

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1917

Volume XV, Number 24

Hereford 9, Portales 8

In one of the most disagreeable winds and dust storms we have experienced for some time the Hereford, Texas, and the Portales baseball teams played an interesting game at Hereford yesterday. The final score stood nine and eight in favor of Hereford. Several long hits were made on both sides, one probably, being that the batters batted with the wind. A lucky hit for Hereford in the last half of the ninth inning lost the game for Portales. In this memorable last half the score stood, Portales 8, Hereford 6, with two men out and Charley Bennett at the bat. Deacon Jones, pitching for Portales, put one over the plate and the batter connected with it, driving out a safe liner which struck the ground past second and bounced high over center's head, bringing in three scores. Other features of the game were the home runs made by Clarence Keen and Leo Braley.

Mrs. C. B. Thompson expects to leave for Santa Fe Tuesday of next week. Santa Fe will probably be her and her family's future home and she will likely be of great assistance to Mrs. Governor W. E. Lindsey in civic affairs at the state capital. She will be greatly missed in Portales in civic as well as social affairs.

Safe Blown at Roswell

Roswell, N. M., April 17.—For the first time in the history of Roswell a safe was blown and an amount of money of any consequence obtained. The robbery occurred at the Santa Fe station early Monday morning, the robbers obtaining about \$900. A hole was drilled in the safe door and a charge of nitro glycerine was used. The night force at the freight station, only fifty yards away, did not hear the explosion.

The Santa Fe detectives and local police are working on the case, although the robbers left little on which to work.

Judge G. L. Reese is in Roswell this week attending district court at that place. Judge Reese is assisting in the prosecution of George B. Moss, of Texico, charged with murder.

Installs New Soda Fountain

C. M. Dobbs this week installed a nice new soda fountain in his confectionery next door to the postoffice and, besides being much more convenient to them, it adds greatly to the general appearance of his establishment. Mr. Dobbs says that it cost him quite a pile of money but that the best is none too good for his customers, and he invites all to call on him when they want anything in the soft drink line.

Mr. Clarence E. Butts and Miss Jessie Singleton, both of Blunt, New Mexico, were married at Portales, Rev. F. G. Callaway officiating.

Church of Christ

Elder A. N. Kennedy will preach at the Church of Christ Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., 3 o'clock in the evening and at 7:30 o'clock at night. Bible study at ten o'clock in the morning. Everybody is cordially invited to be present at these services.

A. A. Beeman, of Elida, was a business visitor in the city Thursday of this week.

Mint Never Advertises

Try advertising in the Portales Valley News, it pays.
There is only one institution in the United States that can make money without advertising: that is the United States mint.

Will Be Maid of Honor

T. J. Molinari and daughter, Miss Irene, left Thursday for New York and other eastern cities, where they will visit for several days.

Upon hearing of Captain and Miss Molinari's departure for the east Governor Lindsey wired them to be present at the launching of the battleship New Mexico, on which occasion Miss Irene will be one of the maids of honor. The New Mexico will be launched at the New York navy yards on the 23rd day of April, and to be a maid of honor at an occasion of this kind is an enviable distinction to be bestowed upon any young lady and her friends are proud that she has received this honor, for no better selection could be made for a young lady to take the part assigned to her on this important occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Nelson are the proud parents of twins, a boy and a girl, which arrived at their home on Friday morning of this week.

Expects To Come Back

Petersburg, Texas, 4-13-17. Portales Valley News, Portales, New Mexico.

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed \$1.00 for which please continue my paper for another year. I am an old settler of your fine country and still have a home there and expect to make it my home again some time. Being away the four years I have I couldn't be without the best farm and ranch paper in the far west, so please send my paper right along as I don't want to miss a single paper. So yours for business,

James A. Thompson, Box 112 Petersburg, Texas.

A. J. Smith, one of Portales Valley's pioneer boosters and land men, returned home Wednesday from Albuquerque and other points in the Rio Grande valley, where he is interested in some land propositions.

Got an Empty Fence

Plant Kentucky Wonder beans to run on it. Every ounce of beans you raise and eat yourself will mean the gift of just that much to the government.

Deputy Jesse McCormack returned the first of the week from Knox county, Texas, where he went after one D. B. Adams, wanted here for disposing of mortgaged property. Adams was in Portales last summer at which time he disposed of the property and has been at large since. He is now in the county jail pending trial.

George Henderson and wife, Frank Henderson, of Amarillo, Texas, and Miss Sue Henderson left the first of this week for an outing in the southwestern part of the state. They will likely visit at El Paso before returning. The trip is being made in a Ford.

Dr. E. B. Atwood, of Albuquerque, state secretary of the Baptist mission, will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday, morning and evening. Everybody is invited to come out and hear him.

Robert F. Keller, private secretary of the Emzy Land & Cattle Company, of Redland, New Mexico, was a business visitor in the city Thursday of this week.

Mrs. F. J. Hardin has returned from Quay county and is ready to revive friends.

C. A. (Timber) Embree was a visitor at the News office this week.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MAKING GREAT GAINS IN FRANCE AGAINST THE TEUTONIC ARMIES

Past Week One of Renewed Fighting on Western Front With English and French Troops Leading in the Offensive and Great Numbers of German Prisoners Captured

U. S. Senate Passes Seven Billion Dollar War Bill, the Largest Single Appropriation Ever Made by Any Government for Any Purpose, This Enormous Amount To Be Expended in Suppressing German Militarism and Martian God

Paris, April 17.—Germany suffered another crushing blow on the western front when forty miles of the strongest part of her lines were wrested from her with an estimated loss of nearly 100,000 killed, wounded and prisoners as a result of the opening yesterday of the French offensive. The attack began along a twenty-five mile front from Soissons to Rheims, extending the great western battle a distance of close to 150 miles. The battle opened on the left of the line where, shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning, the French infantry swept forward in an irresistible wave. In spite of a stiff resistance the Germans were driven back. And inside of half an hour prisoners began streaming toward the French rear by hundreds.

Here there can be no question either of a previously planned retreat or a surprise. The enemy expected an attack and made every preparation to defeat it. From Soissons to Craonelle the German line runs along a series of hills of an average height of 500 feet with deep valleys between. The attackers advanced up the valleys under a cross fire from each flank, but the artillery curtain, on a new plan invented by a British General, was so effective that the operation was carried out at less cost than might be expected.

Seven Billion Dollars to Be Hurlled Against Kaiser by Uncle Sam

Washington, April 17.—The war finance bill providing for issuance of \$7,000,000,000 in securities—the largest single war budget in any nation's history—was passed unanimously by the senate tonight. After seven hours of discussion, the administration measure, which was passed in the house last Saturday and which provides for a loan to the allies of \$3,000,000,000, was approved by the senate with a few changes, in record time.

Redlake Items

Some parts of the county has been blessed with good rains recently and we're hoping our time will come next.

Rev. Kyle and the state evangelist, Brother Nix, held a series of meetings at the school house beginning April 5th and closed Sunday, April 15th. Brother Nix is an able speaker and his sermons were so plain that even little children could understand. On the last Sunday two sermons were preached that did our hearts good and plenty of good dinner on the ground. Rev. Kyle lead the song services which were excellent.

Jerry Wilson built a new concrete tank last week. Jerry sure is proud of that well of water and who wouldn't be, after hauling water for years.

S. E. Johnson bought a quarter section of land adjoining. He believes that people will soon have to own their grazing land and he is preparing.

Nearly the whole Redlake community went to the convention at Plainview Easter Sunday. In fact, nearly the entire county was there and those who were not missed hearing some mighty good singing. Also the dinner was excellent and did not remind

anyone of hard times. The next convention will be held at Doyle the second Sunday in June.

Ships From Many Lands

The volume of shipping at the port of Philadelphia is the greatest in the history of the city. One day recently there were 63 vessels in port—54 steamships and nine sailing ships—having a total carrying capacity of 375,000 tons. The vessels were owned in the United States, England, France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Belgium, Panama, Holland, Japan, Cuba, Argentina and Haiti. They brought here huge quantities of raw materials to be manufactured in the factories and mills of the country and when they sailed away they carried with them manufactured goods to almost every corner of the world.

What the First Telegram Said

Contrary to general belief, "What hath God wrought?" was not the first message to be sent by telegraph but was Morse the sender of the first communication, says the Popular Science Monthly. Instead, it was sent by one of the committee who were debating upon the proposal of Morse, the inventor, to string a telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington. Mr. Morse who wanted to end the discussion and at the same time demonstrate his invention, strung a wire from the committee room to the top of the capitol. One of the committee, who was opposed to President Tyler wrote, "Tyler deserves to be hanged." This was received by the man at the other end exactly as it was composed.

It was all a mistake about Mr. O. R. Boren having joined the army. He has just been over in Texas on business.

Full Particulars First Letter

Recently there appeared in a London newspaper an advertisement for an experienced insurance clerk, wages 15 shillings a week. The advertiser got a lot of sarcastic letters, like the following, and he deserved them, too, says an exchange:

"Dear Sir:—I would respectfully apply for the position you offer. I am an expert in insurance in all its branches. In addition I converse fluently in Gum Arabic, Gorgonzola, Zola and Billingsgate. I write shorthand, long hand, left hand and right hand. I can supply my own typewriter if necessary, and I may mention that I typewrite half an hour in ten minutes—the record for Great Britain. I would be willing also to let you have the services, gratis, of my large family of boys, and, if agreeable to you, my wife would be pleased to clean your office regularly without extra charge. The cost of postage for your answer to this application can be deducted from my salary. Please note that if you have a back yard I would make bricks in my spare time."—Ex.

Assistant District Attorney T. E. Mears is attending district court at Roswell this week.

Kill Flies and Save Lives

Kill at once every fly you can find and burn his body. Observers say that there are many reasons to believe there will be more flies this season than for a number of years. The killing of just one fly now means there will be billions and trillions less next summer.

Clean up your own premises; see and insist that your neighbors do likewise. Especially clean "out-of-the-way-places," and every nook and cranny. Flies will not go where there is nothing to eat, and their principal diet is too filthy to mention. Any odor pleasing to man is of fensive to the fly, and vice versa, and will drive them away.

Take five cents worth of oil of lavender, mix it with the same quantity of water and put it in a common glass atomizer and spray it around the rooms where flies are. In the dining room spray it lavishly even on the table linen. The odor is very disagreeable to flies but refreshing to most people.

According to a French scientist flies have intense hatred for the color of blue. Rooms decorated in blue will help to keep out the flies.

See the People's Store for your flour. New car just arrived. It

W. J. Morgan, of Rancho, this state, was a business visitor in Portales the first of the week.

Langdon B. Gregg, assistant state bank examiner, was in Portales Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Cecil Honea, manager of the Clovis telephone exchange, visited friends in Portales last Sunday evening.

F. R. Smith this week bought the residence belonging to Jewel Brown and is having a couple more rooms added and will move into it as soon as completed.

Jack Howard returned Monday from Columbus, New Mexico, where he had been with the New Mexico regiment guarding the border. At the time Company "M" was sent home Jack was quarantined in the hospital on account of the measles and was not released until last Saturday.

Food Crops Deficient

Word comes out of Rome from David Lubin, American representative to the International Institute of Agriculture, urging the necessity of a mobilization of American agricultural resources. He says in part:

"There exists a deficit in the supply of corn, wheat, rye, barley and oats, estimated at a total of 130,000,000 bushels less than the normal requirements for the countries open for trade. The situation is worse than expected last October."

At a recent conference of Texas bankers and representatives of the federal and state departments of agriculture, facts were brought out which show that food supplies were never so short and the demand so great. This conference recommends that bankers, business men, and citizens generally make a most determined effort to encourage increased production of standard food and feed crops in 1917.

The grain crops south of the equator are short 33.1-3 per cent. The winter grains north of the equator show damage by unfavorable weather conditions. Statistics may not be interesting nor are statistics illuminating to the average mind. Yet statistics of the present food supplies account for the \$2.00 wheat and \$15.00 hogs. And prices will go higher.

Two million men in the United States will in a short time be removed from productive industry and become exclusive consumers as soldiers and as makers of war supplies. This will increase the already strong demand for food and send prices still further upwards.

New Mexico therefore needs to sit up and take notice as it enters the 1917 crop season. Thousands of fertile virgin acres lie idle in the valleys ready to produce the necessities of life bountifully. New Mexico never did face such a golden opportunity to make money and at the same time to get in line to feed itself.

R. C. Demaree, of Albuquerque, is here on a visit in the home of Charles Greathouse, near Upton.

Practical Farm Advice

The agricultural bureau of the Santa Fe railway has taken farm development in Santa Fe territory seriously. Among other things it has prepared and published bulletins that apply to farm conditions as they are. These bulletins are written plainly for the every day man and contain practical information that is of especial value in this day of demand for increased crop production.

Four recent bulletins apply aptly to New Mexico conditions. They are: Number 12—"Silos and Their Uses;" number 13—"Diversified Farming in the Southwest;" number 14—"Why More Dairying;" number 15—"Farm Poultry." These are free for the asking and may be had by addressing the Santa Fe Railway Agricultural agent, Topeka, Kansas, or Industrial Commissioner, Railway Exchange, Chicago, Illinois.

We have just received a car of Monarch flour and, regardless of the advance, we will make the price right. The People's Store.

The News office now has a good supply of warranty deeds, mortgage deeds, chattel mortgages, bills of sale, etc.

Car of Monarch flour just received at the People's Store. 1

To Meet With Capital Coal



you will have to try our famous kinds—they have built a reputation for themselves. Clean, well screened and of uniform burning quality, any of our brands will give the householder complete satisfaction. You get your full weight of coal and coal only—not a mixture of dirt and rubbish which helps to increase the bulk and add to the weight.

..THE LEACH COAL COMPANY..
Telephone No. 3

SINGLE COMB ..Rhode Island Reds..

Three Pens

1st Pen. —\$3.00 for 15 eggs.
2nd Pen. —\$2.00 for 15 eggs.
3rd Pen. \$1.00 for 15 eggs.

