

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1917

Volume XV, Number 52

SOLDIER BOYS ARE NOW BEING TRANSFERRED

**18,000 Arizona Boys Transferred
to Camp Kearney California
From Camp Funston**

**New Mexico Boys Will Probably Go
By Way of Salt Lake City
Instead of Albuquerque**

Several hundred people gathered at the Santa Fe station last evening to greet the soldier boys on their arrival. These young men are being transferred from Camp Funston, Kans., to Camp Kearney, Cal., to fill up regiments at the latter point. Last night's contingent consisted of Arizona boys. About 18,000 men will be transferred and the trains will string out over a period of several days, the rapidity of the movement depending entirely upon how fast the railroads can furnish the necessary equipment.

It was stated last night that the New Mexico boys would quite likely go the northern route, by way of Salt Lake City, and would not pass through Albuquerque.

The local Red Cross reception committee met the train and supplied the boys with stamped post cards free of charge, an act which was greatly appreciated by the soldiers, judging from the complimentary remarks made by them. — Albuquerque Herald.

The noted mechanic Mr. Maron (Carburetor) Sullins left Wednesday for Roswell where he has accepted a position with the Roswell Auto Company.

Real Irish Potatoes

We have heard a great deal of talk about Irish potatoes could not be raised successfully here.

If any who doubts that they can be raised, if you will call at the News office we will show you some potatoes, that will surprise you, which was raised by T. A. Taylor, near town. Mr. Taylor has two varieties, the Greely and the Tennessee Triumph. Mr. Taylor has several bushel for sale and at prices you can afford to eat them.

W. R. Bray of the Redlake community was a pleasant caller at the News office Wednesday, and advanced his subscription for another year. Call again Mr. Bray.

Pensions

The congress on October 6th, 1917, adopted an amendment to the pension law increasing the rate of pension for a widow of an officer or enlisted man of the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States who served in the Civil War, the war with Spain, or the Philippine insurrection, to \$25.00 per month. This does not include widows of men in the regular army, navy, or marine corps who did not serve in said wars; it does not include the widows of men of the War of 1812, the war with Mexico, the Indian Wars, or Army Nurses, because they are not named in the amendment.

Applications are not required from those entitled. Prompt action will be taken in the pension office to make payment of the increased amount.

GAYLORD M. SALZGABER,
Commissioner.

Vote against the proposed tax amendment.

Moth Balls



AMERICANS SHELL TEUTON TRENCHES

**One Sammie Wounded And Show
Dents in Sharpnel Helmets**

With The American Army In France, Oct. 29. — The first Americans to establish contact with the Germans today are bathing in the mud in eastern France. They constantly are under fire and constantly have their guns to the enemy.

American shells have been hurled into German territory and they have exploded again near the enemy line.

On a hill to the right of the explosions cataracts of mud are to be seen. To one side an American officer is looking out on the scene through his fieldglass. He is trying to see what damage has been done by the artillery to the enemy and his barbed wire entanglements.

Close to the enemy in the first line trenches is the infantry with the shells of both American and German guns whizzing over their heads. The men are rubber-booted and ponchoed. Rain, mixed with snow, pelts their helmets. No clothing, however, is able to withstand the wind driven drops of rain and snow, but gunners and infantrymen, although they are wet, are satisfied, feeling that the honor of having been the first Americans in action is more than sufficient recompense for their discomfort.

The correspondent reached the American position after a long motor ride through shell battered towns. Leaving the motor in one of the towns, he walked the rest of the way. Motor cars attract the eye of the Germans and they are likely to drop a half dozen shells in the direction that any machine is seen.

The first American battery was almost walked upon before it was discovered. It was hidden under the trees and with foliage about it on a low hung wire netting. Under the net water dripped steadily. Some of the gunners were digging another pit in the mud along side their hidden gun.

Through the foliage in every direction the ground was undulating. At that moment there

(Continued on last page)

Reed-Oldham

Announcements were received in Portales this week announcing the wedding of Miss Thenie McLemore Oldham to Mr. Ellis Baskette Reed, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on Thursday, October 17th, 1917, and was quite a surprise to many, as few, if any, of her intimate friends here knew anything about it.

The groom is a prosperous young business man of Shelbyville, Tennessee, his home town. He visited in Portales last summer and by his congenial disposition and good manners made many friends while here.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Oldham of this place, and has lived in Portales for the past fifteen years. She received the greater part of her education in the High school of Portales after which she spent two terms in a college at Nashville, Tennessee, where she first met her husband. Miss Oldham was one of the most popular and talented young ladies of the city and her friends are numbered by her acquaintances.

The News joins the many friends of this young couple in wishing them all that is worth while in life. They will be at home at Shelbyville, Tennessee, after November 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brown left Monday of this week for Geary, Oklahoma, where they will spend the winter.

Hunting Party Returns

J. B. Priddy, Charley Great-house, Harry Buchanan, Dr. H. F. Wilton of Nocona, Texas, returned, Thursday from a few days hunting trip in the Black range mountains, they report a great trip.

Each one killed a big buck, and Mr. Priddy bagged a large gopher. Mr. Priddy also shot a Mountain Lion.

Mrs. J. R. Darnell left Wednesday of this week for Hurley, New Mexico, to visit for a few days with her husband.

180,000 Italian Prisoners

Berline, Oct. 31st, via London. The number of Italians made prisoners in eight days by the Austro-German armies has increased to more than 180,000 says the official communication issued this evening. The communication adds that more than 1500 guns have also been taken.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK TO BUILD

**Contract Let for One of the Finest
Bank Buildings in the West.**

The contract for the erection of the First National Bank's new building was let this week to Jaynes & Dyer, of Amarillo, Texas, J. C. Berry, of the same city is the architect.

The building will be a modern one-story brown brick, trimmed with white stone, tile floor, steam heated, electric fans, brown marble fixtures, and will be 30x80 feet with a store room between the banking house and the post-office building 20x80 feet. This new building, including fixtures, will cost more than twenty-five thousand dollars and, when completed, there will not be a banking house in the southwest more modern from every standpoint.

Miss Montana Grinstead entertained the High school pupils Halloween night at her home in the north part of the city. A large crowd of the young people gathered early and played games after which they were served with many good things to eat, which is always the case at this home. At a late hour the jolly crowd dispersed, all reporting a most enjoyable evening and wishing that Halloween would come more than once a year.

For The Information Of The Public

The City Theatre taxation as now exists: Regular property tax license \$50.00 per year paid to the City of Portales; State war tax \$50.00 per year. U. S. Government tax on films used daily amounts to \$300.00 per year.

We are doing our bit and solicit your patronage to help us keep abreast of this war tide.

W. T. Elrod was a very pleasant caller at the News office this week. He paid up his subscription and also paid for and sent the paper to his son, Jess Elrod, at Muleshoe, Texas, and his brother, I. P. Elrod, at Achille, Oklahoma. Mr. Elrod is one of Roosevelt County's most substantial stock farmers and believes in letting the world know about what is going on in our state, by sending them the News.

THE PROPOSED 'TAX AMENDMENT' WOULD BE BLOW TO EDUCATION

**If This Measure Carries in The Election on Next
Tuesday It Will Retard the Growth and the
Advancement of Our Schools**

**This Amendment Once Written into the Constitution of Our State Will
Make It Very Difficult To Get Funds for Many Educational
Improvements That Are Absolutely Necessary**

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 1. — In the fast growing interest in the amendment for statewide prohibition, to be voted on November 6th, New Mexico people are likely to lose sight of another proposed amendment to the constitution, to be voted upon at the same time, the adoption or rejection of which will determine to a very large extent the future progress and efficiency of the state's whole public school system. This is the proposed "Tax Amendment," by which the existing law of 1915, limiting increases in tax levies in any one year to 5 per cent would be written into and made a part of the constitution of the state. According to the view held by the authorities of the department of education, and by leading educators throughout the state, adoption of this amendment means that educational progress in New Mexico, if not absolutely checked, will be seriously retarded for years to come. The welfare of the state's whole school system, and the very existence of an effective rural school plant and organization, they assert, demand the emphatic defeat of the proposed amendment.

The language of the proposed "Tax amendment" follows:

"Section 1. Taxes levied upon tangible property shall be in proportion to the value thereof, and taxes shall be equal and uniform upon all subjects of taxation of the same class.

"No county, city, town, village or school district shall in any year make tax levies, which will in the aggregate produce an amount more than five per cent in excess of the amount produced by tax levies therein during the year preceding, except as hereinafter provided.

"In case the amount desired to be produced by tax levies is more than five per cent greater than the amount produced in the year preceding, such fact shall be set forth in the form of a special request and filed with the State Tax Commission. In case the State Tax Commission approves such proposed increase it shall specifically authorize the same; if it disapprove, it shall so state with its reasons therefor, and its decision shall be final."

The above provisions already constitute a state law, enacted in 1915, and under which for the past two years, the State Tax Commission has been called upon to pass upon a great many appeals from school districts for permission to exceed the 5 per cent increase limit, for absolutely necessary improvements in their schools. The operation of the law, according to the educational authorities of the state, has proved so disastrous to school progress, and especially for the rural schools in the poorer districts, that a statewide sentiment will demand its repeal, or material amendment by the next legislature. Friends of the proposed "Tax amendment," they say, realized this condition as likely to occur, and proposed this constitutional amendment so that the law would be written into the state constitution, where it has no business, as pure legislation, but would thus be made many times more difficult of amendment or repeal. Once in

the constitution, the educational authorities show, repeal or amendment become virtually impossible.

It is shown at the Department of education, that in spite of heroic efforts to better the situation, the salaries of New Mexico rural school teachers remain the lowest in the United States. A school having a teacher with a third grade certificate has a total of \$60 a month. Of this \$10 a month must go for heat, repairs and other fixed charges. The teacher gets \$50 a month. In the same way the second school has \$75 a month of which the teacher gets \$65, while the first grade school, with \$90 a month, gives \$75 a month to the teacher. These salaries are low enough, but it is pointed out that the enactment of this 5 per cent limitation into the constitution removes permanently all incentive for the teacher holding a third grade certificate to work for a second or a first grade certificate, because the school district where she works as a third grade teacher, cannot possibly pay the increased salary of \$15 a month. Such an increase would be practically 33-1/3 per cent, whereas the law allows an increase of the school district expenses, for all purposes, of but 5 per cent.

The amendment, it is contended, will operate to so limit the possible revenues of school districts, as to prevent at least for years to come, any increase in teachers' salaries, or any material improvement in school buildings and equipment. In effect it prohibits growth of schools beyond a rate of 5 per cent a year. This would mean in application that 5 per cent would be the rate of improvement not only in rural schools but in towns and even in cities like Albuquerque, where, no matter what the growth of population and school population might be, the school authorities could only increase operating outlay 5 per cent without a special permit of the state tax commission. The difficulty of obtaining such a permit has been fully illustrated, it is stated, during the past two years of operation under the 1915 law which this amendment would write into the constitution.

"The voters of New Mexico will defeat this proposed 'tax amendment' if they understand its effect upon our schools," said State Superintendent Wagner today. "Ordinarily this department would take no part in a question to be determined by the voters. We have refrained strictly from any participation in election activities. But this question has to do not only with school revenues, but will determine whether our schools shall grow and become more effective,

(Continued on last page)

JUST RECEIVED



Carload of 1918 Model Chevrolets. The latest improved additions are:

DEMOUNTABLE RIMS
ONE-MAN TOP
HONEY-COMB RADIATOR
SPLASH OIL SYSTEM

different cooling system and many other improvements.

Price FILLED WITH GAS AND OIL **\$695.00**

The Portales Garage



Note Carefully

NOWADAYS it is doubly important to make sure of good reliable quality in the clothes you order. Price alone means nothing. True economy lies not in what you pay, but in what you get for what you pay.

