

# THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1917

Volume XV, Number 25

## ORDER RECEIVED FOR MOBILIZING NATIONAL GUARD

New Mexico National Guard To Mobilize at Columbus to Full War Strength of 2400

Call Is for New Recruits and Only Men Without Families or Dependents Wanted

Wednesday morning the commanding officer of Company M, 1st New Mexico infantry, at Portales, received a telegram notifying him that orders were received for mobilization of the regiment at Columbus. In the absence of the captain, Lieut. J. C. Compton received the communication which says to recruit to war strength with new enlistments for three years in service and three years in reserve, with privilege of discharge at the close of the war. Those with dependant relatives are not encouraged to enlist as no provision will be made for the support of these dependants, but the young fellows with no one but themselves to support are expected to fill the ranks to the desired number. The telegram follows:

"Santa Fe, N. M., Apr. 24. To the Commanding Officer, Co. M, 1st N. M. Inf., Portales. Orders for mobilization for regiment at Columbus, received. No date set yet. Recruit to war strength with new enlistment at once for three years to colors and three years reserve. Blanks being sent. Privilege of discharge at close of war. Report by letter daily progress of recruiting. Following received: Headquarters Southern Dept. Substance of organization of your regiment at home station and until arrival at Columbus will be settled under paragraph 31 and 40, pages 19 and 22 special regulation number 55. Mobilization of National guard, war department, April 2, 1917. After arrival at mobilization camp rations in kind with savings will be allowed. Notify each organization of your regiment according. According. Omar Bundy. Enlistment of those with dependant relatives not encouraged as no aid will be extended.

"Abbott, Colonel." J. F. Vaughn, of Texico, was a pleasant caller at the News office Thursday of this week.

### New Bank Now Open

The Security State Bank opened its doors for business last Saturday afternoon and are now ready to serve any and all who need anything in their line—that of a general banking business. They are at present located in the W. E. Lindsey building until their new building is completed. They have purchased a fifty foot front on the corner south of the Cozy and the contract has been let for a brick building 30x70 feet and will be modern in every particular.

Sheriff Arch Gregg was in Roswell Monday of this week where he took J. C. Garner before the district judge to be passed on as to sanity. He was adjudged insane any taken to the asylum at Las Vegas on Tuesday.

Joe Beasley returned Tuesday from San Saba county, Texas, where he had been attending the bedside of his father, who has been ill.

## GOVERNOR CALLS SPECIAL SESSION

Yesterday Governor Lindsey issued a call for an extra session of the New Mexico legislature, to convene at noon Tuesday, May 1st. The principal objects of this special session are to provide ways and means for the states defense and assistance to the government in the war, the regulation of production, conservation, distribution and marketing of foods.

### A Garden for Every Home

If every city home as well as every farm home were supplied with a good garden, much would be accomplished toward solving the high cost of living. Such a garden would cut down the necessity for buying many articles of food supply, such as are today bought in large quantities in tin cans and in other forms. If every family in this country had its own garden, there would be much less demand for many manufactured food products, and the prices doubtless would be lowered. The good garden is not a fad; neither is it an experiment.

A garden, the size of an ordinary town lot, if well cared for, will supply an average family with vegetables from spring until fall. In addition to the every-day family needs, a garden of this size will furnish a surplus for canning and storing for winter use of such vegetables as beets, string beans, tomatoes, peas, cucumbers, cabbage, cauliflower, parsnips, carrots and turnips.

The cost of this family garden need be but little more than that for seed and labor. In case of a town garden, the labor can be furnished by members of his family without interfering with their other regular duties. In fact, this garden can be well cared for during the mornings and evenings, the same as chores and the person doing it will be benefitted in health as well as in pocket book.

Garden products, in season, can be made to supply a large part of the needs of the table. It is an easy matter for the house wife to economize and at the same time get a good meal, and plenty of it, if she has a garden to depend on. What is better or more economical, especially when prices are high, than to be able to supply the major part of at least two meals each day from what is produced on the back lot or on an adjoining one? Think of fifty cents worth of string beans that actually cost but five cents, in labor and seed, with tomatoes, peas, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, radishes, green onions, lettuce, celery, cucumbers and other vegetables thrown in at the same rate, and you will have nothing more than is to be expected from a first class garden. The soil is available for this garden, as will be also the sunlight, air and rain fall. Buy the seed; do the work; get the results. It is not too late to start this garden now, some of it can be planted as late as May. Remember the garden means a constant saving of expense, not only for a few days, but for the entire growing season.

Oscar Braley, who has been here for the past four months for the benefit of his health, left this morning for Wayne, Oklahoma, where he will make his home with his mother. He was accompanied as far as Oklahoma City by his brother, W. H. Braley.

## GOVERNOR CALLS ON ALL NEW MEXICANS TO AID IN INCREASING PRODUCTION

Proclamation Issued by the Governor Pointing Out the Necessity of Economizing and Producing Crops on Every Available Acre

Big Meeting Will Be Held in Portales May 5th, at Which Time State and Government Men Will Address the Citizens on How and What To Produce, Also a Creamery Lunch

A proclamation was issued by Governor Lindsey on April 23rd, in which he urges that every citizen of the state of New Mexico show his or her patriotism by doing their part in helping to produce foodstuff during the present crisis. The proclamation is too long to publish in full, but the following is an excerpt therefrom:

"What we harvest depends upon what we plant. All the food now in the United States cannot sustain our own people beyond the end of summer. Our survival as a nation and as a people depends upon what we harvest this year.

"I therefore most earnestly urge upon all our farmers that they increase as much as they are able the production of food stuffs.

"That all our livestock owners and growers conserve and increase their herds.

"That men and women of means go upon the lands and plant and cultivate crops.

"That the young and unemployed men be listed and called for work upon the land.

"That parents in towns and cities busy their children in the growing of gardens.

"That each county of the state employ a county farm agent.

"That each and every citizen contribute his or her utmost by word and by deed to the production of food and more food, against the probable day when otherwise civilization shall be both hungry and enslaved.

"I earnestly urge that each of us avoid waste, which under our customary habits of living has become as a scandal upon us. 'Joy rides' should not be further

indulged—to save gas for useful ends. Costly dinners should be abandoned, frivolous games forgotten. Grains should no more be used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Indeed, the manufacture of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited in the nation, and we should return to live the simple life of our fathers who subdued tyrants and who established for us this 'the land of the free and the home of the brave.'"

The U. S. Government proposes as one of the Allies to furnish money and food to assist in carrying on the war against autocracy, and the president has issued a call to the farmers of the country to assist by raising an extra amount of food. To this end all patriotic citizens of Roosevelt County (and that means all) are requested to meet at the county seat for a patriotic Food Army rally on Saturday, May 5th, 1917.

There will be a number of good speakers representing the United States and the state, and a general plan outlined for this work. The Roosevelt County Creamery asks all the stockholders and friends of home industries to meet at the creamery at 12 o'clock to get acquainted with the management and enjoy a creamery lunch with them. After this we will all repair to the court house lawn and listen to some good hard-sense talks by our visitors, and get to work in one of the greatest campaigns for intensive food raising that has ever been instituted in the world's history.

"If the war is won it will be won in the furrows."—Governor Capper.

### New Adjutant General

Captain James Baca of company E, New Mexico infantry, was this week appointed adjutant general of New Mexico by Governor Lindsey. Captain Baca has been very prominent in national guard matters in this state for a number of years and is well qualified for the position. He succeeds Harry T. Herring, who has held the position for several years past.

W. Y. Chitwood, of Tishomingo, Oklahoma, and party was in Portales this week. Mr. Chitwood is not a stranger to the News man and is an old time friend of R. Hardy.

### Attention People

I will have my household goods at the back of the First National bank Saturday afternoon at two o'clock to be sold to the highest bidder. G. W. WOOD.

Guy P. Mitchell was in Roswell the first of the week on business.

## EXPECT VOTE ON DRAFT BILL SATURDAY

Members of both houses of congress continue to debate upon the army bill and it is expected to be voted on late Saturday. The outcome of the arguments is very uncertain as both sides feel confident that it will be in their favor, but the general opinion of the leading papers is that the draft measure will carry. This important piece of legislation is of great interest to all.

### Big Cattle Deal

The Williamson-Oldham Cattle Company this week made another big cattle deal, closing out the Vanatta ranch which consisted of some six or seven hundred head of cattle, among which were some two year old steers which brought \$55.00 per head.

These cattle were purchased by Mr. Benson, of Lubbock, Texas, and the total consideration of this sale was close around forty thousand dollars.

Ira Doyal returned Sunday from near Belen, this state, at which place he has been guarding bridges for the Santa Fe since the New Mexico regiment was mustered out of service on the border.

### Moss Receives Sentence of Court

George B. Moss, who was adjudged guilty of murder in the second degree by the trial jury on a change of venue from Curry county, was this morning sentenced by Judge Richardson to not less than 14 nor more than 16 years in the state penitentiary. Counsel for the defendant filed notice of appeal to the supreme court.—Roswell News.

Bryan Greathouse left Wednesday morning for Amarillo, Texas, after a few days visit with his parents near Upton.

### Resolution of Highway Commission

At a meeting of the State Highway Commission held in the city of Santa Fe, on the 21st day of April, 1917, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas it is necessary at this crisis in the life of the nation and in view of the threatened shortage of foodstuffs in the United States and in the world, that all the energies of the people be exerted to the fullest extent for the planting and production of grain and other crops, therefore

"Be it resolved, that it is the sense of the State Highway commission that road work, except emergency work, be temporarily suspended during the planting season, and that all the equipment and facilities of the State Highway commission and of the several counties of the state be utilized as far as practicable to assist in preparing ground and planting and cultivating crops."

C. H. Churchill and George Cloyd, of Hereford, Texas, were in Portales the first of the week looking for cattle.

S. B. Edwards and W. B. Arnold, both of Hereford, Texas, were business visitors in Portales Monday of this week.

Miss Lucian Knowles, who was operated on last week for appendicitis, is doing nicely and expects to be out again within a short time.

A big meeting and dinner on the ground will be had at the Benson school Sunday. A large crowd is expected.

## COLLEGES SEND STUDENTS TO TILL THE SOIL

Universities of Many States Realize Importance of Food Production and Give Credits

To Students Who Farm or Raise Stock, Says E. T. Dunlap, Agricultural Adviser

Herewith I am presenting a few notes stating the stand taken by the University of New Mexico in the present crisis, also what a few of the other universities are doing.

The faculty of the University of New Mexico passed a ruling on April 16th, allowing the students in the university full credit for the rest of the semester, who were averaging 75 or above in every subject, if they would go home and farm or care for livestock so as to increase the food supply of the nation. The students were to encourage farming all they could. In order for the students to get their credits they would have to give a statement by August 20th that they had done the work, and if the university faculty desired, the students would have to furnish a written statement from a notary or a responsible person that they had worked.

The university, as many more of the universities, had for some time given all the students credit who entered the army.

There were sixty universities of the college rank that passed a similar ruling last week, and sent their farmer boys home. Six hundred students left the University of Utah for the farm and about the same number from the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin. The University of Kansas planted its campus and athletic field in potatoes.

The University considers that farmers are needed as much or more than the soldiers, because: The wheat crop in Oklahoma and Texas is from 65 to 75 per cent of a normal crop, while the wheat crop is far below the normal all over the country; a great per cent of the crops of the south have been destroyed by heavy rains, late frosts or high winds. Much livestock is dying for want of food.

What the allies needed was money and food and not so many more soldiers. Besides, every act of patriotism, however small, would weaken the morale of the German soldiers.

That now is the time the farmers are needed on the farm.