These Birds have won prizes at every poultry show wherever shown. **WALTER CROW**
Portales, New Mexico

Goodloe Paint Company

Is prepared to do all kinds of repair and cabinet work on short notice. Call us.

PHONE - NO. 27

C. D. WELLS...

Real Estate, Farms and Ranches.
Livestock Broker.

Office with Monroe Honea, auto salesman, in the Howard Block.

FORBES

Auctioneer
Clovis

BEN P. BOMAR

..Auctioneer..

Over twenty years an auctioneer in the Panhandle. No by-bidders allowed. Try me.

REDLAND, NEW MEXICO

Deen-Neer Company

PORTALES
Sell the Champion Cream Saver
THE
NEW DE LAVAL

There is no machine made in which proper lubrication is more vitally important than it is in a cream separator. A separator that is not properly oiled will turn hard and soon wear out.

The old fashioned method of oiling through a number of little holes with a squirt-can was unsatisfactory for the reason that some users would oil too much and too often, while others would not oil often enough.

The NEW De Laval is automatically oiled

You don't have to fuss around a NEW De Laval with a squirt-can. Simply keep the sight-feed lubricator on top filled with oil and the automatic oiling system will see that every gear and bearing in the machine has just the right amount of fresh, clean oil at all times.

The De Laval oiling system has been greatly improved by the addition in the NEW De Laval of an automatically oiled neck bearing and the consequent elimination of the tube that formerly carried oil to this most important part.

There never has been a cream separator that embodied so many improvements as the NEW De Laval.

Come in and let us show you the new machine.



What Make of Car?
"It only takes me twenty minutes to get to my office," said Mr. Chugins.
"But you didn't arrive until an hour after you telephoned that you were leaving home."
"Yes. It took me the other forty minutes to get the car started."

ANOTHER PORTALES CASE

It proves that there's a way out for many suffering Portales folks. Just another report of a case in Portales. Another typical case. Kidney ailments relieved in Portales with Doan's Kidney Pills.

J. P. Voyles, farmer, Portales, says: "I know that Doan's Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine and I am glad to recommend them. About ten years ago my kidneys were out of order. There was a heavy, dull, bearing down pain that seemed never to ease up, right across the small of my back. I surely felt all out of order when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. I took this medicine off and on for some time and it strengthened me up."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Voyles had Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Swearingin's Dates

Dr. Swearingin, the specialist from Roswell, New Mexico, will be in Portales, at Neer's drug store, on the 20th day of each month, to treat diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and to fit glasses.

640 Homesteads

Those who made application to enter homesteads under the 640 acre act need not go before the office at Fort Sumner to make the supplemental application. They can be made before me here at Portales.

JAMES A. HALL,
United States Commissioner.

SUMMER FORAGE FOR SWINE

Sweet Sorghums Come at Time It is Difficult to Have Other Green Feed.

By W. R. DODSON, Director of Experiment Station, Louisiana State University

The sweet sorghums make a very acceptable forage for hogs in the early summer, coming at a time when it is sometimes difficult to have other green feed. Sorghums are most serviceable for grazing during May, June and early July.

The results of experiments at the Louisiana station have not indicated the high value of sorghums as a grazing or soiling crop for hogs they are reputed to have. In fact, we do not place a very high value on them, and commend their use only as a make-shift. The only strong points in their favor are that they give quick returns, and may be had about the time winter crops are not sufficiently matured for best service.

The Early Amber, Early Orange or Coleman are to be preferred. Any of these may be sown in drills as soon as danger of frost is passed, though growth will not be rapid until warm weather prevails. The middle of March to the first of April is ordinarily a good time to plant sorghum. However, the crop may be planted as late as the first of August. When sown in drills, with rows of three and a half feet apart, it takes about twenty pounds per acre to give a thick stand. It is best to plant the seed thick so the stalks will be small.

The crop should be well cultivated until it is about two feet high, if it is to be grazed, or as conditions may require, if it is to be soiled. Planted in early spring, the sorghums will mature in about 110 to 120 days.

GOOD FEED BOX FOR HORSES

Device Arranged to Fit on Wagon for Feeding Work Animals—Prevents Waste of Grain.

A teamster who is obliged to feed his horses during the noon hour at the wagon has devised a feed box to take the place of a nose bag, writes Vinton V. Detweiler of Manhattan, Kan., in Popular Mechanics. When the box

FARM ANIMALS

CHANGE TYPE OF LIVE STOCK

Except in Improvement of Dairy Herd It is Tedious Process—Strive for Uniformity.

If one wishes to change the type of his live stock he will find various roads open to him and he may be confused as to which to take. First and most common, a sire of the desired type may be bought for the herd and year after year improvements may go on in this manner. But it is at best a tedious process and, except in the improvement of the dairy herd, it had better be avoided. Life at best is not long enough to observe very marked results by this method.

A much better method in the case of beef cattle, sheep and swine, if many are kept, is to provide a few females of the desired type and also a male for them, the progeny of which shall be kept while the old type are gradually disposed of. It is surprising how quickly the type of the herd will be changed. Then again it is possible to sell off the entire lot of cattle or other live stock on the farm and to procure those of the desired type at one time. This is the ideal method if it is financially practicable.

The one great thing to be desired in a herd is uniform excellence and the easiest and least expensive method of bringing this about is the one to be adopted.

RATION FOR GROWING COLTS

Two Parts Oats and One Part Bran Makes Suitable Feed—Add Little Corn in Winter.

Two parts of oats (preferably crushed) and one part of bran make a very suitable feed for growing colts. In cold weather a little corn may be added not to exceed 25 per cent of the ration. If clover or alfalfa is used as half of the roughage ration, no oil meal will be needed, but if the roughage consists of wild hay or corn stover, about 8 per cent of oil meal should be added to the grain ration. Where oats is high in price and barley is plentiful, a ration of crushed barley 90 per cent, bran 30 per cent, and oil meal 10 per cent should give good results.

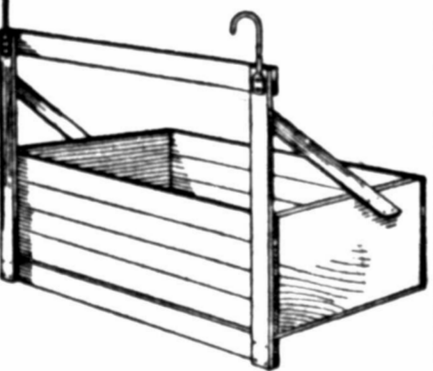
There is a little danger of overfeeding a colt if it is properly exercised. A colt should receive at least one pound daily for each 100 pounds of live weight, and if used in the cold a little more may be used to advantage.

Growth can be made more rapidly and cheaply during the first year than at any other time, and feed should not be spared at this time.

ORDEALS LOSE THEIR SAVOR

Unpleasant Things to Which People Submit Because They Have Become an Acknowledged Custom.

There are some things in this world that do not bear analysis. When we pause to consider why we perform this act or submit to that ordeal, the answer is a kind of mental silence or a remonstrant, "Nevermore." And then we go ahead and perform the same act or submit to the same ordeal.



Wagon Feed Box.

is hooked over the top edge of the wagon box the height is just right for the horses. The box prevents waste of grain and provides a better way to feed the horses than in the wagon box.

FATTENING RATION IN IOWA

By Reducing Corn and Increasing Silage Rapid Gains Were Made With Less Expense.

Silage has cheapened the fattening ration for steers in Iowa. One lot, receiving each per day 17 pounds shelled corn, 29 pounds silage, 2 pounds oil meal and 1 1/2 pounds alfalfa, made gains at a cost of \$9.57 while another lot, receiving 8 1/2 pounds corn, 51 pounds silage, 2 pounds oil meal and 1 1/2 pounds alfalfa, made gains at a cost of \$7.67. The first lot averaged 2.94 pounds gain per day while the second lot averaged 3.04 pounds. Reducing the corn and increasing the silage increased the gains and cut down the cost of making gains.—North Dakota Agricultural College.

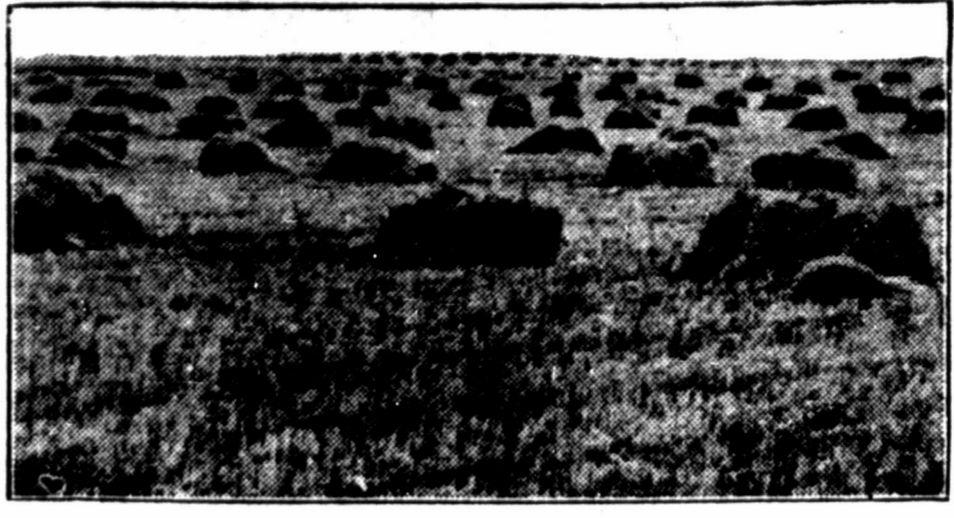
PREVENT WASTE OF MANURES

Careful Attention Should Be Given to Barn Yards and Other Places Occupied by Cattle.

Careful attention should be given to the prevention of waste of manure in the barn lot and other yards occupied by the cattle.

With the high price of potash now prevailing, it is also important that all wood ashes be saved and applied.

GROWING GRAIN ON DRY FARMS IN WEST



WHEAT CROP IN SEMI-ARID REGIONS.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Humus and nitrogen are lacking more or less in the southern Idaho soils and the dry farmer on the plains is handicapped in furnishing these elements, because of lack of sufficient moisture in the soil to rot any great quantity of vegetable matter. Straw, manure, and legumes should be used to help build up the dry-land soils, but owing to the light rainfall this must be done very slowly.

The dry-farm soils, if properly farmed, will yield good returns. If a profitable rotation can be planned, a permanent dry-farm agriculture practically is assured.

Importance of Good Seed.
The selection and treatment of seed, particularly wheat, is important. Wheat growers and seedsmen often claim that wheat "runs out." Some of the best farmers in southern Idaho ship in Turkey wheat from other localities every three or four years because they say their seed is running out. These growers think that yields decrease and the percentage of yellow berry increases each year the crop is grown.

This is not really the case. If properly handled, the quality of the crop can be improved or at least maintained as long as it is grown in a community. The variety becomes adapted to local climatic conditions. If the conditions are severe, only the best and most fit plants survive.

The results of many experiments prove conclusively that the source of seed has nothing to do with the proportion of yellow berry in the crop in any year. It is proved also that decreased yields need not result from using home-grown seed. Other factors are responsible for the low yields.

Grading Seed.
Grading the seed with a fanning mill will do more to maintain yields than the introduction of new seed. Blow out all the chaff, straw and shrunken kernels. Sow only plump seed, which

contains plenty of food to supply the sprouting plant until the roots are able to obtain food from the soil. Plump grain also is less injured by the smut treatment and always germinates better than shrunken seed. Get a pure, high-yielding variety from your state experiment station or some other reliable source and then take good care of it.

Treating Wheat for Smut.
The first essential in treating wheat for bunt or stinking smut is to fan the grain well, thus blowing out all light material and any smut balls that may be present. If smut balls still are present, put the wheat in a barrel of water. They then come to the surface and can be skimmed off. The water is then drained out of the barrel, and the seed resacked and made ready for immediate treatment in the smut-destroying solution.

The formaldehyde treatment for stinking smut requires soaking the grain about 10 minutes in a solution of 1 pint of commercial formaldehyde to 45 gallons of water. The seed should then be dumped in a pile, preferably on a canvas, and covered for two hours. This is done to distribute the formaldehyde gas throughout the pile and to prevent the escape of the gas. The seed then should be spread out thinly on a canvas, dried sufficiently to sow in the drill, and put in sacks which have been dipped in the formaldehyde solution. The hopper and tubes of the drill should also be cleansed with the solution, in order to keep the treated seed from smut. It is useless to treat seed and then sow it in a drill which has smut spores in the hopper or tubes. By using preventive measures a great deal of the loss from smut can be avoided. This treatment is also effective in preventing oat smut. For further information on the smuts of cereals, see Farmers' Bulletin 507, entitled "The Smuts of Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Corn."

THE LOGICAL REPLY.

At a fancy-dress ball for children, says an exchange, a policeman stationed at the door was instructed not to admit any adult.

An excited woman came running up to the door and demanded admission. "I'm sorry, mum," replied the policeman, "but I can't let anyone in but children."

"But my child is dressed as a butterfly," exclaimed the woman, "and has forgotten her wings!"

"Can't help it," replied the policeman; "orders is orders. You'll have to let her go as a caterpillar."—Youth's companion.

NO MATTER HOW FAR AWAY FROM HOME

...DREAMLAND'S POLISH "WIN"...

You have seen them at the Portales-Clovis Poultry Show. You saw them win Best Hen in the show besides three Cash Special Prizes amounting to \$13.00. The same week I won with two birds, two First Prizes and Silver Sweepstake Special at Seattle, Washington. Won Championship of the World at San Francisco, California, 1915. More than 200 Blue Ribbons from Canada to Tennessee.

"If There Were Better POLISH in the World, I Would Own Them"

Who is going to have the BEST Polish at your next show? I have the eggs to produce winners. Four Grand Pens mated. I guarantee safe arrival and fertility. Now is the best time to write me your wants.

MRS. ROSE E. KNAUSS, Dreamland Poultry Yards
ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of California

Assets	\$38,727,196.62
Liabilities	33,795,172.12
Surplus	4,932,024.50

Insurance in Force - - - \$171,913,618.00

F. B. SCHWENTKER, General Agent
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

Babbit metal 10c lb. News office.

