

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918

Volume XVI, Number 12

GOOD SNOW FALLS IN THIS COUNTY

Reports From Over the County
Show an Average of From
Three to Six Inches.

CATTLE IN GOOD SHAPE

Despite the Extreme Cold the Loss
of Livestock Has Been Much
Lower Than Expected.

Sunday and Monday of this week this county was visited with snow which will average in depth from three to six inches on the level. While it has been hard on stock, inasmuch as we have had zero weather for several days, it will prove a great blessing to Roosevelt county as it will insure plenty of moisture to begin early farming and exterminate the blues that some of the farmers were becoming more or less infected with.

While there has been a few cattle lost, the general loss of livestock was very light as the cattle in this county, as a rule, are in fine shape, and there is plenty of cattle that have not had any feed that will make fine beef. The grass this winter, while rather short, has been of fine quality and has kept the cattle fat. Furthermore, even with the high price of cotton seed cake, most every farmer and stock man had laid in a good supply of cake and with a reasonable amount of this feed and with early grass our livestock industry should come through the winter in fine shape.

The News is in receipt of a letter from Judge J. G. Osburn, of Carlsbad, in which he says he will later announce his candidacy for the office of district judge.

To The Voters of Roosevelt County:

In this issue of the paper appears my name as a candidate for Tax Assessor subject to the action of the Democratic Primary.

In making my announcement I feel that I am able to discharge the duties of the office in a manner that will meet the approval of the taxpayers of the county. I am familiar with the work of the tax assessor's office and the tax records of the county as I have had five years experience as deputy tax assessor and am now deputy treasurer and tax collector.

I will meet as many of the voters of the county as possible and will appreciate any consideration given me. I am,

Yours very truly,

(adv) NOLAN MCCALL.

Dr. R. H. Bailey has been appointed Roosevelt county's managing representative on the Military Entertainment Council. This council has for its purpose the furnishing and proper directing to the boys in the different training camps of books and other literature. If you want to send your boy or some other boy any books and magazines, say Dr. Bailey, he will help you get them to the proper place and address.

Dr. Bailey Some Hog Raiser

Dr. R. H. Bailey just recently brought into the Valley and placed on his farm fifty registered Duroc Jersey brood sows. They arrived here about the same day the blizzard did, so Dr. Bailey is a very busy man taking care of these fine sows. Some are farrowing now, but he is doing fine with them and you can look out

next year, he will be helping to win this war by supplying the market with these fine porkers for the boys at the front. Dr. Bailey has a boy now in the service and if every true American would do as the Doctor is doing, it would help mightily to solve the problem. He sent his boy and is now making necessary preparations to help feed him, as well as several other father's sons.

Thrift Stamps and Baby Bonds at School

On last Friday morning George Williamson and W. O. Oldham visited the high school department of the Portales Schools and made excellent talks to the pupils concerning their duty toward the Thrift Stamps and Baby Bonds. Both of these speakers urged upon the pupils their patriotic duty not only in the call for purchase of the stamps and bonds, but in all matters. They also urged upon the pupils the value of economy if they wanted to be worth most to their country, not only in time of war but in times of peace as well. The talks were well received by the pupils and the school will be glad at any time to welcome these gentlemen again.

On Tuesday morning Professor Long and Rev. W. W. Turner visited the school to talk to the grades relative to Thrift Stamps and Baby Bonds. The rooms were assembled in groups and each speaker made two talks. They impressed upon the children of the grades the necessity of their taking part in helping to win the war. The talks were well received and the children assured the speakers that many of their spare quarters would go for Thrift Stamps. The pupils and teachers were glad to see the speakers and will welcome them again any time they will come.

W. E. (Emzy) Roberts



Candidate for sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

Those who know him best and those who are competent to judge, say he will fill the office with efficiency and dignity. He asks you to look him up from every angle, and if you can give him your support he will appreciate it. (Adv.)

Kenyon-Maxwell Wedding

Last Sunday afternoon Mr. William Kenyon and Miss Hattie Maxwell were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Rev. W. W. Turner officiating.