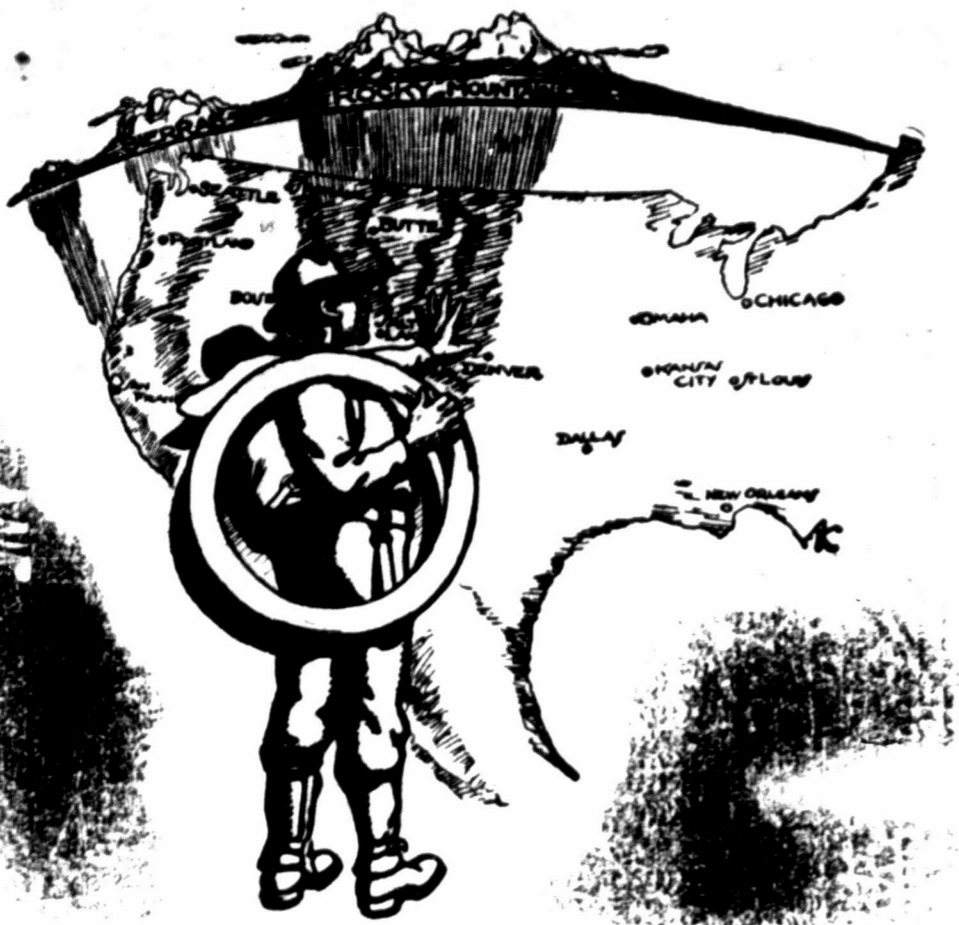
That now we should get busy and do something with the most of efficiency. That we are in war and must prepare for it, and there is no better way than to increase the food supply.

The University of New Mexico, as many other universities suspended athletics for the remainder of the year and cancelled athletic contests and began military training. The professors joined in the military training.

E. T. DUNDAP.

### For Sale

Cash or 12 months time. 400 cows, 400 two-year-old heifers, 50 full blood bulls. All high grade Herefords. Will sell in small bunches. See or write Geo. C. Deen, Portales, N. M. Itp



## Popular Favor and Revenues

The success of any utility is largely dependent upon two prime factors—popular favor and adequate revenues.

One of our Company's most highly prized assets is the confidence which the public has in our policies, our methods and our sincere desire to serve the public well.

But as to the factor of revenues, we have our problems. The territory in which we operate contains fewer persons per square mile than any other similar area in the United States. This means that we have an abnormally high investment per unit of population or per subscriber.

The more plant per subscriber, the higher is the maintenance cost per subscriber, and the depreciation charge per subscriber is proportionately high.

The problem is, while providing facilities ample to give standard and adequate service throughout our territory, to secure sufficient revenues to meet our total charges and to provide a reasonable return upon the large investment involved.

**The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.**

and will hold their first annual sale at Dalhart, Texas, May 1-2-3, 1917. Cattlemen from all over the southwest are invited to attend this sale and secure acclimated young bulls ready for service on the range. Cowmen will thus be given an opportunity to look over the offerings from the best herds in the southwest and secure range animals and not have to travel from herd to herd in order to make a selection. Special entertainment will be provided for visitors. Itp

Short dress goods at C. V. Harris'. It

**SAMPLE OF EASTERN WISDOM**

Parable That Has Come Down Through the Ages Is Worthy a Place in Memory.

"Now, as all men know, the Brahmins burn, whereas the Muslims bury their dead; wherefore the Rajah Birbal, holding all men to be brethren, made the proverb which declares, 'Father Adam had two sons: one was burned, one was buried.'"

"Then those who pondered mischief against him carried this word to the king with much scorn; and Akbar, seeming, as was his wont, to mock at Birbal, said to him:

"Thou wouldst have it that there is so small difference between Muslim and Brahman. Then make me a Brahman."

"Even so, my lord," replied Birbal; "I shall make a Brahman of thee as soon as I shall have finished a like task that I have begun."

"And what is this task of thine, rajah?" asked the king.

"I pray that my lord and his nobles do but come into the court of my poor house at eventide, and they shall see," answered Birbal.

"So at set of sun they came to Birbal's house, and there they beheld him carrying a shaggy-coated ass.

"Oh Birbal!" cried the king; "is this thy so great work? Truly, a task worthy of a rajah of Akbar! What art thou doing with that poor beast?"

"Mock not, my lord," answered Birbal; "I am making a horse of him; and when I have accomplished that feat, I shall make a Brahman of thee."

"Thus it is said in the bazaar, 'Trimming a donkey's ears will not make him a horse.'"—Arthur Guiterman in St. Nicholas.

### HOGS ARE GOOD MONEY CROP

Many Factors Enter Into Cause for Increased Interest Being Taken in Swine Industry.

(By L. W. CARPENTER, Mississippi Experiment Station.)

Due to the recent boom in pork production, more people are going into the hog business than ever before. This is accounted for by several factors, the greatest doubtless being the splendid work of the county agents in securing a market for the small breed or through co-operative shipping. Since learning the prices to be expected on the central markets many men who started out by shipping five or ten hogs along with their neighbors' shipments are now preparing to ship in carload lots. Other factors in the growth of the hog industry are the pig club work, and the failure of the cotton crop causing the farmer to raise hogs as the next best cash crop.

To get the best results in hog raising a rotation of pasture and forage crops must be planted to furnish grazing the year round, and it is essential that a good supply of feed be assured before buying or breeding the hogs. The boar, too, should be the best available, this point often being the factor that determines success or failure in pork production. Pigs sired by a good boar will grow better in the feed lot and bring a premium on the market. And last, but not least, the most successful men carefully outline plans, getting the criticisms of experienced men and adhering to schedule after having secured the best available information on the subject.

assurance of wheat in this district.

Year 1916 the broom corn crop was short and light tonnage.

Year 1917 demands a large tonnage to supply the demand at good prices.

Buy your broom corn seed now from:

A. B. Austin Grocery Co., Clovis, N. M.; J. W. Morris Elevator, Melrose, N. M.; C. R. Holman Elevator, Farwell, Texas; Joyce-Pruit Mercantile Co., Portales, N. M.; Porter Deen Grocery Co., Portales, N. M.; John Slack Elevator, Elida, N. M.; Charlie Coffee Grocery Co., Elida, N. M.; Street Mercantile Co., Elida, N. M. 25-4t

Men's and boys' summer hats at Harris'. It

The thoroughbred Hereford breeders of northwest Texas have organized The Trans-Canadian Bull Growers Association

## The White House Grocery Company

IS STILL HUSTLING FOR TRADE

We are in the market for Eggs by the dozen or case lots, also Hides, Poultry, and all Country Produce, and will pay the highest market price.

**WE STAND FOR QUALITY**

## FOR LEASE

Well improved 320-acre farm and Jersey Cows, Red Sows and a De Laval Separator for sale. See

**WILL A. PALMER**  
Redland, New Mexico



### TO ERADICATE CATTLE TICKS

Department of Agriculture Will Co-operate With State or County Authorities in Battle.

"Ticks take as much as 200 pounds of blood a year from a 1,000-pound steer; cut the milk production of cows nearly 50 per cent; reduce the home price of meat animals from one-half to one cent a pound; prevent bankers from lending money to promote the live stock industry; keep down fertility and production of farms; and make the southern farmers pay \$50,000 a year to supply the never-ceasing barbecue of blood." Thus Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture of the United States, remarked in telling of the new tick campaign the government has started.

"Dip the tick" is the slogan which the department of agriculture has



Dipping Tick-Infested Cattle.

adopted for a special campaign against the cattle tick. Blazoned in big letters this legend will stand out in startling relief upon a two-colored poster which the department proposes to display in every post office in the tick-infested country.

"It costs less than 50 cents a head to dip the cattle of a county and free that county from quarantine," Mr. Vrooman said, "and enable its cattle to compete with free cattle at the stockyards. But before the ticks can be cleaned from a county the people in that county, by themselves or with the aid of the state, must build dipping vats which cost from \$50 to \$100 each, and must supply arsenic, which costs about five cents per head, to make the arsenical bath that kills the ticks. The people must then join in seeing that every steer or cow is dipped a sufficient number of times to kill all the ticks infesting the cattle, and prevent the seed ticks in the grass from finding a new boarding house."

The department will co-operate with a county that is ready to dip ticks by sending its expert field men to supervise the building of vats, to prepare the arsenical bath and to take charge of the dipping of cattle. The people of a county and state, however, have to provide the small amount of money necessary for the actual dipping.

### POULTRY MANURE IN GARDEN

Droppings Make Vegetables Grow as They Never Grew Before—Apply During Spring Work.

In the garden, poultry droppings will make the vegetables grow as they never grew before.

In the spring when we spade up the garden in preparation for seeding, we work in a liberal quantity of the droppings, which have been saved during the winter months for this purpose, says a writer in an exchange. Many people throw the droppings on the garden during the winter, thinking they are doing the right thing. However, the nitrogen in the droppings is lost when this course is followed.

#### Promise of Success.

"Our Tommy," said the boy's mother, "ought to make a success in life. He shows great determination to stick to anything he undertakes."

"Does he?" queried the proud father.

"Yes," she replied. "Why, he put in the whole day making soap bubbles and trying to tie strings to them."

## 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**

Bring your

## Poultry, Eggs, Hides and Furs

to WALTER CROW and get the high cash dollar

**At the Creamery**

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

# WANTS

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

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

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

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

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

FOR RENT—Ten room house, close in. See Mrs. R. W. Hughes. 23-2tp

FOR SALE—At the People's Store, Bermuda grass seed. 20-1t

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

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. 24-2tp

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. 23-2tp

LOST—Check on Citizens Bank of Clovis, given by L. K. Terrell. Minnie Stephenson, Portales, N. M. 1tp

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

FOR SALE—One Scotch Collie pup, 4 months old, coyote color, very fine stock and guard dogs, natural heel dogs. Price \$6.00 f. o. b. station Elida, N. M. E. T. Robertson. 25-2t

WANTED—Stock to pasture—cattle and horses. Will take some horses to work for feed and pasturage. Plenty of good grass and water close to town. Box 294, Portales, New Mex. 1tp

WHO has a young mare to trade for a two year old white faced heifer. D. D. Wintamute, Portales, N. M. 1tp

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

## Deen-Neer Company

PORTALES  
Sell the Champion Cream Saver

### THE NEW DE LAVAL

ALMOST any separator will do fairly good work when it is brand new, perfectly adjusted and skimming warm milk from freshened cows.

But a separator can't always be new, cows can't always be fresh, nor can you always separate your milk while it is at 85 or 90 degrees. In other words, your separating is done under practical conditions, and the sensible thing to do is to get a practical separator.

The NEW De Laval is the most practical separator you can buy

because it is the only separator that you can depend upon to skim clean under any and all conditions of milk and temperature, and to deliver cream of uniform thickness.

The new self-centering bowl which gives the machine greater capacity and skimming efficiency, the De Laval bell speed indicator, which alone would be worth many dollars a year to a cow owner, the improved automatic oiling system and the many other improvements found in no other make of machine, make the NEW De Laval by far the most satisfactory separator to operate and the most profitable able to own.



You can buy a NEW De Laval from us on liberal terms. Come in and examine the machine and talk it over.

### 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.

Subscriptions taken for all kinds of magazines and newspapers at Dobbs' confectionery. 1t

## ALL WRONG

The mistake is made by many Portales citizens.

Look for the cause of backache. To be cured you must know the cause.

If it's weak kidneys you must set the kidneys working right.

A Portales resident tells you how.

Mrs. Carl S. Turner, Portales, says: "I suffered from an awful weakness in my back. I hope that I never feel like that again! Every time I tried to bend over sharp pains caught me in my back and I could hardly straighten up. My kidneys were in a bad condition, too, and I had dizzy spells. I had read of Doan's Kidney Pills and tried them. This medicine soon helped me and before long, completely cured me of the complaint."

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

Staple and fancy dry goods—cheap for cash at C. V. Harris'.

### Raise Broom Corn

The first demand when the United States declared war on Germany was money for the allies.

The best money crop for the farmers of eastern New Mexico to raise is broom corn.

