike with more money than he needed for his passage but only a few kindred spirits knew that he had made it hammering the piano in The Fallen Star of Hope. He had the English gentleman's common creed: ride straight, shoot straight, tub often and talk the king's English. That creed fulfilled, nothing else seemed to worry him.

He was dining with the judge at the club one night when the name of Wayne—Alan Wayne—floated over occasionally from a neighboring table. Later as they sat over their coffee and cigars Collingford said abruptly, "I know a chap named Wayne."

"So?" said the judge.

"Heard those people mention Alan Wayne," explained Collingford. "I wonder if it was the same one—Ten Percent Wayne of Africa."

"That's the one," said the judge and watched Collingford's face.

"Hum," said Collingford. "When I saw Wayne he was in shirt sleeves and a battered sun helmet. There are some men that won't shake hands with him, but I'm not one of them."

It was then that the judge decided to take Collingford to Maple House for over Sunday.

Gerry Lansing was sitting alone in the shade of a bush, his knees gathered in his arms and his head bowed down. Great quivering sighs that were almost sobs were shaking his strong body. In one terrific swirl life had wrenched him from the moorings of generations, tossed him high and dropped him, broken. Between the moment when he had plunged from the sandpit and the moment when he and the girl had stood on the river bank and laughed together to see the canoe, worked adrift by the eddy, swirl into the river and away eons had passed. In that laughing moment he had stood primeval man in a primeval world. With the drops of water from the river he had flicked off the bonds it had taken centuries to forge. And now his truant conscience returned to stand dismayed.

The girl, dressed in a homespun cotton robe belted at the waist, came back down a half-hidden path, shyly at first and then with awe to see him weeping. She tossed him a cotton jumper and trousers and then drew back and waited for him in the path. He rose slowly to his feet, dressed and followed the girl.

She led him along the path through the brush and out into a little valley made up of abandoned cane and rice bottoms. In the center was a slight elevation, too low to be called a hill, and on it was an old plantation house, white stucco once, now sadly weather-streaked, its tiles green-black with the moss of years.

Chapter X

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RANCHING

Cattle and Horse Ranching in Western Canada—Steers Brought 10 Cents a Pound on the Seattle Market.

That big money is made by the large cattle rancher in Western Canada, and also by the small farmer as well, is shown by the undisputed facts presented from time to time. A rancher, near Gleichen, Alberta, who commenced in a small way nine years ago, recently disposed of 1,243 cattle at a total of \$101,804.50, and this was only his surplus stock for the present season.

A December shipment of 217 head of ranch steers brought the owner an average of over \$80 per head. They were taken straight from the range without any grain feeding and were in excellent condition to be sold for the Christmas trade. Another shipment of 100 head, averaging \$70 each, was made to Seattle. The highest price paid on the Seattle market was for an Albertan steer, which weighed 1,700 lbs., and brought the fancy price of 10c per lb., or \$170.

Six carloads of live stock from ranches 65 miles from Pincher, Alberta, shipped to Spokane, excited keen competition there on account of their exceptional quality. The price realized was \$10,028. American dealers say they must look to Canada for beef supplies.

A livestock firm, which has shipped over 2,000 head of beef cattle to the American farmer since the middle of November, reports a splendid reception of Alberta stock in the United States.

A carload of choice Alberta steers were sold early in January for shipment to the British Columbia coast at \$6.70 per 100 lbs. and, later on, a lot from Carstairs brought \$6.90—the highest price paid since the spring of 1915. Shipments from Calgary livestock yards during 1915 were: Horses, 8,675; cattle, 30,577; hogs, 144,515; sheep, 12,410. A course in agriculture and livestock demonstration which has been conducted by the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture here was well attended, showing the interest taken by city residents in agricultural progress.

John Young, of Sidney, Man., gives his experiences in sheep-raising as follows, as quoted in a local paper:

"I bought a bunch of fifty ewes, which cost me \$202.50. With this little flock I demonstrated just what can be done in the sheep business. This fall I sold fifty fat lambs at \$6.50 per head, \$325, and 18 of the best ewe lambs, which I kept, I value at \$8.00 per head, \$144. The wool sold at an average of \$2.07 per head, \$103.50. This makes the very nice total of \$572.50."

"They ran out nearly every day all winter. The value of hay and oats was small, and one can make them very comfortable through the winter with very little expense. For shelter I have a shed, about 125 feet long and 14 feet wide, which I cover with straw. This gives them protection from the cold winds; yet it is always cool enough to be healthy."

"I intend going in more for sheep this fall, as I believe them to be the most profitable stock on the farm."

Desire of farmers and ranchers to increase their sheep holdings is indicated by the sale of 2,500 head recently at \$9.00 each. High wool prices and profitable demand for mutton are the reason given for such a figure.

Manitoba sheep breeders arranged last year for the Provincial Department of Agriculture to handle their wool output on a co-operative basis and obtained most satisfactory results. About 75,000 lbs. of wool were handled, netting the shippers over 25c per lb.—Advertisement.

Sensational Reporter.
It occurred in one of the gambling dens of the far West, such as are only to be found in films and fiction. As the croup of cow punchers lost or won huge fortunes on the turn of a pack of greasy cards, a newcomer burst excitedly into the place.

"Heard about Dickson getting shot?" he gasped to his astonished audience. The cow punchers gathered round him to hear the news.

"No!" they cried. "When?"

"Bout half an hour ago," came the reply. "I was there and saw it all."

"Where did he get shot?" was the next question flung at him, while hands tightened ominously on revolver butts.

"Down at the store," chuckled the jester, calmly. "He bought a couple of pounds of it."

Pessimistic Logic for the Season.
In almost every field there is one member who simply has to work hard and save his money, in order to have it on hand to lend to the others when they need it, and who thus gets the reputation among them of being stingy.—Ohio State Journal.

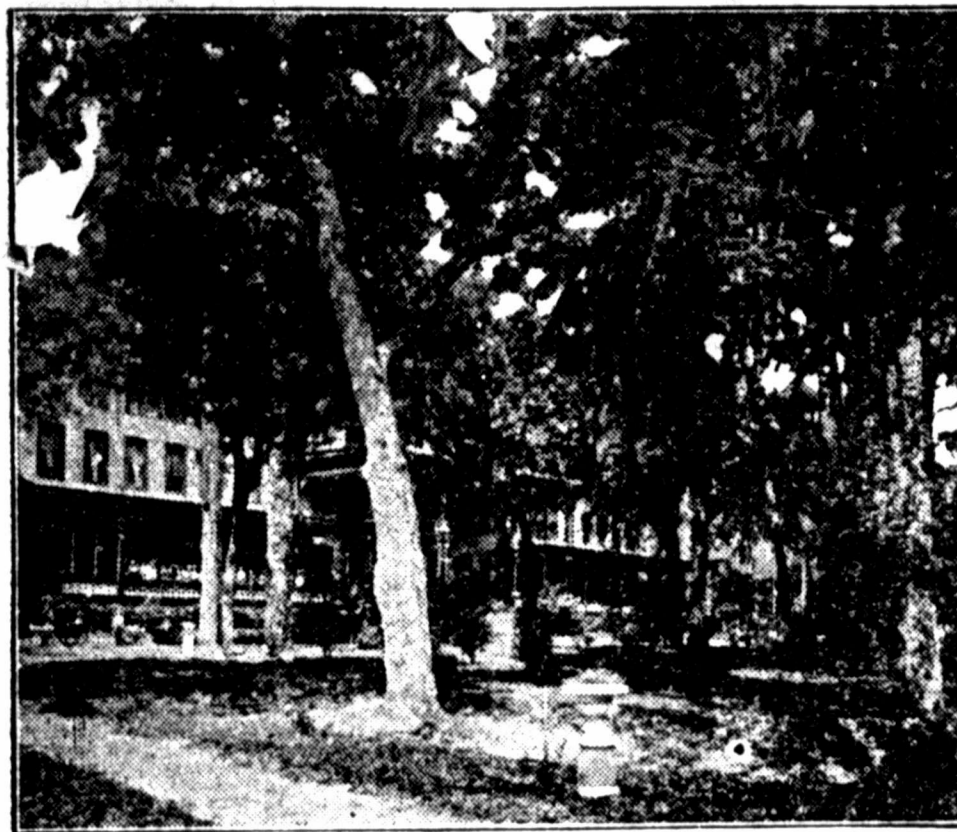
"Mother" of Vinegar.
"Mother" of vinegar is so called because it is the mass of germs which produce the vinegar from the alcohol of the hard cider. The "mother" can be dissolved in strong oxidizing agents, but will be killed by such treatment.

Wise "Don't."
Don't knock a man who is "making good." About 900 times out of a 1,000 the success of a man is also success for the entire community.—Acheson Globe.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery
Their Care and Cultivation



Fine Old Trees That Add Beauty to the Homes in the South.

PLAN FOR BEAUTY IN GROUNDS

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

The beauty which is near at hand is often neglected while we prize that which is denied us—we refer to the beauty and desirability of the Celastus, or bitter sweet vine. This native climber, found in our woods and along our fences, is one of the most satisfactory vines that can be grown about the home.

It is as hardy as granite, a quick grower, twining securely about its support and it is not liable to disease. In the fall, when flowers are scarce, it covers itself with clusters of orange-colored fruit, which the frost opens, revealing its crimson seeds.

Choose a dark, rainy day, if possible, for the transplanting, otherwise do this work at sunset—we mean in the seedling bed, not in the garden. Water the seed bed thoroughly a short time before you begin to transplant, then lift the plants, with all the soil their roots hold, and remove to the permanent bed.

Keep the seedlings covered with a wet cloth, so that the heat and wind will not dry them. With a sharp-pointed stick make the hole for the plant and then fill it with water. Plant the seedling in this puddle, drawing the dark soil about the stalk when the ground has been firmed about the plant as much as possible.

A miniature water garden is practical and will prove most interesting, needing less attention than a flower bed of its size. Have a sugar or vinegar barrel cut in two, or use a wooden tub. Sink this in the soil. Make a potting box about twelve inches square and fill with rich mud from a pond, or use half rich loam, adding to the mud or loam about one-third of well-rotted manure.

Plant the nymphae-root in this and place in the tub; fill with water until it is two or three inches deep over the root.

When the growth commences and the leaves appear, water may be added from time to time until the tub is full. Never change the water, simply replace that which evaporates.

SOME NOTES IN SEASON

Prune flowering shrubs as soon as they have finished flowering. The secret of pruning shrubbery, in a nutshell, is to study the habit of growth of each plant, and to strive to encourage it; not alter it to your views.

Make a note of the yellow spots on the lawn. If the grass is scanty, the trouble is probably sand or poor soil. The best cure is to dig out the place, and put in some good loam.

Then resod the place. If the grass is there, but dead, the trouble is lack of moisture.

If the grass on the lawn is growing fast, two mowings a week, allowing the clippings to lie where they fall, is easier than one mowing in ten days or two weeks, followed by a raking to remove the cut grass.

Gravel roads and walks that refuse to get solid can be greatly improved by the judicious use of clay. Pulver-

ize the latter, and sprinkle evenly. Too much clay will make a sticky road in wet weather, which is far worse than a soft gravel road.

To insure a thick privet hedge, cut back three inches every time the plants make six inches of growth.

Evergreens from the nursery can be safely transplanted by the end of July. It is important to keep the roots moist, with as much soil adhering as possible.

Always keep on the lookout for possible mosquito-breeding places, rain barrels upturned cans, low places in barrow gutters, and liquid manure tubs. Drain off and apply kerosene.

Make notes this year to guide you in next year's planting plans. If you see a shrub or flower that you admire, find out the name and variety if possible.

Replace wooden floors and posts with concrete, and the work is done for all time.

Keep all the fence corners cleaned out. More vermin are harbored there than anywhere else on the place.

By ordering the various Dutch bulbs—hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, narcissus, daffodils—early, and by enabling your nurseryman to book his order, you can usually get better prices and quality.

Pinch off the seed pods from azaleas and rhododendrons to insure good flower buds next year.

Give Japanese iris plenty of water to insure good blooms.

Use lawn clippings as a mulch for rose bushes.

With nearly all plants it is necessary to keep the flowers cut to prolong the bearing season. This is especially true of sweet peas.

Flowers that are not making satisfactory growth may be stimulated into activity by liquid manure.

Most native wild flowers may be transplanted safely to the home garden if a square piece of soil is cut up with the plants, and the roots are disturbed as little as possible.

As fast as flowers fade on the herbaceous plants, remove them. By not allowing seeds to form, the flowering season will be considerably lengthened. The larkspur, if treated in this manner, will produce spikes almost as good as those of the first crop, in late fall, when there are few flowers in the garden.

For late flowers of gladiolus plant bulbs not later than July 10. Put in some tuberoses also.