Mr. Kenyon is the son of A. G. Kenyon, who owns an irrigated farm and hog ranch one mile east of town. The bride is the daughter of J. B. Maxwell, who lives on his ranch north of town in Blackwater Draw.

Both of the contracting parties have a host of friends in this community who extend to them their best wishes.

Place your order at once for Ford in the spring. Universal Garage. It

EASY GOING, BUT—



—Berryman in Washington Star.

BATTERY A IS AT FRONT

NEW MEXICO'S CRACK ORGANIZATION ON EUROPEAN SOIL.

Has About 190 Men and is Commanded by Capt. DeBremmond, a Veteran of the Swiss Army.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Albuquerque.—Battery A, New Mexico's crack artillery organization, has joined Gen. Pershing's forces in Europe.

The arrival of the battery on the other side of the ocean was made known definitely here by messages received from members of the organization. News of the appearance of the New Mexicans in Europe has been expected since the receipt of recent letters stating that the artillerymen were embarking on a transport.

The messages from across seas were not dated and there was absolutely nothing to indicate from what place they were sent. Battery A has about 190 men, commanded by Capt. DeBremmond. It is rated the best battery in the national guard and the equal of any similar organization in the regulars. Capt. DeBremmond, veteran of the Swiss army, a close student of the tactics and technique of the French masters of gunnery, an artilleryman to his fingertips, has been acknowledged a crack officer by Gen. Hugh Scott and other men high in command in the regular army. To gain the benefit of his genius as an instructor and the skill of his men, Battery A was kept in camp in the east months after it was ready to transfer to Europe, to train other artillery units.

The battery is the first New Mexico fighting unit to be sent overseas. Its army designation is 146th field artillery.

Board Approves Federal Highways.

Santa Fe.—The State Highway Commission has approved federal aid projects for state roads construction totaling \$293,000. These include the Tesuque project, Santa Fe, ten miles, approximately \$50,000; Armiijo-Vallejo project, Valencia county, twenty-

eight miles, \$23,300; concrete road, twelve miles south from Las Cruces, \$139,000, with pledge of further assistance as practically on the remainder of this road, twenty-two miles of which is desired to build at a cost of \$277,700.

Burton Green is Jones' Secretary.

Santa Fe.—The civil service examinations for men only which were to have been held last week have been postponed to Feb. 6 and 7, so as to get more applicants. Thomas B. Collins has been transferred from the Santa Fe postoffice to the headquarters of the Santa Fe field division, as clerk, stenographer and typewriter. Burton R. Green has resigned as special agent of the field division to become private secretary to United States Senator A. A. Jones.

Middleton Held Under \$20,000 Bond.

East Las Vegas.—The hearing of John D. Middleton on a writ of habeas corpus proceedings was held with Judge David J. Leahy, presiding. Middleton is charged with the murder of two deputy sheriffs, Moises Barcia and Francisco A. Serna, whom he killed at his home near Santa Rosa, November 27, when they attempted to arrest him. It is believed that friends of Middleton in Santa Rosa will help to furnish his bond, which Judge Leahy fixed at \$20,000.

Alleged Murderer at Large.

Silver City.—The sheriff's office reports that Elijo Bustos, alleged murderer of James Dickerson, deputy sheriff at Fierro, who was shot and killed Christmas night, is still at large.

Uttered False Checks Alleged.

East Las Vegas.—Fred Frecke of Toledo, O., has been arrested here by Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado on the request of officers in Hillsboro, who say he is wanted for uttering false checks. Frecke does not admit he is the man wanted, but answers the description.

Man Hit With Club Dies on Train.

Santa Fe.—A man named Donley, who was struck over the head with a club on Christmas Day, died on an A. T. & S. F. train as the result of his injuries, being on the way to a hospital for treatment.

Leniency for Incurable Prisoner.

Santa Fe.—Mrs. Nellie Pierce, until recently of the New Mexico bar and secretary of the New Mexico Bar Association, asked a stay of execution until January 12 for John A. Morrison, who pleaded guilty to looting the El Centro National Bank of \$875 and was sentenced to the federal prison on McNeil's island for five years by the United States District Court. An immediate attempt will be made to secure a presidential pardon for Morrison. Judge Trippet granted the motion.