Early delivery, ready cash, the only sure crop to make, it brings home the money when other crops fail.

The broom corn crop can be harvested earlier than any other and the fodder makes good roughness for feed in addition to the brush value, which answers the purpose for feed and money crop. The same land can be planted in wheat earlier than other crops; earlier planting of wheat is the only method of any

# WEB OF STEEL

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 last week)

## 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 Hingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company, the constructors, 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 reaches Colonel Hingworth as a message comes that the bridge, with 120 men, is in the river.

**CHAPTER VI**—Abbott goes on with the work, ignoring Meade's protests, but while unawares inspecting C-10-R the lacings snap under his eyes and he goes into eternity 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 rodmán 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**—Helen and Rodney conspire to save Meade from his own false confession in spite of himself. Shurtliff has been employed by the colonel and Helen, thinking she knows the truth, sets out to win his confidence.

**CHAPTER XIII**—Meade gains the confidence of Vandeventer, his chief, though he refuses to tell his own story. He is promoted.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### The Former and the Latter Rain.

The work on the dam was progressing splendidly. Vandeventer, driving his men hard, shared in all their furious efforts. He was not only their leader, but their inspiration. He had surrounded himself with a body of able assistants, and his teamsters and workmen had been culled until they had become a small army of picked men of which to be proud.

Among all these Meade stood very high. In the four months he had been with Vandeventer he had shown such a grasp of things, such an ability to handle men, in one or two instances when, with intention to try him, the resident engineer had given him charge of some special work, that Vandeventer unconsciously looked to



He Had Accompanied the Younger Man on One of His Rambles.

him in any emergency. He actually found himself consulting Meade on occasion.

He had accompanied the younger man on one of those rambles which he had hitherto taken alone. He had not broken down Meade's reserve, but he had won his admiration and regard. Vandeventer was not unknown in engineering circles. In earthwork he was by way of being an authority. His experience had been varied and extensive. Meade's reserve and reticence rather hurt the older engineer. He had invited confidence and had even given his affection. He ultimately delicately that in the other were under a cloud Vandeventer might be in a position to help him.

It was fortunate for Meade's purpose of concealment, for his incognito, that most of his engineering work had been done abroad and that he had been out of touch with American engineering for practically the whole of his career. Vandeventer was a Harvard man, too, and that made it especially hard for Meade to keep from betraying himself. As a matter of fact, the younger man actually longed to make a clean breast of it, but he could not quite bring himself to do it yet. That might come later.

Three months ought to see the completion of the dam and the long canal, which was to carry the stored water to the irrigation ditches below. Vandeventer was already making plans for another big job, and he had decided, in his own mind, that among the subordinates whom he would take with him the newcomer should have the first chance. Vandeventer felt proud and satisfied when he surveyed the work that had been accomplished in the six months of labor. To be sure the delay in the completion of the spillway disquieted him a little.

The dam had reached the spillway level a fortnight before, and had now passed it. Indeed, on the fifth of January the dam builders were within five feet of the top; that is, the crest of the dam was 120 feet above the level of the valley. They had planned to run the spillway around the eastern end of the dam. The rock drills and dynamite which had been ordered had finally arrived in December, and by putting as many as possible to work on the spillway Vandeventer had succeeded in opening it for its entire width to an average depth of about seven feet below the intended top of the dam; that is, it was now about two feet deeper than the actual crest of the dam, but it still lacked five feet of its designed depth.

The rainy season, an inspection of the records had shown, was not due for a month and a half yet. That would give him ample time to complete the dam and the spillway. This year, however, there had been some very unusual rains during the fall and the water back of the dam was now 98 feet deep, which made it 22 feet below the level to which the dam had risen and 20 feet below the spillway. This was much more water than anyone had dreamed would be in the reservoir at that time, and was perhaps more than should have been allowed. Still there was a safety margin of 22 feet, which Vandeventer was sure would be ample. The financial promoters of the project were very anxious to have the reservoir full when the irrigating season opened, and the engineer's judgment had been influenced by their eagerness to get it working.

The broad sheet of water ran back into the valley for many miles. In fact, the dam had transformed the country into a beautiful lake. Sometimes it rained in the mountains when it did not rain down in the valley, and there was a constant, if very small, rise in the level. Vandeventer personally carefully gauged the water every day. Naturally he had noted that it rose gradually, but as the dam rose proportionately more rapidly, he was not uneasy. Yet, as a good engineer, he was watchful and largely because of the unfinished spillway he urged the men to the very limit.

The weatherwise from the town, who sometimes rode up to inspect the work, assured Vandeventer that it could not possibly rain before March, and the mere fact that so much water had fallen rendered it more improbable that any more would come down. But at three on the afternoon of January sixth it suddenly began to rain hard without warning and with no premonition on the part of anybody. It was not one of those terrible downpours known as cloudbursts, but it was an excessively hard, steady rain. The heavens over the range were black with clouds and so far as anyone at the dam could see, it was raining from the crest of the mountains down. There were some anxious discussions in the dining room of the resident engineer and his American assistants.

At four o'clock it was decided to open the undersluice gate about half way, but when this was done the volume of water it was capable of discharging was too small to help very much, and on opening it to its fullest extent the velocity of the water rushing through was so great that the river bed was rapidly scoured out. For fear of undermining the toe of the dam it was necessary partially to close the sluice once more.

The water was rising, first at the rate of three or four inches an hour, then half a foot, and finally nearly a foot. By six o'clock that night it had risen two feet. It was still raining hard at that hour, although not quite so furiously as it had been. If it did rain until morning at the present rate, there would still be a margin of safety of perhaps fourteen or fifteen feet at dawn. Although the situation required watchfulness and was somewhat alarming, it was not desperate. The men were advised to put in all the time in their bunks so

as to be good and ready for the hard battle which might come in the morning, and as they were all tired out with their day's work the little group soon broke up and each man went to his quarters.

Vandeventer, however, could not sleep. The rain kept up steadily all night. The resident engineer finally got up and dressed himself, and protected by high rubber boots and a cowboy slicker and a sou'wester, left his quarters and went out to inspect the dam. He carried a lantern, of course, for it was pitch dark and, if possible, the rain dropping from the black sky made it more difficult to see.

He was surprised when he got to the dam to see on the other side another lantern. Closing the slide of his own lantern to prevent observation, and being on familiar ground, he went straight toward the other side. The noise of the rain subdued any sound that he made, and he was able to come quite close to the other light without being noticed.

The lantern was standing on the roadway on top of the dam. A man was kneeling beyond it, his figure seen



A Man Was Kneeling Beyond It.

dimly in the faint light of the lantern. He was staring intently down the front of the dam at the water. The lantern was near the edge and it faintly illuminated the black, rain-lashed surface below. Vandeventer realized with a shock of horror how much more rapid the rise had been. A quick estimate convinced him that the level of the water was now within eight or nine feet of the dam—and it was still raining!

The face of the kneeling man was hidden by a sou'wester and he had on a heavy black rubber raincoat. Vandeventer reached over and touched him on the shoulder.

"What are you doing here?" he asked.

The kneeling man sprang up with an exclamation. It was Meade. The relief in Vandeventer's mind was great at the recognition.

"I just came out to look at the water. I couldn't sleep with all that pounding on the iron roof of the quarters, so I dressed and came out."

Vandeventer opened the slide of his own lantern and threw the light on the reservoir.

"It's risen eight or ten feet since we saw it, and with this rain—"

"It's not coming down so hard as it was when I first came out here," said Meade. "I think you can see it slackening yourself."

"Yes," said the resident engineer, listening a moment. "I believe it is. If it stops now," he continued thoughtfully, "we ought to be safe."

"Yes, I think so," answered Meade. In the night alone, together in that crisis in their fortunes, the two men were interchanging thoughts and ideas on terms of perfect equality. It did not occur to Vandeventer to question why, and that they were doing so aroused no surprise in the mind of Meade.

"Of course," continued Meade, "even if it does stop raining we'll continue to get a lot of runoff from the watershed for some time."

"Yes," said the resident engineer, "that of course, but if the rain stops everywhere we can scarcely have a rise of more than five or six feet, and that would still be a little below the spillway."

"It's stopping here now," pointed out Meade, and, indeed, the force of the downpour was greatly diminished.

The two stood watching the dam and the black lake beyond it in silence for a few moments until the rain practically ceased. The air was misty and heavy with moisture, but the rain was certainly over for the time at any rate.

"Thank goodness," said the resident engineer in great relief. "Now if it's stopped everywhere we'll be all right."

"Yes," said Meade, "and I'm inclined to think it has stopped everywhere. Whoever thought it would rain in January here? There hasn't a drop, to speak of, fallen in January for twenty years, or since there have been any records. Why in heaven's name it had to come now I don't see."

"Look here, Roberts," said Vandeventer suddenly. "You know you're a first-class engineer."

Meade shook his head. "You can't fool me," said the older man. "I've watched you. You know more about the game than anybody here except myself. You don't choose to confide in me, although I like you, and I am in a position to help you."

"I appreciate what you say, Mr. Vandeventer," returned the other; "there is no one to whom I should rather tell the whole story than to you, but I can't—not yet."

"Well, keep your own counsel, but if you ever want a friend, count on me; meanwhile, as a man of experience and ability, what would you do?"

"Get out the men and build up a temporary dam on the top of the roadway here, to turn the flow over to the east bank and make the spillway do more work."

"But the rain has stopped."

"And in all probability will stay stopped—still you never can tell. A few more hours of rain like that we've had and the whole thing would go. If the water were as high as the top there'd only be two feet of head in the uncompleted spillway, and that wouldn't be enough to discharge it at the rate it's been coming in."

"Of course," said Vandeventer thoughtfully. "And if the dam goes," he added, "there are ten miles of back water up there and millions of cubic yards impounded, which would sweep down the valley. There wouldn't be a thing left of the camp, the town, the new railroad bridge, or anything else."

"Coming on top of the international, the loss of this big and expensive viaduct would about finish the Martlet company," said Meade thoughtfully.

Vandeventer looked at him sharply. An idea suddenly came to him. Meade had turned away his head as he realized his slip, so he did not observe the light in Vandeventer's eyes. However, the resident engineer was a good sort.

"You are right," he said quickly. "I hate to call out the men, but we've got a little chance, now the rain has stopped, and we can work to advantage in spite of all this awful mud"—he lifted his foot up and disclosed it caked and clogged with masses. "I'll take charge in the center here, and Stafford on the left, and I'm going to give you charge of the east end of the dam, over by the spillway. If only those drills had been here six weeks ago."

"We might set the men to work on that rock now," said Meade.

"It would be useless. There's too much of it. No, if we're going to save the dam, we've got to build it up and try to keep ahead of the waters if they rise any more. The higher we can build it the greater will be the head on the spillway, and the more will be discharged. I'll turn the men out at once."

"But what are you going to do?"

"I'm going to palisade the top of the dam. There's plenty of timber already cut down, and we will cut a lot of young pines and build a palisade wall of timber across the top three or four feet back from the edge. Well banked on the downstream side, it may hold."

"I might be worth while to line that palisade with galvanized iron sheets from the houses," said Meade.

"A good idea," said Vandeventer, "and well pile what underbrush and small stuff we have in front of the palisade and heap what rocks we can find on top of that, and well bank it up on the other side with earth. It's a poor dependence, but it will hold for a while anyway, and every moment of time may be precious."

"How about sandbags, sir?"

"We've got a few hundred cement bags, but not enough. I wish we had a few thousand; however, we will fill what we have, and if the water rises and begins to trickle over the top and through the palisade, we'll jam those down at the danger points. Can you suggest anything more?"

"Nothing."

"Good. We'll turn out the men. They've had six hours' sleep anyway."

## CHAPTER XV.

### The Battle.

It was now three o'clock in the morning. In about half an hour the men, naturally grumbling and protesting at being deprived of any of their sleep, were out and at work. Lanterns were lighted everywhere. The rain had fortunately not resumed, and the air was soon filled with noise and confusion. Men with axes were busy on the hillside cutting the young pines. Horses were hitched to the dump wagons, the steam shovel began tearing away the hillside. Some of the men were detailed to knock down some of the galvanized iron houses and the battering of the hammers on the metal added to the din.

(Continued on page 6)

## Notice of Suit Pending

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

J. D. McGee, Plaintiff, vs. Laura Jane Russell, John Pinkman Whitley, Georgia Ann Gains, Charley Whitley, Enoch White Whitley, Lular Amanda Tabor, Lutilda Kate Tabor, George Washington Whitley, William Minnie Tadlock, and Della May Logan, Defendants.

No. 1249.