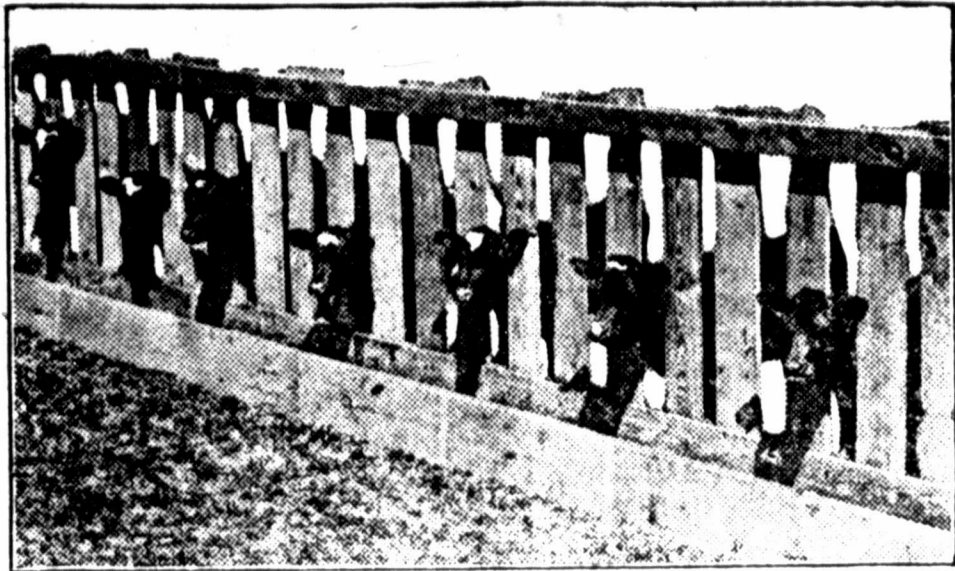
Geranium cuttings made early in July will make good winter-flowering plants. During the latter part of the month sow seeds of English daisies, pansies, foxgloves, Canterbury bells, larkspur, etc., in cold frames for next year's flowering.

Fill up the gaps left by poppies by transplanting on the cleared ground such annuals as China asters or portulaca.

Plant a few pots of oxalis and freesias for early flowers next fall.

When watering do it thoroughly. One thorough watering a week is of much more benefit to the plants than a little sprinkle every day. Sprinkling tends to form surface roots, so that the plants suffer more quickly from drought than of deep-rooted.—F. H. S.

PROPER METHODS OF FEEDING CALVES



Calves Fed in Stanchions Cannot Steal Neighbor's Portion—Habit of Sucking Each Other's Ears is Also Avoided.

Lack of knowledge of proper methods of feeding calves on the part of many farmers is the cause of heavy losses, asserts O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas state agricultural college. The importance of knowing the best practices in feeding cannot be overestimated.

"The proper time for taking the calf from its mother depends upon the condition of the calf and its mother at the time of calving," says Professor Reed.

"If the calf is strong it may be taken away immediately without being allowed to nurse. It is easier to teach the calf to drink from the pail if it is taken from the mother at this time.

"If the calf is weak at birth, or if the udder of the cow is inflamed or caked, it is a better practice to allow it to remain with its mother for several days. In case the calf is taken from its mother immediately it should receive her first milk. The milk at this time contains a high proportion of protein and ash, which act as a laxative and tonic and are effective in cleaning out the digestive tract and stimulating the digestive organs.

"In some cases it is not safe to feed a calf the milk from its mother after the first few days, as milk of the cows belonging to the high testing breeds is often too rich in fat for the young calf, and should be diluted with skim milk, or else milk from some other cow should be fed.

"The quantity of milk to feed the calf at this time is important. Under natural conditions the calf gets its milk often and in small quantities, and the more closely nature is imitated the greater the success.

"The calf of average size should receive about eight pounds of whole milk a day at first. Large calves should be fed more than this amount. The milk may be fed in two feeds—night and morning—or better results may be obtained by feeding three times a day. As the calf grows older the amount should be gradually increased. The best guide as to the amount which

should be fed is the calf's appetite. It should be fed sufficiently, but never overfed, and it is a good practice to keep the calf a little hungry. The animal should take the last milk from the pail with the same relish that it takes the first."

The time to change the calf from whole milk to skim milk will depend largely upon the development of the calf, points out Professor Reed. If it is strong and well developed, it may be changed to skim milk at the end of the second week. This change should be made gradually by substituting a small quantity of skim milk for whole milk in the daily ration. A week or ten days should be taken for the change.

Care should always be taken to have the milk warm and sweet. Especially is this important in feeding the young calf. As the calf grows older cooler milk will do just as well if it is fed at the same temperature every day. The right temperature for the milk is blood heat—100 degrees. There is no way by which the digestive system of the young calf can be upset more easily than by feeding cold milk at one meal and warm milk the next.

If there is any doubt about the temperature, a thermometer should be used, according to Professor Reed. Judging the temperature of milk by putting the finger into it is not satisfactory, because milk will feel warmer on some days than on others. It is also important to feed milk sweet because one feed of sour milk may upset the digestive system of the young calf for months, or may even cause death.

The calves should be kept in clean, well-lighted and well-ventilated stables. The pails from which the milk is fed should be kept as clean as possible. Clean, fresh water should be provided at all times. Many feeders assume that the calf does not need water on account of drinking milk but it will consume a large amount of water even after drinking 15 or 20 pounds of skim milk a day.

STORE WHEAT CROP ON FARM IS URGED

Then Farmer Can Wait Until Market Looks Up—Of Special Benefit This Year.

"Ability to store the wheat crop on the farm will be perhaps of greater value to the farmers this year than ever before," says Edward C. Johnson, dean of extension in the Kansas State agricultural college.

"For this there are two principal reasons—first, the shortage of freight cars, resulting from the congestion of freight on the Atlantic seaboard, second, the lower price per bushel during the early threshing season. This lower price necessarily results from inability to get transportation facilities, from the greater risk and hence greater margin taken by elevators to handle grain before it has gone through the sweating process, and from the fact that the whole grain trade knows that great quantities of wheat will be marketed during July, August and September, whatever the price may be."

EXCELLENT RESULTS WITH GRAIN RATION

Mixture of Cornmeal, Wheat Middlings and Tankage Recommended for Young Pigs.

The Pennsylvania State college agricultural experiment station has obtained excellent results with young pigs by feeding a grain mixture of cornmeal, 4 parts; wheat middlings, 3 parts, and tankage, 1 part.

The addition of skim milk increases the rate of gain. If skim milk is fed with this grain mixture, the amount of cornmeal may be increased to six parts.

Other mixtures recommended are cornmeal, 8 parts, and tankage one part, or skim milk three parts and cornmeal one part. If possible, pasture crops should be used for growing pigs.

For quick growth two to four pounds of grain per 100 pounds of live weight daily in addition to pasture crops are required.

Ducks in Breeding Pen.

A breeding pen should have from four to six Pekin ducks to one drake, or eight to ten Runner ducks.

SLAKED LIME GOOD FOR SOUR SOILS

Entirely Satisfactory for Correcting Acidity—Great Deal Depends on Dryness.

"Slaked lime, if it can be had at less cost than ground limestone, and if in condition to spread well, is entirely satisfactory for correcting acidity in sour soils."

This is the reply of the soils department at the Wisconsin experiment station to numerous inquiries as to which of the two is the better. Outside of the cost, the relative value and merits of these two forms of lime depends on their dryness of fineness, for these factors influence the readiness with which the lime can be spread on the land.

Chemically, slaked lime is practically the same as the limestone unless it is slaked only enough to make it unfit for masons' use. In such case it may still be quite caustic and have many lumps. Caustic lime is nearly twice as effective as the ground limestone in neutralizing acidity pound for pound, but it costs more and is much harder to distribute because the lumps, at least, must be water slaked. For these reasons, the ground limestone is usually preferable when it can be had at a reasonable price.

In regard to the crops for which lime is applied, one caution especially must be observed, and that is, not to put caustic lime on land that is to be planted to potatoes the first year.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS IN PIGS

Reduce Sow's Feed and Compel Young Animals to Take Plenty of Exercise in Open Air.

Thumps in young pigs result from too much feed, or too little sunshine or exercise, or both. The remedy is to reduce the sow's feed and compel the pigs to take plenty of exercise in the open air and sunshine. This treatment is only effective for pigs that have not been weaned, since thumps in older pigs is usually caused by trouble in the lungs or bronchial tubes.

Community Improvement.

When communities begin to improve their cows, before they realize it they begin to improve themselves. The interest of the young people is more worth while.

FANCIES AND FADS OF FASHION

By Julia Bottomley



Visiting Toilette of Embroidered Pongee

The painstaking and patient labor of faraway China enriched some yards of fine pongee with exquisite embroidery. The fabric was in the natural unbleached color of the silk, and the embroidered floral pattern was in the same tint exactly, so the material lent itself perfectly to the making of a luxurious suit. It is the last word in elegance.

Someone who understands the needs of Europe and America, and is familiar with current styles, must have directed the labor of those oriental needlework artists. The embroidered patterns are placed in the best manner for good effect on skirt and coat, and the amount of material nicely calculated for present fashions. The skirt is cut in seven gores and there were sewed together and the skirt hemmed before the embroidery was done. This allows the pattern to run uninterrupted about the skirt.

The embroidered flowers almost cover the front gore and are extended part way up on the gores at each side of the back breadth. The masses of embroidery are joined by sprays of

small leaves and blossoms and lines of dots that extend entirely round the skirt. The gores are laid in deep inverted plaits at the top, except across the back, where the fullness is gathered under a short belt.

The coat is made with a panel at the back and a moderately flaring peplum set on at the sides and front. Embroidered sprays appear on the lower part of the panel and on each side of the peplum at the front. It is lined with bright green satin. Embroidered bands of the pongee are combined with this satin for the cuffs and collar, and pongee and satin make the accorn buttons that are set on the coat, in groups of three, at each side of the front.

A narrow vest of black satin, covered with embroidery in gold thread, with rose, green, and blue silk, carries out the oriental suggestion as a finish for the coat.

Such a suit will prove a source of satisfaction to any owner, and more especially to the woman who looks best in tailored styles. It is a visiting toilette which may be used for many other things, as the informal dinner, for example.



Less Simple Styles in Coiffures

Hairstyling is not so simple as it was a few months ago, because the coiffures of today are dressed with waved hair. But the neatness of those plain styles was their chief charm, and the hairdresser is called upon to preserve that feature in the curled and waved coiffures that engage his attention now. Straight, unwaved hair may be becomingly dressed for a pretty and youthful face. Even so, it is prettier when it catches the light in waves, and as for curls, they have been the admiration of mankind for ages. They have returned and there are several pretty fashions in wearing them.

Younger women are wearing the hair waved and combed back in the manner of a small pompadour, with a Psyche knot at the back. In this style the ears are almost covered and there are a few curled locks about the forehead. The knot may be made up of several soft puffs and very short curls. However, wavy and curly, straggling ends or strands of hair blowing about the face are not to be tolerated. The hair net or invisible pins must hold them in place.

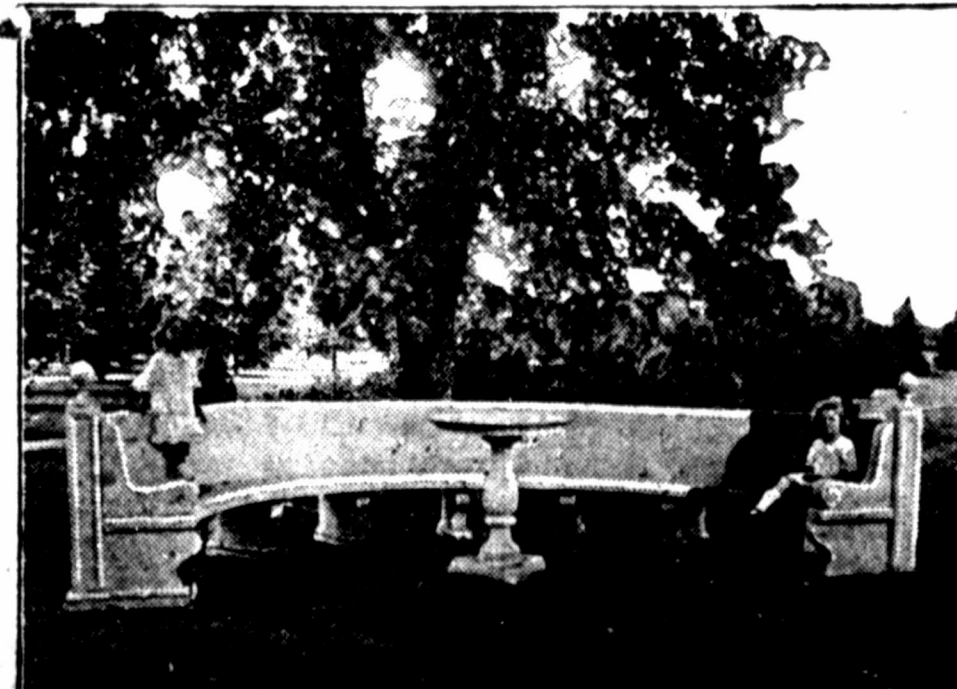
Another pretty style, for young women particularly, shows the hair coiled at the nape of the neck, as in the illustration. There are several clever ways of managing the coil, depending upon the abundance of hair which it must dispose of. It is pinned closer to the head than in the Psyche or other styles where the coil is higher. In this the hair is slightly waved and is brought back loosely, as in the preceding coiffure.