V. TATE...
The Farmer Auctioneer
Reference: Any bank, business man or county officer in Clovis. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO

Bring your
PRODUCE
to us and get the big price—Cash or Trade.
You can do better here.
We strive to please.
Everything in Groceries.
PHONE NO. 11
J. K. BLAND

See Us

FOR

Ranges, Cook Stoves, Hot Blast Heaters, Queensware, Glassware, all kinds Shelf Hardware, Eclipse Windmills, Pipe, Repairs and the reliable Mitchell Wagons.

INDA HUMPHREY



Santa Fe Ry.

Special Excursions

Hardware and Implement Dealers Association, at Amarillo, Texas, April 23-25, 1917. Tickets on sale April 22-23. Final limit April 26th. Fare

\$6.35

T. C. JOHNSON, Agent



No matter how far away from home

...DREAMLAND'S POLISH "WIN"...

You have seen them at the Portales-Clovis Poultry Show. You saw them win Best Hen in the show besides three Cash Special Prizes amounting to \$13.00. The same week I won with two birds, two First Prizes and Silver Sweepstake Special at Seattle, Washington. Won Championship of the World at San Francisco, California, 1915. More than 200 Blue Ribbons from Canada to Tennessee.

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"AUTHOR OF 'THE CHALLENGE OF COURAGE,'
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AND

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY JR.

CIVIL ENGINEER.



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(Continued from

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Bertram Meade is consulting engineer representing his father, the great Meade, who is the designer of the international bridge, the greatest cantilever structure the world has ever heard of. In the shadow of the uncompleted bridge young Meade receives Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company, the constructor, and the colonel's daughter, Helen, whom he loves.

CHAPTER II—At dinner the possible weakness of the compression members of the bridge is talked of and Meade defends his father's calculations.

CHAPTER III—Meade and Helen go out upon the bridge in the moonlight and Helen narrowly escapes a fall to the river below. Meade tells his love and they go to the colonel, who approves their marriage when the bridge is finished.

CHAPTER IV—Abbott, the construction engineer, tells Meade there is a defect in member C-10-R, but makes light of it. Meade, after vainly trying to stop the work, writes his father and follows the telegram to New York.

CHAPTER V—At the great engineer's office father and son try to prevent disaster, but young Meade only receives Colonel Illingworth as a message comes that the bridge, with 150 men, is in the river.

CHAPTER VI—Abbott goes on with the work ignoring Meade's protests, but while unceasingly inspecting C-10-R the lagging strap under his eyes and he goes into territory with the other men on the falling bridge.

CHAPTER VII—Young Meade has pointed out to his father the possible weakness, but his objections have been overruled. His father now prepares a statement showing his own fault and sends his secretary, Shurtliff, to the Gazette with it.

CHAPTER VIII—Young Meade, on his return, meets Rodney, an old college friend, and other reporters at the door of his father's office. He finds his father dead from heart failure. He assumes entire responsibility for the catastrophe. Shurtliff, who has not obeyed orders, but concealed the papers, the dead man had given him to make public, also accuses the younger Meade.

CHAPTER IX—In her father's presence and over her protest Meade breaks his engagement with Helen.

CHAPTER X—Out West, at a big irrigation dam under construction, Meade begins life over again as a roddan under an assumed name.

CHAPTER XI—Meade has gone to the ranch of Winters, a college friend, and there taken stock of himself and the terrible responsibility he has assumed to save his father's name from dishonor. He makes the new start as an unknown.

CHAPTER XII.

Marshaling the Evidence.

For all her sweetness and light, Helen Illingworth was dowered with intense energy and a powerful will. What she began she finished, and she was not deterred from beginning things by fears of consequences. She was convinced that Meade had not told the truth in that famous declaration in his father's office. She respected him for his desire to shield his father's name and fame even at the expense of his veracity, albeit she would not have been a woman if she had not resented the fact that in so doing he had sacrificed her happiness as well as his own. The question whether Meade, Jr. was the more responsible or even responsible at all was more or less academic to Colonel Illingworth. He would have had nothing further to do with either of them if both were living, and certainly not with the younger survivor. He tried to believe that if it had come to a final choice the daughter, in spite of the fact that such is the habit of women in the experience of life, would not have given up age and her father for youth and her lover. Indeed she was too genuinely devoted to her father to do that except as a last resort.

She cherished the hope first, that Meade could re-establish himself—she had too sweeping a confidence in his character and capacity to doubt that—and second, that it could be shown that he had not been responsible for the failure of the bridge. She was more and more convinced that his assumption of the blame had been dictated by the highest of motives and had been of a fit subject for censure and condemnation, he merited admiration and applause. She hoped with her woman's wit to prove this eventually, perhaps in spite of her lover and to this end she applied herself assiduously to solve the problem.

To her, at her request, came Rodney. Now the reporters had dealt very gently with Helen Illingworth. They had made no announcement of the engagement or of its breaking at her father's earnest request. There was no necessity of bringing her into the bridge story, although it would have added a dramatic touch to her narrative. Her inclination had been to avoid it. But upon reflection she saw it would have annoyed her father beyond expression, it would not have helped Meade any and it might hamper her in her work. She realized that she had Rodney to thank for this omission and after she had time to collect herself she asked him to call upon her. He was very glad to come.

"I sent for you, Mr. Rodney, on account of Mr. Bertram Meade," she began, after thanking him for his courtesy toward her the day the older Meade died and thereafter. "I want you to help me."

"I shall be delighted to do so for your own sake. I know how deeply interested you are in Meade's rehabilitation."

"Mr. Rodney," returned the woman, flushing a little, "you know of course

that we were engaged. He considers the engagement broken."

"I suppose so. That would be like him," said Rodney gravely. "Indeed as a man of honor he could do no less."

"You are all alike," said the woman a little bitterly. "Your notions are supreme. You may sacrifice love and your best friend so long as you preserve those notions of honor intact."

"And yet if we weren't honorable men you wouldn't care for us at all."

"Yes, I suppose that's it. Well, I do care very much, as you understand, I may as well be frank with you. My father, of course, is bitterly antagonistic to Mr. Meade. He won't even allow his name to be mentioned."

"One can hardly blame him for that, Miss Illingworth. The failure of the bridge seriously embarrassed the Martlet Bridge company, and it is a great handicap for them to overcome in seeking any further contracts."

"But I did not summon you here to discuss the affairs of the Martlet Bridge company," said Helen, "interesting though they may be, but to see if by working together there was not some way by which we could prove that Bertram Meade has assumed the blame to save the honor and fame of his father."

"You believe that, Miss Illingworth?"

"I am sure of it."

"So am I," said Rodney quickly.

"Thank God," cried the girl a little hysterically, surprised and almost swept off her feet by this prompt avowal by one who, though young, was already an authority in the literature of engineering. "Why do you say that? What evidence have you?"

"Unfortunately," answered Rodney, "I haven't any tangible evidence whatever, but I know Bert Meade as few people know him, Miss Illingworth, perhaps not even you." He went on in spite of her unspoken, but vigorous protest at that last statement, as she shook her head and smiled at him. "And there are several little circumstances that make me feel that he could not have been to blame. Have you any ground for your conviction?"

"Probably even less than you have and yet I, too, know him." Helen Illingworth looked into the plain, homely, but strong, reliable face of the man and dismissed any thought of reserve from her mind.

"Let us place," she began, "the little circumstances upon which our intuitions are based, if intuitions are ever based on anything tangible, together. Perhaps the sum of them may yield something."

"The suggestion is admirable," asserted Rodney, "and as I knew him first and longest I will begin. Perhaps it would be well, too, to take notes so that we may consider them at leisure, getting an eye view as well as an ear view of them."

"Now, in the first place," he began, writing and speaking at the same time, "point one is Meade's absolutely unbounded devotion to his father. The old man was not always right. The boy was as clear as a bell on most things, but I recall that he would maintain his father's propositions tenaciously, determinedly, long after everybody, perhaps even the old man himself, had been convinced of their fallacy. Engineering is in Meade's blood. He is the fifth of his family to graduate at Harvard and three of his forebears were engineers, his grandfather noted and his father world-famous. He fairly idolized his father. The affection between them was delightful. The king could do no wrong. Meade was quick-tempered and not very receptive to criticism, but he would take the severest strictures from the old man without a murmur."

"Here we have," said the woman, who had listened with strained attention, "an early devotion to a person and an unbounded respect for his attainments. Go on."

"The next point is, Meade was extraordinarily proud of his family reputation, especially in the engineering field. Of the two of the line who were not engineers, one was a soldier and a distinguished one, but his career had little interest for Meade. I have heard him say that there had been a steady upward movement in his family, that had reached its culmination in his father. He hoped to be a good, useful engineer, but he never dreamed of going any higher or even approaching the altitude of the other man."

"It was a sort of fetish with him then, wasn't it?" asked the woman as Rodney stopped again.

"You have hit it exactly. His love for the man, his admiration for the engineer, which sometimes blinded him, and his pride in his father's career as typifying his family, was unbounded."

"You have established a motive for his sacrifice; love, respect, pride."

"That's the way it presents itself to me, Miss Illingworth. I know thoroughly the quixotic, impulsive, self-sacrificing nature of the man. I know that he would have done anything on earth to save his father, even at the sacrifice of his own career, and since I have seen you I can realize how powerful these motives must have been."

Rodney said this quite simply, as if it were a matter of course, rather than a compliment, and bluntly as he might have said it to a friend and comrade, and Helen Illingworth understood and was grateful.

"It has been a grief to me that I weighed so little in comparison," she said simply.

"I shouldn't put it that way exactly," observed Rodney carefully. "You see even if it could be shown that it was the old man's fault entirely the young one would still have to share some of the blame."

"You mean he should have foreseen it and pointed it out?"

"I think he did, but if he did foresee it and point it out, he should not have allowed the older man to overawe him or force him to accept what he believed to be structurally unsound. I don't know whether he reasoned it out. I don't think he had time to argue the case, the shock was so swift and sudden, but as soon as he did see the situation he discovered that you were lost anyway, except of the charity of your affection, which he could not accept and that he could save his father. This may all be the wildest speculation, but this is the way it presents itself to me."

"And to me, said Helen, "but before we go any further, let me say I should rather be his wife than enjoy any other fortune."

"That is the kind of affection his qualities merit and would evoke in the mind of a discerning woman."

"Thank you. Will you go on, now?"

"Of course you know that what we have said is not evidence. It is all assumption, perhaps presumption."

"It is as true as gospel," said the girl earnestly.

"To you and to me, yes. Well," he continued, "I remember that Meade and I were talking just before he went to Burma three years ago about a new book by a German named Schmidt-Chemnitz, in which certain methods of calculations were proposed for the design of beams. You know it was the laicings of one of the compression members of the cantilever that gave way."

"Well Meade and I got into a hot discussion over some of Schmidt-Chemnitz's formulas. I maintained that they were wrong. He took the opposite view. He was right. He was so interested in the matter that after we separated he wrote me a letter about it, adding some new arguments to reinforce his contention. The other day I made a careful search among my papers and by happy chance I found the letter. I was half-convinced by his reasoning then, although the matter was dropped. I am altogether convinced now. His argument is very clear. I have examined since then the plan and sketches for that bridge. The calculations did not agree with those of Schmidt-Chemnitz. His methods were not used. Meade could not have forgotten the matter. I am morally certain that he made a protest to his father, probably in writing, then allowed himself to be persuaded by his father's reasoning. As a matter of fact, I suppose that Bertram Meade, Sr., was a greater authority on steel bridge design than even Schmidt-Chemnitz. Well, sometimes, the small-

er man is right. We know now, at least Bertram Meade, Sr., would admit it if he were alive, that Schmidt-Chemnitz was right, and we can make a good guess that young Meade did not let it pass without a protest."

"Mr. Rodney, it's wonderful."

"Well, that's not all. There was not a little bit of hesitation in Meade's assumption of the blame, not a person who heard it doubted it, apparently but I was the first man to see the older Meade except his son and Shurtliff."

"Oh, Shurtliff?"

"We'll come to him presently. It was obvious that the older Meade had been writing. I don't know whether the others noticed it, but it is my business to take in even inconsiderable details. The pen was still between his fingers. His hand was constricted and the pen had not dropped out—in fact, I myself took it out and laid it on the desk."

"His last conscious act was to write something, therefore?"

"Yes; for confirmation I ascertained that there were ink-stains on his fingers."

"What did he write and to whom?"

"I don't know. I can only guess."

"What do you guess?"

"The assumption of entire responsibility and the exculpation of his son, probably to some paper."

"From the same motives that

prompted Bert?"

"No, because it was true. But that is only an assumption, although not altogether without further evidence."

"And what is that?" asked the woman eagerly.

"She had sat down opposite Rodney at the table and was leaning toward him. Her color came and went, her breathing was rapid and strained under the wild beating of her heart."

"The blotter on the desk. I examined it at my leisure. It had been used some time. I went over it with a magnifying glass. Meade, Sr., had evidently written a letter. I found the words 'fault is mine.' I have the blotter in my desk. The word 'fault' is barely decipherable, 'is' can be made out with difficulty, but 'mine' is quite plain. I am familiar with the older Meade's handwriting, and though this is weaker and feebler and more irregular than was his custom—ordinarily he wrote a bold, free hand—this is unmistakably his. Of course no one can say that he wrote any letter. This is piling assumption upon assumption, and furthermore, there is no evidence of any signature having been written beneath it."

"Is that all?"

"There is one more bit of evidence. The sheet of paper on which the design computations for the compression chord members appear was not with the other plans and tracings of the bridge."

"How do you know?"

"These plans were taken over by the Martlet company after Meade's death, and Mr. Curtiss and I examined them. We found that sheet missing."

"It's wonderful!" cried the girl, her eyes shining. "I was convinced before, but if I had not been, you would have persuaded me beyond a doubt."

"I have persuaded myself, too," said Rodney. "But there is not a single thing here that would justify any publicity, even if we were prepared to go against Meade's obvious desire. As I say, it is all assumption. No one could prove it."

"You are wrong," said the girl. "Shurtliff."