The State of New Mexico to Laura Jane Russell, John Pinkman Whitley, Georgia Ann Gains, Charley Whitley, Enoch White Whitley, Lular Amanda Tabor, Lutilda Kate Tabor, George Washington Whitley, William 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 160 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. Whaley, 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 each adverse claim, 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 prays.

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.

(Seal) STEW A. MONROE, County Clerk.

## Notice for Publication

non-coal 010782  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, New Mexico, March 30, 1917.  
Notice is hereby given that Sol Maxwell, of Portales, N. M., who on June 16, 1913, made homestead entry No. 010782, for lots 9, 10, west half southwest quarter, east half southwest quarter, section 6, northwest quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter section 7, township 1 south, range 35 east, New Mexico principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner at Portales, N. M., on the 14th 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. Shephard, of Richard N. M., who on March 10, 1914, made homestead entry No. 011215, for 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 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 Slaten, William F. Page, John D. Page, all of Richard, N. M., 21-28  
A. J. EVANS, Register.

## Notice for Publication

Non-Coal 09874-Ros. 019779  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., April 11, 1917.  
Notice is hereby given that Robert H. Grahman, for the heirs of Joseph L. Grahman, deceased, of Hawley, Texas, who on August 20, 1909, made homestead entry No. 09874, 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 James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Elida, N. M., on the 26th day of May, 1917.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
Samuel E. Jackson, John Range 32E, N. M. P., West, Jack Tolbert, all of Elida, N. M., 24-29  
A. J. EVANS, Register.

## Notice for Publication

Non Coal—012414  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, April 1, 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. Ross, of Portales, N. M. Lawson K. Terrell, of Portales, N. M. John I. A. J. EVANS, Register.

## Notice for Publication

Non-coal 011273  
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. 011273, for north half section 34, Township 8S, 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. Wasmor, 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 011315  
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. 011315, for east half southwest quarter section 22, and northwest quarter, west half southwest quarter section 27, township 5 south, range 33 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Portales, N. M., on the 21st day of May, 1917.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
Jacob F. Wasmor, 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  
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A. J. EVANS, Register.

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# 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.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Display Advertising, per inch ..... 15 cents  
For Local Readers, one insertion, per line ..... 10 cents  
Want Ads in Want Column, one insertion, per word ..... 1 cent

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR



### All the Unemployed

Congress is still fumbling with the draft bill, the border is practically unprotected and trouble is momentarily expected with Mexico and Germany through Mexico. It has been supposed that Germany has had men in Mexico for some time waiting to attack the United States, and still, after four weeks of war with the imperial government, our congress is trying to decide how to raise an army. The danger is admitted to be immediate and still the parleying goes on. In 1914 how long after war was declared before a country was invaded? Not four weeks anyway—and the Belgians were ready and met the invaders. If the Germans or Mexicans should care to invade this country it would be a weak resistance they would meet at the line between us and Mexico now. Governor Lindsey has received orders to recruit the New Mexico national guard to 2400, which apparently can not be done under the present system. Even a call for volunteers was not made for over a week after war was declared, and only persons who have kept in close touch with the daily papers know of this order. A call for volunteers in time of war for service during the war will fill Uncle Sam's ranks with fighting men, but raising men indiscriminately is not the object at this time. What is wanted is sufficient men to fight and manipulate the war machine in all its parts; sufficient men to produce the foodstuffs and other necessities that must be had by soldiers and other citizens; men to transport these commodities from the rural districts to the cities or wherever they are needed; men to operate the factories; in fact, men to operate and protect this government in time of war. There are men in plenty here for all these purposes but they can not be used where they are most needed, by the volunteer system. Volunteers would fill the ranks but the farms and other of the absolutely necessary industries would work short handed while in many congested districts non-producers would loiter on the streets as usual. This war is admitted to be one of economics as well as one of men, and no haphazard system where the work depended on each individual's inclination, was ever economical. No, the selective draft system is the only successful system from an economic standpoint, and this work of conscription must be in the hands of competent, honest, and patriotic men, who have the welfare of the nation in mind and not petty graft or an inclination to shield a friend from service and send others who are needed more at home. By this method the idle would be called first, then those who could be spared without materially affecting our industries and who would not leave helpless dependents upon the government or others for support. Congress would be doing well to use this valuable time at such a crisis in mapping out the details for a conscription plan and seeing that these plans are carried out honestly and quickly in all parts of the nation, instead of debating day after day on this subject, while the citizens who are paying for all this talk are waiting to be attacked by the enemy.

According to the papers Villa is ready to side in with the United States in the present crisis, provided—provided, most likely, that the price is right and that Carranza goes the other way. With Villa it seems to be just any old side to keep up strife and looting. If eventualities should come between the United States and the Carranza government of course "we should worry" if Villa attracts some of the attention of Mexico and Germany.

For nearly two years the Germans whipped the Allies, then the fight was a draw for a while, and now the question is, how much punishment can the Dutch assimilate.

What has become of the fellow who used to sit on the curb and deride the administration, the government and everything pertaining to it?

Some of the young men who are marrying to escape military service may find out that they are getting themselves into a "war" that will last much longer than the trouble in Europe.

The Santa Fe Woman's Board of Trade pledges economy, no refreshments at affairs, and but three meals a day—headline. How many meals do Santa Fe women eat?

### The Fly is the Tie That Binds the Unhealthy to the Healthy

The fly has no equal as a germ carrier; as many as five hundred million germs having been found in and on the body of a single fly.

It is definitely known that the fly is the carrier of the germs of typhoid fever; it is widely believed that it is also the carrier of other diseases, including possibly infantile paralysis.

The very presence of a fly is a signal and notification that a housekeeper is uncleanly and inefficient.

Do not wait until the insects begin to pester; anticipate the annoyance.

April, May and June are the best months to conduct an anti-fly campaign.

The farming and suburban districts provide ideal breeding places, and the new born flies do not remain at their birthplace but migrate, using railroads and other means of transportation, to towns and cities.

Kill flies and save lives! Any odor pleasing to man is offensive to the fly and vice versa, and will drive them away.

Geranium, Mignonette, heliotrope and white clover are offensive to flies. They especially dislike the odor of honeysuckle and hop blossoms.

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

Mix together one tablespoonful of cream, one of ground black pepper and one of brown sugar. This mixture is poisonous to flies. Put in a saucer, darken the room except one window and in that set the saucer.

To clear the house of flies, burn pyrethrum powder. This stupefies the flies, but they must be swept up and burned.

### 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.

### 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, )  
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 owner is W. H. Braley. 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. Hall, mortgagor, \$600.00.

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

### 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. x x x

### WALTER CROW

Portales, New Mexico



# What Shall We Do to Be Saved?

THIS should be the MOST vital question of the hour, both spiritually and politically. How would you like to become a SUBJECT of the MAD KAISER and have your religious and political LIBERTIES taken from you? This very thing may happen unless you do your part in helping to win the WORLD war. Every man, woman and child has an important duty now to perform. Let's be up and doing. Start something growing.

If you will do your part, the GREAT AMERICAN HEN will greatly assist in this fight to help to feed the armies who are doing our fighting and to reduce the HIGH COST OF LIVING. We are pleased to announce to the farmers of Roosevelt county that we have secured the agency for the Mandy Lee Incubators and brooders and the Lee Poultry supplies. If you are interested in an incubator see us for prices. We have a full line of poultry and chick feed.

Take care of Old Biddy. Give her the proper food and the proper attention and she will produce the eggs. We pay the high CASH price for EGGS.

SEE US FOR GARDEN AND FIELD SEED AND "START SOMETHING GROWING." x x x

## Deen-Neer Company

TELEPHONE NUMBER 15

Babbit metal 10c lb. News office.



"Oh Look!

I can eat 'em all—they won't hurt me! That's because they're made with Calumet—and that's why they're pure, tempting, tasty, wholesome—that's why they won't hurt any kid."

Received Highest Awards  
New Cook Book Free—See 515  
In Pound Cans



Cheap and big can Baking Powders do not save you money. Calumet does—it's Pure and far superior to sour milk and soda.

# FOR SALE

Cash or 12 Months Time

400 Cows, 400 2-year old Heifers, 50 full blood Bulls. All high grade Herefords. Will sell in small bunches. See or write

## GEO. C. DEEN

Portales, New Mexico

## 25% Discount

ON ALL MILLINERY. I have a nice line to select from, so you had better get yours now. x x

## MRS. MAHAFFEY

## IMPORTANT USES FOUND FOR SOY BEAN



FINE FIELD OF SOY BEANS ON PURDUE FARM.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Few agricultural products can be utilized in such a great variety of ways as the soy bean. The whole beans may be utilized for food as are the seeds of other legumes, or the oil alone may be consumed. The oil resembles that of cotton seed in many ways, but is of a more pronounced drying character. In addition to its availability as a food, soy bean oil has found important uses in the markets of the world for making paints, varnishes, soaps, rubber substitutes, linoleum, waterproof goods and lubricants. It is also used in the Orient for lighting and in the manufacture of printing ink.

In Japan the soy bean forms one of the most important articles of food in use. It is one of the principal ingredients in the manufacture of shoyu (soy sauce) miso (bean cheese), tofu (bean curd), and natto (steamed beans). The beans are eaten also as a vegetable and in soups; sometimes they are pickled green, boiled and served cold with soy sauce, and sometimes as a salad. A "vegetable milk" is also produced from the soy bean, forming the basis for the manufacture of the different kinds of vegetable cheese. This milk is used fresh, and a form of condensed milk is manufactured from it. All of these foodstuffs are used daily in Japanese homes and for the poorer classes are the principal source of protein.

### Used in "Diabetic" Foods.

The use of the meal remaining after the oil is extracted from soy beans has become an important factor in several European countries during the last few years, and to some extent in America, as a food of low starch content. Soy beans contain at the most but a slight trace of starch, and extensive experiments in America and Europe indicate the value of the bean and its products as the basis of foods for persons requiring a low starch diet. Soy bean flour enters largely as a constituent in many of the so-called diabetic breads, biscuits and crackers manufactured as food specialties. The flour or meal can be used successfully in the household as a constituent of muffins, bread and biscuits in much the way in which cornmeal is used.

### Soy-Bean Milk.

An artificial milk like that manufactured in the Orient has been produced in small quantities in the United States, and recently a factory has been equipped to make this product. Such milk can be used for cooking in the household, and by bakers, confectioners and chocolate manufacturers. If, however, the milk from the soy bean is used in the manufacture of products as a substitute for milk, the labels of

such products should indicate that the substitution has been made; otherwise it would constitute adulteration under the food and drugs act.

In addition to its use for flour and milk, the soy bean can be prepared as human food in numerous ways. The green bean, when from three-fourths to full grown, has been found to compare favorably with the butter or lima bean. The soy bean has been utilized not only in the United States but in European countries as a substitute for the coffee bean. When roasted and prepared, it makes an excellent substitute for coffee. In Asia the dried beans, especially the green-seeded varieties, are soaked in salt water and then roasted, this product being eaten after the manner of roasted peanuts.

### Stock Feed.

The value of soy-bean meal for producing meat, milk and butter is well established. It is one of the cheapest of the highly nitrogenous feeding stuffs and is therefore one of the most economical for balancing rations deficient in nitrogen. Its use in America is confined at the present time almost entirely to the Pacific states, where it is considered a valuable feed not only by dairy men but also by poultry men. Owing to its high content of protein, the meal should be used with the same precautions as are observed with other highly concentrated feeds, to avoid digestive troubles. As regards digestibility, soy-bean meal compares very favorably with other oil meals.

### As a Fertilizer.

The utilization of soy-bean meal for fertilizing purposes has been confined almost entirely to Asiatic countries. Following the recent production in the Southern states of bean cake and oil from American grown beans, however, fertilizer manufacturers have taken an active interest in the fertilizing possibilities of the meal. Analyses by the United States department of agriculture have shown that while soy-bean meal, like cottonseed meal, has a high fertilizing value when applied directly, a more economical practice would be to feed the meal to stock and apply the resulting manure to the soil.

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## CHARACTERS OF SEEDS

### Close Relationship of Sudan and Johnson Grasses.

May Be Distinguished When Their Comparative Size and Certain Features of Appearance Are Taken Into Consideration.

(By F. H. HILLMAN.)

The close relationship of Sudan grass and Johnson grass leads to a pronounced similarity in their seeds. The two kinds of seed can be distinguished, however, when their comparative size and certain features of their appearance due to differences in development are considered.

When properly interpreted, the distinguishing characters are believed to be sufficiently reliable to make possible an accurate quantitative analysis of a mixture of the two kinds of seed, even though unhulled grains of both grasses are present.