For older women, or those that find a high coiffure most becoming, the hair is waved or marcelled all around the head and the knot or coil is brought well forward on top. In this, and in the styles already described, three or more short curls are pinned in about the knot or coil.

In the matter of hairdressing women can afford to be somewhat independent. An individual style which suits the face of the wearer better than any other is not to be abandoned to follow a fashion. Women who have very long and abundant hair must nearly always dispose of it in coiffures of their own invention.

Linen Hoods.

Hooded coats have linings of silk striped like peppermint candy. The hood turns completely inside out to show its lining.



Attractive Garden Furniture Which Forms an Interesting Note in Making the Home Grounds Beautiful.

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

W. H. BRALEY, Proprietor and Publisher

Entered as second-class mail matter November 14, 1912, at the post office at Portales, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879

DEMOCRATIC IN THINGS POLITICAL

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 ON APPLICATION

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR



The Crimes of Governor McDonald

Holm O. Bursum, he being the hero of the penitentiary scandal under the territorial Republican regime, in his speech of acceptance, charged Governor McDonald with many and serious offenses against the rights of the people of the new state of New Mexico. The first serious offense with which he charged the governor was his positive refusal to assist in the disfranchisement of the citizens of Sierra county. He also charged him with refusing to be a party to the unseating of four regularly elected members of the legislature. Likewise he stands accused, in the same indictment, with having refused and failed to participate in the Republican county salary grab. Again he is accused of having failed and refused to emulate the example of Joshua and command the sun to stand still while a two-thirds Republican majority completed its raid upon the state treasury. These are all serious charges and the worst part of the proposition is that Governor McDonald will be compelled to plead guilty to every count in the indictment. The strange part of the charges are the source from which they sprung. It is scarcely conceivable that the Right Honorable Holm O. Bursum, politician elegantium and past governor of the territorial bastille, should develop the nerve to make a charge of bad faith against any state official, no matter how negligent or how crooked that official might be. He prates of civic righteousness and the purity of the state government, yet he is today running on a ticket with men who could not and did not compromise with their honor to the extent of casting their ballot for him in the first state election. Since when did this Republican Moses experience this change of heart? Since when has he been converted to the ways of honesty and integrity? Whence comes this new and patriotic Bursum and what assurance have we that the rejuvenation is actual and complete? Many there are who will view the gentleman in his new guise with something akin to suspicion and who will refuse to give credence to his own estimate of his immaculate character. Governor McDonald is certainly guilty as charged and it is because of the fact that he did fail and refuse to do the things charged by the man he defeated for the governorship, that he is today the strongest man in the state for a renomination. Governor McDonald did everything within the power of man to thwart the schemes of the crooks that held the state of New Mexico in the hollow of their hands, and had it not been for his stubborn resistance to graft and petty larceny there would have been many more vicious laws to have been spread upon our statute books. If Mr. Holm O. Bursum wishes to enter upon this campaign along the lines laid down in his speech of acceptance there is not a Democrat, or an honest man of any other faith, who will not willingly and gladly meet him at any time and at any place he may choose. The man who can wholly believe in this sudden conversion of the Republican candidate for governor must have an abiding faith in the ability of the leopard to change his spots or the likelihood of the Simian tribe becoming honored members of society.

The Hopelessness of Hubbell

There is a hopelessness that is almost pathetic in the candidacy of Frank A. Hubbell for the United States senate. God knows that Thomas Benton Catron was dangerously near the limit, but Hubbell, well scarcely. Among the best informed Republicans in the state the nomination of the Bernalillo county man was the rawest and most inexcusable bone head ever perpetrated by any political organization, unless it was the nomination of Gregory Paige for state treasurer. It has not as yet been conceded that Mr. Hubbell can deliver his own vote to himself, to say nothing of that great mass of independent voters who have old fashioned notions to the effect that a public office is a public trust rather than a public crib from which are to be fed those faithful followers who always "vote her straight." This gentleman is an old time office holder in Bernalillo county, county superintendent of schools, in fact, from which position he emerged with anything but honor. Is it possible that he can believe that the public school patrons of that county have entirely forgotten his record in that office, or that they have become so callous that they don't care? It is more than probable that Mr. Hubbell is due for a rather rude awakening, and that Mr. A. A. Jones will be the almost unanimous choice of the voters of New Mexico for the United States senate. It looks so easy that it is a shame to take the money.

Democratic Ticket

- For President
WOODROW WILSON
- For Governor
WILLIAM C. McDONALD
- For U. S. Senator
A. A. JONES
- For State Senator
R. G. BRYANT
- For Representative
G. W. STROUD
- For District Attorney
ROBERT C. DOW
- For County Recorder
SETH A. MORRISON
- For Treasurer
JOHN W. BALLOU
- For Sheriff
A. L. GREGG
- For Assessor
BURL JOHNSON
- For Supt. Schools
SAM. J. STINNETT
- For Probate Judge
J. C. COMPTON
- For Commissioners
DR. J. S. PEARCE
ED WALL
JOHN G. TYSON

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

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Attorney at Law

Practice in all courts. Office up-stairs Reese Building

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Physician and Surgeon

Office in Hardy building. Residence Phone 189, office 103. Portales, N. M.

W. E. LINDSEY
Attorney at Law

Office second door south of postoffice

DR. W. E. PATTERSON
Physician and Surgeon

Office at Neer's Drug Store. Office phone 87 two rings. Residence 65

DR. L. R. HOUGH
Dentist

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

DR. J. S. PEARCE
Physician and Surgeon

Office at Pearce's Pharmacy. Office phone 34. Residence phone 23. Portales, New Mexico

DR. D. B. WILLIAMS
Physician and Surgeon

Office at Neer's Drug Store. Office phone 67, two rings, residence 90. PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

SAM J. NIXON
Attorney-at-Law

Portales, - - New Mexico

DR. W. L. JOHNSON
Chiropractor

Office at the Nash boarding house Portales, New Mexico

COMPTON & COMPTON
Attorney at Law

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

..Be on Time..

Swat the Fly

Fly Swatters, Screen Wire, Hoos, Rakes, Sprinklers, Listers, Godevils, Wagons, Eclipse Windmills, and Repairs. Oil Stoves, three sorts to choose from.

A Full Line of Graniteware and Queensware

Pyrex Baking Dishes. We want your trade. Will deliver goods inside city limits. Call and see us.

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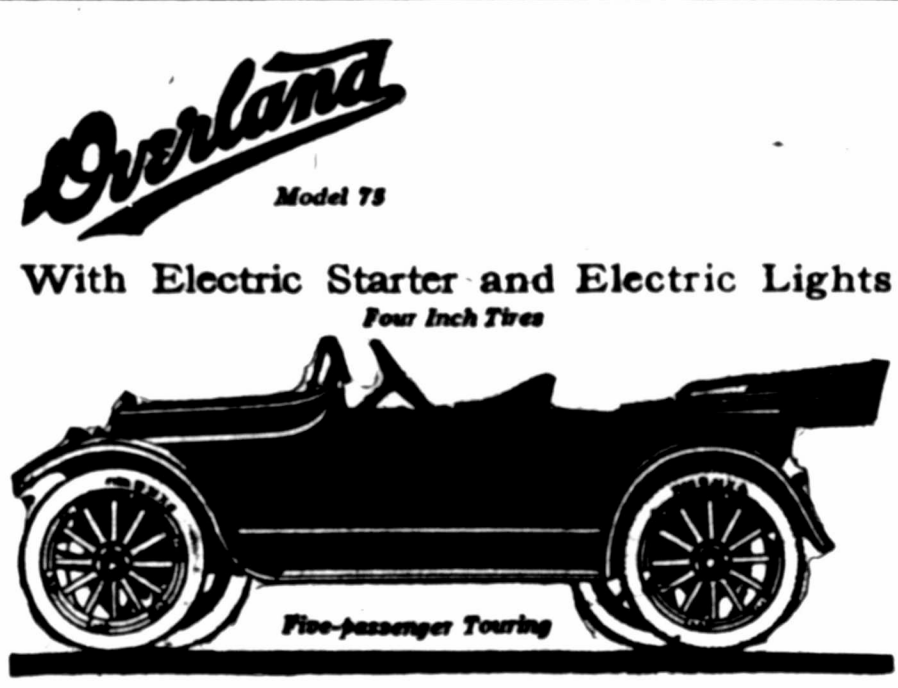


IT'S a point you're bound to admire, and it's just one of the many points of advantage that custom tailored clothes afford. It's a demonstration of the value of hand tailoring and a triumph for our hand tailoring in particular.

It isn't easy, or even possible, to pick any flaws in custom tailored clothes—go over any point or all points as critically as you can and you'll not find anything you can criticize.

The Continental Tailors of Chicago have developed hand tailoring to a wonderful degree.

Portales Tailoring Company
JIM WARNICA, Prop.
Suits Cleaned and Pressed
Telephone Number 35



Overland Model 75
With Electric Starter and Electric Lights
Four Inch Tires

LIKE larger and higher priced cars this new Overland is the latest streamline design. In point of appearance alone it has value far surpassing any other low priced car. And its equipment includes everything that riding comfort and driving convenience demands. It has the reliable Autolite two-unit starting and lighting system. There is a speedometer in the cowl dash, and a full set of tools. Large tires—four inches all around—insure greater mileage and comfort than can be obtained from the smaller tires used on other cars of similar specifications, and the rear springs are the famous cantilever type. It is in every respect a thoroughly equipped light weight car.

Call, telephone or write for demonstration

KOHL'S GARAGE
LOUIE KOHL, Proprietor

Portales Lumber Company
We handle all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL
Portales Lumber Company

Notice for Publication
Non coal 010996
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, August 7, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Mattie E. Merritt, of Redland, New Mexico, who, on Sept. 3, 1913, made homestead entry No. 010996 for N. W. 1-4, Section 10 and S. 1-2 N. E. 1-4, N. 1-2 S. E. 1-4, N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. E. Lindsey, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Portales, N. M., on the 25th day of September, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Reubner L. Walker, of Redland, N. M., John H. Baugh, of Redland, N. M., Robert Harding, of Inez, N. M., Earl Robinson, of Inez, N. M., A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication
Non coal 010682
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, August 23, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that James R. Dutton, of Red Lake, N. M., who on March 3, 1913, made homestead entry No. 010682 for north half, section 8, township 5 south, range 34 east, N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. E. Toombs, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Nobe, N. M., on the 14th day of October, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Charles T. Battle, Lee Evans, Thomas I. Park, Albert J. Burkett, all of Red Lake, N. M., A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication
Non coal 010970
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., July 24, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Rosa E. Throgmorton, formerly Rosa E. Slocum, of Delphos, N. M., who, on Sept. 12, 1913, made homestead No. 010970, for east half northeast quarter, east half southeast quarter, section 9, township 3 south, range 33 east, N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. E. Lindsey, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Portales, N. M., on the 5th day of September, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Ed C. Cummings, Rufus McAlister, Newton C. Howell, all of Delphos, N. M., James Doyal, of Portales, N. M., A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication
Non coal 012523
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., July 19, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Mary M. Caldwell, formerly Mary M. Greathouse, of Upton, N. M., who on April 28, 1915, made homestead No. 012523, for northeast quarter, section 25, township 1 south, range 30 east, N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make consummation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. E. Lindsey, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Portales, N. M., on the 5th day of September, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Abner A. Cribbs, of Benson, N. M., Albert S. Pearson, of Benson, N. M., Charles H. Greathouse, of Upton, N. M., Adjar K. Scott, of Floyd, N. M., J. B. S. A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication
Non coal 012778
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., July 19, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Neppie M. Greathouse, of Upton, N. M., who, on July 8, 1915, made homestead entry No. 012778, for southwest quarter section 15, township 1 south, range 31 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make consummation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before W. E. Lindsey, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Portales, N. M., on the 5th day of September, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Jacob F. Cyphers, of Floyd, N. M., Adjar K. Scott, of Floyd, N. M., Charles H. Greathouse, of Upton, N. M., John M. Price, of Floyd, N. M., J. B. S. A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication
Non coal 012778, B-021072
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., August 14, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Oda M. Pruett, of Richland, N. M., who, on Dec. 13, 1909, made homestead No. 012778, for south half, section 27, township 5 south, range 35 east, N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. E. Toombs, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Nobe, N. M., on the 30th day of September, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses:
James H. Bradford, Chowning A. Embree, John Usher, all of Richland, N. M., Lony A. Pruett, of Longa, N. M., A. J. EVANS, Register.

Santa Fe Special Excursions

SUMMER TOURIST

Tickets on sale daily to September 30th. Final return limit October 31st, 1916.

Denver, Colorado	\$26.35
Colorado Springs	23.40
Kansas City, Mo.	34.15
St. Louis, Mo.	40.45
Chicago, Ill.	52.15
Detroit, Mich.	60.05
New York, N. Y.	77.05

For additional destinations and information call Santa Fe Ticket Office.

W. S. WINTER, Agent

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.

Will, also, be in Elida the 25th of each month. 1-tf

For Sale—31 head of fine graded Holstein cows and 2 year old heifers, some fresh now, others will be fresh in the next 90 days. Priced to sell. Write for prices or come and see. A few heifer calves 4 to six weeks old for \$30.00, bulls \$20.00.