Schoenbrun Tailoring
Say "Shayne-Brun"

has back of it a prestige of many years standing and this guarantee: **We are not Satisfied Unless You are.**

In the clothes we tailor you, you can bank on perfect fit, 100% Pure Wool Fabrics, 100% good full value. Such clothes are the most saving in the long run, the most economical; good reasons why you should leave your measure today with:

JIM WARNICA

BUICK

EVERY Buick owner has the satisfaction of knowing that his car represents the highest type of present day road travel.

W. B. OLDHAM :: MONROE HONEA

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR UNCLE SAM'S TROOPS

At Home and Abroad They Will Get Gifts From Red Cross Santa.

No American soldier or sailor will fail to receive a useful gift next Christmas, whether he is in America or France. The American Red Cross, with its membership of 3,000,000 persons, has just completed plans for the event. Red Cross chapters nearest the thirty-two camps and cantonments will arrange community Christmas trees, with carols, pageants and holiday movies, to which the men will be invited. Packages will be forwarded to every soldier and sailor abroad. In each package will be surprises, in addition to a regular list, including writing paper,

pipes, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, unbreakable mirrors, puzzles, dominos, handkerchiefs and playing cards. Many of the chapters are already at work on their Christmas allotments of comfort bags. These will be made of khaki and furnished with extra pairs of woolen socks, needles, pins, thread and buttons. Suggestions for articles to be donated include mouth organs, safety razors, extra soap, spoons and knives. The money used will be that contributed for the express purpose of Christmas cheer. None of the war fund will go in the Christmas gift fund. The Red Cross last year remembered the men on the Mexican border, in Haiti and Santo Domingo. As to the value of it General Pershing said: "These things bring the soldier to remember that the people at home are behind him. You do not know how much that is going to mean to us who are abroad. It goes to mean to us who are abroad. You do not know how much that means to any soldier who is over here carrying the flag for his country."

Making the Farm Pay

THE SHEEP OPPORTUNITY.

Demand For Wool and Lambs Insures Permanence For This Industry. [Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Lambs and wool are in strong demand, and prospective values insure a large and permanent place for farm sheep raising. Although the world consumption of wool increases, no foreign country, with the exception of South Africa, appears able to increase its exports. Increased supplies of wool in the future must come from farm flocks, although the sheep opportunity also covers specialized production. Several millions of acres of land in the United States which produce good summer food for sheep are not grazed. Sheep raising does not require expensive equipment or heavy labor, but does require study and continuous attention. Early fall is the best time to start a flock.

Big opportunities crowd up to the doors of American farmers nowadays. There is the hog opportunity. Knocking loudly and quoting prices of \$15 to \$20 a hundred, it tells of hogs as a farm market paying large prices for alfalfa and corn and features its proposition with the statement that hogs will do the harvesting themselves. The cattle opportunity, naming prices quite as extraordinary and mentioning the large and increasing world need, also claims attention. Many others, including horses, butter, cheese, eggs and the food crops, are knocking at the farmer's door.

But this is the story of the sheep opportunity. F. R. Marshall and R. B. Millin, specialists in animal husbandry of the United States department of agriculture, have brought it to the front in a recent publication, farmers' bulletin 840, "Farm Sheep Raising For Beginners." As a big opportunity this one is new. Until 1915 the advantages of the mutton and wool of sheep as quick sources of income, which could be produced mainly from pasture, forage crops or roughages with the expenditure of little labor, were not appreciated. Grains were cheaper then, as were also the values of other meat animals, and the sheep opportunity was in the background.

But an important change in the extent and character of the American sheep industry began to take place in 1915, according to the specialists. Prices for lambs and wool began to mount steadily, and the supply of these products had been decreasing for some time in spite of a growing demand, particularly for lambs. Wool values were advancing before the outbreak of the war.

The sheep opportunity therefore has been a particularly attractive one since 1915, and many farmers have grasped it. But there are large areas in the United States suited to the sheep industry which have not been utilized. In the eastern states, New England particularly, and in the south the present production probably can be multiplied three times, the department specialists say, without materially lessening other live stock production. Throughout the entire length of the Appalachian mountain range in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina there are large areas of land well suited for sheep raising. The hilly sections of northern Arkansas and southern Missouri, the cut over timber regions of the gulf states, the cut over lands of Michigan, Wisconsin,

breeding ewes cannot be expected to produce good lambs when used in this way. Grain feeding is seldom profitable with sheep when good grazing is to be had. Silage or root crops furnish cheap feed and moderate amounts are especially useful in keeping the ewes in good condition during the winter.

The gross annual returns from ewes of breeding age may be expected to range from \$8 to \$15 a head, depending upon the percentage of lambs raised, the weights of the fleeces and the values of these products. The lamb and wool yields depend largely upon the breed selected. With ewes of any one of the medium sized mutton breeds a lamb crop of 115 per cent can be raised, and 150 per cent is not infrequently reached. Lambs are most in demand when fat at a weight of sixty-five to eighty pounds. These weights and sufficient fatness can be



A SMALL FARM FLOCK.

attained at from four to five months of age with very little grain feeding and before the lambs eat much of the forage and pasture if the feed furnished the ewes produces a continuous and plentiful supply of milk.

The wool returns vary from seven to eleven pounds per ewe. The larger mutton breeds yield more, as do also the fine wools, but the value per pound of the latter is usually less on account of the greater proportion of natural grease or yolk present. In the absence of a commonly accepted method of computing costs it is difficult to estimate satisfactorily the net returns from a flock of ewes. In comparison with cattle and swine, sheep can be made to yield practically the same net returns on the value of the land if well cared for and if kept on lands reasonably well adapted for sheep raising.

For farms of all-arable land the Illinois experiment station, according to the government specialists, has recommended a plan of live stock production, which includes eighty ewes (one ewe to two acres), along with twenty-two breeding cows and twelve brood sows. Arable land of the best class, when used exclusively for sheep, can be made to support from five to eight ewes (with their lambs until marketed) per acre. On pasture suitable for either cattle or sheep five ewes may be considered the equivalent of one cow or steer, and the winter feed required for one breeding cow not in milk would be equivalent to that needed for six or seven ewes.

Late summer or early fall is the most favorable time to make a start in sheep raising. **Keep Dairy Cows.** You can produce no food on the farm more important than milk. Remember, no nation can exist and maintain its physical and intellectual vitality and energy without milk. Butter fat is absolutely essential to the existence of our nation. Butter, cheese and ice cream are among our most wholesome and necessary foods. The supply of these vital foods depends entirely upon the dairymen, and the nation appeals to them to sustain this supply by keeping their dairy cows on their farms.—Kansas Farmer.



An open sheep shed. In requesting plans and specifications for this shed mention subject 68-B2, serial 568. The department of agriculture will furnish plans of sheep raising equipment free.

Washington and Oregon also offer excellent opportunities. On the higher priced lands of the corn belt a profitable system of sheep raising is being worked out along the lines followed on the intensively farmed areas in England and Scotland, and on the western irrigated farms there seems likely to be developed an intensive sheep industry.

Sheep management can be learned and understood by any one who is willing to think and attend to details as attention is required. The amount of labor required to keep a farm flock in the condition necessary to insure maximum returns and lowest cost of production is small in proportion to that required by other live stock of equal value. Feeding the sheep in winter is light labor. However, sheep raising should not be engaged in with the idea that little attention is required. The wants of the sheep are numerous and varied, and frequent attention is required to forestall conditions that will result in ill health or lack of thrift.

Sheep are naturally the inhabitants of high and dry areas, but they thrive, however, on any except wet, swampy land. They graze over rather wide areas and seek a variety of plants. This habit particularly adapts them to being kept in large numbers on lands of sparse vegetation or furnishing a variety of grasses or other plants. They will eat a good deal of brush and if confined to small areas will do a fair job at cleaning up land. But

Grain For Young Stock. Don't let the present high prices make you too economical with your grain. Even though it appears to be a losing proposition to feed grain to the growing pig, calf or colt, remember that if he is stunted now your chances are certainly less than they would have otherwise been.

GENERAL PROGRAM State Teachers' Association

Santa Fe, November 24-28, 1917.

Sunday, November 25, 1917.

- 3:00 P. M. Visions..... Dr. A. E. Winship.
- Monday, November 26, 1917.
- 2:00 Music.....
- 2:20 Greetings from the State..... Governor W. E. Lindsey.
- 2:40 Annual Address..... State Superintendent J. H. Wagner.
- 3:00 Getting into the Game..... Dr. A. E. Winship.
- 3:45 Business Session.....
- 8:00 Music.....
- 8:15 President's Address..... Frank H. H. Roberts.
- 8:35 Boys and Girls..... Dr. O. H. Benson.

Tuesday, November 27, 1917.

- 2:00-5:00 Reception, rides and other entertainment by the citizens of Santa Fe.
- 6:00 Dinner..... Household Arts Section.
- 8:00 Music.....
- 8:15 The Schools and Health..... Dr. R. E. McBride.
- 8:35 The marks of an American..... Dr. Frank Slutz.

Wednesday, November 28, 1917.

- 2:00 Music.....
- 2:20 Wild Life Conservation..... Aldo Leopold.
- 2:40 Making Education Significant for the child..... Dr. Frank Slutz.
- 3:39 Business Meeting.....
- 8:00 Oratorical Contest.....

FOR SALE

I will have at public auction sale at Gryder's Wagon Yard on Saturday, November 10th, the following described cattle:

- 2 good Jersey cows, fresh, one coming 5, one 7 years old.
- 1 half Jersey Heifer.
- 1 full-blood Jersey heifer.
- 1 yearling steer.
- 2 calves 1 male, 1 heifer, 5 mo.

This is all good stuff and if you desire anything of this kind don't fail to be present.

W. E. CURTIS

DIRT AND DISEASE.

Man Alone Has Typhoid Fever, and He Gets It From Filth.

To be the consort of a queen and yet to die of a disease that is caused by filth!

That was the fate of Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, who died at the prime age of forty-two from typhoid fever, a disease that is wholly preventable.

Typhoid fever is found only in man. It is caused by a short rod shaped microscopic vegetable which enters the body through the mouth and leaves it in human discharges to enter another human mouth, to which it is carried by fingers, flies, fluids and food.

It is essentially a disease of young adult life. Older people are less apt to have it, probably because they have suffered from an attack of the disease in their youth.

Typhoid fever is known by various names—"slow fever," "low fever"—but, whatever name it is called by, it kills about 8 per cent of those whom it attacks.

A certain percentage of those who recover become carriers—that is, persons who, though well, secrete the organisms in their discharges.

Carriers are largely responsible for the perpetuation of typhoid fever, but the installation of proper sewer systems, the abolition of flies, cockroaches and other filth insects, the maintenance of a pure food supply and the intelligent care of the victim of the disease are the measures which if rigidly enforced will rid the country of the disease.—New York Mail.

when his eyes caught the right focus he could follow the slow, topmost part of their movement for a considerable distance. "It looked," he said, "just as if it were raining upward," and the phenomenon was so novel that he quite forgot for a time that the "raindrops" indicated that he was unpopular with some one below.

FEEDING BEEF CALVES.

Young Animals Should Not Be Allowed to Lose Calf Fat.

The outstanding principle and the secret of success in the production of cattle is to keep the young calves growing and in a thrifty condition from time of birth until they are ready for market.

Cattle selected for the production of beef should not only be of the best type and breeding, but they should show easy feeding and fattening qualities, or the tendency to make the best of all they eat.

The natural feed for the young calf is, of course, milk, and the development of its digestive tract is rather slow, so that it is able to consume but little roughage before it is six months of age. However, he will eat considerable grain with advantage at a much earlier age.

If you expect the calf to do best you cannot afford to allow it to lose its calf fat at weaning time. Most cattlemen will tell you that calves which have been in good, thrifty condition since birth are the best profit makers, and the calf that has had a good dam and has had the opportunity to nurse until he is six months of age will have an advantage. The calf will need to have grain in order to keep it from losing its calf fat.—W. L. Blizard, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma Agricultural College.

Webster's Portrait.

Daniel Webster once sat for his portrait to G. P. Healy, and the senator's remark when he surveyed the completed picture became one of the artist's favorite anecdotes in after years. "I think," said Webster as he looked at his counterfeited presentment, "that is a face I have often shaved."