When the seeds of the two kinds are under observation, the larger size of the Sudan grass seeds, including the hulled grains, is readily noticeable. The lighter color of the hulled grains is also evident.

Distinguishing characters presented by either of the two kinds of seed observable in the absence of the other depend chiefly on a difference in the development of the plants preparatory to seed fall. This may best be understood by first considering the structure of the terminal clusters of the general seed cluster, or inflorescence taken collectively.

Johnson grass is seen to bear several seeds attached directly at the nodes of the jointed axis of the cluster. Accompanying these fertile or grain-bearing spikelets, which constitute the greater part of the unhulled commercial seed, are several slender, sterile spikelets, each elevated on a stem or pedicel which is attached with a fertile spikelet at the node of the rachis. It is to be noted that the terminal fertile spikelet is accompanied by two sterile spikelets with their pedicels. It is especially to be noted that each node and the apex of each pedicel are marked by a distinct crossline indi-



Johnson Grass Seeds, Enlarged—Unhulled Seeds, Spikelets (1); Hulled Grains (2); a, a, Scar of the Hull; b, b, Appendages of the Seed With Expanded, Cup-Shaped Apexes; c, Scar of the Grain; d, Embryo.

ating the suture at the articulation or junction of each rachis segment and of each pedicel with its spikelet.

It is the normal habit of the seed clusters of Johnson grass at maturity to break apart at the sutures, thus providing for the fall of the seed. Each rachis segment and accompanying pedicel remain attached to a mature spikelet or unhulled seed. Terminal spikelets retain the two pedicels.

In Sudan grass the terminal seed clusters in general structure are essentially the same as in Johnson grass. They differ, however, in being devoid of a suture at the nodes of the rachis and apex of the pedicels. In consequence, the seed fall does not uniformly result from separation at the articulation, but rather from the

breaking of the rachis segments and pedicels at their weakest point, usually near the center. Most of the unhulled seeds therefore have a short stem.

Johnson grass seeds in the hull vary in length from fifteen one-hundredths to twenty-two one-hundredths of an inch. Most of the seeds have a smooth, rounded, and light-colored scar at the base. The appendages of the seed are mostly entire, expanded, cup-shaped, and smooth at the apex, corresponding with the scar at the base of the seed. The uniformly smooth border of

the expanded, cup-shaped apex, together with the smooth seed scar, results from the normal separation of the seed along a definite suture.

The prevailing color of mature seed hulls is blackish brown. Many seeds are partially or wholly reddish. Some are straw-colored. A few are tawny or light brown.

The hulled grains vary from eight one-hundredths to twelve one-hundredths of an inch in length. They usually are oval, sometimes oval-elliptical in outline, the embryo end tending to be the more pointed. The color is dark reddish brown. They are noticeably smaller and darker colored than those of Sudan grass and have a relatively narrower embryo.

Some of the seeds of Johnson grass present a short stem, owing to failure to separate at the articulation of the rachis and spikelet. In such cases, the distinct suture at the articulation in Johnson grass, evident under a good magnifier, appears to be an infallible mark of distinction between the seeds of Johnson grass and Sudan grass. (Corresponding with the occurrence of



Sudan Grass Seeds, Enlarged, Unhulled Seeds, Spikelets (1); Hulled Grains (2); a, a, Seed Stem; b, b, Constriction at the Junction of Seed and Stem; c, c, Appendages of the Seed With Broken Apexes; d, Scar of the Grain; e, Embryo.

stem-bearing seeds, some of the former seeds show incomplete, broken appendages, similar to those which occur in the latter.

In the seeds of both Sudan grass and Johnson grass some individuals have a stem from one to three times as long as the seed. This is the portion of the branch immediately below the seed cluster, and the seed is the lowest one of the cluster.

Examination of various samples of Sudan grass and Johnson grass seeds has shown the combined characters of size of seed in the hull, the presence or absence of the articulating suture and finally the size, form and color of the grain, including the relative size of the embryo to be conclusive points of distinction.



## SHOES

The best picture we could make would give but a vague idea of the graceful beauty of the new Dorothy Dodd Shoes we are showing. You will find models for every occasion, and every one of them beautiful.

DOROTHYS ARE SOLD ONLY BY US

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

## C. F. MARSHALL Auctioneer

If you want to get all your property is worth it, will pay you to see me. Charges reasonable and your business will be appreciated.  
REDLAKE, NEW MEXICO

Subscriptions taken for all kinds of magazines and newspapers at Dobbs' confectionery. tf

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 to 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 written or printed 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 Utilities 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 written or printed copy of same to each and every stockholder of this company in the United States.

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Portales, New Mexico, 19 April, 1917.  
J. A. GRINSTEAD, Secretary.



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.

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

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

What form of Advertising are You using?

# 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.

ADVERTISING RATES  
Display Advertising, per inch 15 cents  
For Local Readers, one insertion, per line 10 cents  
Want Ads in Want Column, one insertion, per word 1 cent

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR



## All the Unemployed

Congress is still fumbling with the draft bill, the border is practically unprotected and trouble is momentarily expected with Mexico and Germany through Mexico. It has been supposed that Germany has had men in Mexico for some time waiting to attack the United States, and still, after four weeks of war with the imperial government, our congress is trying to decide how to raise an army. The danger is admitted to be immediate and still the parleying goes on. In 1914 how long after war was declared before a country was invaded? Not four weeks anyway—and the Belgians were ready and met the invaders. If the Germans or Mexicans should care to invade this country it would be a weak resistance they would meet at the line between us and Mexico now. Governor Lindsey has received orders to recruit the New Mexico national guard to 2400, which apparently can not be done under the present system. Even a call for volunteers was not made for over a week after war was declared, and only persons who have kept in close touch with the daily papers know of this order. A call for volunteers in time of war for service during the war will fill Uncle Sam's ranks with fighting men, but raising men indiscriminately is not the object at this time. What is wanted is sufficient men to fight and manipulate the war machine in all its parts; sufficient men to produce the foodstuffs and other necessities that must be had by soldiers and other citizens; men to transport these commodities from the rural districts to the cities or wherever they are needed; men to operate the factories; in fact, men to operate and protect this government in time of war. There are men in plenty here for all these purposes but they can not be used where they are most needed, by the volunteer system. Volunteers would fill the ranks but the farms and other of the absolutely necessary industries would work short handed while in many congested districts non-producers would loiter on the streets as usual. This war is admitted to be one of economics as well as one of men, and no haphazard system where the work depended on each individual's inclination, was ever economical. No, the selective draft system is the only successful system from an economic standpoint, and this work of conscription must be in the hands of competent, honest, and patriotic men, who have the welfare of the nation in mind and not petty graft or an inclination to shield a friend from service and send others who are needed more at home. By this method the idle would be called first, then those who could be spared without materially affecting our industries and who would not leave helpless dependents upon the government or others for support. Congress would be doing well to use this valuable time at such a crisis in mapping out the details for a conscription plan and seeing that these plans are carried out honestly and quickly in all parts of the nation, instead of debating day after day on this subject, while the citizens who are paying for all this talk are waiting to be attacked by the enemy.

According to the papers Villa is ready to side in with the United States in the present crisis, provided—provided, most likely, that the price is right and that Carranza goes the other way. With Villa it seems to be just any old side to keep up strife and looting. If eventualities should come between the United States and the Carranza government of course "we should worry" if Villa attracts some of the attention of Mexico and Germany.

For nearly two years the Germans whipped the Allies, then the fight was a draw for a while, and now the question is, how much punishment can the Dutch assimilate.

What has become of the fellow who used to sit on the curb and deride the administration, the government and everything pertaining to it?

Some of the young men who are marrying to escape military service may find out that they are getting themselves into a "war" that will last much longer than the trouble in Europe.

The Santa Fe Woman's Board of Trade pledges economy, no refreshments at affairs, and but three meals a day—headline. How many meals do Santa Fe women eat?

## The Fly is the Tie That Binds the Unhealthy to the Healthy

The fly has no equal as a germ carrier; as many as five hundred million germs having been found in and on the body of a single fly.

It is definitely known that the fly is the carrier of the germs of typhoid fever; it is widely believed that it is also the carrier of other diseases, including possibly infantile paralysis.

The very presence of a fly is a signal and notification that a housekeeper is uncleanly and inefficient.

Do not wait until the insects begin to pester; anticipate the annoyance.

April, May and June are the best months to conduct an anti-fly campaign.

The farming and suburban districts provide ideal breeding places, and the new born flies do not remain at their birthplace but migrate, using railroads and other means of transportation, to towns and cities.

Kill flies and save lives!

Any odor pleasing to man is offensive to the fly and vice versa, and will drive them away.

Geranium, Mignonette, heliotrope and white clover are offensive to flies. They especially dislike the odor of honeysuckle and hop blossoms.

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

Mix together one tablespoonful of cream, one of ground black pepper and one of brown sugar. This mixture is poisonous to flies. Put in a saucer, darken the room except one window and in that set the saucer.

To clear the house of flies, burn pyrethrum powder. This stupefies the flies, but they must be swept up and burned.

## 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.

## 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, )  
COUNTY OF ROOSEVELT, ) SS.

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 owner is W. H. Braley. 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.  
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Portales, New Mexico

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Johnson grass is seen to bear several seeds attached directly at the nodes of the jointed axis of the cluster. Accompanying these fertile or grain-bearing spikelets, which constitute the greater part of the unhulled commercial seed, are several slender, sterile spikelets, each elevated on a stem or pedicel which is attached with a fertile spikelet at the node of the rachis. It is to be noted that the terminal fertile spikelet is accompanied by two sterile spikelets by their pedicels. It is especially to be noted that each node and the apex of each pedicel are marked by a distinct crossline indi-

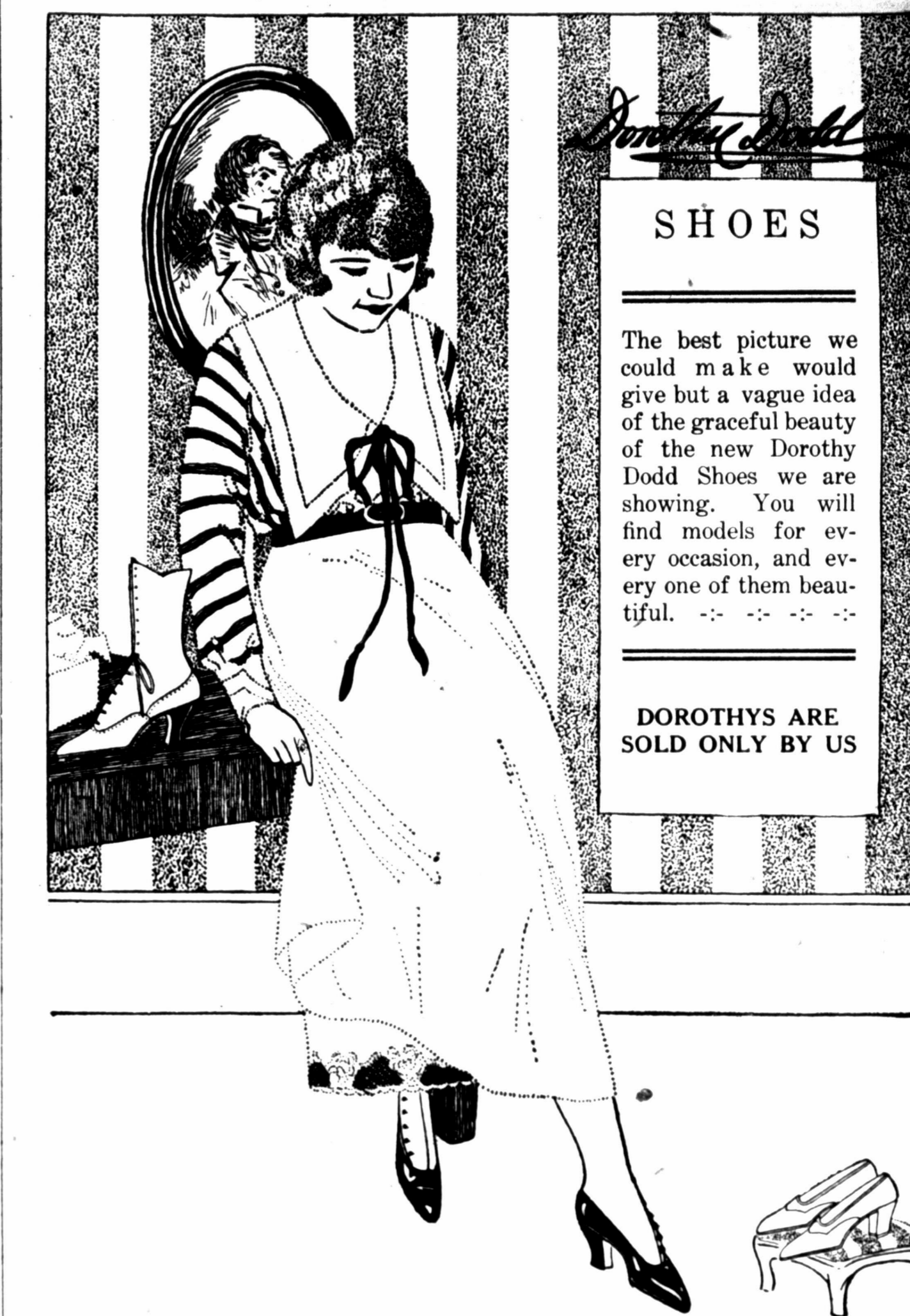


Johnson Grass Seeds, Enlarged—Unhulled Seeds, Spikelets (1); Hulled Grains (2); a, a, Scar of the Hull; b, b, Appendages of the Seed With Expanded, Cup-Shaped Apexes; c, Scar of the Grain; d, Embryo.

ating the suture at the articulation or junction of each rachis segment and of each pedicel with its spikelet.