I. J. WILCOXEN, 3 miles northwest of Portales.

For Sale
My 4 rooms cement house in the Lindsey addition. Phone 89 or 51.
E. MYRTLE PLAW.

W. O. OLDHAM, PRESIDENT P. E. JORDAN, CASHIER
HENRY WAGGONER, ASSISTANT CASHIER

The First National Bank

Portales, New Mexico

Preparedness Safety First...

Preparedness is just as applicable to the banking business as it is to the defense of a nation. Preparedness at this bank means preparedness to supply the legitimate needs of our clients. Safety first is applicable to those far sighted people who believe that a moderate bank account is the best safeguard against poverty in old age. Commence that account today. Get the depositing habit before you grow old, it's easily acquired.

Ask about our Christmas Savings Department
It will interest the Children and the grown-ups

The First National Bank

Portales, New Mexico

J. B. SLEDGE, HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS

WHY PAY MORE

Twelve Gauge Black Powder Shells, 50c
22 Shorts, 15c

J. B. SLEDGE, HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS

PEOPLE WILL TALK



And it is to our advantage that they do, for our regular patrons cannot help but tell their friends of the good qualities of our Drugs, Medicines, and Toilet Articles, and the moderate prices we charge for them. We make a specialty of putting up doctors' prescriptions, and our charges are modest. Moreover, you may rely upon prompt service.

A Sanitary Fountain
Should Appeal to You

The Portales Drug Store

PORTALES,

NEW MEXICO



HAND US YOUR PLANS

and let us figure on the mill work to be used. We are sure that if you use our mill work you will be more than pleased for all time. The prices we charge, considering the staunch, well put together mill work we furnish, ought to prompt you to investigate.

KEMP LUMBER COMPANY

M. H. CAMPBELL, Manager

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

...MONUMENTS...

Agent for Sweetwater Marble works, Bills Brothers and Jones-Rapp Monument companies. Glad to show samples.

..Inda Humphrey..

For Sale on Easy Terms

Or will rent to responsible party following describe piece of land namely, N. W. quarter section 15, township 3 south range 36. Good soil. Fine pasture land. Water 20 feet from surface will be in Portales this fall. In the meantime I would like to hear from prospective renters or purchasers by mail.

ARTHUR METZGER,
Corn Exchange National Bank,
Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—one pole buggy, good as new, or will trade for milk cows. See Tom Baker.

State Fair at Albuquerque Albuquerque, August 18, 1916. Board of County Commissioners, Roosevelt County, Portales, N.M. Gentlemen:

I am enclosing the score card which will be used in judging the county display at the New Mexico Fair for the county grand prizes. Look it over carefully and gage your exhibit accordingly.

I also take pleasure in announcing that the State Fair will offer a prize of \$250.00 for the best county dry farming exhibit.

This prize will be in addition to the three county grand prizes.

We take it that you folks are all busy gathering your stuff for the big show. Please do not forget the fact that at present it is the State's intention to have a large display of New Mexico's resources at the Soil Products Exposition in El Paso, October 17th to 26th.

Assuring you of our desire to serve you in any way, I am,
Cordially yours,
Phil H. LeNoir.

ORIGIN OF UNITS

All units making up the counties' collective exhibits must have been produced within the county represented.

SCORE CARD FOR COUNTY AWARDS

The following score card will be used in judging the county collective exhibits:

Exhibit made by	County	Units	Perfect Score
1. Corn	100		
2. Wheat	100		
3. Non-saccharine or Grain Sorghums, Kafir, Milo, Feterita, etc.	75		
4. Oats	75		
5. Barley	25		
6. Rye	25		
7. Grain in Sheaf	25		
8. Forage Crops, Sweet Sorghums	25		
9. Native Grasses	50		
10. Tame Grasses, including			
11. Sudan and Millet	25		
12. Clovers	25		
13. Alfalfa	100		
14. Irish Potatoes	50		
15. Sweet Potatoes	50		
16. Sugar Beets	25		
17. All other root crops	25		
18. Squashes and Pumpkins	25		
19. Watermelons	25		
20. Cantaloupes	25		
21. Chiie	25		
22. Garden Products	75		
23. Beans, including the New Mexico Pinto	100		
24. Apples on plates	100		
25. Pears and other fruits on plates	50		
26. Grapes	25		
27. Fruits in commercial packages	150		
28. All other crops not listed	50		
29. Number of varieties	100		
30. Canned Fruits and Vegetables	100		
31. Comprehensiveness and artistic general display	175		
32. Educational value, including accuracy and neatness of labels	175		
Total Score	2000		

Reference to Unit No. 28: One point for each variety in exhibit, up to 100.

Each unit to be scored on the basis of the average of all varieties contained therein. Each variety to be separately scored. Where less than 100 points are allowed for perfect, the average score for each unit will be divided by the number of times the number allowed will go into 100. Example: If the rye in an exhibit scores an average of 90, under separate score, its value in this score would be 22 1/2, since only 25 points are allotted for perfect rye.

Standard score cards will be used in judging the various grains and other crops, in arriving at their respective values.

Portales School Notes

Faculty for high school: W. M. Wilson, Superintendent; Miss Hester Kenamore, principle high school; Miss Montana Grinstead and Frank M. Culberson, grades; L. L. Brown, eighth grade, and principal grammar grades; Mrs. Thyra Johnson, seventh grade; Mrs. Sarah K. Ellis, sixth grade; Miss Jackson, fifth grade; Mrs. Edwin Neer, fourth grade; Miss Eula May Terry, third grade; Miss Wallace, second grade; Mrs. Kenedy, first grade; Mrs. Butler teacher of rural school; Mrs. Nixon, music.

Remember school begins Tuesday, September 5th, 9 o'clock, at school building. Do not handicap your child for the year by keeping it out the first few days. Just a few more days for parties, skating, and shows. After Tuesday, its school for nine months.

Second year algebra will be given to sophomores this year. Plane Geometry will come in the junior year.

You had better sacrifice two or three cows, if need be, and send

Deen-Neer Company

"The Square Deal Clean Grocery"

THEY HAVE IT,

THEY'LL GET IT

or It Is Not in Town

THEIR business is run on CASH BASIS, at prices consistent to a Successful Business, GOODS SOLD AT CASH PRICES. To accommodate their customers, they run monthly accounts, and in return for this accommodation, they expect prompt settlement the FIRTS of the Following month.

They give FREE ALUMINUM WARE COUPONS, with CASH purchases, and with accounts, paid on or before the 5th of the month following purchase. Furnish your kitchen with 20-year guaranteed aluminum ware free of cost to you.

They have a full line of staple and fancy groceries, feed, etc., and guarantee satisfaction on everything they sell, or money refunded.

They Lead---Others Follow

Deen-Neer Company

PHONE 15---AUTO DELIVERY

Portales, - New Meixco

your boy or girl to school. It will be better preparation for life.

Most of the school books are here now. Others will be here by the time school opens. Do not buy, however, until you know what you need.

Pupils of first year high school will have algebra, ancient history, rhetoric and Latin or Spanish. No other work can be taken in this year, except by permission of the superintendent. Pupils above ninth grade in high school had better wait to buy your books until your work is arranged.

Forty years ago a man could be fairly successful in the professions without an education. Not so to-day. Now he is handicapped in a trade without it.

Competition in school arouses ambition and fixes purposes.

A purpose in life is an enemy to laziness, indifference and bad habits. Purposes in life are usually born in school maternally nursed and paternally directed by school work.

Do not let your child point to you in after life as having blighted its opportunities for success by not sending it to school.

The school is a business in which everybody is interested. If we work together it will succeed.

Do not try and have your boy shun all the hard problems and difficulties of school life. Let him become strong by overcoming them. You cannot develop muscle by lifting straws, neither can you develop a strong mind by doing the easy tasks.

For Sale

Block No. 4 in Leach addition containing five acres of land. Also lots No. 7 and 8 in block No. 42 of the original town. Will take live stock in exchange for any of this property. Address P. W. Price, Hereford, Texas.

Disciples of Christ

Services both morning and evening. Subject for the morning "Liars." Subject for the evening "Jonah"

Ralph D. Fifield, pastor.

Miss Marguerite Patterson left Saturday morning for Phoenix, Arizona. Her brother, Edward will leave for the same place about the first of September.

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.

Wayland College

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

Offers Literary, Business and Fine Arts courses; has property and equipment valued at \$200,000; separate dormitories for boys and girls. \$225 pays board and literary tuition nine months. Personal instruction given each student as needed. God and His Bible are heeded at Wayland College. Opens Friday, September 1, 1916. R. E. L. FARMER, B.S.A.B., Pres. R. M. CRABB, Director of Music. J. N. WATSON, Mgr.

WAYLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE
Plainview, Texas

FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINES

REPAIRS and TOOLS
DRILL CABLE and SAND LINE

...GASOLINE ENGINES...

Write us for catalog and prices.

FORT WORTH WELL MACHINERY AND SUPPLY CO.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

W. H. Braley & Son

EXPERT INSURANCE AGENTS

Avoid trouble by having your insurance written by men "WHO KNOW HOW."

The cost to you will be the same, but the protection given you will be of a superior quality, and the service rendered by this agency to its policy holders will be the unexcelled kind. We write Fire, Windstorm and Hale, Plate Glass, Automobile and Burglary.

...Insurance and All Kinds of Bonds...

"WE KNOW HOW"

SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR REVIEWED

Germany Holds More Territory in Europe Than It Did Twelve Months Ago.

LOSER IN OTHER RESPECTS

Entente Allies Now Hammering Teutons Hard on All Sides.

AUSTRIA SEEMS WEAKENING

British Naval Blockade Still Effective After Great Battle of Jutland—Chief Developments of Year in Terrific World Conflict.

PRESENT MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE Warring Powers.

Great Britain (Asquith's statement less losses).....	4,500,000
France.....	2,500,000
Russia (little definite known).....	2,000,000
Italy.....	1,500,000
Belgium.....	1,000,000
Serbia.....	500,000
Montenegro.....	200,000
Portugal (little definite known).....	75,000
Japan (only officers at front).....	300,000
Total, entente allies.....	15,225,000
Germany.....	5,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	2,500,000
Turkey.....	1,500,000
Bulgaria.....	700,000
Total, central powers.....	9,700,000

TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

(In considering the losses it must be remembered that many listed as wounded are only slightly hurt and return to the front. Some are wounded several successive times and each time appear in the casualty list.)

Russia.....	1,500,000
France (about 800,000 killed).....	2,300,000
Great Britain.....	800,000
Italy.....	400,000
Belgium.....	180,000
Serbia.....	250,000
Total, entente.....	5,410,000
Germany, (estimated).....	2,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	1,700,000
Turkey.....	800,000
Bulgaria.....	50,000
Total, Teutonic allies.....	4,450,000
Grand total, killed, wounded, and prisoners.....	9,860,000

In the Napoleonic wars, 1793-1815, 1,800,000 men were killed; in the American Civil war 494,000; in the Russo-Japanese war 555,000.

What the War is Costing.
The war is now costing in direct governmental expenditure \$10,000,000 a day; \$4,500,000 an hour; \$75,000 a minute; and \$1.70 a second.

The end of the second year of the great war finds the Germans in possession of more of Europe than they held on August 1, 1915, the first anniversary of the start of the great conflict.

This is practically the only respect in which the situation is more favorable to them. Russia, her vast man power at last organized and furnished with implements of destruction in plenty, is battering the Teuton lines on the east and has already won back 4,500 square miles. Great Britain boasts five million men in her army and navy. France fights as strongly as ever. Italy is increasing her formidableness.

Austria appears to be losing heart and efficiency. Bulgaria refuses to send re-enforcements to the west or Russian fronts. Turkey shows slight offensive power.

The British navy, following the much-disputed naval battle of Jutland, still shuts off Germany from use of the seas. One German merchant submarine has reached America, but the supplies which can be carried over to the besieged nations in U-boats will be of little account.

Germany and Austria both feel the pinch of hunger. Their armies are sufficiently fed, but their industrial workers complain of lack of nourishment. The present harvest is watched with anxiety, and if it falls or is only of fair size, famine will stalk into the situation next spring, or earlier.

Germany Seeks "Reasonable Peace."
The German chancellor three times in the reichstag has offered peace to the entente. On account of this, formidable opposition has arisen to him at home, although he is the Kaiser's "other self." His friends are rallying to his defense, and on August 1 of the present year begins the curious country-wide lecture campaign to prepare the minds of the hitherto docile German people for a "reasonable peace."

Meanwhile, with the sky brightening, the entente allies reaffirm their resolution, taken in the dark hours of last winter, never to cease their efforts till Germany is crushed. The Teutons not only must be beaten in war, according to the allied formula, but must be repressed economically for many years after the signing of a treaty of peace.

On August 1, 1915, the Germans and Austrians were in the midst of their brilliant campaign against Russia. The "placers" were closing in irresistibly. That day Lublin, an important city in southern Poland, fell.