Healy found Andrew Jackson a disagreeable and unwilling "subject," and he compensated himself by painting Old Hickory with absolute fidelity to nature, not glossing a single defect. The portrait gives Jackson an ugly, savage and pallid face.

The Most Accurate Frontier.

As an instance of the jealousy existing in the relations between Norway and Sweden it may be noted that the boundary line between the two countries is the most minutely exact in Europe. In every parish touched by the line there is deposited an elaborate plan which is renewed every ten years, the whole of the work of surveying, etc., being carefully repeated each time.

LIKE INVERTED RAIN.

Luckily For the Aviator, He Was Out of Range of the Drops.

It will be easily understood, writes C. G. Grey in "Tales of the Flying Service," that before a bullet that has been shot straight upward begins to fall there must be a point where it stands dead still and that for the last part of its upward flight it travels very slowly. One officer of my acquaintance told me, after some months of war, that his most curious experience was when once, and once only, he discovered the exact extreme range point.

He was flying along quite peacefully on a bright, sunny morning at an altitude of a little over 8,000 feet, without worrying about anything, when suddenly he saw something bright dart past the side of the machine. He began to look about him and saw, a shade below him and a trifle to one side, a whole stream of little bright things glittering in the sun.

Then he realized that he had just struck a level that happened to be the extreme vertical range of a machine gun that was making uncommonly good shooting. Other bullets from rifles and other machine guns also flashed into view as he flew along, and

- *****
- AROUND THE FARM.**
- Plan for a bumper fruit crop next year. Cover crops in the orchard this year will help.
- The family cow can supply about one-fourth of the family's food in the form of dairy products.
- Take care of the work horses and the tractors too. They require special care and will do more work in return for a little extra attention.
- After a big rain or a continued wet spell is a good time to locate the places where drainage is needed. Fall needs of drainage material should be met by ordering now.
- Unless all signs fall scab and brown rot are going to do much damage to apples and stone fruits this year. Spraying apples with lime-sulphur and stone fruits with bordeaux mixture or self boiled lime-sulphur in early August will help to control these diseases.
- *****

..FRED C. BROADHEAD..
 (Successor to J. M. Reynolds)
FRESH AND CURED MEATS
 Buy and sell live stock of all kinds. Will pay top prices for hides. Telephone No. 11

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 We handle Leader, Star and Challenge Windmills and a general line of piping, casing and sucker rod. Also repairs for all kinds of mills. : : : :
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WE MAKE GOOD

all our promises and we never promise more than we can perform. That's why so many builders come to us regularly for the lumber they need. They know we have the best kind, charge reasonable prices and deliver promptly and can always be depended upon. Let us make your acquaintance.

...Kemp Lumber Company...
 "EVERYTHING IN LUMBER"

FARM LOANS!
 Money Ready When Papers Are Signed
Coe Howard
 Office at Security State Bank



Bevo
 A BEVERAGE


Put on the Bevo Glasses when you set the table for the bite you've prepared for the guests of the evening. As a suggestion for a dainty lunch: Cream cheese and chopped olive sandwiches (on brown bread), Dill pickles, Shrimp salad, Ice cold Bevo.

Itself a nutritive drink, Bevo makes an appetizing and delightful addition to any meal—hot or cold, light or heavy.
 Bevo—the all-year-round soft drink.
 Sold in bottles only and bottled exclusively by
 ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

Your Troubles Will Be Less
 When you have your plumbing done by a practical plumber. I carry bath tubs, sinks and full line plumbing fixtures.
S. HOWELL, The Plumber.

NEW MEXICO STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
COMING EVENTS.
 Nov. 24-25—Meeting New Mexico Teachers' Association at Santa Fé.
 March, 1918—Wool Growers' convention at Roswell.
 Albuquerque is to have another sanitorium.
 Fire destroyed eight buildings in Lovington.
 Covers will be laid for 300 at the Teachers' banquet in Santa Fé.
 The Santa Fé Red Cross chapter has raised \$5,124.82 as a war fund.
 The Cannonball Motor Company, capitalized at \$10,000,000, has located at Texico, N. M.
 The Wesner brothers' ranch on the upper Gallinas has been sold to T. C. Anthony, a Texas capitalist.
 Eighty men subject to service in the army were certified to the Albuquerque Board by the District Board.
 Dr. W. R. Tipton began his duties as superintendent of the New Mexico hospital for the insane at East Las Vegas.
 Three trainloads of members of the New Mexico regiment left for Linda Vista, Cal. They were given 9,000 oranges and apples.
 The State Board of Examining Surveyors adjourned from its first meeting after licensing thirty-four engineers and surveyors.
 The body of Jacob Harden, a well known mining man, was found in the Animas river in Sierra county. He had been missing for some time.
 The grand jury at Santa Fé has recommended new safes and vaults for the county officers and a new heating plant for the jail at Santa Fé.
 At its regular meeting the Albuquerque lodge of the Moose instructed its trustees to invest \$200 of the surplus of the beneficiary fund in Liberty bonds.
 The New Mexico battery, which has been at Charlotte, N. C. for three weeks, was on the move again, possibly to a point of embarkation for France.
 The Sheriff's and Peace Officers' Association of New Mexico was formed at Albuquerque, Sheriff C. A. Rector of Chaves county being elected president.
 The district headquarters of the forest service will begin sending out notices to their field forces with a view of aiding the Hoover program of food conservation.
 Bail in the sum of \$10,000 was fixed by the Court of Criminal Appeals in the case of Felix R. Jones, charged with the murder of Thomas Lyons, a wealthy cattleman of Silver City.
 This has been what the apidrists call an uncommonly good year for honey, and 48,000 pounds have already been shipped from the Artesia station to points in New Mexico and Texas.
 The New Mexico campaign to secure pledges to the food saving program is now mapped out and it is the intention of those in charge to secure the signatures of at least 50,000 to the cards.
 Isaac Martinez, who is suspected of having shot and killed Mrs. Matilde Bustos de Ortiz near Cebolla on June 17th, last, has been captured and is being held to await a preliminary hearing in Le-Doux.
 Judge Collin Neblett sentenced James Pandell, H. G. Norris, and Cleve Mayfield to ninety days in jail for peddling liquor to soldiers at Camp Cody. Mayfield also was fined the costs of the case and \$200.
 Over 400 have enrolled at the New Mexico Normal at East Las Vegas.
 According to word received by the San Miguel county exemption board from the commander at Camp Funston all the men sent from San Miguel county in the first two contingents have been found physically sound.
 J. C. Shaffer was shot and instantly killed by C. S. Crosby near Rock Valley school, north of Roswell. The killing is said to have been the outgrowth of factional fight over some school matters which have been in court.
 At Clayton, a new auto struck a sleeping dog in the road and turned turtle. Jed Scott's back was broken. His wife was only bruised. His brother also escaped serious injury. His brother's wife received an injury to the knee.
 Ramon Salazar, charged with cruelty to his wife, was found guilty in the District Court at Albuquerque, the jury recommending clemency. Salazar jabbed his wife with a knife in the arms and right side. They had separated and Salazar, encountering her on a road in Barelas, used the knife on her.
 Reports from county agents to the State Council of Defense show that New Mexico will have a total bean crop this year of over seventy million pounds. Final reports are expected to increase this total considerably. Union county leads with over thirty million pounds.
 The Socorro Mining and Milling Company clean-up for the last half of September amounted to twenty-one 100-pound bars of gold and silver bullion. Production from all properties is being increased as fast as arrange-



MAXWELL
 Most Miles per Gallon Most Miles on Tires
\$745
 F. O. B. DETROIT

There are visions—now and then—in business and industry.
 The Maxwell motor car is a wonderful vision that has been made real.
 The fixed purpose of the Maxwell builders was in the beginning, and is now, to produce a car which would be, in the highest sense, efficient, durable, economical, comfortable and standard in equipment.
 Many years experience in production on a vast scale has taught the Maxwell manufacturers two things.
 One is that such a car as they have always made their aim—a car in which efficiency, durability, economy, comfort, beauty and standard equipment are all present—cannot be built for less than \$745 with materials at their present prices.
 The other lesson is that, for more than \$745, they could not give you anything more than the Maxwell now has—except greater size or luxuries, pure and simple.
 In other words they are convinced—and they have convinced us—that they have found the great MIDDLE LINE where you get dollar for dollar in ABSOLUTE VALUE.

PORTALES AUTO CO.
 Monroe Henea, Mgr. Portales, N. M.

MODERN WARSHIPS
 And the Brave Old Wooden Fighters of a Century Ago.

THEIR BIG GUNS COMPARED.
 The Old Constitution's Twenty-four Pounders Were Great Cannon, but a Modern Monster Gun Could Fire One of Them Bodily Ten Miles.

The frigate Constitution, fighter of thirty-nine battles and winner of every one of them, today offers the student an exceptional opportunity to compare the naval fighting machine of a hundred years ago with the superdreadnaught of the hour. Peacefully floating at a wharf in the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard, "Old Ironsides" speaks volumes to the thoughtful visitor who has perhaps just a few minutes before stepped down the gangway of a modern ship.

Aside from the vastly different methods of placing the guns, perhaps the most striking contrast between the naval architecture of a century ago and that of today is seen in the actual structure of the hull and superstructures. The warship of today has not a piece of wood visible, with the possible exception of the deck, which is wood over a steel foundation. Stripped for action, the modern fighting craft presents a positively naked appearance with every movable object cast overboard or stowed away.

The Constitution, on the other hand, presents a bewildering array of rigging and spars, and she is wholly constructed of wood. A single modern shell exploding under her or on her deck would do as much damage probably as an entire broadside from a ship similar to the Guerriere. This vast change in the design is, of course, due in large measure to the introduction of steam as a means of propulsion. Following this the all steel hull was introduced.

The gun deck of the Constitution stirs the imagination perhaps still more than does the spar deck. Topped by a

low ceiling, which makes one want to stoop as he walks, this deck savors of a prison dungeon. Glancing at the row of long twenty-four pounders, thirty in number, one can readily picture the smoke filled atmosphere, the terrible din, the sweating half naked figures straining to reload the clumsy pieces of ordnance and ever and anon a shot crashing through the futile wooden wall, sending splinters in all directions.


Stepping from the gun deck and the turrets of the Rhode Island to this old time chamber of horrors, the visitor cannot fail to wonder how in her famous engagement the Constitution suffered a loss of but seven killed and seven wounded out of a crew of 456 officers and men. Perhaps the answer is found in the inaccuracy of the guns and poor marksmanship of the gunners. More likely, however, it is due to the fact that the explosive shell had not then been invented. Aside from the splinters, a twenty-four pound shot through the hull stood little chance of doing really great damage unless it struck a mast, a gunner or the gun carriage itself.

The guns of the Constitution's day had an effective range of possibly a mile, although history tells us that the real execution was done at ranges of from one to three hundred yards. Think of the engagements of modern warships, wherein naval duels are fought at ten miles' range and where the opposing ships are actually out of sight from the fighting tops! Think of guns aimed with the aid of mathematics! What marvelous strides science has made in times of peace and in the short space of a hundred years!

As an interesting comparison of the guns of today with those of 1812 we may call attention to the fact that while the total broadside discharge of the Constitution's battery would amount to 684 pounds of metal, a single projectile from one of our coast defense mortars weighs half a ton.

Even more striking is the fact that the projectile from a modern fourteen inch piece of ordnance such as that carried by the superdreadnaughts weighs practically as much as one of the big guns of the Constitution. In other words, instead of hurling a small ball of iron at its enemy the modern fighter of the seas could actually throw

Always Have PERUNA



For Coughs and Colds in the Home. Recommend It to Our Neighbors.

Mrs. L. A. Patterson, 1299 Kentucky St., Memphis, Tennessee, writes:

"I have been a friend of Peruna for many years. I have used it off and on for catarrhal complaints and found it a very excellent remedy. I have a small family of children. Times are hard with us, but I can scarcely afford to do without Peruna, especially during the season of the year when coughs and colds are prevalent. We always recommend Peruna to our neighbors, for the benefit it has been to us."