"I wondered if that would occur to you."

"Of course. You think that Meade, Sr., wrote a letter assuming the blame because it was his. I have no doubt in the world now that Bertram Meade had made his protest in writing. Perhaps he indorsed it on the missing sheet," continued the woman, making bold and brilliant guesses. "Or maybe he wrote a letter that was attached to the sheet that we lack, and Mr. Meade got it out of the safe and wrote his letter and attached it with Bertram's protest to the missing drawing and gave them to Shurtliff and told him to take them to the papers. You know Shurtliff said that Meade de-

clared he would assume the blame and he told the reporters so. Shurtliff has, or he knows who has, the missing paper."

"But what motive would the secretary have for such concealment?"

"He idolized the older Meade, Mr.

(Continued on page 6)

Notice of Suit Pending

In the District Court of Roosevelt County, State of New Mexico.

J. D. McGee, Plaintiff.

Laura Jane Russell, John Pinkman Whatley, George Ann Gains, Charley Whatley, Enoch White Whatley, Lular Amanda Tabor, Lutilda, Kate Tabor, George Washington Whatley, William Walker Whatley, Minnie Tadlock, and Della May Logan, heirs and only heirs of Mary A. Whatley, deceased, Defendants.

No. 1249.

The State of New Mexico to Laura Jane Russell, John Pinkman Whatley, George Ann Gains, Charley Whatley, Enoch White Whatley, Lular Amanda Tabor, Lutilda, Kate Tabor, George Washington Whatley, William Walker Whatley, Minnie Tadlock, and Della May Logan, defendants: Greeting.

You and each of you will take notice that there has been filed in the district court of Roosevelt county, state of New Mexico, a suit entitled and numbered as above, wherein J. D. McGee is the plaintiff and you are the defendants, that plaintiff alleges that he is the owner in fee simple of the southeast quarter of section nineteen in township four south of range thirty-one east of the New Mexico meridian, New Mexico, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, located in Roosevelt county, New Mexico, which said land was patented by the United States of America to Mary A. Whatley, now deceased, of whom it is alleged that you are the children and only heirs, and that you claim some interest in said lands adverse to the interest of the plaintiff, that plaintiff seeks the establishment of his estate and title against such adverse claims, and that you and each of you be barred and forever estopped from having or claiming any right or title whatsoever to said premises adverse to the claim of said plaintiff, and that his title thereto be forever quieted and set at rest.

You are further notified that unless you appear, respond or plead in said cause on or before the twenty-first day of April, 1917, plaintiff will take judgment of default against you and will be granted the relief he seeks.

The name of the attorney for plaintiff is James A. Hall and his business address is Portales, New Mexico.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of our district court at Portales, New Mexico, this 8th day of March, 1917.

SEVA A. MOONSON, County Clerk.

18-1

Notice for Publication

non-coal 010702
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., March 20, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Sol Maxwell, of Portales, N. M., who on March 10, 1914, made homestead entry No. 010702, for lots 9, 10, west half southeast quarter, east half southwest quarter, section 6, northwest quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter section 7, township 1 south, range 30 east, New Mexico principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, Probate Judge, Roosevelt county, N. M., at Portales, N. M., on the 10th day of May, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
John B. Maxwell, William A. Boone, Earl E. McCollum, Monroe Hones, all of Portales, N. M.
21-28 A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

non-coal 011215
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Ft. Sumner, New Mexico, March 10, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Ida C. Shepherd, of Richland N. M., who on March 10, 1914, made homestead entry No. 011215, for northwest quarter section 29, Township 38, Range 32E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner at Portales, N. M., on the 14th day of May, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
William A. Shepherd, Willis Staten, William F. Page, John D. Page, all of Richland, N. M.
21-28 A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

non-coal 011206
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, New Mexico, March 12, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Lewis G. Scott, of Benson, N. M., who on February 13, 1914, made homestead entry No. 011206, for north half section 31, township 1 south, range 31 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner at Portales, N. M., on the 21st day of April, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
William M. Gore, of Upton, N. M., Oliver Gore, of Upton, N. M., Charles S. Toler, of Claudell, N. M., Philip O. Perkins, of Claudell, N. M.
19-24 A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

non-coal 012414
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, April 4, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Hugh M. Smith, of Clovis, New Mexico, who on March 19, 1915, made homestead entry No. 012414, for southwest quarter section 25, township 1 south, range 32 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner at Portales, N. M., on the 21st day of May, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Richard T. May, of Portales, N. M., Melvin H. Roe, of Portales, N. M., Lawson K. Terrell, of Portales, N. M., John I. Jones, of Floyd N. M.
19-28 A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

non-coal 012773
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., March 24, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Cleve George, of Judson, N. M., who on April 1, 1914, made homestead entry No. 012773, for north half section 34, Township 35, Range 32E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner at Portales, N. M., on the 21st day of May, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Jacob F. Weaver, of Judson, N. M., Hiram M. Plummer, of New Hope, N. M., Frank Myers, of Judson, N. M., James R. Wilson, of Judson, N. M.
23-28 A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

non-coal 013115
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, March 24, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that J. Walter Taylor, of Judson, N. M., who on April 27, 1914, made homestead entry No. 013115, for east half southwest quarter section 22, and northwest quarter, west half southwest quarter section 27, township 5 south, range 32 east, N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner at Portales, N. M., on the 21st day of May, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Jacob F. Weaver, of Judson, N. M., Hiram M. Plummer, of New Hope, N. M., Frank Myers, of Judson, N. M., James R. Wilson, of Judson, N. M.
23-28 A. J. EVANS, Register.

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BRACKEN & SIMS, Proprietors

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

Portales Herald consolidated with Portales Times March 27, 1913.
Portales Valley News purchased Portales Herald-Times Sept. 12, 1916.

W. H. BRALEY, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

Entered as second-class mail matter November 14, 1913, 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, New Mexico.

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Shall We Wait Till the War Is Lost?

While the volunteer system is breaking down before their eyes members of congress are demanding that we wait until it has been given "a thorough trial" before obligatory service is demanded. The volunteer system has always failed. It has failed now. Yet these men, who have learned nothing from our past and will learn nothing from the present, demand that the defense of the nation shall wait while the certain is once more demonstrated.

We say this is criminal folly, the result of culpable ignorance and of inexcusable prejudice. It stamps these obstructionists as unfit to be in charge of the nation's honor and safety at such a time. Obstruction to the swiftest possible development of our military resources is little short of treason at this moment. At best our military preparation must take months of the utmost effort. Yet the war hangs today in the balance. The British and French successes on the west front, while encouraging as indication of the efficiency of the Anglo-French war machine, must not be permitted to distract our attention from the extremely ominous reports from Russia. The overthrow of the present government, whose tenure is most precarious at best, would almost certainly mean a formal separate peace by the succeeding government, whether radical or reactionary. And if Russia should quit, or even if her military activities were neutralized by internal disorders, the Anglo-French army would be confronted by virtually the whole German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish power.

What would be the result? Could our allies hold out until our army is created and trained? It is not likely, and if they could not, peace would come on Germany's terms and America would stand alone against the greatest military power and the second greatest naval power in the world. Could we afford then to rely upon the volunteer system to keep our army full and always ready? The Gallingers and the Dents and the Bryans may think so, but if we follow their leadership disaster would be certain.

If Russia makes peace and the central powers then force peace upon England and France, Germany, with the greatest of armies and the second greatest of navies, would be free to compensate herself for her losses at our expense or the expense of the South American republics which are now entering the war against her. Germany's place in the sun would be South America, and what could we do to prevent her if the Bryans, the Dents, and the Gallingers prevail in congress?

At the close of the Civil War the United States was ready to fight France or all Europe to keep imperial hands off Mexico. Germany, with similar military and naval power, will be tempted to recoupe and to expand at the expense of the American nations which have turned against her. We have virtually invited Latin America to join us against Germany. Can we protect it against the consequences of this action? We can not now, and we shall never be able to if the folly of these obstructionists represents the wisdom of congress.

The issue of universal liability to service is fundamental to the safety of this republic. The man who is afraid to back this principle in the face of war is afraid to uphold the flag and the constitution. If the nation dare not demand this service; if it must beg and wheedle and cheat to obtain it—which is the only way the volunteer system will work—then democracy has failed in this country, for in the hour of need it is afraid to demand its rights from its own citizens.—Chicago Tribune.

Be Patriotic, Raise Something

Every loyal American should realize the importance at this time of raising some kind of food for both man and beast. With practically the entire world at war and a large portion of the population of the world thinking of nothing but killing one another, and depending on the rest of the world to look after the matter of feeding them, it is high time the American people were thinking of the part they will have to play in this world-wide war. We will be very fortunate if, in the shaping of affairs, it proves that it is only the duty of the United States to furnish supplies, food, and financial aid. Every able-bodied person should be thankful if they can serve the country by producing some kind of food, for it is up to us to do our part in feeding those war stricken nations, and by doing it quickly and well it may aid them to such an extent

RULES FOR A LONG LIFE

They Are Simple and Can Be Followed by All, Says a Magazine Writer.

There is no panacea that will bring long life to every user. "What is one man's meat is another man's poison." But a few rules are applicable to everyone, declares a writer in the World's Work.

Be moderate in everything. Excess in eating, drinking, in anything tends to bring old age.

Be faithful in your exercise and be sure to choose an exercise that is helpful.

Stand and sit erect and use your lungs.

Keep your teeth and gums and throat clean. The mouth is the principal part of entry for undesirable immigrant micro-organisms.

Be careful to maintain the bowel functions. The digestive tract is a favorite abiding place for hordes of marauding bacteria.

Have your body occasionally examined. The physician will take notice of what is wrong and will advise you accordingly. And let him do the worrying. Fortunately, the exact condition of the organs of the body can usually be seen by physicians, even when they are but slightly off normal.

Be happy. Do not worry; do not allow yourself to become a grouch; do not "get mad." Remember that psychologists now contend that you do not clench your hands because you are angry. You are angry because you clench your hands. So do not clench them.

Act happy, and you will become so. Act young, and you will become so.

OLD VOLCANO IS DISCOVERED

Exploring Party in the Philippine Islands Adds Another Spouter to the Maps.

The Philippine islands still are unexplored land to the white man. On a march some time ago, a lieutenant of the constabulary found a lava flow and other evidences of volcanic activity at the base of the Ragang mountains. Recently an exploring party climbed the mountains and now another volcano is being added to the maps.

The volcano which the party found consists of three peaks between which extends the crater, now quiet. A fourth peak is thought once to have stood at one corner of the crater, for there is evidence that a great explosion shattered it.

Vegetation in the form of huckleberry bushes, scrubby trees, small tufts of short grass and Canadian thistle extends to near the top of the peaks. Covering the peaks is a thin crust of hardened lava which is easily kicked up by the shoe, and the rock underneath is soft, spongy and warm.

At innumerable vents an odorless steam was issuing. There was no bubbling lava or signs of a recent lava flow, although on one side there appeared to have been a recent blast of hot gases. The trees there were scorched and burned, while the leaves were still hanging to the dead branches.—Kansas City Times.

When Children Hike

A certain hill in one of the suburbs has afforded opportunity for such fine coasting within the last few days that many of the grown-ups have joined with the children in the sport.

One couple in particular attracted much attention.

The man must have been sixty, but the brightness of his eye and the buoyancy of his general demeanor gave the lie to his white hair.

The woman was also the picture of vivacity, although her age was close to that of the man.

Everyone on the hill seemed to enjoy watching these two, as together they drew their sled to the top, and starting with the rest, slid to the bottom in a whirl of delight.

Everybody laughed when the woman said to her husband, in mock consternation:

"Oh, Jim, now we'll have to go home."

"Why?" Jim inquired.

"Because," smiled the wife, "I just heard the curfew blow."—Youngstown Telegram.

Waste of Language

Ephraim Jones was charged with stealing a dozen and a half jars of peach jelly from Mrs. Watson's cellar. He stood in humble silence while the arresting officer and the judge discussed the demerits of the case.

"He did it, all right, your honor," said the policeman. "I was watching him when his head peeped through

that they may subdue the enemy before it is necessary to send our stalwart men to the front to face shot and shell and go hungry, as many of those who are at the front are doing today. The banker, the baker, the candlestick maker, can, if he will, raise something, if nothing more than a patch of speckled beans. Raise more corn, maize, kafir, sorghum cane, beans, potatoes, onions, anything, everything that is to eat, and help. You can also raise cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, poultry—RAISE SOMETHING.

Plant more cabbage and make sauer kraut to help feed the Dutch prisoners held by the allies; they must be fed some way.

"We Must All Speak, Act, and Serve Together," President Wilson Says in Appeal to the American People

Food is getting to be an object, and the Government is making an appeal to the American Farmer to produce more food stuff, and the American Housewife to economize on food.

Can and will Roosevelt County feed herself for the next year?

Farmers, it is up to you. We hope to see every farmer in Roosevelt County plant at least five acres of Mexican Beans. You are sure to receive best prices ever paid for this staple crop.

We would like to have every farmers name in Roosevelt county who will agree to plant at least five acres of beans. If you will send in your name, we may be able to help you out later.

We have a good line of garden and field seed and will make special prices on same.

Get our prices on GROCERIES before buying.

Deen-Neer Company

TELEPHONE NUMBER 15

the door. His arms were filled with jars.

"Yes," continued the judge. "From all I can understand, this prisoner deliberately broke into that cellar, waited until he thought the coast was clear and then grabbed up as much as he could carry. Ethically, it is apparent, moreover, that—"

The prisoner broke in at this juncture. "Pawdon me, Jedge," he declared, "but what's de use en yo' folks wastin' all yer legalish talk? I see done hid up mah mind ter say I done hid en' how."

USES FOR SOY BEANS

Soy beans seem to have a great many uses. Among the different uses listed by the department of agriculture are the grinding of meal and feeding, which has the double purpose of furnishing feed for cattle and making a manure that has especially strong fertilizing value; milk may be made from them, as is done in Japan, and a vegetable cheese made from the milk; they may also be made into a flour for the manufacture of crackers, breads, etc., that are of value in cases of diabetes, and a good oil may be extracted from them.