Van Mackensen, with Galicia conquered, was pressing southward, while on the north side of the Polish salient Van Hindenburg bore with his host of field-gray warriors.

with nothing except myriads of Slav giants, some of whom resisted charges with sharpened sticks in their hands, Russia was forced to fall back rapidly. Twice it seemed the flower of the czar's army would be surrounded, once in the vicinity of Warsaw, and again in the great battle near Vilna.

The tale of the taking of great towns grew almost tedious. It seemed the Germans would never stop. Whether they did stop of their own accord or were finally checked by the Russians is not yet clear. They settled down for the winter on a long line stretching from the Baltic just west of Riga southeast along the Dvina river, and then almost due south through Polesie, the Pinsk marsh district, to the Roumanian frontier.

Reawakening of Russia.
On September 8 Czar Nicholas took command of all his armies in the field, sending his cousin, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the less important command of the Caucasus operations.

With their "Little Father" at their head, the Russians forgot their long, discouraging retreat. Millions of new young soldiers joined them, drawn from Russia's great reservoir of human beings, which produces three and a half million men of military age every year.

On September 10 the Russians won a success near Tarnopol and Terebnova, and two days later they drove the Teutons back 14 miles in Galicia. In other parts of the front the Germans were still seizing large slices of territory, but their enemies were regaining their energy. On September 23 the Russians recaptured Lutsk, but were driven out in a short time. On October 20 they recaptured Czortorysk, but they were not able to prevent the Germans storming Illuxt five days later. Czortorysk was lost and again taken by the czar January 8.

Meanwhile the conquest of Serbia, the greatest tragedy of the war, excepting only the massacre of 800,000 Armenians, was being enacted.

Invasion of Serbia.
The real invasion of Serbia started in the first days of October. A great diplomatic battle had been fought in Sofia, and the allies had lost. On October 7 Bulgaria in an ultimatum to King Peter of Serbia, peremptorily demanded the immediate cessation of the Macedonian lands in dispute between the two countries and then in the possession of the Serbs.

After a general bombardment the Teutons crossed the river boundaries of Serbia in many places on October 8. Two days later they occupied Belgrade. On the thirteenth Bulgaria invaded her neighbor at three points. The successes of the Teutons and the Bulgarians were almost unbroken. The invading forces consisted of a vast amount of heavy artillery, with small infantry supporting forces. They shelled the Serbians out of position after position in an avalanche of steel to which the Serbians could make no reply.

Small forces of French and English landed at Saloniki, a Greek port to which Serbia had certain entry privileges, and did something to cover the retreat of the Serbians by engaging the Bulgarians in the South.

At the beginning of winter, November 22, the Serbian soldiers crossed their western border and struck the trails of the dreary, snow-covered mountains of the coast. Great numbers perished of cold and hunger on the way. On November 29 Germany proudly announced that the Serbian campaign had ended, having met with complete success.

Two Blows to the British.
The winter also saw the humiliation of the British in Mesopotamia. The Indian government recklessly pushed a small, poorly supplied expedition up the Tigris valley and actually penetrated to within seven miles of Bagdad. Here the Turks, with German officers directing them, administered a defeat and the invaders fell back with the enemy harassing them to the town of Kut-el-Amara, where they were besieged December 10.

Another expedition, also insufficient, was sent to relieve the first. It was beaten off with large losses a few miles below Kut, a flood of the river and swamps assisting the Turks, and on April 30 the 12,000 defenders of Kut capitulated by order of the British higher command.

A further British humiliation was the evacuation of Gallipoli peninsula, where the British held on doggedly month after month, losing perhaps 200,000 men, until they were finally withdrawn in confession of failure the first week of January.

These two British fiascos were what was needed to arouse the sluggish fighting blood of John Bull. They finally brought England into the war fully and uncompromisingly, to the same extent as the other great powers.

On August 10 Great Britain started her national register, or census of all men of fighting age. The result showed a vast reserve of man power. Certain sections demanded immediate conscription, but they were not successful. Instead the earl of Derby was commissioned to start a vast recruiting campaign. This produced a number of classes of "attested men," who bound themselves to come into the ranks with their age groups. But there were still hundreds of thousands unattached, and the public began to see that it was discriminating in favor of the "slackers" and the cowards.

On December 21 David Lloyd-George, the minister of munitions and greatest man the war has produced in Great Britain, declared the country faced defeat unless greater efforts were made. A week later he threatened to resign from the cabinet unless conscription was adopted.

on January 6 a bill introducing it passed its first reading in the house of commons by a large majority. The bill was finally signed by King George May 26.

Allies Get Together.
Their defeats finally taught the allies that their efforts must be coordinated, like their enemies', if they were to be effective. A new war council, with all the allies represented, met in Paris December 7 and a kind of international general staff was organized. It is known that General Joseph Joffre, French commander in chief since the beginning of the war, and the hero of the battle of the Marne, was the presiding genius. The effects of the council were not to be seen for several months, but now they are being realized in full measure.

To check a simultaneous allied offensive, which they clearly saw coming, the Teutons decided on two attacks of their own. This follows the well-known axiom of German military strategy that the best defense is an energetic attack.

The first of these offensive defenses was the attack on the French fortress of Verdun, where the works were subjected to a whirlwind of fire beginning February 21. The gains of the first week were great, and German critics foretold the collapse of the French. Two of the defending forts, Vaux and Douaumont, fell, and important positions were taken west of the Meuse river as well.

But Joffre rallied his men in splendid fashion and sold each yard of ground at an awful cost in German blood. Step by step the crown prince's men pushed forward, but today they are still more than two miles from the ruined fortress town and the resistance of the French is as strong as ever.

Austrian Drive Checked.
The second Teutonic offensive was organized by the Austrians in the Trentino, and they struck in the direction of Vicenza with the object of cutting off the northern end of Italy from the main portion. On May 26, as the result of several days' violent artillery fire followed by infantry rushes, they were able to announce the capture of 24,000 Italians.

General Cadorna hurried about a hundred thousand men in motor cars to the scene, while many more arrived on foot or trains. Just when it seemed the Austrians must reach the lowlands the counter-attacks were delivered.

On June 30 Rome announced a splendid victory. In bloody fighting the Austrians, perhaps weakened by drafts to bolster up their Russian front, were driven from peak to peak almost to where their lines had stood throughout the winter.

In March the Russians delivered vast but futile attacks on the German front at many points, probably to distract attention from Verdun. The Germans seemed to have been lured into security by these efforts, which they probably considered the best the czar could do. But the tens of thousands of Muscovite bodies lining the Germans' barbed wire were but a pattern of rain compared with the storm that was brewing behind the Russian lines.

At the beginning of June this storm broke with full force and, following the principle of attacking the weakest point, the Austrians holding the line from the marsh district southward were forced to bear the brunt of it.

Russia's Big Push.
Millions of shells, manufactured largely in British, Japanese and American factories, blasted away wire, trenches, dugouts and observation points. Then the hordes of Siberians, Cossacks and others swept over the field. The Austrians could not withstand the impact and they gave way steadily.

June 6, General Brusiloff announced the capture of 13,000 Austrians; June 8, the number for the three succeeding days alone was 43,000, and the numbers kept mounting until on July 20 General Shoovaloff, Russian minister of war, estimated the number of Austro-Hungarian prisoners at 270,000. The killed and wounded are untold, but the number must be large enough to bring the total loss well over half a million.

German support was rushed to the Austrians, but the foe captured Lutsk and Dubno, and reached the Stokhod and Lipa rivers in Volhynia; overran all Bukovina in the Carpathians and sent patrols of Cossacks into Hungary to ravage the country.

That the czar is anticipating further great gains of territory is seen from Russia's action in mobilizing the males of the island of Saghalien, Turkestan, and one other district to build roads, dig trenches and do other work of organizing the ground won.

Allies' Drive in Somme Region.
Almost a month to a day following the beginning of the great Russian offensive French and British opened their drive in the vicinity of the Somme river. They have gained gradually but steadily, and the official reports assert the losses of the attackers are comparatively small.

It is also the claim of the allies that the Franco-British offensive can be kept up at its present rate indefinitely, and will not have to be slackened for lack of shells, guns or men. The rate of progress is much greater than the Germans' at Verdun, but the country traversed is less difficult. On the other hand, the Verdun assailants have the advantage of attacking from the outside of a curve, while the French and British now attack from inside the salient they have made in the line. Meanwhile the Verdun offensive of the Germans continues.

Outside of Europe the Germans have lost their Cameroon colony on the west

coast of Africa, the remaining aggressors having crossed into Spanish territory and been interned. The army of East Africa still resists the converging columns of Belgians, French and British but, shut off from re-enforcements, its doom would seem to be sealed.

On April 25 Sir Roger Casement, Irish knight, tried to land from a German warship on the coast of Ireland, but was captured. The next day a revolt in Dublin and other Irish cities broke out and the center of the Irish capital was burned. The revolt was easily quelled, the British announcing resistance had ceased on May 1.

More successful was the revolt of the Arabs, led by the grand sheikh, against their Turkish overlords. Mecca, Medina and others towns have been captured and are held still, probably with British assistance.

Doings in the Air.
Recent months have seen a cessation of Zeppelin raids on undefended British and French towns. The cause of this is somewhat of a mystery, as the Germans have claimed important military results from their attacks.

On September 7-8 there were two raids on London, thirty persons being killed and a proportionate number wounded. Fifty-five were killed by Zeppelins in a raid on London October 13.

On January 20 the German dirigibles bombarded Paris, killing 23 and on February 1 Liverpool and other English centers were visited and 59 slain.

On April 2 a Zeppelin killed 28 in England and was destroyed on the British coast as it returned. On March 6 it was killed.

On April 6 it was announced that the fifth Zeppelin raid in six days on the British coast had been made. The Germans declared that war munition factories and supply depots had been destroyed.

Since then England apparently has been immune from the Zeppelins. This may be due to the large number of dirigibles lost, or to the outcry against the inhumanity of the practices of the Germans which was raised in neutral countries.

One other important moral defeat was sustained by the Germans when they hurried Edith Cavell, a British nurse, to execution, as announced by Brand Whitlock, American minister of Belgium, on October 22.

The greatest naval engagement of history in number of men engaged and number slain was fought June 3 near the Skagerrak, in the North sea. The result was inconclusive, each side claiming a great victory and the reports varying widely in estimates of losses on the two sides.

If the Germans, as they assert, seriously crippled the British grand fleet, we will probably soon see them come out of Kiel again, to finish their task. At present, however, the British blockade is broken only by the merchant submarine Deutschland, which reached Baltimore July 9.

Kaiser Yields to America.
The year has also been the culmination of the submarine dispute between the United States and Germany, which terminated in the Kaiser's capitulating and promising to warn merchantmen before attacking.

A U-boat sank the liner Arabic August 20, two Americans being among the slain. Two more of our nationals died when the Hesperian was torpedoed September 6. On November 10 several Americans died in the torpedoing of the Italian liner Ancona. It is thought two Americans were lost in the sinking of the Persia in the Mediterranean January 2. The crisis was precipitated March 26, when the British channel ferry steamer Sussex was torpedoed without warning. Two hundred and thirty-five persons were killed and several Americans were injured.

This flagrant violation of the rules of war caused President Wilson to press Germany for sweeping assurances, which were given in a note May 6 on condition that the United States force Great Britain to conduct her blockade legally. Mr. Wilson answered he would accept the promise, but without the proviso.

The many times heralded Turco-German invasion of Egypt has not yet materialized and probably never will. On the other hand, the Russian grand duke has added to his laurels by capturing the important inland city of Erzerum February 17, British March 4 and the seaport of Trebizond April 19.

The Turks in counter-attacks pressed back the Russians in Persia, but recently the czar's men have advanced rapidly in the northern part of Asia Minor and the resistance of the Turks seems to have been broken.

Exploits of the Moeve.
Only one German commerce raider met a submarine distinguished itself in the year. The fast Moeve sank many allied ships off the coast of Africa and reached a home port La Safey March 6. On February 2 a German prize crew brought the Appam, a British capture, into Hampton Roads, having come all the way across the Atlantic with her. The ownership of this vessel is still in the American courts.

Two more nations have been drawn into the war. The entrance of Bulgaria has been described. On March 10 Germany declared war on Portugal, Portuguese and German troops had clashed in Africa some time before and Portugal had just seized the German ships in her harbors. The actions of the republic were induced by a treaty according to which she promises to come to Great Britain's assistance whenever requested to do so.

The British lost the equivalent of several army corps when Lord Kitchener was drowned June 7 in the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire by a mine while on his way to Russia.

Libby's Hot Weather Meats

Veal Loaf, to serve cold; Cooked Corned Beef, select and appetizing; Chicken Loaf, Ham Loaf and Veal Loaf, delicately seasoned; Vienna Sausage, Genuine Deviled Ham and Water Sliced Dried Beef for sandwiches and dainty luncheons.

Insist on Libby's at your grocer's

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

No wonder so many men are interested in this talk about dreadnaughts. They married some.

Adruco Barbed Wire Liniment—leaves no scar. For cuts and sores on man or beast. Saves stock. Buy it always good. At druggists.—Adv.

Modern Way.
"Do you wait for inspiration before writing your novels?" we asked the distinguished author.
"Not at all," he replied. "I merely wait for the advance check from my publishers."