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

one of the Constitution's cannons itself at the opponent were the cannon of suitable shape and form.
 And, furthermore, the explosive charge in the projectile would be greater by far in power than the entire charge used to fire the old cannon. This means that the modern engine of destruction actually takes a mass of steel equal in weight to the old gun loaded with high explosive and lands this entire mass on the deck or inside the hull of the enemy's ship, where it explodes.—Thomas Stanley Curtis in Popular Science Monthly.

A Huge Dinner Can.
 "What's that?" asked the visitor, indicating a gasometer.
 "Dinna ken," replied the Scot.
 "Some can, too," was the astonished rejoinder. "You must have communal dinners in this town."—Youth's Companion.

Within the Limit.
 Bilton—Aren't you spending too much?
 Mrs. Bilton—No, dear; you don't make enough for me to do that.—Life.

Folly is the one thing that all persons wish to cover up and that none can conceal.

After the Dinner.
 "I ate next to a red headed woman," said the fresh young man after the dinner party.
 "And I ate next to nothing," replied the woman alluded to, who happened to be within hearing.—Florida Times-Union.

Maglo of a Siphon.
 When a pipe shaped like the inverted letter U, in which the arms are of equal length, is filled with water and each end of the pipe is put into a separate vessel full of water "the downward pull" or weight of the liquid in each of the two arms will balance the other, and if the water is at the same level in the two vessels it will remain at that level in both vessels. But if the level of the water in one vessel is lower than in the other, since the two vessels are connected with a pipe full of water, the water will run down from the higher level to the lower. This constitutes what is called a siphon. A siphon itself has no more magic about it than a pencil has when it falls or than any other similar phenomenon in nature, yet some of the siphon's manifestations seem to be not only magical, but almost incredible.—St. Nicholas.

Make your bear grass earn and keep up part of your expenses. See Shorty Brown at Security State Bank.

Vote against the proposed tax amendment.

Chevrolet
 The car that put the
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 in satisfaction. Ask an owner
\$1,000.00 Reward
 Ask at Portales Drug Store for particulars. 48-1f

Vote against the proposed tax amendment.

You Are Next
 to the smoothest, easiest and most satisfying shave and the most up-to-date hair cut you ever got when you get in one of the chairs at

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Private Money
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I have located at Portales and am able to offer you some home money on your farm securities. Will be glad for you to call, get acquainted and favor me with your wants in this line.

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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

Retained in second-class mail matter November 14, 1911, at the post office at Portales, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC IN THINGS POLITICAL

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

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Time To Be Careful

At this time of extreme high tension and extreme high prices, and a time when many things unexpected may happen; first we suggest that the merchants of Roosevelt County and Portales in particular, pay close attention to prices of merchandise. When prices on many articles are going skyward it is time to be careful. Every human being on this earth is affected by this struggle and we feel that in many ways the leading business men can render great assistance by adding, say for example, the customary ten per cent profit on a give article. (Of course this is fictitious.) This applies to many articles. We doubt if there are many communities equal in population that does a greater mail order business than this one. Why is this? Is it because they can buy the same articles by mail or otherwise, or go to some neighboring town, and save from ten to twenty-five dollars on an ordinary bill of merchandise?

If these things are true, somebody is going to suffer, and it will be the merchant in the end, for this kind of business will kill any town on earth, even in normal times, let alone trying times like we have now. Everyone knows that some articles of merchandise are going sky-high, or clear out of proportion to their real, or actual, value, while others are not, and it is a time when the people are keeping close watch on these matters, for two special reasons: First, they hear a lot of the agitation of high prices on everything; then they count their hard earned dollars when they start to buy what they have to have and take stock, and you may deceive yourself but you can't deceive the public as they have a way to find out what stuff is worth; and when they only have so many dollars and have to have certain things they are going where these so many dollars are going to buy this certain thing. Now this applies to everybody in a measure. It is time to be careful, time to co-operate with one another. There has already been considerable done along this line by the government and it may be necessary to take more drastic measures. Generally speaking, this is a great opportunity for most every line of business to prosper, but be careful and don't make a mistake by trying to make it all while this bloody war is on. Let a little of the live and let live principal prevail and it will help you now and will help the community in general in many ways in days to come. Be careful when certain commodities that the public have to have go sky high, the public will take their medicine and generally in a good-natured way, but help to keep them posted as to many things they might be able to substitute and get by easier. In most cases of this kind they will not forget — a friend in need is a friend indeed.

Red tape will be wound around the heads of railroaders after today as it will be their duty to collect war taxes on freight, passengers, telegrams, expressages, etc. The common "undercharge" so well known to railroad agents, will be frequently made inasmuch as the tax on freight shipments is based on the amount of freight; and on unfamiliar shipments, to the ordinary agent, the correct freight rate is about as well known as it is to the average public man, so it is a good time to have a little patience, both on the part of the public and the railway employes. We're all working to one common end—to win the war.

The American expeditionary force in France bought \$5,784,600 of liberty bonds. Riddle: How many soldiers have we at the front?

A good many efficiency experts turn out to be deficiency novices.

We see now that war doesn't require so many colonels as politics does.

Quite a good many of those knitted socks are likely to find their fate as waistlets.

LEGAL BLANKS For the accomodation of our Customers and the Public in general, we keep on hand a supply of all the generally used Legal Blanks.

PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

No one can complain of a lack of news these days.

Without suckers to play it, the other fellow's game would be profitless.

The longer a prize fighter's reach, the more money he seems able to pull down.

The egg has become less expensive, but the ham continues to rank as a luxury.

In some parts of Europe the potato is regarded with more respect than politics.

Diamond dealers will look upon the future more hopefully now that potatoes are coming down.

Girls have proved beyond doubt, during the past two or three winters, that low necks don't kill.

Now that canned goods are going up the makers of can-openers should lose no time in following suit.

The man who never puts sugar in his coffee is more popular than ever with the boarding mistress now.

A Turkish official says the situation is serious. His use of terms shows he must be an inveterate optimist.

After all is said and done, perhaps the woman who makes a pet of an alligator has no business with a baby.

An exchange comes out in praise of the superhen, but the lay members of the gallinaceous tribe are good enough for us.

By the time a man is forty he has probably learned that a meatless day is nothing to worry about, war or no war.

Window glass goes up 10 per cent, says an exchange. What's the difference? All our money is going for food nowadays.

When the well-known novelist writes of his artist hero, "He drew a little back," what does the well-known novelist mean?

The sea serpent can hardly expect to get any attention this summer, with the possibility of submarines appearing off the coast.

We do not claim to be smarter than other men, but we can generally call a girl's cooking average by the kind of shoes she wears.

The back yard farm, one of our infant industries, hesitates to guarantee a successful career of more than one consecutive season.

Another thing that is certain. The old fogy who was raised on banjo and tuning fork music is not going to get wild over the ukelele noise.

A fashion expert says people should dress according to their personality. Unfortunately we all have to dress according to our personality.

A Western college has established a course in the management and operation of automobiles. It ought to be a pleasant course to take in fine weather.

A Brooklyn paper says office boys are becoming scarce as eggs. With this difference, however, we presume, that the boys they do get are too fresh.

It is to be hoped that disappearances of back-fence feltnes will increase now that it has been decided in Pittsburgh that the theft of a cat is not a crime.

It is reported that Dr. Wu Ting Fang has retired from public life on account of deafness. And the doctor was so much interested in hearing all about everything!

Wooden shoes for English school-children are received with favor. They are cheap, can be tapped with a shingle and are excellent kindling when worn beyond repair.

We are officially assured that Americans are beginning to economize on foodstuffs. It will surprise most of them to learn with how much less they can get along.

The receipts from the Navajo blanket industry last year amounted to \$750,000. Perhaps that is the reason a number of white men have secured adoption by the tribe.

Instead of showering the bride and bridegroom departing on their wedding trip with rice, how much better it would be to wait and give them a potato shower after they come home.

When she has fully made up her mind that cultivating a backyard garden this year will moderate the high cost of living, it isn't any use for the alleged head of the family to try to filibuster.

The London police have recommended a recourse to the rod as the best means of dealing with juvenile delinquency. So wisdom is swinging back in the inevitable cycle to Solomon and his theories.

The Swiss have just awarded a prize for a design of a peace stamp, to be used on letters while the peace conference is in session. This shows that at least one country in Europe thinks that the war will not last forever.

POULTRY AND EGGS

GEESE GOOD GRAZERS.

Goose Raising Not Affected by High Priced Grains—Little Care Needed.

Geese can be raised in small flocks on general farms, on pasture or nonproductive land and do not require any material amount of grain. Low, rough pasture land, used for pasturing other stock and containing a natural supply of water, offers the best conditions. Many geese are kept in the south to kill weeds, especially in the cotton fields, and their use could well be greatly increased for this purpose. They are good grazers and will do well on grass and forage crops alone, except during the winter months, when they may be fed largely on available roughage, such as clover, alfalfa hay, silage, cabbage, mangel wurzels or any waste vegetables. If the grass or forage is limited it may be supplemented by light feeds of common or home grown grains.

Geese do not need shelter except during cold winter weather, when open sheds may be provided. Goslings are not usually hatched until good pasture is available and need additional feed only for a few weeks. The range of pasture used either for goslings or for geese should be large enough so that the grass will remain clean or the stock should be moved frequently to fresh land. Coops, barrels or some other dry shelter should be provided for the young goslings. Geese are very hardy and free from diseases and insect pests.

SURPLUS COCKERELS.

Ration For Fattening Male Birds That Are Intended For Market.

For infertile eggs and for general economy in poultry production cockerels and pullets are separated as soon as they are large enough to distinguish the sex, says the American Agriculturist. Under such supervision the cockerels which are not to be kept for breeding purposes are fattened at two or three months of age and marketed. The surplus cockerels are specially fed and upon restricted range accumulate flesh. They are brought to marketable broiler or roaster size at an early date and without great expenditure for feed. Under present conditions of costly poultry foods this last item is a big one.

During the first two months of the cockerel's life he may be fattened more rapidly than at any other period. The gain in weight per pound of food consumed is greatest when fattening birds are not allowed too much exercise.

A satisfactory basis for fattening cockerels is cornmeal and skim milk.



The most popular and probably the wisest known of all American breeds of poultry is the Bred Plymouth Rock. The Plymouth Rocks do well in confinement and furnish a good supply of big brown eggs. The flock of birds shown are Bred Plymouth Rocks.

Where the cost is not prohibitive a satisfactory ration may be made of 100 pounds of wheat middlings, 100 pounds of cornmeal and forty pounds of meat meal or beef scrap moistened with milk or skim milk. Another satisfactory ration is composed of two parts bran, four and one-half of cornmeal, one of feed flour, one of meat scraps and a half part of linseed meal. This is moistened with milk or water and fed twice a day in amounts which the birds clean up.

Spray the Henhouse.
The quarters of adult birds should be thoroughly cleaned, sprayed and renovated twice annually. Many poultrymen find it advantageous to spray their houses bimonthly, thus insuring greater cleanliness. Any of the coal tar products make excellent disinfectants. They can be purchased at hardware stores in convenient packages. Give the birds clean, comfortable quarters and good results will follow.

Bomb Dropping Balloons.
The first bomb dropping balloons were humble enough and equally futile. Balloons had been used in war as early as the siege of Maubeuge by the Austrians for observation purposes. The first talk of bomb dropping was in 1812, when the Russians were said to have a huge balloon for that purpose, but nothing was done with it. In 1847, however, the Austrians, when attacking Venice, sent up paper fire balloons, which were to drop bombs into the town. But they forgot to allow for contrary air currents. The balloons got into such a current and, drifting back over the Austrian lines, bombed them instead of Venice.

Too Many Cooks Spoil the Broth



ROMANTIC SICILY.

The Men and the Fame of This Wonderful Island of History.