Get some of the famous New Orleans French Market coffee at the People's Store.

FOR SALE—64 head of cattle, Durham and White Face, 11 miles southeast of Elida. Half cash and half on terms. E. C. Small, Elida, N. M. 23-24

The famous New Orleans French Market coffee at the People's Store.

The famous New Orleans French Market coffee at the People's Store.

Notice for Publication

Non-Coal 911298
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., April 11, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Robert H. Grisham, of the heirs of Joseph L. Grisham, deceased, of Hawley, Texas, who on August 30, 1895, made homestead entry No. 98741, for east half northwest quarter section 22, Township 4 south, range 32 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 R. H. Grissom, U. S. Commissioner, at Elida, N. M., on the 25th day of May, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Samuel E. Jackson, John T. Swagerty, P. F. West, Jack Tolbert, all of Elida, N. M.
24-29 A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

Non-Coal 911298
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., April 10, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Adjar K. Scott, of Delphos, N. M., who on April 13, 1914, made homestead entry No. 91229, for west half of section 28, township 1 south, range 31 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Portales, N. M., on the 25th day of May, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Clarence Greenhouse, Charlie Greenhouse, Albert A. Criss, Andrew J. McNutt, all of Upton, New Mexico.
24-29 A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

Non-Coal 913741
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., April 16, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Levi J. Whiteman, of Portales, N. M., who on March 25, 1916, made homestead entry No. 91741, for southeast quarter section 24, township 1 south, range 30 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Portales, N. M., on the 2nd day of June, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
John W. Russell, Charlie H. Greenhouse, Clarence S. Greenhouse, Antonia A. Criss, all of Upton, N. M.
24-29 A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

Non-Coal 911291
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., April 16, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that George E. Musick, of Longs, N. M., who on April 10, 1914, made homestead entry No. 91129, for southeast quarter section 5, township 5 south, range 36 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Portales, New Mexico, on the 31st day of May, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Elli C. Cummings, Oscar Evans, Milton Korney, Bernice Schumpert, all of Delphos, N. M.
24-29 A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, New Mexico, April 17, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Archie L. Gregg, of Delphos, N. M., who on March 23, 1914, made homestead entry No. 91121, for southeast quarter section 14, township 3 S., range 33 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Portales, New Mexico, on the 31st day of May, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Elli C. Cummings, Oscar Evans, Milton Korney, Bernice Schumpert, all of Delphos, N. M.
24-29 A. J. EVANS, Register.

Car of Monarch flour just received at the People's Store. Investigate before you buy elsewhere. It

Notice of Contest

Cont. 2550
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Fort Sumner, New Mexico, April 7, 1917.
To Rollin Wood, of Benson, New Mexico, contestant:
You are hereby notified that Perry H. Ney, who gives Benson, New Mexico, as his post office address, did on March 16, 1917, file in this office his serial No. 911804, made October 1st, 1914, for north-west quarter section 31, and southwest quarter section 30, township 1 south, range 29 east, New Mexico Meridian, and as grounds for his contest alleges that said Rollin Wood has not established and maintained residence on said land and same was not due to his employment in the military service rendered in connection with operations in Mexico or in the military or naval organizations of the United States or in the National guards of the several states.
You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without your further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice as shown below, your answer thereto, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the contestant either in person or by registered mail.
You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

Date of first publication April 18, 1917.
Date of second publication April 20, 1917.
Date of third publication April 27, 1917.
Date of fourth publication May 4, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the board of directors of the Portales Utilities Company, held on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1917, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that in the judgment of this board it is advisable and most for the benefit of the Portales Utilities Company that the same should be forthwith dissolved, and to that end it is ordered that a meeting of the stockholders be held at 11 o'clock a. m. on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1917, at the principal office of the company in the town of Portales, New Mexico, to take action upon this resolution; and further, that the secretary forthwith give notice of said meeting and of the adoption of this resolution within ten (10) days from this date by publishing said resolution together with notice of its adoption, in "Portales Valley News," a newspaper published in the town of Portales, New Mexico, for at least four (4) weeks, once a week successively, and by mailing a copy of same to each and every stockholder of this company in the United States.

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Portales Power & Irrigation Company will be held at 11 o'clock a. m. on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1917, at the principal office of the company in the town of Portales, New Mexico, to take action upon the foregoing resolution adopted by the board of directors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Portales, New Mexico, 19 April, 1917.
24-28 J. A. GRINSTEAD, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the board of directors of the Portales Power & Irrigation Company, held on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1917, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that in the judgment of this board it is advisable and most for the benefit of the Portales Power & Irrigation Company that the same should be forthwith dissolved, and to that end it is ordered that a meeting of the stockholders be held at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1917, at the principal office of the company in the town of Portales, New Mexico, to take action upon this resolution; and further, that the secretary forthwith give notice of said meeting and of the adoption of this resolution within ten (10) days from this date by publishing said resolution together with notice of its adoption, in "Portales Valley News," a newspaper published in the town of Portales, New Mexico, for at least four (4) weeks, once a week successively, and by mailing a copy of same to each and every stockholder of this company in the United States.

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By order of the Board of Directors,
Portales, New Mexico, 19 April, 1917.
J. A. GRINSTEAD, Secretary.

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There is only one concern in the United States that can make money without advertising, and that is the United States Mint," said Andrew Carnegie. x x x x x

Every concern advertises in some way. "Little" concerns depend on word of mouth advertising—that's why they are little. x x

"Big" firms use every form of publicity—that's why they are big. x x x x x

What form of Advertising are You using?

LOOK OVER FARM MACHINERY

Implements Should Be Given Thorough Overhauling Before Spring Work Has Commenced.

Farm machinery should receive a thorough overhauling before spring work begins. If implements are not taken out of the shed or from under the shade trees until they are needed they may not be in running order. See if there are any broken parts or worn parts which need replacing. Repairs cannot be had inside of a few days or sometimes weeks. With some crops, a week of delay often means the difference between profit and loss.

Machinery which has stood in the fence corner since last used will need generous oiling to free it of rust. It will be a good plan to run machines a little to see if they are in shape and to get them limbered up before time to use them.

Plows should be scoured, harness should be repaired, clevises, laprings, single trees and double trees put in shape. Spike-tooth harrows should have their teeth reversed, and disks should be ground if they need it. Clean out oilholes, tighten nuts and replace worn bolts.

WOOD-SAWING IS MADE EASY

Iron Hook, Made of Piece of Bent Strap Iron and Attached to Board, Holds Stick Firm.

By sliding a piece of strap iron and attaching to a board, a stick of wood may be held firmly on a saw-buck, and it will not turn over or



Improved Saw-Buck.

tilt up. Put the iron hook over the pole between the legs of the saw-horse and stand with the left foot on the board. This is much easier than the old method of holding the pole steady.

ATTENTION FOR GAS ENGINES

Watch Cooling System Carefully and Drain Off Water Every Night to Prevent Freezing.

Watch the cooling system of your gasoline engines in cold weather. Drain them thoroughly every time you use the engine, before you leave it for the night, if it is where it can possibly freeze.

The water jacket is almost certain to be cracked if water freezes in it. Don't take any chances.

FARMER ARGUES FOR CALVES IN AUTUMN

Every Condition Is Better for Dairyman Then—Young Animals Get Better Start.

Here are some arguments that a thoughtful farmer puts up for having the cows freshen in the fall instead of spring:

"The fall calf usually gets a better start in the world than the one that arrives in the spring. The farmer will have more time to take care of the calves in winter than summer; the fall pastures are coming on, furnishing the cow an abundance of good green stuff that produces a large milk flow. The fall pastures are more nourishing than the spring grasses, owing to the fact that they do not contain so much water. There are no flies or heat to bother either the cow or calf, and if dropped early enough the calf will get a good start and learn to eat well before cold weather sets in.

"Milk products are much easier taken care of in winter than summer and milk and butter prices are at their best at this time."

EASY TO GROW RASPBERRIES

Bush Will Continue in Bearing for Five or Ten Years—Entirely Unlike Strawberry.

A raspberry bush will continue in bearing for five or ten years according to the attention given, whereas a strawberry patch is not expected to bear more than one or two seasons before it is plowed under and a new plantation set out. There are many people who claim they are so busy they cannot grow strawberries, but this argument will not apply to the raspberry, which everyone has seen flourishing in the fence corners of the field, growing wild without any attention whatever.

YOUNG LAMBS LIKE THEIR GRAIN FEED

Creeps Will Aid Materially in Rapid Growth—Satisfactory Ration Is Given.

If creeps are provided where the lambs can be fed grain away from their mothers it will aid materially in their rapid growth. It is surprising how early they will learn to like grain. By the time they are two weeks old they will always be around at feeding time. A place 12 by 15 feet will be room enough for 36 to 45

lambs. In this is placed a trough 14 to 16 inches wide and 2 to 3 inches deep in which they are fed twice a day. It is worth while to be punctual in the feeding. No stale grain should be left in these troughs. Clean them out. A satisfactory ration will be found to be one made of two parts cornmeal, one part bran and one part oilmeal. Lambs like oats, too. Some sheppens prefer to fit up the entrances to the creeps with two rollers held in place by springs. This is a good way to take care of lambs of different sizes and the rollers prevent tearing the wool.

LIBERAL WITH LITTLE PIGS

Profitable to Feed Young Animals as Much as Possible—Give Sow Milk-Producing Feed.

It pays to feed the young pig as much as possible, both through the mother and later directly from the trough. Never again will he make such rapid and cheap gains and it pays to keep him growing as rapidly as possible while young. To this end the sow should be given all the good, milk-producing feed she will eat. When the pigs are about a month old they will begin to need something in addition to the mother's milk, even though she is well fed.

PROTECTION FOR DAIRY COW

Unlike Steers, Covered With Layers of Fat, She Needs Shelter From Cold Winds and Rain.

The dairy cow is not like the fat steer, protected from cold by a layer of fat. As a result bad weather causes a big drop in milk production. So long as the weather is dry it is just as well to leave the cow outside, but every cold rain should find her protected.

A Gigantic Meteor Stream.

One of the most accomplished and assiduous students of meteors, Doctor Denning, is of the opinion that the August meteors, which radiate from the constellation Perseus, and are sometimes called the "Tears of St. Lawrence," belong to a stream so broad that the earth, traveling between 18 and 19 miles a second, occupies seven weeks in crossing it.

This would make the width of the stream, if the earth traversed it at a right angle to its course, nearly 80,000,000 miles. These meteors are so scattered all around the orbit in which they travel that some of them are visible every year. They are believed to be connected with a bright comet which appeared in 1862 and is supposed to have a period of about 120 years. The outer end of its elliptical meteor stream is situated far beyond the orbit of Neptune.

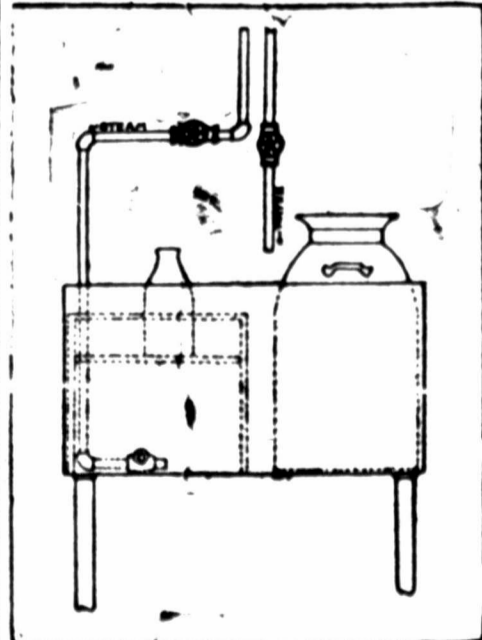
KILLING MILK/BACTERIA

No Objection to Pasteurization When Properly Done.

Seems Probable That Within Few Years Supply for Large Cities Will Be Thus Treated—Three Processes Now in Use.

There is no valid objection to pasteurization when properly performed, and the process makes safer even the most carefully handled and inspected milk. It seems probable that within the next two years a large proportion of the milk supply in the large cities will be pasteurized. There is already a marked tendency in this direction.

Before the value of pasteurization as a hygienic measure was as well recognized as it is today, it was practiced in secret by a number of milk dealers as a means of preserving milk and preventing it from souring. Its commercial value in this respect is undoubtedly great, but its chief function is the destruction of disease-producing organisms. Proper pasteurization should destroy about 99 per cent of all the bacteria in the milk, although when the bacterial count of the raw milk is low the reduction may be somewhat smaller. The efficiency of the process, it is pointed out, cannot



Sink Arranged for Pasteurization of Milk.

be based on the per cent, but rather on the character of the bacteria destroyed.

The kinds of bacteria that remain alive after pasteurization depend on the temperature to which the milk is heated and the species of bacteria which are in the raw milk. Three processes of pasteurization, known respectively as the flash process, the holder process and pasteurization in

the bottle, are now practiced in this country. In the flash process the milk is raised quickly to a temperature of about 160 degrees F. or more, held there for from 30 seconds to a minute, and then cooled quickly. In the holder process the milk is heated to a temperature of from 140 degrees to 150 degrees F. and held there for half an hour. When pasteurization in bottles is practiced, the raw milk is put into bottles with water-tight seal caps, which are immersed in hot water and held for from 20 to 30 minutes at a temperature of 145 degrees F. In this way the pasteurized milk is not subjected to any danger of reinfection. On the other hand, the seal caps must be absolutely tight and this involves increased cost. In general, it may be said that the holder process is coming into greater favor than either of the others. This process permits of the use of lower temperatures which, for various reasons, is highly desirable.

RATE OF SEEDING FLAX CROP

Where Rainfall is Not More Than Twenty Inches Twenty Pounds to Acre is Recommended.

Where the annual rainfall is not more than 20 inches, flax need not be sown at a greater rate than 20 pounds to the acre. This should be reduced to 15 pounds under drier conditions. Where the rainfall is more than 20 inches, a slightly higher yield may be obtained if 25 pounds are sown to the acre. The sowing of more than 25 pounds to the acre on nonirrigated land does not pay.