COULD NOT SPEAK TO HER CHILDREN
"I have been a great sufferer from asthma since I was thirteen years old," says Mrs. M. A. Mooney, 79 Carroll St., Nashville, Tenn. "I have been so bad many times that I could not speak to my children nor make my wants known to them. I have taken three small bottles of Lung-Vita, which has entirely cured my asthma." Mrs. Rubie Clark, 315 Oriole St., Nashville, Tenn., writes: "After having three doctors to tell me I had tuberculosis, I can gladly say that Lung-Vita cured me."
These testimonials are taken from the many we have on hand telling what Lung-Vita has done in cases of consumption, asthma, colds, croup, whooping cough and grippe. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct. Price \$1.75. Booklet upon request. Nashville Medicine Co., Room 3 Steger Building, Nashville, Tenn. Adv.

Not Without Avail.
"Peter Cooper, stand up!" holding his ragged hat in one hand and the tail of his shabby coat in the other, walked slowly up to the stand.
"Yes, Judge."
"You are accused of profanity in a public place."
"I guess I did it, Judge. Nigger was tryin' to steal ma hox."
"But you should know better than to take the name of the Lord in vain, Mr. Cooper."
"It warn't in vain, Judge. You jes' ought ter have seen that nigger run!"
—Case and Comment.

ITCHING, BURNING SCALPS
Crusted With Dandruff Yield Readily to Cuticura. Trial Free.
Cuticura Soap to cleanse the scalp of dandruff crustings and scallings, and Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal itching and irritations. Nothing better, surer or more economical than these super-creamy emollients for hair and scalp troubles of young or old.
Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Called Down.
They were enjoying a plunge in the surf, he and she. He of New York and she of Boston.
She of Boston accidentally got beyond her depth and it looked like a cinch bet that she would never view the "Hub" again through her spectacles.
But he of New York was on the job in the role of an animated life preserver.
She of Boston was about to make her third and farewell disappearance when he reached her side.
"Hold on tight," gasped he of New York, as he felt a pair of arms about his neck.
"Pardon me," gurgled she of Boston as she expectorated a quart of the ocean from her interior department, "but you should say 'hold on tightly.'"
And the sad sea waves rolled on.

One Man's Wisdom.
Growells—This morning I ordered the iceman to discontinue his visits, told the butcher to send us a supply of salt pork, left word with the baker to send us bread at least three days old, instructed the mail man to deliver our mail but twice a week.
Mrs. Growells—Why, John, what in the name of all—
Growells—And tomorrow morning I want you to remove all the fly screens from the doors and windows, remove the springs from the bed, put some old bedclothes in the mattress and have the water cut off from the bathroom.
Mrs. Growells—What is the matter with you, John Growells, are you crazy?
Growells—Perish the thought, Mrs. Growells, perish the thought! I have never been saner in my life. I am simply fixing things so we can enjoy all the comforts of a month's sojourn in the country without leaving town, see?

In Case of Rain.
Having lunch on the kitchen floor makes a fair substitute for a picnic.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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

Insinuation.
"Don't you know," said Omar, "I once marched in a procession that took seven hours to pass a given point."
"Of course," rejoined Heiny, "the given point was a saloon."

ON FIRST SYMPTOMS
use "Renovine" and be cured. Do not wait until the heart organ is beyond repair. "Renovine" is the heart and nerve tonic. Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

Just Like a Man.
This overheard conversation could be re-related in two lines, but we are stringing it out a little longer.
"I wish you'd get your life insured," said a lady.
"Why should I?" growled the man.
"If you should die, you'd want to know that I was provided for, wouldn't you?"
"Yes—but I'm bound to outlive you."
"There, that's just like you—always looking on the dark side!"

Had Nothing on Youse.
Will R. Youse, proofreader on a Muncie newspaper, was hailed by a friend as Youse was hurrying along the street the other day, it being one of the days that the state Sunday school convention was in session there.
"Hey, Will! Look at these nice bass I'm taking to the house to have baked," shouted the friend.
"Yep, they're all right," said Youse, as he started on, "but I gotta get home in a hurry—we're going to have six Sunday school delegates for dinner."—Indianapolis News.

Unexpected Explanation.
Banks—I had a new experience yesterday, one you might call unaccountable. I ate a hearty dinner, finishing up with a Welsh rabbit, a mince pie and some lobster a la Newburg. Then I went to a place of amusement. I had hardly entered the building before everything swam before me.
Banks—The Welsh rabbit did it.
Banks—No, it was the lobster.
Banks—I think it was the mince pie.
Banks—No, I have a simpler explanation than that. I never felt better in my life. I was at the aquarium.

There's still room at the top.

Tea and Coffee For Children?

These beverages contain drug elements that hinder development of both body and mind, especially in children.

Nowadays, for their children, wise parents choose

POSTUM

This delicious table beverage, made of cereals, has a wonderfully satisfying flavor—a flavor much like the higher grades of coffee (but without any of coffee's harm.) Postum is a true, pure food-drink that has helped thousands to forget the coffee habit.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers everywhere

Central American Eden

THIS is written in what would be called in Virginia a "manor house." But since it is in Guatemala it is of the Spanish colonial type, says Wingrove Bathon in the Utica Saturday Globe.

The residence is the office and home of the largest sugar plantation in Central America, and to visit it has been a privilege which has fallen to the lot of very few residents of the United States, or of Europe, either, for that matter, as the records of visitors here show.

The great Humboldt came down through these fertile valleys of black mud years ago and recorded that he had found at last the celebrated "garden of Eden," and he predicted that what was then a wilderness beneath the tropic sun would some day blossom and bear fruit—the sweetest dreams of the agriculturist.

But he never dreamed that here would one day be found, as anyone who comes here may, a sugar mill in which it was necessary to invest, as is done in the United States and in Cuba, \$500,000 before a pound of sugar could be obtained. Nor did he dream that visitors of today would find, as they do, an American chemist making sugar with a polariscope, assisted by thousands of Indians of the west coast of Central America, descendants of the ancient Toltecs mixed with Mayas.



GUATEMALAN INDIAN GIRL

The approach to Pantaleon for the writer and the circumstances of the inspection were exceptional. It may be as well to set down here that in Guatemala and in many other Central American countries, a plantation, or a series of plantations, is known as a "finca."

Magnificent Scenery.

The start was made from Guatemala City, the capital, in the morning. Down grade through magnificent views of the mountains and volcanoes which make a setting for the capital the train traveled over the west coast branch of the International Railways of Central America, which was built by the late C. P. Huntington despite almost insurmountable obstacles of an engineering character, and among waterfalls and water powers from which some day will be developed vast electrical energy.

Towering above the train as it wound down through canyons, amid the hazy, fleecy clouds were the peaks of the twin volcanoes, Agua (water) and Fuego (fire), no longer active, which have sent down into these valleys in years gone by showers of rich black mud that contains all the chemical elements of the best fertilizers, and in which three crops of corn each year are raised. A third volcano, Santa Marta, blew out in 1904, destroying millions of dollars' worth of property.

The train skirted the shores of one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, as interesting and as beautiful as anything Switzerland has ever offered any traveler—Lake Amatitlan—where some of the well-known residents of the capital maintain bungalows for recreation; not for "summer

resort" purposes, as there is neither winter nor summer in Guatemala.

The train passed through miles and miles of tender, green, young sugar cane, as well as cane in full growth, being cut by the Indian laborers, or occasionally by Jamaican negroes, whose villages of thatched cottages lined the tracks and were visible in the valleys down which the train sped. Some cottages were thatched with banana leaves, some roofed with red, native tiles of beautiful tints.

Indian Fruit Sellers.

Indians came to the train with pineapples in size and flavor far superior to anything one obtains in the United States, and with coconuts, grapes, alligator pears, rich, juicy, fruity mangoes of fresh pink and red and pale green tints, as different from the dark, pickled mango of United States consumption as can well be imagined.

Everywhere, from Guatemala City to San Jose, on the Pacific, there was, in truth, a very "garden of Eden," with immense tracts of land not yet taken up, ready for the enterprising citizen of the United States, whom the government of Guatemala is ready at every turn to encourage and to assist.

At Esquintla, a modern city of brick and stone and cement, there are memorials of the Spanish domination, and of the times when the aristocracy of Guatemala went there each January and February for diversion. It is a city filled with palms, and there are many beautiful baths.

There are other memorials, too, and some of these attracted immediate attention upon arrival at Pantaleon. These are of the Indians who are making that great estate, the greatest in Central America, still greater. In the patio behind the "manor house" was a great group of stone idols, visible through the open doors of the residence, with a fountain for a foreground which was surrounded by four immense coconut palms, studded a few feet up with that parasite of the tropics—orchids. No one knew when or how the idols had come there.

It is said that all along the west coast once extended the tribes of Cholula, who founded many "lordships." Sculptured stone idols were first found in this neighborhood in 1800. Excavations brought to light pillars, statues, stone obelisks, etc. Bas-reliefs were found which contained the representations of the horns of cows. Oxen were not known in the new world before the arrival of the Spaniards.

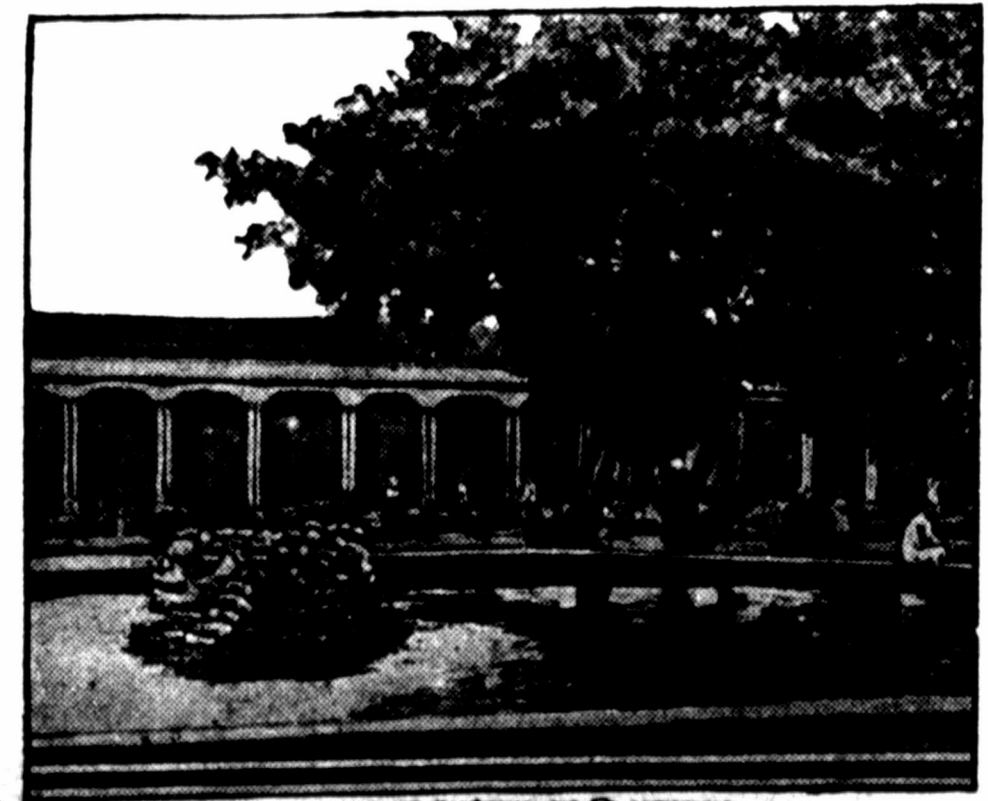
Some archeologists and historians, therefore, believe that these bas-reliefs represent the goddess Isis of the Egyptians. But this has to do with ancient history and the mystery of the civilization and settlement of Central America, a theme for the scientists. As we turned away from the sculptured stone idols and monuments at Pantaleon plantation we found, ready waiting, a most up-to-date steam locomotive and private car, to transport us through the miles and miles of sugar cane to San Vicente, a coffee beneficio (cleaning factory), and another beneficio, named San Gregorio, also belonging to Herrerra Brothers, the owners of Pantaleon sugar plantation and mill.

Coffee and Sweetening.

The coffee trees had just come into flower and their fruit was not yet ready to wash and put through the various processes, but we were in luck on the sugar plantations, for it was cutting and grinding season, and after we had watched the 5,000 cattle grazing knee deep in the great pastures and the Indians cutting the cane we came back to the mill and the manor house.

In the mill we saw 1,000 bags of 100 pounds each of refined white sugar being turned out each day. Sugar cane was fed in and refined sugar in sacks, 1,000 of them a day, taken out. The mill worked night and day, 24 hours on a stretch. Grinding season began at Christmas and continued until the middle of May. There are 60,000 tons of cane in a crop.

The white granulated sugar goes to the United States and white Demarra crystal sugar is made for export to London. Every Indian on the place has been taught there. There is a splendid laboratory equipment, with perfect chemical and scientific control of the product.



COURTYARD OF GUATEMALAN PLANTATION

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

FARMER'S SCARE CROW.