Child Only Survivor of Happy Family.

Raton.—A small boy of five years is the sole survivor of what a few months ago was the happy family of Anibal Belucci of Walsenburg, Colo. Mr. Belucci was instantly killed on Christmas eve, when the automobile in which he was riding was wrecked in an accident. Mrs. Belucci, some time ago, was killed when an oil can exploded when she was building a fire. This left Belucci with three children, two of whom subsequently died.

Babes Burned to Death in Shed.

Albuquerque.—Their hands clasped together as though they had been in prayer when death overtook them, the bodies of Ismael Armijo, aged four, and his sister, Marie, a year younger, were found in the ruins of a burned shed on their father's ranch north of Albuquerque.

Governor's Wife on Visit.

Santa Fe.—Mrs. W. E. Lindsey has gone to Denver for a visit of several weeks.

Damage From Lightning Small.

The damage to property from lightning is so small that it is almost negligible, in comparison to the damage by fire of other origin. That modern building construction makes the danger from lightning much less in the cities than it is in the country is the contention of the Electrical Review, which says that the metallic roofs and the steel that enters largely into the construction of buildings in the cities seem to rob the lightning of most of its destructive power, even if buildings are struck.

Passing-Through Parks.

Small parks in congested business centers are necessarily "passing-through" parks. Central Square in Los Angeles is one of them, says the Los Angeles Times. More people each day use it to pass through than the total of those who merely loiter for a whole month. For that reason no landscaping should be done that will interfere with traffic, utility being the first consideration. This is not necessarily true of a small park in a small town where it is the only one and must serve all purposes.

THE UNITED STATES FOOD

ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables, and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country.

A YUCCA CHOPPER. WITH GRAVITY FEED

Invented by a Michigan Engineer
and Pronounced by Many Ex-
perts Perfection Itself.

CAN BE SOLD FOR \$145

Adjustable Cutters Chop the Yucca
Plant to Any Size Desired For
Cattle, Sheep or Goats.

Wm. G. Blodgett, a noted engineer-machinist of Michigan, decided that the Sunshine State was a proper place to rear his fine family and on the way here he observed vast areas of yucca plants, which he was told made "the best cattle feed in the world" when properly cut up. His analytical mind put two and two together and he almost exclaimed aloud: "I'll cut it."

It fortunately happened that Mrs. Blodgett had spent some months in Deming as the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. C. Peterson, and with the memory of our delightful climate in mind, the family came directly here, where Mr. Blodgett's ideas were more than confirmed regarding the value of yucca plants for cattle feed and the desirability of making a simple, absolutely fool-proof and practically indestructible machine that any ranch employe could run and that could convert twenty to thirty tons per day of useless yucca plants, into cattle feed, pronounced by government chemists more valuable than timothy hay, at a cost of less than \$1.00 per ton.

The engineer went to F. C. Peterson's scrap heap and in less than one week's time had perfected a machine that, by simple adjustable blades, can cut any size yuccas into any size pieces desired for cattle, sheep or goats. Only four castings for the machines are required, so that they can be turned out in large quantities on short notice.

The machine has a gravity feed so that no power is required to hold the plant against the cutters and everything is so simple and yet so strongly built that any boy who can hold up a piece of yucca can turn out from thirty to forty tons per day of perfectly chopped feed.

The whole machine and engine, mounted on channel steel frame, can be transported on any light wagon, and ready to run. The machine, with frame weighs a little over 350 pounds and any engine can be mounted on the frame.

Cowmen pronounce it perfection itself. F. C. Peterson & Co., the well known carriage manufacturers and blacksmiths of Deming, have started to make the machine, which Mr. Blodgett has appropriately named the "Ideal," as it is very simple, very solid, perfect in action and can be sold for only \$145, exclusive of the engine. The machine is so mechanically constructed that by adding sections and power, an unlimited output can be provided for. The demonstration machine is being run with a five-horse motor and three-inch belt.

The improvements are being fully protected by letters patent. —Deming Graphic.

Nazarine Church

We have Sunday school at 10. A. M. and preaching at 11 A. M. at the Presbyterian church every Sunday. Everybody is cordially invited to attend these services. E. S. HAMLETT, Supt.