SOME FACTS ABOUT AFRICA.

Every Eighth Person of the Population of the World Lives in the Dark Continent.

Nearly one-fourth of the earth's land surface is comprised within the continent of Africa. It is as far around the coast of Africa as it is around the world. Every eighth person of the world's population lives in the Dark Continent. The blacks double their number every 40 years and the whites every 80 years. There are 843 languages and dialects in use among the blacks of Africa. Only a few of the languages have been reduced to writing. Thirty-five years ago the export of cocoa from the Gold Coast amounted to \$20. Today it is over \$8,000,000. The coal fields of Africa aggregate 800,000 square miles; its copper fields equal those of North America and Europe combined, and it has undeveloped iron ore amounting to five times that of North America. Africa has 40,000 miles of river and lake navigation, and water powers aggregating 80 times those of Niagara Falls. If Africa had the same proportion of railroad mileage as the United

States according to its size, it would have a million miles of track instead of the 25,000 miles now in operation. One area in Africa unoccupied by missionaries is three times the size of New England, a second would make four states like New York, a third would cover eight Iowas, and a fourth is 18 times the size of Ohio. Throughout Africa there is one missionary for every 133,000 souls.

Almost the entire continent is now under European flags. France has a colony in Africa 20 times the size of France itself. The British flag flies over a territory as large as the United States, and extends almost without interruption from the Cape to Cairo, a distance of 8,000 miles.—World Outlook.

PAINT ALL PRUNING WOUNDS

Dunce of Copper Sulphate in Gallon of Water is Suggested—Renew Operation Yearly.

Sterilize all wounds made in pruning. An ounce of copper sulphate in a gallon of water is as good as anything, this solution being applied with a paint brush. As soon as the wounds are dry, paint them over with a good coat of pure lead and oil paint, and renew the paint each season until the wound is healed over.

CLASS SORGHUMS IN GROUPS

Saccharine Used for Manufacture of Sirup—Grains Are Adapted to Semi-Arid Regions.

(By J. F. NICHOLSON, Agronomist, University of Arizona.)

The sorghums are generally classed into two groups: The saccharine, a mild sorghum used for sirup making or for forage, and the nonsaccharine sorghums, sometimes called grain sorghums, used for grain and forage.

The grain sorghums are of tropical origin, and possess the ability of flourishing best in hot climates. They are particularly drought resistant, and are adapted to the semi-arid regions of the South. They reach their best development under eight to ten inches of rainfall during the growing season.

There are three general types of grain sorghums classified according to the character of head:

1. Kafir, with compact, erect heads.
2. Durra, with compact, pendant heads.
3. Broomcorn type, with loose, spreading heads.

The varieties of grain sorghums profitably grown in Arizona that belong to these types are as follows:

- Black hull white kafir, dwarf and standard.
- White milo or durra.
- Yellow milo, generally called Milo Maize, dwarf and standard.

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady
Author of
"The Challenge of Courage," "The
Island of Regeneration," etc., and
Cyrus Townsend Brady, Jr.
CIVIL ENGINEER

Copyright by Fleming H. Revell Company
(Continued from page 3)

Curtiss told me about him. A failure himself when he was a young man, Mr. Meade had faith in him and offered to promote his engineering efforts, but the man preferred to attach himself, personally, to Mr. Meade and so he became his private secretary. By his own showing he had been with the dead man on that afternoon. He has the papers."

The woman rose to her feet as she spoke with fine conviction. "I believe you are right," said Rodney, leaning back in his chair and staring at her through his glasses. "If we can only make him speak— But where is he?"

"Working for my father?"

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that I suspected him from the first, and as there was an opening for a private confidential man, who understood engineering—a vacancy made by the promotion of my father's private secretary—I prevailed upon him to give the position to Shurtliff. Father hates the name of Meade, but he worships efficiency and he knows that Shurtliff is the very incarnation of the particular kind of ability that he desires, so he is with my father constantly and I have him always under my eye. When we go away in the car, he goes along."

"What are you going to do?"

"Win his confidence, his affection if I can, appeal to him, and—"

"By Jove," said Rodney, "I believe you can do it. You can't drive that old man."

"I know it," said the woman. "You haven't told him that you thought it was his fault?"

"No."

"I couldn't do anything with a man like Shurtliff. You can. You can win his devotion, you can let him see how much the reinstatement of Bert Meade in honor again means to you. You can do it."

Life Was a Misery

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Palmer, Okla., writes: "From the time I entered into womanhood . . . I looked with dread from one month to the next. I suffered with my back and bearing-down pain, until life to me was a misery. I would think I could not endure the pain any longer, and I gradually got worse. . . . Nothing seemed to help me until, one day, . . . I decided to

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I took four bottles," Mrs. Jones goes on to say, "and was not only greatly relieved, but can truthfully say that I have not a pain. . . ."

"It has now been two years since I took Cardui, and I am still in good health. . . . I would advise any woman or girl to use Cardui who is a sufferer from any female trouble."

If you suffer pain caused from womanly trouble, or if you feel the need of a good strengthening tonic to build up your run-down system, take the advice of Mrs. Jones. Try Cardui. It helped her. We believe it will help you.

All Druggists

"Meanwhile you will help me, won't you?"

"In any way, in every way. Do you know where he has gone?"

"I haven't the slightest idea. He might be in Africa, or South America, or out West, or up North. Do you see those flowers?"—she pointed to a great bunch of American Beauty roses, which had been forced for her apartment, and which she had received on that very day—"Darda, you know, the Madison avenue florist, sends me a box of magnificent blossoms—roses, violets, orchids, always different—every week. They speak to me of him."

"Have you ever tried to trace them?"

"No. I know whence they come and that is all. We will hear from him some day, somewhere, somehow. Meanwhile we will work, work, work!"

"And you will allow me to say before I go that since I have had this conversation with you I do not see how even love for your father or his family name would have led Meade to do it."

"Don't say anything against him," said Helen Illingworth quickly. "He was mad with anxiety, shame, regret. Whatever he did, I love him just the same."

CHAPTER XIII.

Working Up.

The autumn went by as a dream. Winter, warm and mild in that far southern clime, was at hand before Meade realized it. An ordinary engineer of half the ability of Bertram Meade, so suddenly reduced to the ranks, would have chafed against the position of subordination and would have resented the humble duties with which he was charged. But Meade was happy to be following, even in this extremely modest way, the profession that he loved. And he did his unimportant work with zeal and care. It is not much to say, but he was the most efficient of the Junior engineering force on the dam.

It was not because Meade was unsocial that he kept to himself—not at all. From his own galvanized-iron quarters he used to stare longingly at the men grouped around the big campfires, for the nights were growing chill, smoking and laughing, exchanging experiences and telling stories. Nothing would have pleased him better than to have joined in, and he could have told stories and related experiences that would have been unique even in that gay crowd of young adventurers. But he did not dare. He feared to betray himself. What he wanted above everything was to preserve his incognito. It would be fatal to his chances of ever working up to anything while if they found out who he was.

And he had a tremendous pride to sustain him. They respected him now. As a matter of fact, they put his withdrawal of himself down to vagaries of temperament or causes they could not imagine, and they grew rather to like him even as they left him alone. And a few of the men of the humbler sort to whom he had been kind on occasion, and helpful, were stoutly devoted to him.

The idleness of an aimless life did not appeal to him even in his off-duty periods. Doing nothing had no attraction. He could not get relief that way. Even rambling alone about the hills would not serve. So quick and active a man, so vigorous and buoyant a spirit, so strong a body and mind were not calculated for aimless wandering.

Meade was a very accomplished engineer indeed. There was no branch of the art about which he did not know a little, although hydraulics and structural steel were the things that most appealed to him. He got relief in the duality of his affections for these branches of his profession. Neither one of them ever palled on him because he did not work monotonously at either of them. He had a natural instinct for topography, and instead of purposelessly strolling about the country, he made a careful inspection of the valley which was to be converted into a huge reservoir by the dam.

The dam itself was, perhaps, an eighth of a mile long at the bottom and touched the receding hill on one side and the spur of Spanish mesa on the other at the top—a huge mound of earth with a clay core extending from



He Had a Natural Instinct for Topography.

side to side at the narrowest part of the valley. When completed it would be 125 feet high above the old river bed, with a roadway 20 feet broad on top of it. Below the dam and on the low ground between the mesa and Baldwin's knob the camp, with its gal-

vanized iron shops, bunkhouses, dining halls, kitchens and officers' quarters, had been erected. The configuration of the ground was such that, although it was unusual to put them there, convenience had rendered it desirable in this case.

It was intended to complete the dam before the early spring of next year, which was, if any time in the country could be so characterized, the rainy season. Of course, just as soon as the dam had begun to rise, the flow of the Picket Wire below it had been stopped, except when an occasional freshet had been allowed to pass the under sluice. It was known that the run-off of the river in the rainy season of some years was so small as scarcely to fill the reservoir, and it had been decided to store all the flow of the autumn and winter so that even if the spring rainy season were deficient, the beginning of the next summer would find the reservoir full and the new irrigation system could commence operations successfully.

Vandeventer, like the lost Abbott of the International, was also a driver, who spared neither his men nor himself. The work had proceeded with astonishing rapidity, although this was partially accounted for by the fact that the spillway, which should have occupied their attention, had as yet been only partially excavated. Now, to those ignorant of engineering, an earth dam may seem a temporary expedient, although most of the great irrigation dams of the world are of that character; and everybody knows that if the water should rise high enough to overflow an earth dam it would not last longer than it takes to describe its utter giving way. A flood would sweep it out of the way at once.

The device whereby possible floods are controlled and such dangers averted, consists of a broad channel at one side of the dam, and at such a distance below its crest that if, through any mischance or natural happening such as the failure of the sluice gates, excessive rains, cloudbursts, or floods, the height of the water is increased until it promises to overflow the dam, this opening will carry off the surplus harmlessly. An earth dam without a spillway would presage almost certain destruction to all who lived in the valley below it.

In the case of the Picket Wire dam, the spillway had to be cut and, in part, blasted out of the mountain side—that is, through the spur of the mesa, which reached down from its high wall towards the narrows. There had been a series of blunders and mishaps, which included the explosion of a shipment of dynamite on the railroad, with very disastrous consequences to accompanying rock crushers and mixers, and other machinery. The spillway had not been completed. Its opening should have been about twelve feet below the level of the dam. Vandeventer was not responsible, of course. The chief engineer had fumed and protested, but had been directed by headquarters to go ahead with the other work and tackle the spillway later. There was, indeed, little reason to hold up the building of that particular dam because of the noncompletion of the spillway.

That was a country, so the most devoted inhabitants freely admitted, in which it was always safe to bet that it would not rain, no matter how threatening might be the appearance of the sky; for in ninety-nine times out of a hundred the negative would win the bet. Said inhabitants did not say the hundredth time might compensate for all the other failures. The weather was like the little girl with the proverbial curl—when it did rain there was no doubt in anybody's mind as to the fact. Sometimes the fountains of the great deep, which, in Holy Scripture at least, extended overhead, would be broken open and the violence of the fall and the quantity of it, and suddenness of it, would be such that the Westerners would graphically call it a "cloudburst," which, indeed, it seemed to be.

Outside the rainy season cloudbursts were unheard of, and even in that season extremely rare. For the valley of the Picket Wire and in the plain beneath carefully tabulated reports of the rainfall for years had been considered by the engineers. They had chosen the right season for the building of the dam, but when its crest began to rise above the designed level of the spillway the delay in opening the channel gave cause for some alarm. It is not the probable or certain that is feared. An old version that, of "omne ignotum pro magnifico"—it is only the unknown of which men are afraid, or only the unknown to be feared! Still there was nothing Vandeventer could do but obey orders and go ahead. The danger, after all, was trifling. Another consequence of the waiting was that in his inability to work on the spillway, he had more hands to devote to the dam and it rose the quicker.

The shape of the country behind it was such that when the Picket Wire flowed with sufficient volume to fill it, a long lake going back through the valley, or canyon, and twisting among the hills for some miles would result. In other words, the dam would make a beautiful artificial sheet of water bordered on one side by a high range of hills, on the other by the dam, and on the third by the hills and the low hogback above Spanish mesa, which separated the Picket Wire valley from the Kicking Horse gorge up which the railroad ran.

Buried in his own thoughts, communing with himself, considering ceaselessly his position, dreaming of the woman he loved, planning a new career, Meade yet explored every foot of the valley and ravine. He climbed to the top of Spanish mesa, and from its height the whole country clear up the

valley to the main range was visible to him. He could look down into the deep ravine of the Kicking Horse, and note the marvelous beauty and altness of the arch bridge for all it so solidly carried the heavy freight trains of the railway.

He could see far up and around the crooked course of the Picket Wire. The big grass-covered, but otherwise bare and treeless hogback, that ran from the upper end of the stone island of the mesa was equally visible to him. As it was the low tide of the new reservoir, he descended to it and studied it carefully. On another occasion, having said nothing to anyone about his excursion, he took advantage of a half holiday to go out and inspect the hogback and ascertain its elevation with relation to the dam. Of course the engineers who planned the great irrigation works had done that, but he wanted to do it for himself. At one place, where the distance between what might be called the edge of the valley and the head of the ravine was narrowest—indeed, he estimated after pacing it that it measured not over twenty feet across—he discovered that the rounded earth crest was slightly lower than the intended level of the top of the dam.

When he returned to the office, he found on examining the construction drawings that an earth dike was planned to run along the hogback so that the top level should be higher than that of the dam. This dike would be only a hundred and fifty feet long and a few feet high, and could be built in a few days' time. Work on the main dam being more important, nothing had as yet been done on the dike.

Meade had been promoted toward the end of the fall and in a rather unusual way. One of the transit men, a young engineer, got a better job and left his instrument. Vandeventer called Meade before him.

"Roberts," he said, "there's a vacancy for a transit man. You've done such good work so far and shown such familiarity with fieldwork, that I'd give it to you if I had any idea that you knew anything about handling instruments."

"I think I may be trusted with one sir," answered Meade, his eyes brightening.