Sicily's history is as vivid and picturesque, as ferocious and creative and destructive, as mythical and intensely practical, as the stories of all the rest of the world put together. And in beauty of nature, of climate or man and of beast the island is a paradise today, whether or not it was ever the workless, painless, passionless elysium where our first ancestors enjoyed all the good things of life without having to toil.

Nature itself, now in the guise of the misunderstood gods of old, now in convulsions or in quiet fertility that science has made plain to us, weaves its mysterious shuttle through and through the highly colored fabric.

And men—such men!—tower above their fellows in the story like Titans—Pindar, Aeschylus, Theocritus, Theophrastus, Archimedes, the two great Hierons, Cicero, Verres, Diodorus, Hannibal, and Hannibal, Roger the Count and Roger the King, Belsarius, the great crusader Richard of the Lion Heart and Louis the Saint of France, Charles of Anjou, Frederick II, the "wonder of the world," and Garibaldi. Even this partial list reads like a compendium of ancient and medieval romance and chivalry.—National Geographic Magazine.

MONKEY'S LOVE FOR YOUNG

Mothers Practically Devote Entire Lives to Their Babies and Fondness Knows No Bounds.

Monkeys are born in almost as helpless a condition as are human beings. For the first fortnight after birth they pass their time in being nursed, sleeping and in looking about them. During the whole of this time the care and attention of the mother are most exemplary. The slightest sound or movement excites her immediate notice, and, with her baby in her arms, she skillfully evades any approaching danger by the most adroit maneuvers.

At the end of the first fortnight the little one begins to get about by itself, but always under its mother's watchful care. She frequently attempts to teach it to do for itself, but never forgets her solicitude for its safety, and at the earliest intimation of danger seizes it in her arms and seeks a place of refuge. When about six weeks old the baby begins to need more substantial nourishment than milk and is taught to provide for itself. The mother's fondness for her offspring continues; she devotes all her time to its comfort and education, and should it meet with an untimely end, her grief is so intense as frequently to cause her own death.



Have You Ever Met Prudence?

Of all the charming, sweet girls you have ever met there is none with the fascination and freshness of this young lady. If you read "Prudence of the Parsonage" the vivaciousness of her character lingers with you, and you will be glad to learn that she makes her reappearance in our new serial

Prudence Says So

By ETHEL HUESTON

Fairy, the twins and even little Connie are all growing up now and having love affairs of their own. But they still get into occasional scraps that will make you smile and chuckle.

If You Never Met Prudence Make Her Acquaintance Now in OUR NEW SERIAL

You will be glad that you did. Watch for and Read the Opening Installment.

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COURSE OF A RIFLE BALL.

Just What Happens From the Instant the Gun is Fired.

Two sportsmen were disputing. One claimed that if a rifle is sighted on a dead level the ball commences to fall the instant it leaves the barrel. The second man claimed that the ball first rises above the level of the barrel and then falls. They didn't settle the question, but here is the answer:

Gravity acts upon a moving and unsupported body instantly, be the body large or small. In a rifle the line of sight (that is, the line of aim) is one thing; the line of the bore is another. In order that gravity will not cause a bullet to drop too soon a rifle is always made so that the line of the bore points slightly upward as compared with the line of sight. The result is that, while the bullet begins to drop away from the direct line of the bore the moment it leaves the piece, it rises at first above the line of sight and then slowly drops below it.

Rifles are usually made so that they will strike the object aimed at at a certain distance—say 200 yards from the hunter. That is to say, they carry "point blank" at 200 yards. If the object is farther away more front sight must be given. Under any and all circumstances, however, the bullet drops away from the line of the bore, owing to the gravity, the moment the gun is fired.—New York Tribune.

AN ANTIQUE PHRASE.

The "Are and of Right Ought to Be" Used in the Declaration.

Has it ever occurred to you that one of the lingering sentences or phrases which Thomas Jefferson wrote into the Declaration really is a veritable antique?

Professor William A. Dunning of Columbia university about fifteen years ago pointed out that the phrase "Are, and of right ought to be," has been used so often that he would not be surprised to find some Egyptologist discover its equivalent on an Egyptian temple.

He began tracing the phrase and first found Swift had used something like it in referring to the Church of Ireland.

Of course Richard Henry Lee had used it before Jefferson in his resolution in congress June 7, 1776.

But before Dean Swift had applied it the bill of rights which placed William and Mary on the British throne said of them that they "did become, were, are and of right ought to be by laws of this realm our sovereign lord and lady."

That did not satisfy Professor Dunning, and he started back through the middle ages and found in 1290 Pope Boniface VIII, used a similar sentence with King Philip the Fair of France.

It appears that Philip had some notion of independence, and the pope gave him to understand that "the French of right are and ought to be subject to the Roman king and the emperor."

Of course this went, and Philip continued to be fair haired, but not independent.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Increasing the Egg Supply.

The number of marketable eggs can be increased by following a few practical suggestions, says the United States department of agriculture. Among the most important of these are the production of the infertile egg after the breeding season is over and the proper handling of eggs by the farmer before sending them to market. The infertile egg is obtained when all male birds are removed from the flock. This does not decrease the number of eggs produced, but it does increase greatly their keeping qualities. The production of the infertile egg and the proper handling and marketing of eggs by the producer would increase tremendously the number of marketable eggs each year by diminishing the quantity that are rendered unfit for food.

"Farmers Matinee"
Cosy Theater Saturday
2:30



I AM the duck That brought the luck To the lover who had the swing To buy that beautiful ring For the prettiest girl In all the world. Of these rings there are many more Down at the Portales Drug Store. P. S.—For the young, the old, the handsome, the gay, The NEW EDISON continues to play.

THE POULTRYMAN.

Roasters of from four pounds upward can be grown with profit today if the poultryman will select the birds and feed and care for them with that idea in mind.

Geese should have unlimited range from the time the goslings are out of the shell until they are ready for market.

It is natural for the hen to lay, but she must be properly fed and cared for.

The duck laying season ends this month, with the exception of the Indian Runner ducks, which have the ability to lay the year around.

Flock averages of from 150 to 180 eggs are heavy laying and should satisfy the most ambitious poultryman.

DRY FEEDING FOWLS.

This Method Has Done Much to Help the Poultry Business.

With the exception of artificial hatching and brooding nothing has done so much to help the business as the now general practice of dry feeding, which is growing more popular each day in all sections of the country. Its popularity has not been due to only its labor saving ability, but in the good results accomplished in the growing of chicks and hens in the breeding pen, where care must always be exercised.

Dry feeding means simply mixing and feeding of ground grain in a dry



IN THE WHEATFIELD.

state from hoppers or boxes. Generally the dry feed is kept before the fowls all day, although in some cases the hoppers are open only part of the day. There has been the usual difficulty in getting people to try this method. It is always hard to get new ways established. People always seem to prefer old ways rather than change ideas and practices.

There are numerous devices to be used as holders for ground grains. Some are good, others fair and some worthless. While good hoppers help in preventing waste, dry feed can be satisfactorily supplied in a variety of ways and no special machinery is necessary. The main points to observe are accessibility and as great cleanliness as can reasonably be secured and to avoid waste.

Poultry, however, is in many ways less fastidious than people, and a good deal of time and labor are spent in providing unnecessary refinements for unappreciative fowls. Where rats are in numbers they will get more of the feed than where the old style of feeding is carried out. The remedy for this loss is more cats and hoppers and as near rat-proof as can be devised.

The saving of labor where dry feeding is practiced is enough in itself to make reasonable profits where before the balance was on the wrong side of the ledger. Filling the hoppers may be done once or twice a week. The only limit on the amount supplied at one filling is the capacity of the hopper.

Such whole grain as is fed may be scattered morning and night, although there are poultry raisers who hopper feed grain. In this there is a difference of opinion, especially with the fully matured fowls. In the case of growing chickens which have range the practice of hopper feeding both mash and grains will show good results.

GREAT NATURAL BRIDGE.

Justice Marshall Called It "God's Greatest Miracle in Stone."

The great natural bridge, which is one of the natural wonders of the United States, overlooks the James river valley, in Virginia, being on the western slope of the Blue mountains. It is just about the center of the state. It approaches Niagara in grandeur and

exceeds it in height and awful mystery. It is a single block of limestone, with many shades of color. The walls are smooth, as if cut with chisels, and there is no sign of displacement.

The visitor follows a tumbling cascade down a deep fissure in the mountain under some of the largest arbor vitae trees in the world and, turning down a line of steps cut into the precipice, suddenly finds himself by a swift stream in a dark canyon and the great bridge far above him.

Washington when a surveyor for Lord Fairfax visited the Natural bridge and carved his name, where it may still be seen. The original bridge tract was granted by King George III, to Thomas Jefferson in 1774. After he was president Jefferson visited the place, surveyed it and made the map with his own hands. Jefferson spoke of the place as "a famous place that will draw the attention of the world." Chief Justice Marshall wrote of the bridge as "God's greatest miracle in stone." Henry Clay wrote of it "the bridge not made with hands that spans a river, carries a highway and makes two mountains one."

SHARK MEAT IS RANK.

But the Arabs of Aden Eat It Both Fresh and Dried.

Shark fishing is an important industry at Aden, Arabia. The poorer classes of the inhabitants depend on this fish for their only taste of sea food. Some of the meat is dried and preserved in salt. The fins and maws are shipped to China, and the livers produce an oil that is used for a varnish on boats.

The Arab in his primitive boat, or dhow, a flat bottomed craft of some 150 tons burden, finds his best fishing grounds between Aden and Shukra during the cool months from October to March. He uses both nets and hooks. Fishing is sometimes done from a small boat, but this is dangerous, as a large fish occasionally overturns the boat, and the fishermen become the prey of other sharks.

Small sharks are sold in the Aden fish bazaar for about half the price of other edible fish. Fresh shark meat is very strong and one must develop a taste for it to enjoy it.

Maleh, or salt dried shark meat, has the largest market of any of the by-products. It is used in such quantities by the Arabs of the interior that the local market cannot meet the demand, and much of the meat consumed has to be imported from the Arabian gulf ports. Like the fresh meat, maleh is strong in taste and odor.—New York Sun.

PIKEMEN IN BATTLE.

The Old Greek Phalanx Was Like a Mass of Live Barbed Wire.

It is a long reach back from modern war methods and big guns to the days of the pike and the battle-axe. But in its time the pike did deadly work and used in the phalanx was a terrible weapon.

A phalanx in the military affairs of Greece was a square battalion or body of soldiers formed in ranks and files compact and deep, with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other so as to render it almost impossible to break it. At first the phalanx consisted of 4,000 men, but this number was afterward doubled by Philip of Macedon, and the double phalanx is hence often called the Macedonian phalanx. Polybius describes it thus:

"It was a square of pikemen, consisting of sixteen in flank and 500 in front. The soldiers stood so close together that the pikes of the fifth rank extended three feet beyond the front. The rest, whose pikes were not serviceable owing to their distance from the front, couched them upon the shoulders of those who stood before them and so locking them together in file, pressed forward to support and push on the former rank, by which means the assault was rendered more violent and irresistible." The spears of those behind also stopped the missiles of the enemy. Each man's pike was twenty-three feet long. A grand phalanx consisted of 16,384 men.

REASON FOR LESS CHICKENS

High Price of Grain Has Caused Many Farmers to Part With Fowls—Eggs Also Higher.

Because of the present prices of grain, there is a tendency this year on the part of poultrymen to keep fewer hens and to raise fewer chickens. The price of grain is higher now than for years. Many farmers killed off their flocks last year and many are keeping a smaller percentage than ever before. They have not stopped to consider the poultry situation seriously. While feed has gone up 60 to 70 per cent during the past year, eggs also have increased in price.

First Aid to Marriage.

Of what use is a diamond, anyway? Conservationists who are for cutting out all extravagance during the war are asking the question, says the Kansas City Star.

The answer, based upon statistics furnished by jewelers, seems to be that the diamond is most valuable as an aid to marriage. It is said that the trade in diamonds goes up or down in ratio with increasing or decreasing numbers of marriages. This is because the diamond is used so much as the setting in engagement rings.