HOME TOWN HELPS

TREE PLANTING NEEDS CARE

Appearance of Grounds as Important as House Plans, Interior Decorations or Furniture.

While house plans, interior decorations and furniture play a prominent part in the life of the new home builder, care of the grounds about the house should likewise be given consideration, particularly as regards the planting of trees to trim up the general appearance of the house.

In tree planting great care, foresight and judgment are required, says a landscape artist. The selection of young trees, their proper setting apart and their care after planting make beautiful grounds possible. In shade tree planting as in the construction of a building, the plan for the completed work should be determined in advance, for the tree planter must picture to himself how his work will look a great number of years later and with him it rests whether the result is to be one of satisfaction or regret.

In making selections one must bear in mind that the tree must possess certain characteristics to be desirable. In the first place it must be hardy, capable of withstanding unfavorable conditions of city life such as poor soil, drought, smoke, gas, heat and dust, easily transplanted and propagated. It must have a straight stem, a rounded well filled head, well developed roots and be symmetrical in growth. They must to a great degree be immune from insect pests, retain their foliage in good condition through the summer until late fall and be clean in their habits of growth. The ideal shade tree must also be of medium growth and long lived. The desirability of developing good-sized shade trees as soon as possible after planting is admitted, and it is unfortunate that the trees growing most rapidly are the most undesirable.

NEVER TOO SOON TO BEGIN

Start is All That is Necessary in Planning House That One Some Day is Going to Build.

There are two kinds of people who are interested in the question of building houses: Those who have built one house and live in it, and those who are living in some one's else house. A

pretty comprehensive statement, but really, who isn't interested in the matter of building a home?

Jones has a house of his own, and he is concerned with the thing he possesses, says an exchange. Smith, who owns no house, is concerned with something he lacks. Jones is homesick only when he is away from home. Smith can never be homesick in any place other than his home. Jones is an owner, a master, a fief lord of lands and all that is therein. Smith is a tenant, a payer of rent, a slave of tribute. Jones dwells on the right side of the door. Smith is eternally wishing that he did.

It is never too soon to begin planning that house which some day you are going to want to build. It is never too soon, but sometimes too late, to save the money for a start toward it. The start is all that is necessary.

The Knocker's Prayer.

In the case of Bloodworth vs Times Publishing Company, 193 Southwestern Reporter, 527, Justice Wood of the Arkansas supreme court said, in substance, that where defendants in one part of its paper referred to plaintiff as a "knocker," and it was alleged that he was the person specifically meant, it furnished the necessary colloquium to show that the following prayer published in the same paper applied to the plaintiff:

"The Knocker's Prayer: Lord, please don't let this town grow. I've been here for many years, and during that time I have fought every public improvement. I've knocked on everything and everybody. No firm or individual has established a business here without my doing all I could to put them out of business. I've lied about them, and would have stolen from them, if I had the courage. I am against building a new church, even though I gave nothing. I am against the electric light franchise being granted to George Booser, George Washington, or Jim Tom. It pains me, oh Lord, to see that in spite of my knocking the town is growing. Then, too, more people might come here, which would cause me to lose some of my pull. I ask, therefore, to keep this town at a standstill, that I may be one of the chiefs. Amen!"—The Docket.

Tact of Wives.

Mr. W.—A tactful wife keeps many little household secrets from her husband.

Mrs. B.—Yes; even the fact that she has all the brains.

A New Idea.

"Yonder convict is quite an intellectual character, I am told."

"Then, I suppose, they keep him in one of the brains cells."

More Tinplate Next Year.

The demand for tinplate from all corners of the globe and the consequent high prices prevailing have not only attracted more capital and resulted in the erection of new mills, but have led the existing mills to tin a much greater portion of their black plate production than is ordinarily the case.

This practice, says a statement issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, will also be followed next year, judging from figures made public by the tinplate conservation committee, which are based on returns from the large producers.

Commissioners Proceedings

Portales, New Mexico, Jan. 7th, 1918.