"Yes, perhaps; but I have watched you in odd hours. The young men around here are constantly practicing with the transits. I've never seen you put a hand to one. How about it?"

"I'm not exactly a youngster, Mr. Vandeventer," returned Meade, "and I really didn't think it necessary to practice, but if you trust me with one I believe I can manage it."

Old Vandeventer leaned back in his chair in the office and looked carefully away from Meade to all appearances. He clasped his hands back of his head and seemed lost in thought. Suddenly he began humming a little scrap of verse about another college which Cambridge men sing with zest:

I'm a physical wreck,
From the grand old Tech,
But a b— of an engineer!

He stopped abruptly, whirled about in his swivel chair, and shot a quick glance at Meade. It was a trap. And as he sprang it Vandeventer surprised the ghost of a smile, repressed quickly but there, on Meade's lips. The chief engineer was satisfied. Before this little things had betrayed a fellow alumnus, or at least a fellow student of the old Lawrence Scientific school. Vandeventer was pleased at his adroitness. He did not, however, refer to it.

"There's a new transit in that box on the floor there," he said, resuming his indifferent manner. "I've had the case opened, but I haven't taken it out. Get it, and we'll go outside and see what you can do with it."

Now a transit, for all it is used in rough fieldwork, is one of the most expensive and delicate of instruments. It is capable of the most accurate adjustment, and if it is to be of any real use, the refinement of these adjustments must not be impaired in any degree by unskilled and reckless packing. The boxes in which the instruments are shipped are very carefully constructed in accordance with the principles which experience has shown to be necessary, and each one is especially fitted to the particular instrument to be contained therein. The box is a complicated thing and the transit cannot be taken out or replaced except in one way. With a knowledge of the combination, so to speak, it is comparatively simple to take a transit from the box; without that knowledge, which none but an expert transitman, or the packer himself can have, it is rather difficult without running a risk of ruining the instrument.

This command was another of Vandeventer's tests, therefore. Meade knew this as well as his superior. In spite of himself, he would have to betray his familiarity. Well, he had brought himself to the conclusion that he could not continue his work without very soon disclosing the fact that he had been an engineer. And in case of the inevitable, the sooner the better. So long as he had to betray himself he would have all the advantages as well as the disadvantages. He unlocked the door of the box, slid the instrument out quickly, accurately, without a moment's hesitation, and rapidly unscrewed the head from the slide-board, and screwed it carefully on the tripod. Vandeventer's eyes sparkled.

"Come outside," he said, leading the way to the side of the hill, "and set it up there over the tack in that stake and level it."

Beginners have been known to take ten minutes to get a transit set up, leveled and centered. It is good work if it is done inside of a minute; thirty

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seconds is very fast. In forty-five seconds Meade reported, "all ready, sir." He could have done it in less, but he was a little out of practice, he said to himself.

"Look here," said Vandeventer, "you can't pull any more bluff on me, Roberts; you're an engineer, all right."

"I know something about the practical side of it, sir," answered Meade, turning a little pale and wondering how far Vandeventer would press his questions and what he would learn.

But the engineer was a man. "Practical, yes, and theoretical too, I'll be bound, but I don't seek to pry into your antecedents. It's enough for me if you do good work for me here."

"I'll do my best, sir."

"Good; the instrument is yours."

That was the first step and the next step came very shortly after, when, having further demonstrated his capacity in other ways, Meade was given charge of the work on the east end of the dam.

"I don't care who he is," said Vandeventer to his chief subordinate, "he knows what he's about, and if you watch him you'll see. He's keen on handling men. The other section foremen will be hard put to keep up with him. He keeps watch on himself. He's got some secret he won't betray. He doesn't mingle with the crowd, but every once in a while something slips out. What he doesn't know about engineering nobody needs to know, I'll wager."

"How do you account for his being out here?"

"Oh, it's the old story, I suppose; he's come a cropper somewhere—down and out and wanting to begin again, and can't do anything but this. It's not our business, Stafford; he does good work for us and we're satisfied."

(Continued next week)

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BROOM-CORN CULTURE IN THE NORTHWEST



DWARF STANDARD BROOM CORN IN FIELD.

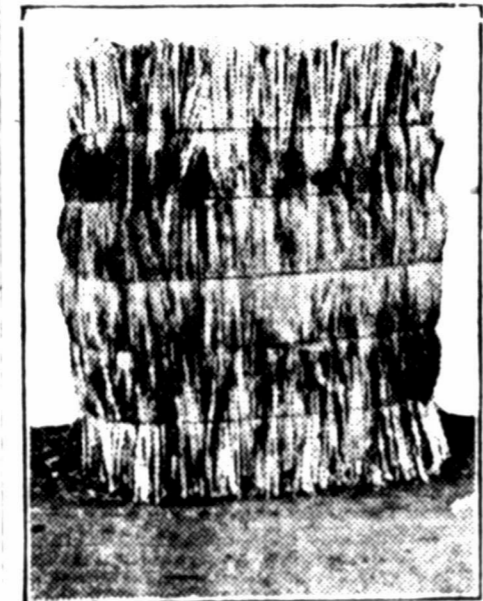
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

Since broom corn can be grown successfully where the rainfall is light it is especially well suited to the southern section of the Great Plains area and supplies the need of settlers in that region for a dependable crop for cheap, new land. One of the marked advantages of the Southwest in broom corn culture is that the usually dry sunny weather of the region during and following harvest is favorable for curing the brush so that it retains its natural green color. While, however, the broom-corn-growing industry is largely centered in the Southwest, it is still carried on to a greater or less extent in the central states.

About two-thirds of the broom corn of the country is of the dwarf variety. The fiber of this is usually much finer than that of the standard broom corn and its methods of growth facilitates harvesting. The head, or brush, of the dwarf plant, however, is relatively small and is used chiefly for making whisk brooms. The United States department of agriculture has recently developed a third variety—the Acme—which combines the height and other

growing qualities of the dwarf with the size of brush of the standard. This variety is not yet grown commercially.

The cultural requirements of broom corn are practically the same as those of milo, kafir, and corn. The time and depth of plowing depend largely upon the nature of the soil and the quantity of the winter rainfall. Fall plowing, however, is generally preferable to spring plowing. Whether the land is plowed in the fall or in the spring, it



Bale of Broom Corn.

should be worked with a disk harrow and a smoothing harrow into a deep uniform seedbed, since this permits sowing the seed at a uniform depth and allows the young plants to emerge about the same time and the brush to develop uniformly. Listing instead of plowing is practiced to a considerable extent in the southern section of the Great Plains area.

Seed Selection. Careful seed selection is essential, since broom corn crosses readily with other forms of sorghum, including sorgo, durra, milo, feterita, kafir, etc., which are commonly known throughout the southern part of the Great Plains area. Seed from such hybrids produce worthless brush. Out of 34 lots of commercial seed grown recently, eight were found to be badly hybridized.

While good seed can often be bought from private growers who make a specialty of seed production, broom-corn growers in the drier western parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas cannot get the best results by importing seed from the more humid districts farther east.

Good seed cannot be obtained from threshers, since practically all broom corn gathered for the brush is harvested before the seed matures. Such seed are likely to be a mixture of different varieties or even of worthless hybrids. The possibilities of getting smut-infested seed are also great when they are obtained from threshers.

Home Seed Plat. The most satisfactory source of seed is a home seed plat. The surest way to get results is to sow a small plat on one side of the main field with the purest seed obtainable. As the plants approach the heading stage, all which are hybrids or not true to the variety grown, as indicated by different heights, sizes, shapes, or colors, should be removed before they can scatter pollen. As the brush begins to emerge from the boot, the remaining plants of desirable type should be inspected daily. All spiky brush having

a strongly developed central stem should be removed before it flowers and cross-fertilizes the desirable brush. If this work is well done the first year, much less time will be required in the second and succeeding years.

Sowing broom corn begins in the southeastern part of Texas as early as April 1. In the southeastern part of Oklahoma it begins about April 15. In western Oklahoma, the Panhandle of Texas, and southwestern Kansas sowing begins about May 10 and continues for about two weeks. Usually the crop is sown about two weeks later than the average date for planting corn in any given locality.

Experiments made at the Woodward field station, Woodward, Okla., show that one plant every six or eight inches in the row is about right where the rows are three and one-half feet apart. This will be true of other localities with similar conditions. Thinner stands may be necessary under very dry conditions. Two pounds of good seed are sufficient to sow an acre in dry sections. On moist, rich soils, the crop should be sown at a heavier rate than on poor soils or in dry sections. Thin stands on rich soils tend to produce long, coarse brush. Too thick stands on poor soils or in dry sections produce short brush, or in extreme cases fail to produce brush at all.

Cultivation should begin early and be repeated as needed while the plants are small, as they make slow growth and are easily choked by weeds. When the crop is surface sown, a spike-tooth harrow is an efficient tool for the first and second cultivation. Later cultivations are made with an ordinary corn cultivator.

Harvesting. To obtain brush of the best variety, harvesting should be done early. It may be at any time from the beginning of blooming until the seed is in the early dough stage. The exact time depends very largely upon the development of the fiber. The strength of the fiber increases until the natural pea-green color extends from the tip to the base and from the outside to the center of the head. After this time the brush becomes more brittle as the ripening progresses. If harvesting takes place before the green color has developed throughout the base of the brush, the result is a weak base and poor quality.

When the crop is grown for seed, the brush is not harvested until after the seed is fully mature. Ripe brush, however, is of little value for making brooms. If ripe brush is not discolored by wet weather but has the natural yellow color of mature brush, it commands about half the price of good brush. It should be cured for and baled the same as the good brush.

If the broom corn is to be shed-dried, it is first threshed. If the rick-curing method is to be followed, however, the seed are not removed until after curing, since the seedless heads would pack too closely in the ricks and induce molding. The value of the brush is frequently determined in the process of curing. This is because color and condition govern, to a large extent, the price of broom corn. In order that the brush may retain its fresh green color, it must be cured rapidly and not exposed to strong light. Shed-drying is the preferable method. A shed 10 feet high, 16 feet wide, and 24 feet long will contain ample space for the usual yield for Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas, from 35 acres of the dwarf variety. The brush is placed on ricks in such a shed.

Preparation for Market.

After curing the care with which broom-corn brush is graded, baled, and stored will largely determine its market value. A common source of loss to the broom-corn grower is the prevalent practice of baling the crop without grading. The grower will be repaid for the time and labor of grading his brush and baling each grade separately. Crooked heads, heads with twisted or kinky fiber, and those containing a large central stem are of poor quality and should be separated from the good brush. Grading can be done conveniently either when the brush is being taken from the field or after it is threshed and just before the baling is done. The graded brush should be carefully baled with butts outward at each end, heads lapping in the middle.

If the bales are not sold directly after baling they should be stored in a dry, dark place for protection against the weather and sunlight. Otherwise the outside of the bales will be weathered and bleached by the sun and will not command as high a price as if kept in good condition.

DAILY EXERCISE FOR STOCK

Horses and Mules Should Be Given Run for an Hour or So in Lot Adjoining Stables.

Horses and mules should have good daily carding and regular exercise. If there is nothing for them to do remove their shoes and give them a run for an hour or so in a well-fenced lot adjoining the stables.

The best and safest fence for pasture is of stout woven wire, rail or a combination board and smooth wire. Barbed wire should not be used, as it is dangerous.

SUNLIGHT IS BIG ESSENTIAL

Provision for Admission of Maximum Amount of Light in Barn Should Not Be Overlooked.

No barns or shelters for any kind of animals should ever be constructed without making ample provision for the admission of the maximum amount of sunlight. Such buildings should

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For one week, from Saturday, April 21st, until Saturday, April 28th, we shall sell any garment in our Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department at a discount of

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have a southern exposure, if possible. This will provide extra warmth in the winter time and the sunlight which is thus permitted to enter the building will destroy many disease germs.

WOMEN NOT MOST GARRULOUS

Writer Calls Attention to Truth Which is an Indictment of the Sterner Sex.

We men are accustomed to deride the garrulity of women; yet I doubt if any woman under the sun could compete in loquacity with a pair or trio or quartet of young men engaged in the exchange of views on metaphysics, literature or art. We two or three or four spent ambrosial nights, Robert M. Gray writes in the Atlantic. There were no problems too knotty, no reaches of hypothesis too vast for us to attempt.

That was a time of life to remember, when the mind was growing like corn in hot weather. It is a pleasant thought that all over the land there are little bands of youths doing as we did. I get wind of one now and then—some boy with all the fire and foolishness, some girl with all the sensibility and sentimentalities, by a chance look or word carries me back, as a whiff of lilacs or mignonette can transport us into our childhood.

He is a poor man who never was foolish. It is appalling to think over what he has missed. I am glad that there was a time when I was omniscient; that there was a time when an opinion was attractive because it was radical, and the "miserable little virtue of prudence" was not a part of my moral code. I think it makes me more charitable toward youth. Whether it does or not, there can be no doubt that the surest corrective and sweetener of life is a vivid memory.

WORLD OWES MUCH TO WATT

Scotman the First to Realize and Make Practical the Wonderful Power of Steam.

"Science took a tear from the cheek of unpaid labor, converted it into steam and created a giant which turns with tireless arms the countless wheels of toil."

Thus Ingersoll's poetic explanation of the origin of the transformation of pent-up steam into controlled and industrially valuable mechanical action. Elaborated in a more prosaic manner, James Watt, a young Scotchman of Glasgow, and an instrument maker by trade, once had an idea. It was a most revolutionary idea. Men had been working on steam engines for many centuries, but they had produced nothing of any practical value. In the engines of that period steam was admitted into only one end of the cylinder, and about the only use such an engine had was to pump water. And it wasn't very good at that. As for using an engine to turn a wheel—why, nobody had thought of that. It simply wasn't being done. But James did it. He let steam into both ends of the cylinder instead of only one, put a fly-wheel on the end of a shaft and a crank on the other, and there was the steam engine, all ready for its real business.

Watt was born in Greenock, Scotland, on January 19, 1736, his father being a builder, contractor and merchant.