It is the normal habit of the seed clusters of Johnson grass at maturity to break apart at the sutures, thus providing for the fall of the seed. Each rachis segment and accompanying pedicel remain attached to a mature spikelet or unhulled seed. Terminal spikelets retain the two pedicels.

In Sudan grass the terminal seed clusters in general structure are essentially the same as in Johnson grass. They differ, however, in being devoid of a suture at the nodes of the rachis and apex of the pedicels. In consequence, the seed fall does not uniformly result from separation at the articulation, but rather from the



## SHOES

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REDLAKE, NEW MEXICO

Subscriptions taken for all kinds of magazines and newspapers at Dobbs' confectionery, ft

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 written or printed 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 Utilities 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.  
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 written or printed 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 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 the foregoing resolution adopted by the board of directors.  
By order of the Board of Directors.  
Portales, New Mexico, 19 April, 1917.  
J. A. GRINSTEAD, Secretary.



Sudan Grass Seeds, Enlarged, Unhulled Seeds, Spikelets (1); Hulled Grains (2); a, a, Seed Stem; b, b, Constriction at the Junction of Seed and Stem; c, c, Appendages of the Seed With Broken Apexes; d, Scar of the Grain; e, Embryo.

stem-bearing seeds, some of the former seeds show incomplete, broken appendages, similar to those which occur in the latter.

In the seeds of both Sudan grass and Johnson grass some individuals have a stem from one to three times as long as the seed. This is the portion of the branch immediately below the seed cluster, and the seed is the lowest one of the cluster.

Examination of various samples of Sudan grass and Johnson grass seeds has shown the combined characters of size of seed in the hull, the presence or absence of the articulating suture and finally the size, form and color of the grain, including the relative size of the embryo to be conclusive points of distinction.

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.

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

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

What form of Advertising are You using?

# Web of Steel

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

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(Continued from page 3)

Under Vandeventer's personal direction a row of stakes was driven into the top of the dam about three feet from the front of it. Big sheets of overlapping galvanized iron were nailed roughly to the fronts of the firmly bedded stakes and the small branches and brushwood were thrown down before it. Bowlders and big stones were carried out on the dam in the wagons and thrown down on the brushwood; spare timbers, broken wagon beds, old wheels, joists of dismembered houses were driven into the earth to serve as braces behind the palisade; a bank of earth was piled up behind it, on which every man who could be spared from other tasks, even the chiefs themselves, labored with breathless energy. The water was still rising, although the rain had stopped; the natural drainage would cause that, but the rise was slower.

At dawn Vandeventer personally carefully measured the depth of the water and gauged it again. It was a scant six and a half feet below the top of the dam. If the water rose above the top it was gravely questionable whether the palisade would hold it at all, yet there was no other way of increasing the depth of the spillway enough to discharge the flood volume.

Working as hard as they could, they had barely succeeded in raising the earth bank back of it a foot high. They kept at it unceasingly, although it did not seem to be of much use. Vandeventer, Stafford and Meade gathered together and scanned the sky, seeking to discern the signs of the time, the purpose of the heavens. It was clearer in the east. The clouds to the northwestward were in violent motion apparently. Lightning flashed through them and over the granite gorge came down, mottled pens of thunder came down from the peaks lost to sight in the blackness overhead. They observed all this carefully, and Vandeventer turned away, shaking his head.

"I don't know," he began—the three of them were over on the east side the better to see up the valley—"it looks pretty bad, doesn't it?"

"It does," answered Meade, while Stafford nodded his head.

"And, by the way, Stafford, have you notified the town and the bridge people of the danger and bid them prepare for it?"

"Well, what did you do then?" asked Vandeventer a little impatiently.

"I sent a man down on horseback in a hurry to warn them that if it rains again the dam might go, and if it did it would go with a rush; that the water was now only six feet below the level, and that they had better get up on the hills. Of course, last night's rain must have made the road almost impassable, but he ought to get there by nine o'clock. I told him to tell the Martlet people to take whatever steps they could devise to hold their viaduct and their machinery," answered Stafford, as he turned and walked toward his own part of the dam.

"Good," exclaimed Vandeventer. "There's nothing left for us to do but keep on."

The resident engineer looked white and haggard. Although it was cold

and raw in the wet air, he wiped the sweat from his forehead.

"The men are doing splendidly, sir," said Meade.

"Yes," said Vandeventer, "many of them have their wives and children back in the town. Some of the Italians have bought land on the prairie and are going to settle here. They're fighting for everything they've got on earth. What do you think of the chances of this palisade of ours?"

Meade shook his head.

"It's all we can do, sir, but if the water rises more than seven or eight feet—"

"Say it," said Vandeventer.

"The dam would go like a house of cards."

"Exactly. And look at that cloud-bank over there in the northwest. It's spreading."

"What wind there is," said Meade, moistening his finger and blowing it up to feel the direction. "Is blowing the opposite way down here, but you can't tell what is happening up there. Well, all we can do is to fight on."

And fight they did. It was almost at first sight like the hand of man against the hand of God. There was no more room for engineering expedient. It was chop and hew, break and pound, dig and drive, carry and pile. Throwing off his coat, Vandeventer seized a spade and began to work like any other laborer, and the rest of the higher men followed his example.

At six o'clock the blackness hanging in the northwest began to turn their way. It was coming down the mountain. It was headed for the valley. Vandeventer saw it, every teamster, every common laborer saw it. It was coming. Unless heaven itself interfered there would be more rain. They had worked desperately before, but now they applied themselves to their tasks with a kind of wild fury. A sort of insanity took possession of them. They would not be beaten. They cried, at first shrilly and then hoarsely and raucously, encouraging words and phrases from one to another; in words vivid, profane, desperate. They stood there and they heaved and dug and piled and hammered and hurled and drove fiercely. It was a battle madness that came into them. They saw red like the berserker of old. Yes, it was not unlike a battle in other ways, for with the rush of the northwest storm came roaring mighty thunder and vivid and terrifying lightning. It was as if great darts of light literally were hurled by some gigantic hand behind the black screen of sweeping cloud down upon the granite mountains. They saw splinters of fire where the thunderbolts struck. The pealing of thunder was appalling.

Their frail palisade backing was not half completed. It must be raining somewhere, for the water was still slowly rising. It was five and a half feet now from the crest. It was hopeless if another rain fell, and the rain was coming. There was an added chill in the still air of the valley as the storm drove down upon them. A few of the fainter hearts flung down pick and shovel and ax and stood craven. Oaths, curses, blows even, from those of the braver sort shamed them into work again. These brave hearts and true might be swept away with the dam if it gave way, but they would not give up, and no man working with them should flee his task or shirk his duty. By the living God, whose sport and plaything they seemed to be, they swore it; and so weak and strong, bold and timid labored on—desperate, resolved, godlike in their courage and persistence.

The clouds were moving swiftly now. To the east it had been clear, but now it was also black, and then with a roar greater even than a thousand thunderclaps, the wind tore down the mountains, through the narrow canyons, into the valleys, shrieking in the pines, and fell upon them and hurled them down and brushed them back. And after the wind, the rain. A drop or two struck Vandeventer's cheek; another, another, and then the flood. He lifted his head and stared and shook his fist at the sky and turned to the human termites he commanded.

"Carry on, carry on, boys," he cried, shrieking to be heard above the thunder peals. "We'll beat it yet."

A cheer rose about him and was caught up and ran along the top of the great dam. The half-maniacal yell was such a cry as men might give vent to in the heat of battle, the excitement of wild charge, and then they fell to it again. The more ignorant, unaware of the feebleness of the pal-



—And Shook His Fist at the Sky.

side, the more knowing indifferent to it, seeing only the job, alike realized only their duty to fight on, to answer the appeal to their manhood, to refuse to admit defeat even when life tumbled in the balance.

Yes, to use the ancient simile again, the fountains of the great deep were broken open. What had befallen them before was nothing to this. The hard rain of the night seemed trifling compared to this avalanche of water. This was a cloudburst indeed. And to make it worse, to make their task harder, to render their efforts useless, the high wind roaring down the valley piled the water up and drove it in thunderous assaulting waves against the great mound of earth on which the men struggled and labored frantically.

Vandeventer, shovel in hand—he did not dare to throw it down, lest his action be misconstrued—went from gang to gang, from man to man, talking to them, appealing to them, pointing out weaknesses here and there, inspiring them, holding them up as a man might hold a stricken line against the onslaught of a victorious and overwhelming force. And against wind and rain in that thick darkness, blinded by the flashing lightning, stunned by the pealing thunder, with zeal superhuman they toiled on and on and on.

Back and forth went the chief, showing himself a leader of leaders, and wherever he stopped the fury and desperation of the effort to stem the tide increased. When he came plodding along the muddy roadway to the part committed to Meade he did not find the engineer.

"Where's Roberts?" he yelled above the noise of the storm.

"He and two men have gone, sir."

"Gone?" cried Vandeventer, cut to the heart at what he thought was a desertion. "Well," he shouted, realizing there was nothing he could do then and that he had neither breath nor time to waste, "there's more need for the rest of us to take their places."

He drew a man or two from the other gangs to re-enforce this danger point and himself directed their work.

Now it takes time for water to rise five feet, even in a cloudburst or a succession of them. The rain constantly seemed to increase as the wind drove it on. Vandeventer knew that the dam was doomed, that the sluice and the half-finished spillway combined could discharge only a small part of the flow, but he knew that he would have two hours at least to work before the water could pass the crest, undermine, and batter down the palisade and begin to trickle over. Just as soon as it did roll over the top, unless they could stop it, the whole thing was gone. For those two hours the supermen labored unremittingly in the downpour with a persistent and heroic courage that should have been recorded in song and story but which was not. It was remembered after a while by none save a few. To the many it was only "all in the day's work."

The undersluc in the side of the dam which would later serve as headgate for the canal had been intended to pass the smaller floods which might occur during the construction and had been open since the rain began. It carried off a great volume of water, but hopelessly little in comparison with the flood. Foot by foot in the torrential downpour the water rose. At half after eight it reached the level of the spillway and commenced to rush through in ever-increasing volume, but the flow into the reservoir was far greater than the spillway's capacity.

Still the sight of the rushing water encouraged the men. Every one of them felt that if the palisade held the discharge would be increased enough to stop the rise, but at present the effect was small. By nine o'clock it was within a foot of the top. They began to measure its rise by inches. Although the dam had been carefully kept level as it was built, the trample of horses and men, the present digging and softening and retreating had caused little depressions. Now the water rose to the level. Here and there it began to trickle over!

The rain coming down from the mountain tops was as cold as ice, yet

the men were in a fever of excitement. They had got their second wind. They were too enthused, too desperate, to feel their weariness. They had not worked before as they did then. It was the last possible nervous outburst with most of them. They could keep it up a little longer—till they dropped dead. As the mad thoroughbred falls in his stride on the track, pushed beyond his power of endurance, as even the common carthorse can be made to go until he drops, so these men, white, haggard, nervous, drawn-faced, sweat mingling with the rain on their sodden bodies, would go till they broke. They had not quite reached that point yet.

There were some five hundred heavy cement bags which had been filled with sand and piled up on the roadway at convenient points. As a forlorn hope, as a last try, Vandeventer called all the diggers and ditchers, and hewers and drivers, and bade them tackle the sandbags. The timber wall that rose to four or five feet was now packed to a height of three with an unequal wall of earth.