"Tonight," said Daddy, "we are going to have the story of the meeting of the Brownies, Crows and old Mr. Scare Crow. The Crows had been giving feasts in a Corn Field almost every morning bright and early before any of the big People who lived in the nearby Farmhouse were up. Such feasts as they did have; and one day they asked the Brownies if they wouldn't come to their next one.

"The Brownies didn't know that really and truly the Crows were stealing Corn for their Feasts. In fact the Crows didn't tell the Brownies what sort of a feast it would be, and as the Brownies always care more for a good time than what they have to eat, they never thought of asking any questions.



"Hello, Crows."

"Very early in the morning the Brownies arrived at the old Crow's Nest, which was a sort of Crow Village between four trees quite far off from the Corn Field. On their way through they had seen a Scare Crow in the Corn Field and then knew what the Crows had been doing.

"'Caw—Caw,' said the Crows together, and the Brownies threw their high brown hats up in the air, and said: 'Hello, Crows, we're glad to see you. We hope you're well.'

"That's the very word for the way we feel," said Black Crown Crow, who was the leader in the Crow Village. "Shall we be off? We have an air boat for the Brownies made of Corn Silk."

"That doesn't sound very strong," said one rather timid little Brownie.

"Oh, it's got birch bark underneath so you won't fall through," said Black Crown Crow—but we only must speak about the Corn Silk because it's so superior to have a Corn Silk Air Boat. It sounds so absurd and beautiful! And Black Crown Crow 'Caw-Cawed' in impatience.

"Come along, come along," he cried, and with all the other Crows shrieking 'Caw-Caw,' and the Brownies shouting, 'Hurrah, hurrah,' a very gay party started off for the Corn Field.

"Where are we going?" asked one of the Brownies teasingly, for they had been going around and around in circles and hadn't reached any place.

"I don't quite know," said Black Crown Crow. "It's a question which is very hard to decide."

"But we thought you had chosen a special spot," said one of the Brownies.

"Black Crown Crow looked very sad, and his black wings seemed to droop. It's that Guest I never asked. He's causing all the trouble. How very rude it is of Folks to come to a Feast who aren't invited, and to arrive before us, too. It's very ex-a-m-p-l-e-a-r-t-i-n-g."

"Who is he?" shouted the Brownies, for every little while Black Crown Crow had gone ahead and then had come back. In these little trips he had seen right in the center of the Corn Field a Man—a real Man, he thought, with a hat and a coat and trousers and boots—and carrying something which he couldn't quite make out. It was either a great huge stick—or worse still—it was a Gun. He shivered whenever he thought of that awful word Gun.

"'Caw-Caw,' again shrieked Black Crown Crow. 'It's a Man and he has a Gun—I'm sure it's a Gun. Now the rudeness of him! As if we wanted a Man and a Gun at our Corn Feast!'

"Oh, it was to have been a Corn Feast, and now the Man has stopped it! laughed one of the Brownies. 'Well, such a joke! But to show you how nice we'll be when we're here ready for a Party which can't take place, we'll give a nice Party ourselves.'

"And the Brownies scampered about a little Grove near the Corn Field, and there they made a bonfire over which they cooked some corn meal which they had carried with them in their bags. They knew all along, ever since they'd started, where the Crows wanted them to go for the Feast, and they also knew that the Farmer had made that Scare Crow in his Corn Field to frighten off Black Crown Crow and his followers.

"The Brownies made a fine Feast, but how they did chuckle among themselves that the pole dressed up as a Man had succeeded in saving the Corn for the People of the Farmhouse."

Aping His Sire.

"Papa," said five-year-old Tommy, "please give me five cents to buy a toy monkey." "You don't need a toy monkey," answered the father; "you are a monkey yourself." "Well," continued the little fellow, "give me five cents to buy peanuts for the monkey." —The Christian Herald.

STOP CALOMEL! TAKE DODSON'S LIVER TONE

New Discovery! Takes Place of Dangerous Calomel—It Puts Your Liver To Work Without Making You Sick—Eat Anything—It Can Not Salivate—Don't Lose a Day's Work!

I discovered a vegetable compound that does the work of dangerous, sickening calomel and I want every reader of this paper to try a bottle and if it doesn't straighten you up better and quicker than salivating calomel just go back to the store and get your money.

I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will put your sluggish liver to work and clean your thirty feet of bowels of the sour bile and constipation poison which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable.

I guarantee that one spoonful of this harmless liquid liver medicine will relieve the headache, biliousness, coated tongue, ague, malaria, sour stomach or any other distress caused by a torpid liver as quickly as a dose of vile, nauseating calomel, besides it will not make you sick or keep you from

a day's work. I want to see a bottle of this wonderful liver medicine in every home here.

Calomel is poison—it's mercury—it attacks the bones, often causing rheumatism. Calomel is dangerous. It sickens—while my Dodson's Liver Tone is safe, pleasant and harmless. Eat anything afterwards, because it can not salivate. Give it to the children because it doesn't upset the stomach or shock the liver. Take a spoonful tonight and wake up feeling fine and ready for a full day's work.

Get a bottle! Try it! If it doesn't do exactly what I say, tell your dealer to hand your money back. Every druggist and store keeper here knows me and knows of my wonderful discovery of a vegetable medicine that takes the place of dangerous calomel.—Adv.

Kisses on the Sly.

"We Evansville girls agreed that men who drink shall have none of our kisses."

"How is it working?" "We suspect that some of the girls are acting as osculatory bootleggers, so to speak."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Disagreeable and Dangerous Trouble is Diarrhoea, but a speedy and certain cure is found in Mississippi Diarrhoea Cordial. Price 25c and 50c.—Adv.

Expensive.

"Your son graduated from college this year, did he not?"

"He did. I've got him in the office with me now."

"That's a good idea."

"I don't know about that. I've had to hire two extra office boys to keep him supplied with cigarettes."

IMITATION IS SINCEREST FLATTERY but like counterfeit money the imitation has not the worth of the original. Insist on 'La Creole' Hair Dressing—it is the original. Darkens your hair in the natural way, but contains no dye. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

In the Confusion.

"There was considerable confusion in the cafe last night when the lights went out. Didn't I see you at a table?" "Yes, I was there."

"Some fellows got kisses in the darkness."

"I got a check for six dollars. Somebody switched checks on me. My own was for two."

To Fortify the System Against Summer Heat

Many users of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic make it a practice to take this old standard remedy regularly to fortify the system against the depressing effect of summer heat, as those who are strong withstand the heat of summer better than those who are weak. Price 50c.

Worth Preserving.

"A citizen chased a pickpocket nine blocks yesterday and caught him."

"My! The pickpocket must have taken something valuable from the citizen."

"Yes. His wallet held only two one-dollar bills in currency, but it also contained some snapshots of fish the citizen caught this summer."

Private Quarrels.

Both chef and waiter were Irish and excited. The waiter rushed back in to the kitchen, red with rage.

"You've done it, now," he said.

"There is a customer kicking about the potatoes. He says they're no good. They've all got black eyes."

"Black eyes?" said the cook. "Sure an' if they have it's no fault of mine. The basties must have been fightin' after I put 'em in the pot!"

Adruco Fly-Bane for Flies, Warbles, Mosquitoes, Gnats, Lice, Ticks and Vermin on Stock of all kinds. Increase the Milk—try it.—Adv.

Compulsory.

Rear Admiral Peary, at a Washington tea, talked about his recent Long Beach flying trip, when he fell 1,200 feet into the water without knowing it.

"I wasn't frightened," he said. "I thought that our swift descent was a piece of fancy flying. I am, in fact, as ignorant of aviation as the little boy was ignorant of history."

"Describe the Order of the Bath," his teacher asked this little boy.

"It's very ancient," he answered.

"It goes back to the time when they didn't take no baths except by order."

PREPAREDNESS.

Prepare for next washday by taking home Red Cross Ball Blue. Ask any good grocer. Red Cross Ball Blue imparts a clear white; makes you smile when you see the basket of beautiful, snowy white clothes. Red Cross, the blue that's true blue.—Adv.

There are 100 varieties of oyster.

She Took Stella-Vitæ and Gained 28 Pounds

Mrs. Mattie Spain, of Maricopa, Okla., one of the vast number of women who have been saved by Stella-Vitæ, says in praising this wonderful remedy: "When I began using Stella-Vitæ I weighed but 82 pounds, and could hardly sit up to be weighed. Now I can work all day, feel better than I have in nine years, and have gained 28 pounds." Stella-Vitæ is a godsend to suffering women. It gives strength and health to the female organs, acts as a tonic on the nerves, restores vigor and brings the bloom of health to cheeks that are faded and pale. It is guaranteed. All dealers \$1 a bottle.

THACHER MEDICINE CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills & Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. 50c and \$1.00 at all Drug Stores.

What's on His Mind?

A man on an Evansville car carried a cage containing a pigeon and a canary bird.

"Hub, well mated," remarked one of the passengers.

"About as well as some married people I know," rejoined the owner.—Indianapolis News.

BABIES AND GROWING CHILDREN need a tonic to tone up the system and regulate the liver. Mothers are constantly using with wonderful success, our 'Plantation' Chill and Fever Tonic. Pleasant to take—contains no Calomel. Price 50c.—Adv.

Truth.

"What is your idea in trying to sell your car?"

"That's the only way I can raise enough money to buy gasoline."

"But the gasoline won't be of any use to you after you've sold your car."

"Oh, yes, it will. My friends will always be willing to let me ride in their cars if I furnish the gas."

A HINT TO WISE WOMEN.

Don't suffer torture when all female troubles will vanish in thin air after using 'Femmina.' Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

Pa's Opinion.

"Pa," asked little Sammy Twobble, "what is a misnomer?"

"My son," answered Mr. Twobble, whose idea of having a good time is to take a nap in an easy chair close to an electric fan, "I should say the average pleasure resort is a misnomer."

Not Likely.

"How little men understand women!"

"Nonsense! I don't believe they understand them any better than big men do."

WHO IS TO BLAME

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Thousands recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Root the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle by Postal Note, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Williams & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

GET A FARM in Island county, Washington. Wheat yields 40 to 117 bu. per acre. Productive soil, climate ideal. Write for free booklet. T. F. Jeter, Camas, Wash.

W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 32-1916.

Bumper Grain Crops

Good Markets—High Prices. Prizes Awarded to Western Canada for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Alfalfa and Grasses.

The winnings of Western Canada at the Soil Products Exposition at Denver were easily made. The list comprised Wheat, Oats, Barley and Grasses, the most important being the prizes for Wheat and Oats and sweep stake on Alfalfa.

No less important than the splendid quality of Western Canada's wheat and other grains, is the excellence of the cattle fed and fattened on the grasses of that country. A recent shipment of cattle to Chicago topped the market in that city for quality and price.

Western Canada produced in 1915 one-third as much wheat as all of the United States, or over 300,000,000 bushels.

Canada in proportion to population has a greater exportable surplus of wheat this year than any country in the world, and at present prices you can figure out the revenue for the producer. In Western Canada you will find good markets, splendid schools, exceptional social conditions, perfect climate and other great attractions. There is no war tax on land and no conscription.

Send for illustrated pamphlet and ask for reduced railway rates. Information as to best locations, etc. Address Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or G. A. COOK, 2012 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. Canadian Government Agent

SAFETY!



ABOVE EVERYTHING

in the principles of good banking is that of safety. It is the one thing of all others that should influence the depositor as to placing a Bank Account. We call attention to the recent sworn statement, as to the condition of this bank, and know that it will convince you of the safety of your deposit with us.

Portales Bank & Trust Co.

Portales, New Mexico, U. S. A.

Uncle Sam's Supply of Coal



will be exhausted in a hundred years or so. That needn't worry you so much as whether your supply isn't exhausted now. Let us send you a ton of stove coal anyway. You can not expect a good dinner if you don't supply the coal to cook it.

Telephone 3
"Do It Now"

THE LEACH COAL COMPANY



New Model Fords

We have TWO New Models which we are using for demonstrators. We are taking orders to be delivered within about ten days.

We are promised by the factory that we will get plenty of cars early in September. Place your order now to insure early delivery.

THE HIGHWAY GARAGE COMPANY

FARM LOANS

MONEY READY NOW

Coe Howard

FOR SALE—one pole buggy, good as new, or will trade for milch cows. See Tom Baker.

Carter-Robinson Abstract Company

INCORPORATED

We have complete indexes to all real estate in Roosevelt and Curry counties. Abstracts made promptly. Office, upstairs Reese building, telephone 63.

PATENTS

obtained through the old established "D. SWIFT & CO." are being quickly bought by manufacturers. Send a model or sketches and description of your invention for FREE SEARCH and report on patentability. We get patents on no fee. Write for our free book of 300 needed inventions.

D. SWIFT & CO.
Patent Lawyers, Estab. 1858.
207 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Legal Publication
State of New Mexico, State Corporation Commission of New Mexico.
CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON
United States of America, State of New Mexico, ss.

It is hereby certified, that the annexed is a full, true and complete transcript of the
CERTIFICATE OF INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK
THE ROOSEVELT COUNTY CREAMERY
(No. 8616)

with the endorsements thereon, as same appears on file and of record in the office of the State Corporation Commission.