Last year the United States imported \$34,000,000 worth of diamonds, an increase of 70 per cent over 1915 and 110 per cent over 1914.

Looking into this startling growth of the diamond trade it was discovered that, according to leading importers, "every girl expects a real diamond in pledge of pledged troth these days, and the growth of that custom, coupled with good times and an increase in the number of marriages, accounts for it."

Meteors From the Moon.

Taking up an old theory of meteors, Emile Belot, French astronomer, has attempted to demonstrate that these bodies may have resulted from volcanic eruptions on the moon and other satellites of the solar system's planets. He finds that an initial velocity of projection comparable to that which has been observed in the eruption of Cotopaxi and only twice as great as that developed in artillery of the present war would be sufficient to carry a body free from the moon and he has made calculations of the speed of projection and other conditions that would cause such a body to become a satellite of the moon, of the earth, or of the sun.

Suggests a Hilarious Finish.

Most hilarious and mirthful would be the ending of the war under the scheme of a Henkler (N. H.) humanitarian. He would have all the Germans, the Kaiser included, laugh themselves to death, says the Boston Journal.

Briefly, the scheme is to spill a new kind of laughing gas, which the writer says he has invented, all over the German forces. The gas, according to the plan, can be carried over the German trenches in airplanes and dropped.

What she says GOES because PRUDENCE SAYS SO

PRUDENCE SAYS SO That's sufficient, isn't it?

"If you have to choose between a bathtub, with a church quarrel, and a wash basin with peace and harmony, we'll take the tub and settle the scrap."

That's the kind of philosophy you'll find in

PRUDENCE SAYS SO

Home Cookery

Milk and Vegetable Soup.

One quart of skim milk, one cupful breadcrumbs or two large slices of stale bread, one sliced onion, small amount of spinach or outer leaves of lettuce (not more than four ounces) and salt. Cut vegetables into small pieces and cook with the breadcrumbs in milk in a double boiler. If a large quantity is prepared put vegetables through a meat chopper. In this way slices of bread can be ground with the vegetables in order to absorb the juice.

Plum Pie, English Style.

Rinse the fruit in cold water, stem and split in two, removing the pits. Place in a buttered dish more than four inches high, sprinkle very generously with granulated sugar, make a short pastry crust with beef suet chopped very fine and cover the top. Cut a slit in the top, brush with sweet milk and bake in a moderate oven until the crust is done and the plums are tender.

Codfish With Vegetables.

Freshen, boil and flake a piece of cod. Put in a buttered pudding dish first a layer of fish, then a layer of mashed potatoes, a layer of mashed breads, etc. Sprinkle the top with cracker crumbs, dots of butter. Add a little hot milk. Serve hot when baked a little brown with egg sauce.

Baked Salmon, Oregon Style.

Wash and clean thoroughly a small salmon, rub with butter, pepper and salt. Put slices of an onion inside and over the fish and pour over it one pint of tomatoes. Bake in a moderate oven, basting frequently. Turn out on a hot platter and garnish.

Corn Soup.

One can of corn or its equivalent in green corn, one pint of hot milk, salt, pepper, large lump of butter and small onion, chopped. You can use a larger onion and stick two or three cloves in it and drop it in whole.

Many Household Uses

Of Common Table Salt

Salt seems to have more indispensable uses in the household than any other one thing except water. Most of such things can have substitutes. Salt stands for itself.

For example, do you know that cut ham will retain its freshness much longer if the cut side and the bone are rubbed with salt or that the peculiar muddy taste of fish may be done away with if the fish are soaked for a time in clean fresh water that is strongly salted?

It may not be known that a tiny pinch of salt added to fresh milk will retard its souring, or that a touch of salt in the water where eggs are being poached will set the white of the egg, or that it will preserve the color in boiled green vegetables if they are cooking in an uncovered vessel, or that a pinch of salt will cause the whites of eggs to beat up more quickly.

It is well to know that the pancake griddle may be rubbed with a small lump of salt in place of any grease and the cakes will not stick, or that if you sprinkle a little salt on the floor of the oven it will help to prevent the cake from burning, or that if you soak nuts overnight in salt water and strike them on the end the nut meat will come out whole, or that salt will make cream whip more easily.

Few persons are aware that a tiny speck of salt gives coffee or tea a milder taste, or that if you put a little salt well sprinkled over the kitchen fire it will keep it going quite awhile, or that if soot falls on the carpet it can be thickly covered with dry salt and then swept up, soot and all.

War Foods—Fish

FISH IS ONE OF THE NECESSARY FOODS MOST EVERYONE KNOWS WHERE THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF FISH COME FROM, BUT FOR THOSE WHO DON'T KNOW WE WILL EXPLAIN BRIEFLY—THEY ALL COME FROM UNDER WATER.

BLACK FISH SHOULD BE BAKED OVER A CHARCOAL FIRE AND SERVED WITH A DARK GRAVY AT NIGHT.

SALMON CAN BE EATEN IN A DOZEN DIFFERENT WAYS, BUT IN THE END CAN BE USED IN ONE WAY TO GET AT THE FOOD. THE SALMON MUST GO THROUGH ALL THE STAGES WHEN THE FISH GRABS THE FOOD DOWN HALF A DOZEN SHARPS WHICH BRINGS SMOKE OR DRYING CUTTING UP SALMON IN EQUAL PARTS TO FIT EACH CAN. ANOTHER MACHINE PUTS A TOP AND BOTTOM COVER ON EACH CAN.

STURGEON IS A FINE EATING BUT WHEN FRIED BUT THE MEN THAT CATCH THEM SMOKE MOST.

ELBETROG MAKES A DELICIOUS DISH WHEN SEASONED WITH CURRANTS.

GOLD FISH CAN ONLY BE EATEN BY MILLIONAIRES AS THEY ARE VERY EXPENSIVE FOOD.

SEA BASS OPERA SINGERS LIKE THIS FISH MOST OF ALL BECAUSE IT IS A MUSICAL FISH.

WEAK FISH ARE SWELL EATING, BUT YOU WILL FIND IT HARD TO CATCH ONE AS THEY ARE TOO WEAK TO TAKE THE BAIT. IN THE DEAD SEA THE FISH ARE CAUGHT DEAD WITH ARTIFICIAL BAIT.

Silver Moon Shines on U.S. Soldiers

With the American army in France, Monday, Oct. 29.—A full moon is shining tonight over the sector occupied by the American troops, flooding with its silver light the entire position and the surrounding position and the surrounding country. It makes conditions favorable for snipers, but hinders the patrols from working freely in no Man's Land.

This week an accident occurred in front of S. E. Moore's studio, Miss McRae driving a Ford had a collision with two boys who were riding bicycles, no one was seriously hurt.

WANTS

For Sale—Northwest quarter sec. 11, Twp. 2 south, range 35 east, adjoining Mrs. Lizzie Burrows place, in proven water belt. Reasonable price and terms on part. Address E. S. Anderson, 212 Main St., Denison, Texas. 40-tr

LARD LOANS—See W. O. Oldham or W. B. Oldham. 49-tr

For Sale—1 good Jersey cow, fresh. C. L. Sanders. Portales. 49-51p.

Wanted to buy 50 brown leghorn pullets. Mrs. M. F. Fowler. 49tr

For Sale—Five room box house, nine miles Southwest of Portales. See Mrs. M. F. Fowler.

FOR SALE—About fifty good grade Plymouthrock hens. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—About twenty joints of stove pipe, in good condition, a bargain, apply at this office.

FOR SALE—Cow and calf. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—Two-year-old colt, good condition. Will be fine for children. Apply at this office.

Wanted—All the hands I can get to help in preparing and baling Bear-Grass, C. E. (Shorly) Brown at Security State Bank.

Wanted—All the hands I can get to help in preparing and baling Bear-Grass, C. E. (Shorly) Brown at Security State Bank.

For Sale or Trade—100 young cows. See C. V. Harris or Roy Connolly. 49tr

Notice for Publication

Non-coal 010460 Department of the Interior, U. S. land office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., October 20, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Hermann Pieper, of Tipton, N. M., Route 2, who on Dec. 6, 1912, made homestead entry No. 010460 for east half section 10, township 1 south, range 36 east N. M. F. 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 5th day of December, 1917. Claimant names as witnesses Susan E. Koffer, Jacob Miller, John F. Vaughan, Robert N. L. Clark, all of Tipton, N. M., Route 2, 6-4. A. J. EVANS, Register.

Wanted- All the hands I can get to help in preparing and baling Bear grass, C. E. Brown at Security State Bank.

....SPECIAL....
Farmers Matinee at
Cosy Theater, Saturday
2:30

GLASS

Goodloe Paint Company

V. J. Campbell AUCTIONEER

Will appreciate your business. Farm sales a specialty. Will make your stuff bring all it is worth.

Longs, New Mexico

...The Roosevelt County Mutual Benefit Association...

F. G. CALLAWAY, President and General Manager

This is your opportunity to furnish your family with life insurance where you get back all you pay for protection and get it at once. Your wife won't have to wait, she will be paid in cash the next day after your funeral.

This is a great time of co-operation. The government is co-operating with the people and the people are co-operating with the government. Why not a little co-operation by and between the people of this county? This association has paid three claims lately within 48 hours after death. The cost is within reach of the poorest man and the protection is as good as the richest can buy. See or write me at once for particulars.

P. G. CALLAWAY, President and General Manager

The Roosevelt County Mutual Benefit Association, Portales, N. M.

The Leach Coal Co.

Dealers in COAL, GRAIN AND HAY

OUR SPECIALTIES:--CHANDLER LUMP, "NIGGERHEAD," AND SMITHING COAL

HOGWALLOW NEWS.

DINK BOTTS, Regular Correspondent

Copyrighted—E. L. Aams.

By George Bingham

Ellick Hellwanger says most of the people you see down town each day act at home just about like you do.

Dock Hocks, our genial blacksmith, is glad cows go barefooted.

Our attention has been called to the dust kicked up by Poke Eazley's tall yellow horse. This ought not to be tolerated by the traveling public and no doubt would not but it don't interfere with anybody much as Poke is always away behind everything else.

The Dog Hill preacher has had a hair cut. Poke Eazley says it seems like the preachers of this day and time try to look as nice as anybody.

Ellick Hellwanger, who last spring used to sit in the far back end of the Dog Hill church every fourth Sunday, has gradually improved his ways until now he sits on next to the front seat.

A deaf and dumb man was in our midst for a while this week trying to collect the first installment on a lot of volumes of classics. Raz Barlow, who is a close observer of human nature, says the fellow looks mighty like the talkative book-agent that came through here a short time ago selling the books.

Prof. Sap Spradlen is becoming very much interested in Miss Flutie Belcher and stands up in his cart when passing her house.

Luke Mathews has a good watch to swap for one not so good. He is getting old now and this one runs too fast for him.

Frisby Hancock says that after all the only satisfactory place for a person to scratch his back is against a small tree out in the woods lot.

Some of the candidates in the coming elections are making the race "solely on merit and qualification," and with that it is believed many of them are still going to be defeated.

Tobe Moseley, while taking a drink of water at the cistern the other day gave it as his opinion that the money system should be arranged so that the poor man would have a better showing. He would suggest that all the money in the United States be converted into small change and then put into circulation. Then most of it would fall into the hands of the poor man, small change being all that he is able to get.

When a person shaves himself he does not have to be asked if the razor pulls.

The Wild Onion school teacher has made up his mind to continue at the head of the school for another term, at a great financial loss to himself, as he has just had a chance through an advertisement in a family magazine to make big money at home without work, by simply selling some article that should be in every household at cost in order to introduce it. He is an educator that sits on a high limb in the tree of knowledge. Each morning he carries his dinner to school in a tin bucket, and at high noon he eats his cold hard-boiled eggs with due resignation, while he pours his molasses out of the big mouthed quinine bottle on to his soda biscuit; and while thus doing he realizes he is doing no more than many another pioneer educator who in his early days struggled and died of stomach complaint in behalf of education.