The waves were beginning to roll against the rampart, although their force as yet was broken by the brushwood. Vandeventer jumped up on the palisade near the center. There were some large logs there where he could stand, and whence he could get a clear view of the whole top of the dam as was possible through the driving rain.

"There," shouted the engineer, pointing to a red trickle—it seemed to him like blood, taking its hideous hue from the red clay of the banks—where the water had found a low spot and was washing across the top and trickling through the new wall and down on the other side. Even as he pointed, the trickle became a stream and the stream bade fair to be a flood. Men ran and dropped sandbags over in front of the palisade, right where the leak had occurred. Other men heaped up the earth behind the wall, seeking to smother it and stop it. The water checked there, they were forced to do the same thing at another place. Desperately they dropped their sandbags, sturdily they piled their shovels in the mud; scrambling and yelling, they ran from leak to leak. They lifted the heavy bags of sand as if they had been loaves of bread and jammed them down. They swung pick and shovel like toys, although the rain made all the earth sticky mud and the work all the harder. The water was clear over the top of the dam now, and streaming through the revetment of brush and surging against the palisade. Where it did not let the water through, the line of stakes was beginning to bend backward.

The men who had expended their sandbags and could get no more, in one final effort ran to the palisade, dug their heels madly in the wet, slimy earth and put their shoulders against the bending stakes as if to hold them up by main strength. Thin streams were flowing here and there, now unheeded. Checked and held in one spot, the water broke through at another. The spillway could not control the rise.

"She's gone, she's gone!" gasped Vandeventer under his breath. He had fought a good fight. He could do no more. There were no more bags of sand. Save for the men straining at the wall here and there and everywhere, there was left nothing but to stand and wait, having done all. As one man saw another the whole hundred and fifty caught the contagion and threw themselves against the palisade, wet and chilled from the rain, but yet madly, recklessly, Americans and foreigners alike. They would hold it by main strength for another minute, they swore, oblivious to the fact that just as soon as it went it would go with a rush.

The stockade would be swept away first, and they would go with it. What of that? The men back of it matched their brawny arms against rain and wind, the powers of man against the powers of God, but not mockingly. It is perhaps doubtful if they realized what they did. It was instinct, habit, blind desperation now. If the flimsy wall failed under the terrific water pressure, they would be hurled beneath it, swept down the slope of the dam, buried in the debris as it was swept away, caught up if they by any chance survived so far, and hurled, broken and battered, down the valley in the terrible flood that would ensue. What did they know about that, or knowing, what did they care, as they strained at the wavering timber wall? And still they held as the rain poured down on them, soaking through their soggy clothes, the colder on their exhausted bodies for the keen wind that blew across them.

Well, they had done everything they could. Vandeventer jumped down and pressed himself against the nearest timber with the men and waited, silent. He had never sustained such a pressure in all his life. Like Atlas, he felt as if he were holding up a world. And the mocking thing about it all was his feeling, nay his realization, that he was not really holding anything, that if the palisades failed, his pressure, his resistance and that of all the other men amounted to nothing. Yet he held on, and they, too—demigods.

(Continued next week)

## 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.

## Notice for Publication

Non coal 01238  
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 Upton, N. M., who on April 13, 1914, made homestead entry No. 01238, for west half of section 25, township 1 south, range 11 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 28th day of May, 1917.  
Claimant names as witnesses: Clarence Greathouse, Charley Greathouse, Abner A. Cribbs, Andrew J. McNutt, all of Upton, New Mexico.  
A. J. EVANS, Register.

## Notice for Publication

Non coal 01374  
Department of the Interior, U. S. land office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., April 16, 1917.  
Notice is hereby given that Levi J. Whitman, of Portales, N. M., who on March 25, 1916, made homestead entry No. 01374, for southwest quarter section 24, township 1 south, range 30 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 2nd day of June, 1917.  
Claimant names as witnesses: John W. Russell, Charlie H. Greathouse, Clarence S. Greathouse, Antonia A. Cribbs, all of Upton, N. M.  
A. J. EVANS, Register.

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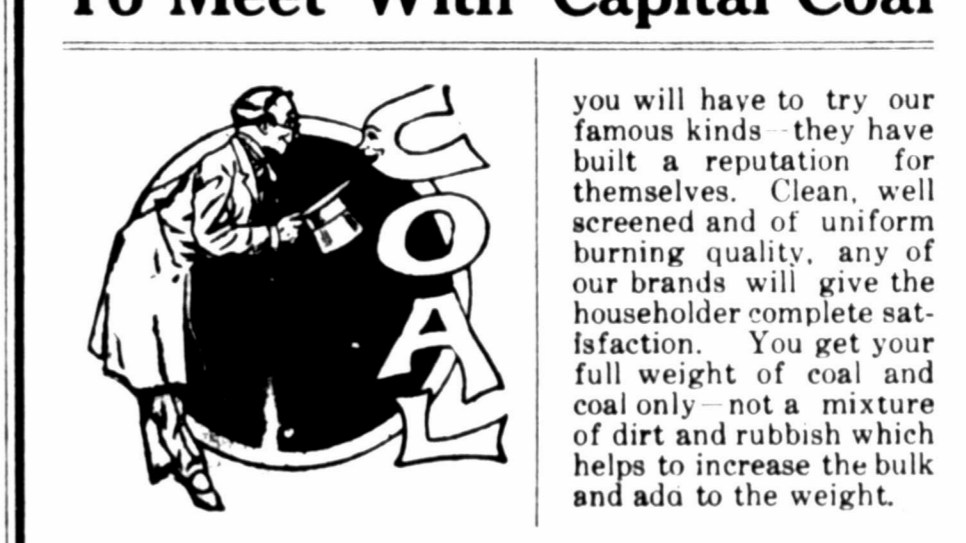
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of medicines prescribed by the doctor is of the gravest importance, and we make it a particular study. Our dispensing department never makes an error, because we are too watchful and experienced for that. Bring your prescriptions here and rest satisfied that they will be carefully, accurately and promptly filled at a moderate cost.

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Spectacles, all kinds and prices at Dobbs' confectionery.

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## LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadersville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak. . . . I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least trouble was soon righted with a few

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Seventy years of successful use has made Theford's Black-Draught a standard, household remedy. Every member of every family, at times, need the help that Black-Draught can give in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, lazy liver, etc. You cannot keep well unless your stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. Keep them that way. Try Black-Draught. It acts promptly, gently and in a natural way. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c. a package—One cent a dose All druggists. J. 69

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Frying chickens and eggs wanted. Bring them in.



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**Special Excursions**  
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of our ice cream after you have tasted and enjoyed the first one. It is perfectly amazing how much of it one can eat and relish. You can indulge yourself as often as you like. Our ice cream is so pure, so wholesome, that no matter how much you eat no harm can follow. It is made at home out of pure wholesome cream. Patronize home industry.

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

## RAILROAD SITUATION IS NOW LARGELY UP TO CONGRESS

Must Share Responsibility in Future Development.

### ROBERT S. LOVETT'S VIEWS

"Unification of Regulation Is Essential." A Complete, Harmonious, Consistent and Related System Needed—Federal Incorporation of Railroads by General Law Favored.

Washington, March 26.—Responsibility for the railway development of the country, for providing necessary transportation facilities to care for the growing business and population of the country, now rests largely with congress and not entirely with the railroad managers. This was the statement of Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific system, to the Newlands joint congressional committee when that body resumed its inquiry into the subject of railroad regulation this week.

In making this statement of the changed conditions of the railroad situation Judge Lovett undoubtedly had in mind the decision of the supreme court on the Adamson law, handed down last week, which establishes the right of the federal government to fix railroad wages and to prevent strikes. This decision is regarded by railroad men and lawyers as marking an epoch in the development of transportation in the United States.

"We have our share of responsibility," said Judge Lovett, "but it rests primarily on congress. When the government regulates the rates and the financial administration of the railroads, the borrowing of money and the issuance of securities it relieves the railroad officers of the responsibility of providing and developing transportation systems, except within the limits of the revenue that can be realized from such rates and under such restrictions.

"For a country such as ours, for a people situated as we are, to blunder along with a series of unrelated, inconsistent, conflicting statutes enacted by different states without relation to each other, instead of providing a complete and carefully studied and prepared system of regulation for a business that is so vital to the life of the nation, is worse than folly."

He summed up the present problems and difficulties of the railroads as follows:

First.—The multiplicity of regulations by the several states with respect to the issue of securities, involving delays and conflicting state policies generally dangerous and possibly disastrous.

Second.—The state regulation of rates in such a manner as to unduly reduce revenues, to discriminate in favor of localities and shippers within its own borders as against localities and shippers in other states and to disturb and disarrange the structure of interstate rates.

Third.—The inability of the Interstate Commerce Commission, whoever the commissioners may be, to perform the vast duties devolving upon it under existing laws, resulting in delay—which should never occur in commercial matters—and compelling the commissioners to accept the conclusions of their employees as final in deciding matters of great importance to the commercial and railroad interests of the country.

Fourth.—The practical legality that has been accorded conspiracies to tie up and suspend the operation of the railroads of the country by strikes and violence and the absence of any law to compel the settlement of such disputes by arbitration or other judicial means, as all other issues between citizens in civilized states are to be settled.

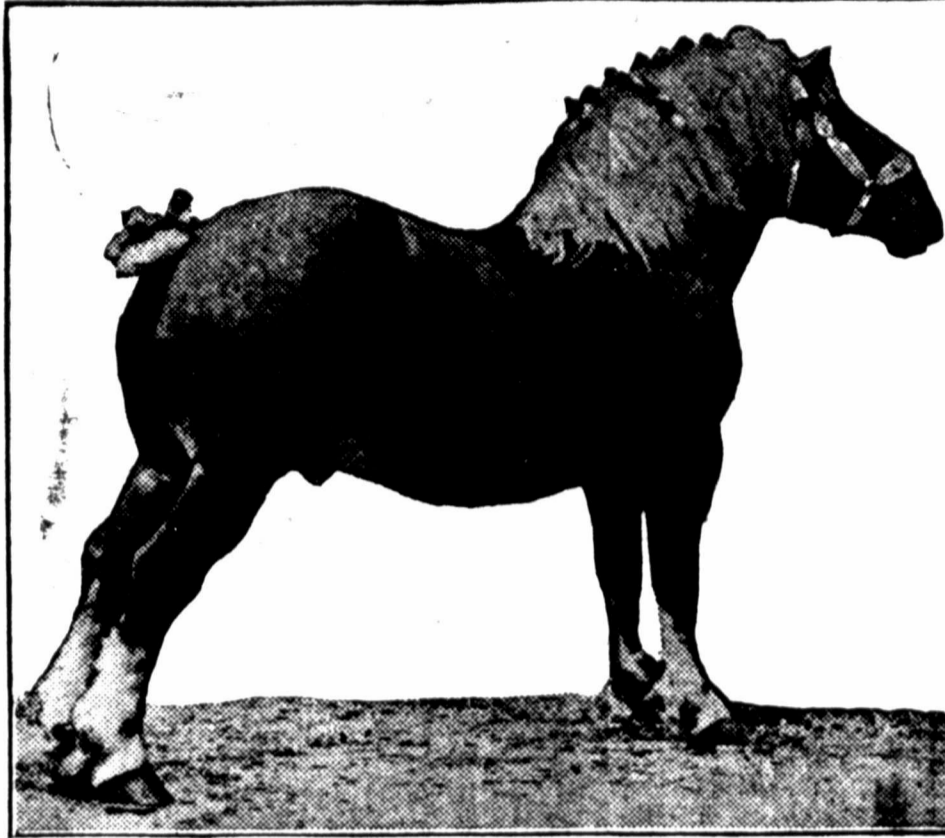
Fifth.—The phenomenal increase in the taxation of railroads in recent years.

Sixth.—The cumulative effect of these conditions upon the investing public, to which railroad companies must look for the capital necessary to continue development.

"We believe that the unification of regulation is essential," said Judge Lovett, "and that with the rapid increase of state commissions in recent years congress will in time be compelled to exercise its power in the premises. To unify regulation there should be a complete, harmonious, consistent and related system. We believe the best, if not the only practical plan, is the federal incorporation of railroads by general law, which will make incorporation thereunder compulsory, thus imposing on all railroad companies throughout the United States the same corporate powers and restrictions with respect to their financial operations and the same duties and obligations to the public and the government, so that every investor will know precisely what every railroad corporation may and may not lawfully do."