In testimony whereof, the State Corporation Commission of the state of New Mexico has caused this certificate to be signed by its chairman and the seal of said commission, to be affixed at the city of Santa Fe on this 19th day of August, A. D., 1916.

[SEAL] M. S. GROVES, Chairman.
Attest: EDWIN F. COARD, Clerk.
(I. R. Stamp 10c)

CERTIFICATE OF INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ROOSEVELT COUNTY CREAMERY

Know all Men by These Presents: That at a meeting of the stockholders of The Roosevelt County Creamery, held at the court house in Portales, Roosevelt county, New Mexico, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of the twenty-first day of June, 1916, upon notice to each stockholder given and served within the time and in the manner prescribed by the articles of incorporation and the by-laws of the company, which notice was given pursuant to a resolution passed by the board of directors in which it was declared advisable that the capital stock of this corporation should be increased, to twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of the par value of twenty-five dollars each, at which meeting two-thirds in interest of each class of the stock holders having voting powers, represented at such meeting, voted in favor of the proposition to so increase the capital stock of said corporation.

It is, therefore, hereby certified that the capital stock of the Roosevelt County Creamery, the principal office of which is at Portales, New Mexico, has by the consent of the stockholders been increased to twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of the par value of twenty-five dollars each.

J. K. Reese, whose address is Portales, New Mexico, is secretary and the agent in charge upon whom process may be served.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, and have affixed the corporate seal of said corporation, at Portales, New Mexico, this 29th day of July, 1916.

[CORPORATE SEAL] J. P. DEEN, President.
Attest: J. K. REESE, Secretary.
(I. R. Stamp 10c)

State of New Mexico, County of Roosevelt, ss.
On this the 29th day of July, 1916, before me personally appeared J. P. Deen and J. K. Reese, president and secretary, respectively, of the Roosevelt County Creamery, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same as their free act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein recited, and that the recitations and statement of fact made in the foregoing instrument are true within their own knowledge.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[SEAL] JAMES A. HALL,
Notary Public, Roosevelt County, N. M.
My commission expires 19th day of December, 1918.

AFFIDAVIT OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

State of New Mexico, County of Roosevelt, ss.
On this the 11th day of August, 1916, before me personally appeared J. P. Deen, president, and J. K. Reese, secretary, of the Roosevelt County Creamery, each being personally known to me, who being by me severally and duly sworn, each for himself and not one for the other, did say that J. P. Deen is such president, and that J. K. Reese is such secretary, respectively of said above corporation mentioned in and which executed the foregoing certificate of amendment; that the seal affixed to said certificate is the corporate seal of said corporation; that said certificate of amendment was signed and sealed in behalf of said corporation by authority of its board of directors and with the assent of at least two-thirds in interest of each class of stockholders of said corporation having voting powers as their voluntary act and deed and as the voluntary act and deed of said corporation, which assent was given upon roll call of the stockholders at a stockholders meeting held at the court house in Portales, Roosevelt county, New Mexico, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of the twenty-first day of June, 1916, and which stockholders meeting was called pursuant to resolution of the board of directors and upon notice to each stockholder given and served within the time and in the manner prescribed by the articles of incorporation and the by-laws of the said corporation.

J. P. DEEN,
J. K. REESE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1916.

[SEAL] JAMES A. HALL,
Notary Public, Roosevelt County, New Mexico.
My commission expires December 19, 1918.

ENDORSED:
No. 8616
Cor. Rec'd. Vol. 6 Page 372
CERTIFICATE OF INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK
THE ROOSEVELT COUNTY CREAMERY.
FILED IN OFFICE OF STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION OF NEW MEXICO
AUG. 19, 1916, 10 A. M.
EDWIN F. COARD, Clerk.
Compared TJS to EFC.

For Sale
Some good milk cows, also stock cattle. One mile east four south of Portales.
P-42p J. B. H. YOUNG.

WILSON'S SERVICE TO AMERICA'S FARMERS

Remarkable Record Set Forth in Letter by the President on Signing Bill.

NEW LAWS; NEW OUTLOOK

Farm Loan Act, Federal Reserve Bank, Provisions for Warehouse and Marketing Facilities Are Part of Program Executed by Democrats.

No administration has ever done so much to advance the agriculture interests of the United States as that of President Wilson. The record is set forth chiefly and effectively in a letter written by the President to Congressman A. F. Lever, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE.
Washington.
August 11, 1916.

My dear Mr. Lever:

It has given me much satisfaction to approve today the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, because the bill not only makes very generous provision for the improvement of farm production in the nation and for investigations and demonstrations in the field of the marketing of farm crops and of the organization of rural life, but also contains three well conceived measures designed to improve market practices and the storage and financing of staple crops. As the passage of this bill marks the practical completion of an important part of the program for the betterment of rural life which was mapped out at the beginning of the administration, I feel that I cannot let the occasion pass without conveying to you and your associates in both houses my appreciation of the service rendered to the nation in strengthening its great agricultural foundations.

The record, legislative as well as administrative, is a remarkable one. It speaks for itself and needs only to be set forth.

1. Appreciation of the importance of agriculture has been shown through greatly and intelligently increased appropriations for its support.

2. Particular pains have been taken to foster production by every promising means, and careful thought has been given especially to the matter of increasing the meat supply of the nation.

3. Greatly increased provision has been made, through the enactment of the Co-operative Agricultural Extension Act, for conveying agricultural information to farmers and for inducing them to apply it. This piece of legislation is one of the most significant and far reaching measures for the education of adults ever adopted by any government. It provides for co-operation between the States and the Federal Government. This is a highly important and significant principle. When the Act is in full operation there will be expended annually under its terms, from Federal and State sources alone, a total of over \$8,600,000, in the direct education of the farmer; and this amount is being and will be increasingly supplemented by contributions from local sources. It will permit the placing in each of the 2,850 rural counties of the nation two farm demonstrators and specialists who will assist the demonstrators in the more difficult problems confronting them.

4. Systematic provision for the first time has been made for the solution of problems in that important half of agriculture which concerns distribution—marketing, rural finance, and rural organization.

5. Provision was made promptly for the creation of an Office of Markets and Rural Organization and the appropriations for this Office, including those for enforcing new laws designed to promote better marketing, have been increased to \$1,200,000. The more difficult problems of marketing are being investigated and plans are in operation for furnishing assistance to producers of perishables through a market news service. A similar service for live stock interests will be inaugurated during the year.

6. The problems of securing the uniform grading of staple crops, of regulating dealings and traffic in them, of developing a better system of warehouses, and of providing more available collateral for farm loans has been successfully dealt with.

7. Under the Cotton Futures Act standards for cotton have been established, the operations of the futures exchanges have been put under supervision, and the sale of cotton has been placed on a firmer basis.

8. The United States Grain Standards Act will secure uniformity in the grading of grain, enable the farmer to obtain fairer prices for his product, and afford him an incentive to raise better grades of grain.

9. The United States Warehouse Act will enable the Department of Agriculture to license bonded warehouses in the various states. It will lead to the development of better storage facilities for staple crops and will make possible the issuance of reliable warehouse receipts which will be widely and easily negotiable.

10. Of no less importance for agriculture and for the national develop-

ment is the Federal Aid Road Act. This measure will conduce to the establishment of more effective highway machinery in each state, strongly influence the development of good road building along right lines, stimulate larger production and better marketing, promote a fuller and more attractive rural life, add greatly to the convenience and economic welfare of all the people and strengthen the national foundations. The Act embodies sound principles of road legislation and will safeguard the expenditure of the funds arising under the Act not only, but will also result in the more efficient use of the large additional sums made available by States and localities.

11. The Federal Reserve Act benefits the farmer, as it does all the other people of the nation, by guaranteeing better banking, safeguarding the credit structure of the country, and preventing panics. It takes particular note of the special needs of the farmer by making larger provision for loans through national banks on farm mortgages and by giving farm paper a maturity period of six months.

12. It was essential, however, that banking machinery be devised which would reach intimately into the rural districts, that it should operate on terms suited to the farmer's needs, and should be under sympathetic management. The need was for machinery which would introduce business methods into farm finance, bring order out of chaos, reduce the cost of handling farm loans, place upon the market mortgages which would be a safe investment for private funds, attract into agricultural operations a fair share of the capital of the nation, and lead to a reduction of interest. These needs and these ideals have been met by the enactment of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

I am glad to have had an opportunity to take part in the execution of this large program, which, I believe, will result in making agriculture more profitable and country life more comfortable, and attractive, and, therefore, insure the retention in rural districts of an efficient and contented population.

Faithfully yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. A. F. Lever, Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

WILSON A PROGRESSIVE BEFORE PARTY WAS BORN

Eighteen months before the birth of the Progressive Party, Woodrow Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, gave this definition of a Progressive and so classified himself in an address before the Kansas Society of New York, January 29, 1911:

"By 'Radical' I understand one who goes too far, by 'Conservative' one who does not go far enough; by 'Reactionary' one who won't go at all. I suppose I must be a Progressive, which I take to be one who insists on recognizing new facts, adjusting policies to facts and circumstances as they arise."

Under Democratic influences during the six-year period since standpatism was overthrown in the House of Representatives in 1910, ninety per cent of the program of reform advocated by the Progressive Party has been enacted into law. "Invisible government," which is now making desperate efforts to "come back," has been driven from power under President Wilson's administration and will have no place in Washington so long as he is in the White House.

MEXICO IS COMING BACK.

Saved From Conquest, It is Working Out Its Own Destiny.

Encouraging news continues to come from Mexico, and the tirades of President Wilson's critics grow tamer all the while. Mexico has seen much misfortune, has borne many trials, has experienced many tragedies, but there is a buoyancy to the present situation that gives cheer to friends of that long-suffering republic.

Americans, coming from that country, bring optimistic assurances. They declare that there is much better government there than for many years, that Carranza money is increasing in value, that business is picking up and that law is being respected.

The New York Evening Sun, a Republican newspaper, which usually criticizes everything President Wilson does, is compelled to recognize the facts, telegraphed from San Antonio, Texas, by William G. Shepherd, war correspondent of the United Press, who has been one of the keenest observers of conditions both in Europe and Mexico. Mr. Shepherd, back from a long service abroad, was sent recently to the Mexican border. After a careful survey he reported conclusions which the Sun displays under the heading: "Mexico Coming Back; Business Grows Brisk—Confidence in Carranza Increases and Things Look Up." In part Mr. Shepherd says:

"Mexico is coming back. It's not a dead rubber nation; it's got a bounce in it. A summary of the news from the heart of Mexico, gathered in the last three weeks along the border from Americans incoming from Mexico, shows beyond doubt that conditions are improving, confidence in Carranza is growing, the situation is gaining buoyancy, Carranza money is gaining in value and business is picking up."

Arthur Metzger, Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale
Or will rent to responsible party following describe piece of land namely, N. W. quarter section 15, township 3 south range 36. Good soil. Fine pasture land. Water 20 feet from surface will be in Portales this fall. In the meantime I would like to hear from prospective renters or purchasers by mail.

ARTHUR METZGER,
Corn Exchange National Bank,
Chicago, Ill.

For Sale
My 4 rooms cement house in the Linsey addition. Phone 89 or 31.
E. MYRTLE PLANT.

Upton
John Scisson is talking of moving to town.

Crops are generally good in this vicinity.

The Greathouse boys are digging two silos.

Mr. Wright has his new house almost completed.

W. G. Upton made a business trip to Portales last week.

Benson school begins next Monday, John W. Russell in charge.

A. S. Ford has completed a side room to his residence the past week.

Charles Gunn reports kafir corn that will make one and a half tons to the acre.

Oliver Gore, who has been suffering from blood poisoning, was able to be in town last Saturday.

Upton school begins Monday. Eugene Butts, of Elida, will conduct it, and a good school is expected.

A. J. McNutt has just completed a new barn and will soon commence the erection of an addition to his house.

J. W. Russell and family returned last week from Wheeler county, Texas, where they have been visiting the family of Mrs. Russell.

A. J. McNutt and A. B. Crane made a business trip to Portales the first of the week after some cattle they had bought from the Williamson-Oldham cattle company. They say that they got a bunch of splendid stuff.

Roswell Livestock Show

"I will be there with a number of my horses for the harness races and there are a number of running horses coming from here." This message was received by the management of the state live stock and products exposition to be held at Roswell September 18 to 23, and insures full entries in every event, scheduled for the week. In addition to the excellent racing card the management is in touch with a number of big amusement features and hopes to get them for the fair at Roswell. While a number have already been engaged there is still room for a few more.

The girls concert band of Clovis will play at the fair four days. The band has twenty-five members and several soloists so that a varied program can be given at least once a day. There will also be concerts at the grounds morning and afternoon by other bands. The indications now are that there will be at least five bands on the ground one day.

Happy Land, a gorgeous array of amusement features to be staged by the Elks in the business district each night during the fair is getting bigger each day and the Elks are promising a number of novel features to entertain the crowds at night.

Every one of the live stock departments is coming in fine shape with the possible exception of the poultry show. W. P. Turner, of Roswell, superintendent of this department, says he finds many exhibitors who had not intended to come but has succeeded in convincing most of them that other exhibitors will, working under the same handicap.