The information some of the graduates get at school is of no more use to them than an electric light plant to a blind man.

Upton News

Mr. Louis Hatcher, the progressive merchant and cream man, and Miss Julia Wight, of the same community, were married at the home of the bride's parents. Many young folks and friends attended the wedding, after which cake and ice cream was served.

Harvey Cook purchased the Ramage half section of land this week, also the Clevenger half section.

George Lesure purchased the John Scissom and Walker places. This locates Mr. Lesure between the Bunson and Upton community. Mr. Lesure is an excellent blacksmith and the people are very glad to have a man of this kind to settle in their community.

Charlie Gunn closed his trade for the Jim Allen half section of land.

Austin Collins purchased a quarter section from L. L. Benton. The price paid for this land was \$6.25 per acre.

Walter Upton has purchased a quarter section on the Parrot place.

In as much as this land has been purchased by men who have been here for some ten years shows that they have full confidence in this country's future.

This school year bids fare to be one of the best. We have two teachers in our school this year. Everyone seems to be taking great interest in their work. The school is going to try and make a record this term.

Andrew McNutt and wife have moved to their new home northwest of Portales. The community regrets to lose this family but wishes them well in their new home.

Jeff Peach and Merida McNutt the well drillers of this community have just completed a well on the Walter Upton place, and are now down about 100 feet on the Bill Gore well. Things are not so dry in this country after all.

Several people of this section of the country will ship some ten or twelve carloads of cattle to market as soon as the cars can be secured.

There will be a big turkey shoot at Upton November 17th. There will be twenty-five big fat turkeys. Everybody come and have a good time and get a Thanksgiving turkey. John W. Russell will manage the shoot.

AROUND THE FARM.

Tomato blight becomes more troublesome in many gardens from year to year. The only way to control it is to spray with a fungicide, as bordeaux mixture.

It is often desirable to make a second thinning of root crops. Some seeds are slow to germinate, and the plants appear after the first thinning has been made.

Covering the joints of the vines with earth may be the means of saving the pumpkin or squash crop from ruin by the squash vine borers.

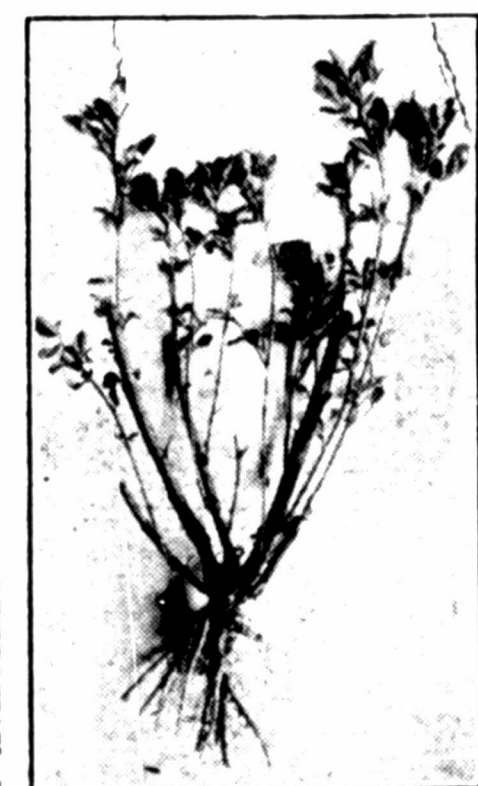
When spraying apple trees in July or August to prevent wormy fruit kill any diseases on the trees at the same time. Bordeaux mixture along with arsenate of lead will serve this double purpose.

On land that has been in an early maturing cultivated crop, such as potatoes, peas, sweet corn or soy beans, no other preparation for alfalfa will be needed than necessary harrowings.

RENEW WORNOUT PASTURES.

Sweet Clover is Valuable Soil Renovator and Excellent Forage For Stock. [Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

"Grow sweet clover" is the answer for poor soil or wornout pastures which no longer support live stock profitably, according to investigators of the United States department of agriculture, who have found that thousands of acres of sweet clover are fur-



SWEET CLOVER PLANT.

nishing annually abundant pasturage for all kinds of stock on soil where other crops made but little growth.

In many portions of the middle west sweet clover bids fair to solve serious pasturage problems, according to farmers' bulletin 820, "Sweet Clover—Utilization," just issued. Native pastures which no longer provide more than a scant living for a mature steer on four or five acres when properly

seeded to sweet clover will produce sufficient forage to carry at least one animal to the acre throughout the season. Dairy cattle, horses, sheep and hogs all do well on sweet clover. Land which is too rough or too depleted for cultivation or permanent pastures which have become thin and weedy may be improved greatly by drilling in after disking a few pounds of sweet clover seed per acre. Not only will the sweet clover add considerably to the quality and quantity of the pasturage, but the growth of the grasses will be improved by the addition of large quantities of humus and nitrogen to the soil.

Sweet clover has proved to be an excellent pasturage crop on many of the best farms in the north central states. In this part of the country it is often seeded alone and pastured from the middle of the latter part of June until frost, or it may be sown with grain and pastured after harvest.

POULTRY AND EGGS

MORE HENS NEEDED.

Farmers Should Keep on Hatching Chicks Until July.

The nation is confronted with a serious shortage of laying hens, and farmers should do their part in solving one phase of the food supply problem by hatching more chicks than usual this season, believes Rosa M. Sherwood, acting head of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry department.

Because of the high feed prices farmers sold hens last fall that ordinarily would have been retained for breeding purposes and egg production. The low egg production this spring has been



The days will soon be here when the midday sun can do a lot of damage to stock exposed to it. This is probably more the case with chicks than it is with grown fowls, but, nevertheless, they all need it. Trees furnish the most cooling shade. Where trees are not available canopies should be erected, made by driving stakes in the ground and covering the top with burlap. The picture shows such a contrivance.

due to the shortage in laying stock and to the failure on the part of poultry raisers to feed their hens adequately. Reports from the largest egg buyer in Kansas show that the egg production is from 20 to 40 per cent lower than it was a year ago, and last year's production was below normal. The government reports 38 per cent less eggs in cold storage on April 1 than at that time last year.

Give the laying hens more feed. They should have a good feed of grain at night and all the sour milk they can use during the day. The farmer should use the cheapest grain feed he has, whether corn, kafir or feterita.

It is too common a practice on the Kansas farms to let the hens shift for themselves during the spring and summer, or, at most, to throw them a little grain. Birds fed in this way seldom give a profitable production the following fall and winter. The most serious shortage will come next November, December and January, unless precautionary measures are taken.

Keep on hatching until the 1st of July and have an abundance of young chicks to help bolster up the food shortage. Well fed chicks will weigh three pounds in fifteen to seventeen weeks, and this is a profitable time to put them on the market. It gives a larger carcass for food and is just as profitable for the farmer. A three pound chick will eat eight to ten pounds of feed in addition to what it picks up on the farm. There is money in them even at the high price of feed.

The pullets should be well fed so that they will be ready to lay before cold weather. Caution should be taken not to develop small breeds too early, for pullets laying before Sept. 15 are apt to molt in the fall and thus lose three months of egg production.

DON'T BLAME THE EXHIBITOR

The public should clearly understand that the exhibitor is not responsible for the raise in admission price of one cent or more. He is compelled by law to make such additional charge. On every 10-cent admission, or fraction thereof, there is a tax of one cent; on every 15 or 20-cent admission, there is a tax of 2 cents; on every 25 or 30-cent admission, there is a tax of 3 cents and so on up the scale of prices. It must be remembered that the tax is placed by the government on the public, not on the exhibitor. The people who attend an exhibition of motion pictures are the ones who pay the tax and it is so stated, very clearly, in the bill, as passed and signed by President Wilson.

In addition to the above we are taxed, personally, considerable more than the above amounts to. The burden of the world wide war is now upon us and as good patriots, we must all do our share. We are doing ours and we know you, the public, will do yours.

The comforting thought to you when you pay this tax, that the money is being used to clothe and feed a million or more of our sturdy, loyal and patriotic young men, who are going to fight for us, should be sufficient in itself to make you want to shoulder your share of the burden with a cheerful heart and with a certain knowledge that while you yourself cannot go to the front to fight, that you are "doing your bit" to help toward reaching the goal we are and all must seek, for our future safety and welfare—THE DEMOCRACY OF THE WORLD.

Very truly yours,
THE COSY THEATRE,
S. D. BEAVER, Prop.

Miss Eva Cordelia, a dainty five-pound fairy, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Deperman October 9th; Mrs. F. J. Hardin, midwife.

Don't Blame the Child
Don't scold your child for lack of control over the kidney secretions. It is not always the children's fault in many cases it means weak kidneys and can be readily righted. Read this Portales mother's advice.

Mrs. Jas. E. Nelson, box 115, Portales, says: "About four years ago one of my children was troubled with his kidneys. The child had little or no control over the passages of the kidney secretions at night. This trouble certainly made my housework hard and burdensome. Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended to me and I tried them. A couple of boxes of this medicine cured the child of this trouble and his kidneys have been well and strong ever since."

Price 60c, at all dealers.
Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Nelson recommends.

Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mister Olen Boren called at the News office this week and made the editor's heart glad by paying up his subscription for another year. Call again, Olen.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Byrd are the proud parents of a fine boy which arrived at their home on Saturday, October 27th.

THE GOOD AND THE BAD.

A Banker's Advice About Bills That Applies to Life at Large.

The president of a bank when asked by a young clerk how he could distinguish the counterfeit bills from the good said, "Get familiar with the good bills and you will recognize the bad bills at sight."

Here is a vast volume of general wisdom summed up in a single sentence. This homely advice applies not only to the detection of counterfeit money, but with equal force to the detection of counterfeits in all departments of life.

The man accustomed to handling only good corn, good potatoes, good diamonds, has no difficulty in detecting the faulty. He does it intuitively. Even without recognized thought he fixes upon the fault. The skilled egg candler passes good eggs before the light with a rhythmic rapidity that is amazing, but an imperfect egg instantly breaks his routine and interrupts his process. To the trained musician, accustomed to high grade work, a false note comes like a stab of pain.

In any occupation or line of endeavor any man fully engaged in doing the right thing will have no difficulty in recognizing the wrong. Right and wrong are as far apart, as unlike, as day and night, and he that is most accustomed to the right is quickest to note the shadows.

There is only one way to know the bad, the imperfect, the false, and that is by knowing the good, the perfect, the true.—Christian Herald.

OUR FIRST WAR SONG.

It Was Written by Billings, a Tanner, In Revolutionary Days.

We have many patriotic songs in this great country of ours, but no great national war song. Who will be the one to write it? The first war song written in America was really a hymn and was sung by the colonial troops during the

Revolutionary war. It was composed and written by a tanner named William Billings, who lived in Boston. This hymn, the first evidence of distinctly American music, has a ring which not a little sets out the spirit of 1917. The first verse of the war song will indicate its general character:

Let tyrants shake their iron rod,
And slavers clank their galling chains,
We fear them not; we trust in God,
New England's God forevermore.

When Billings wrote his war song he evidently thought that the most important part of the country was New England, otherwise he might have included the whole land among those who trust in God. This war song has been brought to public attention by Dr. M. L. Bartlett of Des Moines, Ia., who informs us that Billings worked out his harmonic problems on a piece of leather, just in the same way that Lincoln ciphered on the back of a shovel.—New York World.

"Most Perfect Ode."
One hundred years ago appeared what Byron called "the most perfect ode in the language," "The Burial of Sir John Moore." It was the Newry Telegraph which gave to the world this anonymous poem of Rev. Charles Wolfe, which won for its author, but a posthumous fame, for not until his death in 1823 was its real authorship made known, though various had been the guesses as to the writer. That obscure curate of Ballyclog must have felt proud indeed to find among its putative authors such poets as Campbell and Byron.—London Chronicle.

Give Chickens Whole Grain.

There is no gain in grinding or cracking corn or Kafir for chickens. As long as the grain is not too large for them to swallow its digestibility is better when whole than when cracked. If the chickens are provided with plenty of sharp grit they will do the grinding of the grain that is necessary for good digestion.