Judge Lovett contended that the solution of these problems and difficulties rested with congress. He told the committee that under the constitution the authority of the federal government is paramount, that congress has the power to legislate for a centralized control of railroads under federal control that it only remains for that exercise that power.

## STIMULATE INTEREST IN BETTER HORSES



PRIZE-WINNING BELGIAN STALLION.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Colt shows are proving a great aid in stimulating interest in the breeding of high-class horses. Next to community horse breeders' associations and state stallion license laws there is, perhaps, no other factor that will so materially assist in the improvement of the horses of the country. It is only in recent years that impetus has been given to this very important feature in connection with the rapidly growing movement for better horses.

At the present time colt shows are an annual event in many districts of a number of the states, chiefly where stallion license laws are in effect. As an illustration of the popularity of these shows and the keen interest manifested in them by the people of the farming communities, it is reported that in 1915 no less than 25 colt shows were held in the state of Minnesota alone. In some sections these shows are held in the spring, but in a majority of cases the fall of the year is selected. The latter season appears to be preferable for a number of reasons. At that time the heaviest part of the farm work is about over, and with more time to spare, farmers will take a greater interest in the event and the object for which it is held.

**Feature of County Event.**  
These exhibitions are invariably held independent of the county fair, although there is apparently no reason why a show of this kind could not be made an important and outstanding feature of the annual county event.

In some instances these shows were inaugurated with simply one class for grade draft foals and have gradually grown until the classification is almost as complete as that of the state fair.



Superior Farm Team.

However, such a large classification is not possible in most localities, as the larger amount of money necessary cannot be raised. The best plan, and the most beneficial one, perhaps, would be to hold an exhibition for weanlings and yearlings only. If the community or district has a fairly large number of purebred horses, separate classes could be provided for purebreds and grades. The question of having classes for both light and heavy horses will depend upon whether sufficient attention is being given to the production of both classes.

**Financing an Exhibition.**  
In securing the necessary funds to finance such an exhibition as a colt show a number of different plans have been suggested. In Minnesota one show is financed by the stallion owners, each giving \$25 in cash prizes, to be divided among the colts sired by his stallion. Another plan is to have the County Horse Breeders' association or the various farmers' clubs contribute sufficient money to finance the show, while still another scheme is for the local bank or banks to furnish the money for premiums and other expenses.

However, the most popular and common method is to go among the business men of the community and secure subscriptions in sufficient amount to pay all expenses of the show. All premiums should be designated by neat, but inexpensive ribbons on which are printed the name of the show, the year, and the classes to which they belong.

**Suitable Trophy.**  
While the premiums in the individual classes should consist of cash awards, it is suggested that the championship prize consist of a suitable trophy rather than money. This trophy need not necessarily be expensive. It should, however, be something lasting, to which the holder can point with pride. Any breeder would be glad to possess something of this kind, the true value of which is in what it represents.

The securing of competent men to act as judges is an important consideration. This problem probably can be solved comparatively easily by taking up the matter with the animal husbandry division of the state agricultural college or with the stallion registration board. Either of these bodies probably will be willing to co-operate with the local committee and furnish efficient judges for the show.

**Improvement in Quality.**  
When once established, it will be found that the annual colt show will do much to bring about an improvement in the quality of the horses raised in the community. These exhibitions, held preferably at the county seat, will afford possible prospective buyers an opportunity to learn something of the class of horses being produced in the locality, and the community will thus be benefited by the fact that it will eventually have established itself as a market for horses that will readily sell at good prices.

There is every reason to believe that the practice of holding annual colt shows will become more general. The fact that they have increased considerably in the past few years is evidence that they have not only proved popular but profitable as well.

The movement through the country today is not for more horses, but rather for better horses. Whatever the future demand may be, the man raising the better class of horses will receive the higher price.

**COWPEAS GROWN IN SUMMER**  
Valuable Crop to Precede and Follow Grain—Roots and Stubble Left Behind Enrich Soil.

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

Cowpeas may be grown during the summer, being a valuable crop, therefore to follow and precede grain crops where sufficient water for their culture is available. If fed green or cut or hay, the roots and stubble left behind enrich the soil, and if the entire growth be plowed under, a still greater addition is made to the fertility of the soil. The fact that they grow only during summer when irrigation water is comparatively scarce has prevented its extensive culture as would be possible with a more abundant water supply. The Whippoorwill is the variety most commonly planted, although the duck-foot cowpea is recommended as a feeding crop for all elevations except the highest, where it is not always certain. A better variety for the higher elevations is the New Era.

Cowpeas should be planted from April 1 to August 1, at elevations under 3,500 feet, from May 5 to July 1 under 5,000 feet, and from May 10 to June 15 at elevations over 5,000 feet. The later dates are for dry farming sections over 3,500 feet. They are not successful at a lower altitude except under irrigation.

**HARVESTING A PEANUT CROP**  
Information Supplied by Expert of Oklahoma College—Cover Stacks Well With Canvas.

The following information on harvesting peanuts was supplied by Prof. M. A. Beeson of the department of agronomy of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college at Stillwater: "If there is only a small quantity to be harvested, they may be pulled up by hand, but if there is a large amount, and you haven't a regular harvester, they may be harvested by removing the moldboard from an ordinary turn plow and running the share under the row on each side at a sufficient depth not to sever the pods from the branches. The side that the moldboard is taken from is run next to the plant. If it is a large plow, once running in the row might do. The plants are then gathered by hand and may be thrown in piles in every third row. Where there is danger of much rain, they may be stacked on the same day that they are dug, using the stack pole method. The pole used should be from six to seven feet long and put securely in the ground in

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Longs, New Mexico

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rows through the field. Cleats should be nailed on the pole a few inches above the ground to keep the pennants off the ground. They are stacked around this pole with the tops turned outward and the nuts inward to protect them from the rain and sunshine, birds and animals. The stacks should not be more than three or four feet in diameter, as they dry out and cure much better this way.

"In most of Oklahoma it is not necessary to go to this trouble, but they may be left in the field for four or five days to field-cure and then stacked in ricks the same as alfalfa. But as pennants make a very coarse stack, it is necessary to cover the stack well with boards or canvas cover."

### TO INCREASE FLOW OF MILK

Cow With Chapped or Cracked Teats Cannot Do Her Best—Carbolated Vaseline Will Help.

A cow with chapped or cracked teats is not likely to do her best. Very often a little carbolated vaseline, or something that is equally as cheap, will correct these things and increase the milk flow.

### Notice of Contest

Cont. 2850

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 duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead entry serial No. 011004, made October 1st, 1914, for north-west quarter section 31, and southwest quarter section 30, township 1 south, range 20 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 FORTIETH publication of this notice as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said 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 13, 1917.

Date of second publication April 20, 1917.

Date of third publication April 27, 1917.

Date of fourth publication May 4, 1917.

### Notice of Publication

Non coal 011291

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., April 16, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that George R. Musick, of Longs, N. M., who on April 10, 1914, made homestead entry No. 011291, 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, N. M., on the 2nd day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Thomas J. Mullins, George H. Parks, Albert G. Blakey, Thomas S. Harvey, all of Longs, N. M.

24-25 A. J. EVANS, Register.



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

# ...Now Open For Business...



**A**UTHORIZED by the State of New Mexico, we began business April 21st and are at present located in the Lindsey Building. The manner in which our business has started is great; better than we had hoped.

**OUR NEW BANK BUILDING** will be begun at the earliest possible date and rushed to its completion in the shortest possible time.

In the meantime remember we are doing strictly a Banking Business and we want you to come in and talk with us about it, and get acquainted with our methods and intentions and feel at home at our place of business.

We are ready to take care of your legitimate banking needs, regardless of size.

**WE ARE HERE TO STAY.** As individuals, we know the country and its needs and what to expect of it. We believe in both the Country and the People in it. Make Our Bank Your Bank.



## ...THE SECURITY STATE BANK...

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### New Hope News

School is out this week, but the term has been very successful. Although crowded to the limit for room and time, the pupils have made the best of the opportunities offered them, and have remained in school until the end. Practically everybody has the automobile fever. Among the most recent purchasers are Bill Hawkins, Tom Wayne, Bob Crenshaw, and Mr. Blue. O. Taylor could not stand to be out of the game long after he traded his other car, and has procured another. Jeff Keeter has been exposed. Grandpa Hawkins and family are visiting in Tulia, Texas, accompanied by L. R. Springer.

H. E. Davis, a former University of Texas friend of E. L. Hinton, is visiting in the community. Last Sunday there was a very enjoyable singing convention at the Baptist church. A good crowd attended and dinner was served to those present. It is planned to have singing at least once a month during the summer. Recently there have been a number of dances in and near the community, and all who attended report good times. Health seems to be good in the community, and has been so since the winter epidemic of grip has passed. The community is in good spirits otherwise, with

grass coming for the stock, and the season well advanced along the farming line. The Bachelors' Hall, occupied by L. R. Springer, H. E. Davis, and E. L. Hinton seems to be long on surprises. Recently something over thirty gathered in for dinner just at the hour, and we're so disappointed that they gathered in over eighty for the following Friday evening for another surprise party. This time they brought cakes, fruits, and other edibles, musical instruments, singers, and various other accessories for entertainment, and were not disappointed. For manners' sake those who attended tried to maintain that the Sunday entertainment was enjoyable.

A number of Portales people attended the singing convention last Sunday, among them Mr. Bascom Howard.

Most of the Woodmen attended the W. O. W. meeting at Floyd last Tuesday.

Staple and fancy groceries cheap at C. V. Harris'.

There will be no services at the Baptist church next Sunday, but on the first Sunday in May, Rev. M. W. Daily will be here to take up his duties as pastor of this church. While here Rev. Daily made many friends who will be glad to hear of his return.

Who has a team for hire for a month? D. D. Wintamute, Portales, N. M. 1tp

Coe Howard, W. H. Garrett, Geo. Deen and E. B. Hawkins were attending district court at Roswell this week.

I have some good brood mares that I will sell right. Can give you long time and low interest if desired. Ben Smith. 25-tf

Tennis shoes for ladies, men and children. C. V. Harris.

FOR SALE—6 horses, 2 mules, some yearling colts. Can give terms on good security, or will trade for cattle. See Paul Jones or Frank Jones. 25-3tp

### 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. 011217, for southeast quarter sec 14, township 2 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:  
Eli C. Cummings, Oscar Evans, Milton Kornegay, Bernie Schumpert, all of Delphos, N. M.  
A. J. Evans, Register.  
24-29

### An Old Appeal in New Guise

A certain rich young man of nearly two thousand years ago was troubled in mind. He had been told that his chance of entering the kingdom of Heaven was less than that of a camel in an effort to pass through the eye of a needle. In anxiety he sought advice and received the counsel of the Master to sell all he had and give to the poor. There is a rich man in "The Light at Dusk" made into a photoplay feature by the Lubin company from an original story by Anthony P. Kelly. He is harassed by remorse and weary of the empty husks of wealth when the Master comes into the scene to give modern interpretation to the old spell.

At the Cosy, Friday, May 4th. See our line of work shirts. C. V. Harris. It When you are in town see the Model Store before you buy your groceries and flour. One door south of telephone office. It

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PORTALES, :: NEW MEXICO

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

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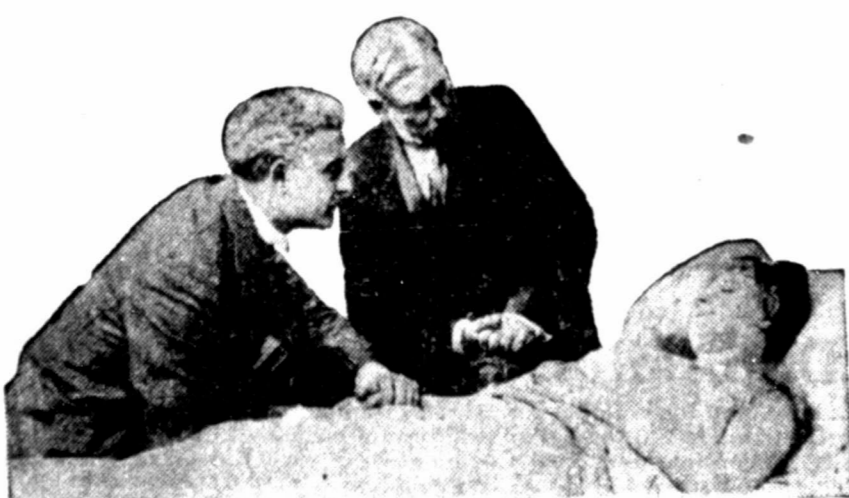
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