Justice White Good Walker. Chief Justice White could give the noted Edward Payson Weston a good handicap and beat him in a walking match. Mr. White brims over with good nature, and he is a welcome visitor on any street which he picks for his rambles about Washington. He probably knows more women and children in the poorer sections, between the capitol and the exclusive northwest of the city, than any other Washingtonian. Frequently he is seen trudging along in the midst of a lot of urchins some of whom show the slightest regard for the great dignity of his office, but who bask equally under the radiance of his beaming smiles.—Elisha Hanson in Cartoons' Magazine.

WANTS

THIRTY DAY OFFER—I am offering for the next thirty days, blocks 2, 5 and 9, South Hill addition, \$400 each cash.—C. F. Anderson, Slaton, Texas.

For Sale—High grade Hereford bulls. John R. Stephenson. 19-1f

FOR SALE—Cheap, one good piano, good order. Call here.

For Sale—Iowa separator, good as new, capacity 450, \$40.00. Inquire at Creamery. 17-1f

FOR SALE Indian Runner Duck eggs. See W. H. Braley.

FOR RENT—Room back of Jewelry store 22x45 ft. C. J. Whitcomb.

FOR SALE—Horses and cattle. Call at White House Grocery.

FOR SALE—One 6 H. P. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine in fair condition, \$160. See Louis Kirby for terms. 1f

FOR SALE—Barred Rock eggs. W. H. Braley.

BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$1.00 for setting, E. P. Kuhl. 20-1f

FOR RENT—Ten room house, close in. See Mrs. R. W. Hughes. 23-21p

FOR SALE—At the People's Store, Bermuda grass seed. 20-1f

ONE HUNDRED and sixty acres of deeded land 4 miles east of Elida, N. M. \$5.00 per acre for quick sale. Half cash, balance terms. A bargain if grabbed now. M. C. Steward, Burleson, Texas. 21-1f

LOST—303 Savage rifle, in red russet case, near Elida. Was lost about Feb. 1st. Deliver to sheriff at Portales and receive \$5.00 reward.—John Harper. 23-30p

For Sale—Single comb white leghorn eggs, \$1.00 per 15. All prize winners. Glenn Langston, Portales, N. M. 24-21p

FOR SALE—Full blood Hereford bull yearlings. See J. G. Tyson, Bent Clayton or Jack Wilcox.

FOR TRADE—160 acres of land 3 miles north of Portales to trade for livestock. No improvements. Good well. See E. G. Sandefur, Portales, New Mexico. 23-21p

LOST—Check on Citizens Bank of Clovis, given by L. K. Terrell. Minnie Stephenson, Portales, N. M. 11p

EGGS! EGGS!! Buff Rocks. During remainder of season eggs from my first or second pens 75c, third pen, 50c. Infertile eggs replaced. Mrs. W. M. Wilson.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.

Required by the act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of the Portales Valley News, published weekly at Portales, New Mexico, for April, 1917.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,) ss.
COUNTY OF ROOSEVELT,)

Before me, a notary public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. H. Braley, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of the Portales Valley News and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, W. H. Braley, Portales, N. M.; editor, W. H. Braley, Portales, N. M.; managing editor, W. H. Braley, Portales, N. M.; business manager, W. H. Braley, Portales, N. M.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: W. H. Ball, mortgagor, \$600.00.

W. H. BRALEY, Owner.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of April, 1917.
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My commission expires Feb. 20, 1921.

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Vulcanizing
Get it done—**RIGHT**
Get it done—**CHEAP**
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J. P. PYEATT
New and Second Hand Furniture
Have Three Genuine Quarter Sawed Oak Sectional Book Cases at a bargain.

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J. A. Saylor will pay the cash for your chickens, eggs, cream, hides and furs.

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

Bring your **Poultry, Eggs, Hides and Furs** to **WALTER CROW** and get the high cash dollar **At the Creamery**

Notice to Cream Producers
If you are a direct cream shipper, why not try the Wichita Creamery Co. Our prices this week is 46c f.o.b. Wichita. 41c at all of our New Mexico stations. : : :
Wichita Creamery Co.
WICHITA, KANSAS

New Spring Styles for Men and Young Men

THE new Clothes, this Spring, are wonderfully attractive. Fabrics, Designs, Models, --all are right up to the minute, and interesting in every detail. From such a great variety of handsomely tailored garments, we can't help but recommend the suit that is most becoming to you. And with it goes our guarantee--our assurance of Quality --your certainty of Satisfaction.

Smart New Suits \$15.00 to \$30.00

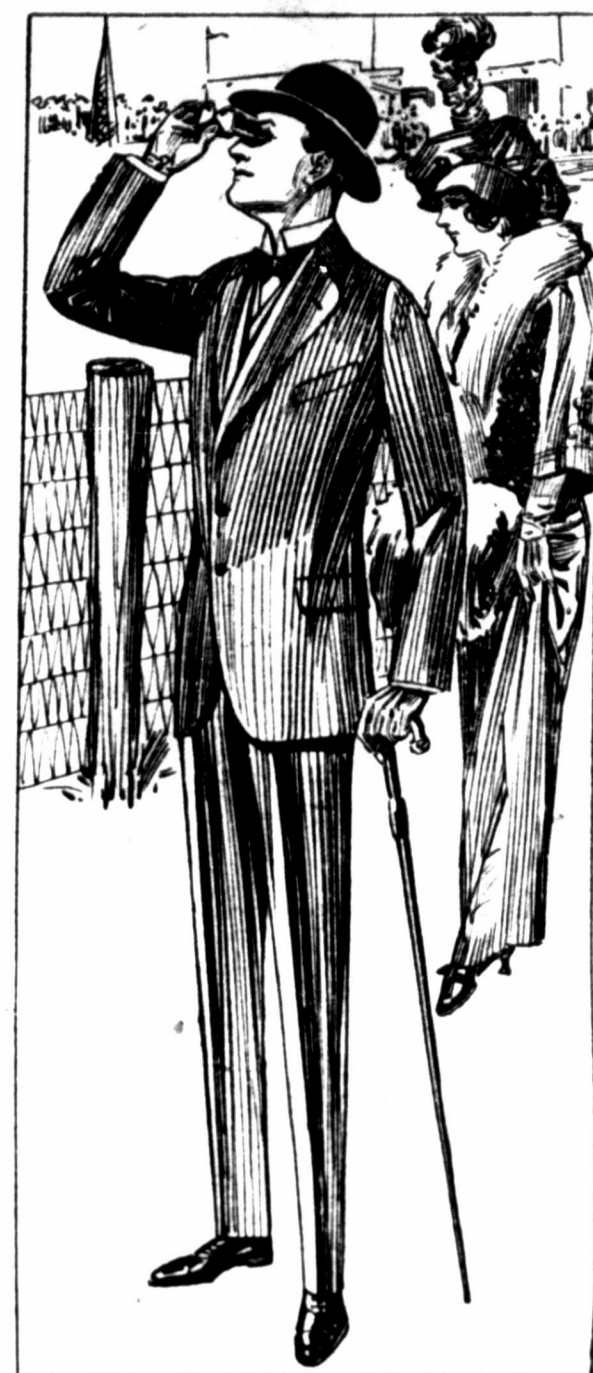
Come In and Let Us Help You Select From These Superfine Clothes
FULL LINES OF SPRING FURNISHINGS READY

We have a large stock of Men's Ties, Belts, and Suspenders.

Get Your New Spring Suit
 Now. Our Styles Will Please

Warren-Fooshee & Co.
 PORTALES
THE HOME OF GOOD GOODS

In Our Stock of Furnishings
 You Can Find Just What You Want



SCHLOSS BALTIMORE CLOTHES

KNOWN TO ALL THE WORLD

Port of Elsinore, in Denmark, Made Famous Through the Genius of Immortal English Poet.

Elsinore is a little port city of Denmark, on an island which juts northward to reach within three miles of the coast of Sweden. Elsinore is the home of busy shipyards, of a thriving summer colony; it has been immortalized in the songs of Kipling as a port hazardous to the errant sailor, finally and especially it is the scene where Shakespeare laid the tragedy of "Hamlet."

The overthoughtful and melancholy figure of Hamlet rather overshadows the rest of Elsinore, to the casual visitor at least. The summer colony seems to succeed in forgetting his pessimistic point of view, but the tourist is led to the grave of Hamlet, he is shown the brook where Ophelia flung herself to drown her sorrow, and bidden to contemplate the platform where the ghost of the murdered king took its after-dinner promenade.

Needless to say, all such associations are pure fakes. They seem to arise wherever some great human drama, real or fictitious, has been enacted, responding to a need of humanity for some concrete object to serve as a center for its sentiments. The grave of Hamlet has long been an asset to Elsinore, but if rumor can be credited it has not always occupied the same site. According to this tale the original "grave" was inconveniently located for display purposes, so the people of Elsinore finally raised the money to erect a fitting monument to Shakespeare's prince in a more accessible place. As for the ghost's platform, the castle of which it forms a part was not built until long after the time when the tragedy was supposed to have been enacted.

DETERMINE ACIDITY OF CORN

Improved Apparatus Developed by Members of Staff of Plant Bureau; Time is Lessened.

The test to determine the acidity of corn, which previously required 16 to 18 hours, can be made in less than one hour by the use of improved apparatus developed by H. J. Besley and G. H. Baston of the office of grain standardization, bureau of plant industry. Under the new method an electric mechanism, similar to those seen on soda fountains, is used to mix finely ground corn and alcohol. Thirty minutes of mixing it is found will extract from the corn an amount of acid-reacting substances comparable to the amount extracted through digestion in 80 per cent alcohol at room tempera-

ture for 18 hours.

The methods for making acidity determinations of corn with this apparatus are described in detail in Circular 68, office of the secretary recently published by the United States department of agriculture.

WINTER HINTS OF CHICKENS

Repository Diseases Result From Drafts--Fowls Should Not Be Crowded--Use Straw Litter.

Colds, roup and similar repository diseases largely result from drafts in the poultry house. It will pay the poultry keeper, therefore, to make draft-proof any cracks in the back, side and roof of the houses.

The fowls should not be crowded in the house and from two to five square feet of floor space is needed per bird. The exact ratio depends upon the breed and the extent of the yarding. As a rule, it will be found advisable to allow four square feet and floor space for the lighter breeds such as the Leghorn.

About five or six inches of straw litter should be placed on the floor. Grain which is fed in this will make the birds exercise continually. Clean nesting material is needed in the nest boxes.

WHEN COUNTRY WAS YOUNG

Two Historic Inaugurals That Recall Early Days in the History of Our Country.

When Madison took the oath he was escorted merely by two troops of cavalry, who brought him back to his own residence, which he had occupied as secretary of state under Jefferson. That night he was given the first inaugural ball at Long's hotel on Capitol hill, which, according to the newspapers of that day, was so crowded and hot that panes of the windows were broken to give more ventilation.

The inauguration of Andrew Jackson was attended by a larger crowd than had ever visited the capital before, and the accommodations being poor, many slept on the park benches. Jackson's personality was one to excite curiosity, since, in addition to winning the battle of New Orleans and fighting in many Indian wars, he had fought several duels, threatened to hang everybody who opposed him, and broken several laws which did not suit him. Like Jefferson, he was extremely democratic. On the day he was inaugurated the White House was thrown open for a reception in the afternoon, and the whole nation was invited. The result was disastrous. Diplomats, great ladies and congressmen were trampled upon and jostled about by the proletariat, who stood upon the delicately

upholstered chairs and sofas, grabbed the refreshments and smashed the china, and finally ended by carrying pails of punch and ice away with them.

REORGANIZATION OF THE FARM BUSINESS

In Majority of Cases It Means Merely Readjustment of the Present System.

Is your farm returning less than hired man's wages? That is to say, after crediting the capital invested with five per cent interest, what is your labor income--what have you got at the end of the year to show for your work? There are farms that do not pay more than hired man's wages to their owners. A reorganization of the farm business is all that is necessary on many of these farms to make them profitable. This reorganization does not mean the introduction of wholly new systems of farming. It would entail, in the majority of cases, merely readjustments in the present systems of management.

Perhaps you can't make these changes right now--the crop season takes all your time--but here is something to think about for the future: "How can I make my farm business more profitable?"

SPRAY FOR POTATO ENEMIES

Bordeaux Mixture, With Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead Added Will Prove Efficacious.

The Colorado beetle, the flea beetle, early blight and late blight are the four enemies that threaten the potato crop. Spraying with bordeaux mixture, with paris green or arsenate of lead added, will get the best of all four. This treatment must begin as soon as the plants reach a height of six or eight inches, and must be repeated every fortnight until the potatoes are ready to dig.

FEED IN TROUGHS AND RACKS

System Outlined Whereby Each Animal Will Get Full Allowance and Waste is Avoided.

All grain, hay, fodder and straw should be fed either to cattle in their stalls or in long troughs and racks under cover in the sheds.

By this system each animal will get its full allowance of both grain and forage and there will be no waste of grain.

Portales Bank and Trust Company

PORTALES, :: NEW MEXICO

We stand for the development of Roosevelt county and the prosperity of its people.

We appreciate our old customers that have helped make this this good bank and want new ones to join us.

We have the facilities and a disposition to help you.

Come in--join hands and let's grow together.

Portales Bank and Trust Company

"THE BANK WHERE YOU FEEL AT HOME"

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THE COSY THEATRE

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Monday, April 23rd

DANIEL FROHMAN
 Presents the Celebrated Broadway Favorite
MAE MURRAY

"THE BIG SISTER"

A fascinating insight into how the other half lives

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25th

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
"THE SAVAGE INSTINCT"

(From "Heart of the Blue Ridge")

As an unsophisticated mountain lass, who is thrown into the turmoil of life by unexpected circumstances, Miss Young will charm everyone in this drama. The story tells an entrancing romance and the characterizations are all clean-cut and vivid. It is a thrilling and thoroughly enjoyable offering.

Friday, April 27th

PALLAS PICTURES Presents
DUSTIN FARNUM

"THE PARSON OF PANAMINT"

(From the story by Peter B. Kyne)

You should see this photoplay in order to include this masterpiece in the catalogue of your memory.

COMING!

"The Light at Dusk"

COMING!

"The Light at Dusk"

COMING!