Storage per Night **25c**
Month **\$5.00**

WE have plenty of room for cars in our new building which is as near fire proof as we can make it. Several cars had engines damaged during the past week from freezing, but in our new building they will never freeze. Storage is cheaper than engines. Store your car with us.

THE UNIVERSAL GARAGE

Portales - - - - - Ft. Sumner

THE PROPOSED 'TAX AMENDMENT'

(Continued from first page)

or whether they shall stand still and stagnate. For that reason we have felt it to be our duty to tell the people just what this 'tax amendment' means and what it will do to the schools of this state.

"I do not believe that the interests fostering this proposed 'tax amendment' deliberately sought to cripple the school system. I do believe that in their eagerness to limit taxes of all kinds, regardless of the results, that they entirely missed thinking of the schools or the welfare of our children. Either that or these interests take the attitude that they will ride rough shod over the schools and the children if they stand in the way of the ends those interests seek.

"No man at all familiar with the needs of our country schools will deny that this law, as a law, has operated to hold back school advancement. It follows of course that if it has temporarily held back our schools as a law, it will permanently hold back advancement if written into the state constitution.

"We who have studied the law and who know the effect of the proposed amendment feel that we are not only justified, but that it is our duty to urge upon fathers and mothers of this state, and upon all those who stand for better schools, that they defeat this proposed 'tax amendment.' Those who would wipe out illiteracy in New Mexico, and eradicate our so-called 'dark spots' must defeat this amendment, for if it is enacted into the constitution many years will pass before these greatly desired educational achievements can come to pass.

Hershel Boucher entertained a number of his friends at his home on Wednesday night of this week with a Halloween party. The youngster were masked and wore various and sundry costumes appropriate to the occasion. Games were played and they enjoyed themselves until a late hour.

Halloween Exchange Party

Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Garmany entertained a host of friends with an old fashioned camp-fire Halloween exchange party.

Early in the evening Mrs. Garmany had prepared an old-fashioned camp-fire in the yard and as the crowd began to gather it reminded some of getting ready for a real old time opossum hunt where the possum and taters were roasted brown. While there was no possum and taters, there was plenty of fun and amusement by exchanging and trading many (valuable?) articles of various kinds. There were several expert traders present, the most active contestants for high honors seemed to be Miss Eula Mae Terry, Miss Beola McMinn, Miss Campbell, Mesdames Wollard, Moore, Smith, Whitcomb, Owens, Wilcox and several others, while the real trading among the men seemed to be fastest between Messrs. Campbell, Ben Smith, Jack Wilcox, Beaver, Drs. Wollard, Garmany, Williams, Judge Mears and others.

After the trading subsided the crowd enjoyed a real feast by roasting marshmallows over the fire in the old-fashioned way after which Mrs. Garmany served them with delicious hot rolls and coffee. At a late hour the crowd departed for their homes much delighted over the evening's entertainment.

Ira Doyal and Paul Morrison left Wednesday for Bisbee, Arizona, where they will spend the winter.

Dr. Swearingin's Dates

Drs. Swearingin and Presley, the specialists of Roswell, 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.

Bank Strength and Good Service

OUR management makes the security for deposits a matter of first consideration and to this end the resources of the bank are carefully guarded by prudence and conservatism. This fact makes a strong bank. Coupled with strength, our Officers and Board of Directors make good service the back-bone of our banking policy. With ample equipment and organization, this bank is in a position to serve all individuals and firms requiring safe banking and good service.

Under the Supervision of the U. S. Government
EVERY SERVICE THAT YOU MAY NEED

...THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK...

"The Bank Where You Feel at Home"

ESTABLISHED IN 1902

Portales, :: :: :: :: :: New Mexico

AMERICANS SHELL TEUTON TRENCHES

(Continued from first page)

was a flash through the mist, the crack of a .75 gun and following it closely came the noise of the shell rushing through the air, becoming fainter and fainter as the projectile went on its way to the German position over the crest of a hill farther away. The mud digging artillerymen continued their work, without even looking up.

A lieutenant from Georgia emerged. He was the officer who directed the first shot. He led the way down the slippery muddy hill to a dugout covered with sand bags and logs. There we met a lieutenant from Indiana, of the same battery, who directed the first 18 shots of the war against Germany from an observation point.

On the other side of the hill was found the first gun fired. The muddy gunners were hard at work cleaning their gun.

"This was the first gun fired in the war," said the jaunty lieutenant. "The sergeant inside the pit there fired it." Looking into the pit, the lieutenant said: "Sergeant, where are you from?"

A husky voice replied: "I'm from South Bend, Ind."

"Are you Irish?" asked the lieutenant.

"No sir," the sergeant laughingly replied.

At this time orders came for his gun and others of the battery placed in nearby hills in sight and sound of each other to commence firing. The gun on the farthest hill went off with a roar, and a faint stream of smoke was blown backward from the pit. Inside the pit in which the correspondent stood, a voice shouted out the range figures and the lieutenant repeated them. A voice inside the pit a moment later yelled that the gunner was ready to fire. The lieutenant gave the command to the gunners, "Watch your bubble."

The lieutenant, who was standing on a pile of mud which had been removed from the pit, cautioned those about him to place their fingers in their ears.

This was done and the lieutenant shouted the word: "Fire"

The guns barked quickly, the noise being followed by a metallic clank, and the shell case was ejected and the gun made ready

for the next load. The lieutenant told the correspondent about the first shot of the war, punctuating the narrative throughout with the orders, "Ready to Fire," and "Fire," which each time was followed by the report of the gun and the whiz of the shell.

"We came up the night," said the lieutenant, "and got into positions. No horses had arrived. I was anxious to get off the first gun, and so were my men. I asked them if they were willing to haul the gun by hand to this place so that we could get the first crack at the Germans. They agreed unanimously, so we set out across the fields. We got over there at the base of that hill you can just see in the haze.

"We had a hard time getting the gun, which we have not named yet, over those shell craters, but we labored for many hours and finally reached the spot. Then I got permission to fire.

"Strictly speaking, the first shot, which was in the nature of a tryout for the gun, simply went into Germany. The sergeant put a high explosive shell there at 6:05 o'clock in the morning.

Another officer here took up

the narrative:

"I was in an observation point," he said. "There was a fog as the first shot went singing over. Suddenly the fog lifted and I saw a group of Germans. I pointed my gun at them. The sharpnel burst overhead and they took a dive into the ground like so many rabbits."

The lieutenant grinned broadly, shook the water off his shrapnel helmet, and using both clenched fists to punctuate his remarks, said expressively, "It was great." He paused for a moment, pointed to the field filled with fresh craters, and continued:

"We had a hot time there last night. Fritz tried to get that gun on the hill there and put all those shells behind it. So we let all the Germans have shot for shot. That's the game out here give them as much as they send."

With the army in France, Oct. 30.—The Americans in the trenches and gunpits of France saw the sun today for the first time since taking their place in the line. The day was clear and cold, a frost covered the hills during the night. The favorable conditions gave the gunners a better opportunity to do shooting, the observers being able to spot the targets and shots.

The Germans also took advan-

tage of the conditions, but the firing on both sides was more or less sporadic. Some of the American shells burst over the enemy trench positions. A few German projectiles exploded near the American positions, sprinkling fragments, but doing no serious damage. However, more than one American soldier was able to show dents in his shrapnel helmet. The condition of the first wounded American arriving at the base hospital is excellent.

The infantry and artillerymen took advantage of the sunshine to dry their soaking clothing.

Not-with-standing the bad weather conditions of the last few days, there is no report of a single case of sickness resulting from this cause. The perfect physical condition of the men is declared to be responsible for this.

Mr. P. T. Crume and Miss Helen M. Elrod, both of Kenna, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at the First Baptist church this morning at 9:30, Rev. F. G. Callaway, officiating.

Students Paying Their Own Way

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 1.—Seventy three students at the New Mexico state university this year are paying their own way through college. Of those, forty-two are entirely self-supporting, while thirty-one are partly dependent on their own work and resources to get an education. Another interesting fact about this year's university enrollment, which is now equal to that of November 1, 1916, in spite of the war's heavy demands, is that it contains the largest number of native born New Mexico young men and women in the history of the institution. Forty-eight of this year's students were born in New Mexico. Twenty-six other states and three foreign countries are represented in the birthplaces of the remaining students. Twenty of the state's twenty-eight counties are represented among the students, and of the eight missing counties, six would have had students in upper classes, but for the demands of the war, which have called them into various departments of the military service. In spite of the war the total enrollment of this year will surpass that of 1916, and but for the war it is clear that an increase of one hundred per cent would have been shown.

Buy your Bills of Sale at the News.



As Man To Man

We ask you, are you taking advantage of the increased opportunities offered by co-operation with a good bank? You can not afford to be without this powerful asset in successfully playing "the greatest game in the world."

SECURITY STATE BANK

Under State Supervision

The News Honor Roll

The following is a correct list of all those who paid their subscription during the month of October only. The News appreciates its loyal friends and subscribers and are made to feel that there are quite a few who appreciate the News and are getting their money's worth as practically every one are renewals.

Is your name written there? If not, why not? We will continue to publish this list from time to time. Look for it and see that your name is written there.

S H Harris	J B Hext
W S Merrill	O B Carter
S H Stinnett	Mrs Chambers
S B Haskew	DZ Little
H R Barnes	W W Ridgway
A J McNutt	M S Gresham
Robt Korngay	Mrs CE Brown
A N Sanders	B L Lawrence
A & M College	J P Pyeatt
C S Tolar	S M Billberry
P E Jordan	Dr T S Pierce
R H Adams	F R Meador
Burl Johnson	Wm Kelley
Model Store	Chas Goodloe
F S Preston	Edwin G Taylor
R G Bryant	L L Lmith
R R Jones	B B Greathouse
Cecil Honea	W L Barnes
Wilson Bros.	R K Puckett
Lillian Carr	Mrs R S Walker
A W Baker	Mrs E C Puckett
M A Long	D K Smith
S S Six	Martha Holland
L H Faw	J R Wilson
H P Townsend	J A Moss
D W Greer	J T Swaggerty
John Harth	J D Cypfers
J T Groves	J L Williams
J L Pepper	W J Wisdom
B F Copley	Mrs M E Allison
T S Harvey	W A Carmean
Will Parman	J M Gee
S Howell	C M Murrell
S E Keffer	C H Eetton
A A Cribbs	Dr W L Johnson
K K Runnells	G W Hill
W H Beck	Arthur McFall
H W Smithiee	D W Miller
J H Rigdon	O R Boren
T E Bateman	J R Dutton
Grissom Bros.	W P Pitts
J H Sandefor	W R Bray
W T Elrod	N C Landers
Jess Elrod	W T Elrod
I P Elrod	
W F Welhousen	

Vote against the proposed tax amendment.

Shell Splinter Wounds Sammie

The first American wounded in the trenches arrived Monday at a base hospital. He is a lieutenant of the signal corps. He was hit in the leg by a shell splinter while working in a communication trench near the first line. The wound is slight.

Mr. and Mrs. Lem Chesher Jr., of Dunlap, this state, were visitors in Portales the first of the week.

New Butter Maker At Purity

Bert Anderson formerly with the Portales creamery has accepted the position as butter maker with the Purity Creamery of this place and is already at work in his new position.—Roswell Evening News.

Mr. Anderson is the son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hawkins. It is understood that Mrs. Anderson will join her husband soon and they will make Roswell their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith returned Wednesday from Hope, New Mexico, where they had been visiting friends and relatives for the past week or ten days. They made the trip in their new car.

John Corhn returned the first of the week to his home at Rotan, Texas, after a few days visit with friends in this city. Mr. Corhn was at one time a resident of Portales and has many friends here who were glad to see him.

John Biggerstaff returned Monday of this week from Dallas and other Texas points where he has been for the past two weeks visiting with friends and relatives. He states that the Dallas Fair was some doins and that he had the time of his life.