At a regular term of commissioners court, for Roosevelt County, begun and held on the above date the following were present, to-wit:

John S. Pearce, Chairman,
Ed. H. Wall, Commissioner, District, No. 2.
John G. Tyson, Commissioner, District No. 3.
Seth A. Morrison Clerk.

The following business was taken up, to-wit:

In the matter of Tax Levies for the year, 1917, it is the order of the board, that the levies stand as made at a special session of this court on Nov. 12, 1917, except one half mill on the dollar, levied as cattle indemnity for the year 1917, and that the Tax Assessor be instructed to disregard this levy, and deduct same from 1917 rolls.

Tax Rolls for the year 1917 having been completed, it is ordered by the board that the same be, and they hereby are approved, and delivered to the County Treasurer for collection.

In the matter of penalties on taxes due for the year 1917, it is the order of the board that no penalty be added to and collected on said taxes for the year 1917, if said taxes be paid prior to March 1st, 1918. In the matter of the transfer of funds:

It is ordered by the board,

that fifteen hundred (\$1500.00) dollars be transferred from the salary fund, to county road fund, also, That two thousand (\$2000) dollars be transferred from salary fund to current expense fund.

The following claims were received examined and approved, and the Clerk instructed to draw warrants in payment of same.

Earl J. Stratton, assessing taxes, in territory annexed from Chaves

SPECTACLES 40 PER CENT OFF!

In order to close out my entire line of Spectacle Goods, I will make a special price of

40 PER CENT OFF

Lenses are the best pebble glass, accurately ground and polished. Frames and mountings guaranteed 10 year gold filled.

C. J. WHITCOMB THE JEWELER

County,	\$100.00	election	2.00
J. E. Morrison, commission of taxes col., 1911 and prior years Nov. 17	9.06	J. S. York, clerk of election	2.00
M. S. T. & T. Co., phones and calls,	15.40	W. B. Vaughan, registrar of election	3.00
Joe Boren, salary & drayage, 4th qr, 1917,	180.25	J. F. Vaughan, judge of election \$2.00 delivering ballot box \$2.00	4.00
Sam J. Stinnett, office expense, 4th qr, 1917,	18.32	J. T. Smithee, Clerk of election	2.00
Sam J. Stinnett salary 4th qr, 1917,	375.00	S. F. Anderson, registrar of election	3.09
Sam J. Stinnett, travelling expense 4th qr, 1917	38.70	Chas Anthony, judge of election	2.00
John W. Ballow, office expense, 4th qr, 1917,	77.77	J. R. Shock, registrar of election	3.00
John W. Ballow, salary, 4th qr, 1917,	600.00	Will A. Palmer, clerk of election	2.00
Seth A. Morrison, salary 4th qr, 1917,	600.00	J. K. Bland, clerk of election	2.00
Seth A. Morrison, office expense 4th qr, 1917,	47.87	H. Hill, judge of election	2.00
Seth A. Morrison, recording birth and death certificates, 4th qr, 1917,	6.30	T. Lee Beeman, registrar \$3.00 judge \$2.00	5.00
J. K. Bland, supplies	2.70	M. A. Goldston, clerk of election	2.00
W. M. Sherwood, registrar for election	3.99	John W. Ballew, registrar of election	3.00
E. Eastwood, registrar for election	3.00	E. Rhodes, registrar of election	3.00
H. C. Scruggs, Judge for election	2.00	J. C. Hicks, clerk of election	2.00
S. F. Sawyers, judge for election	2.00	Ed Strawn, Judge of election	2.00
E. R. Wright, judge for election	2.00	Martin L. Creamer, registrar of election	3.00
T. L. Beall, Clerk for election	2.00	Justin S. Click, registrar of election	5.00
W. D. Gratehouse, registrar for election	3.00	F. C. Ruckman, registrar of election	5.00
J. W. Franse, judge for election	2.00	J. W. Wilmore, judge of election	2.00
Edgar Foreman, clerk election \$2.00 delivering ballot box 2.00	4.00	Z. T. Campbell, registrar of election	5.00
J. M. Cheek, judge of election	2.00	W. J. Ball, judge of election	2.00
E. P. Russell, judge of election	2.00	J. A. Lowrie, clerk of election	2.00
W. C. Locke, judge of election	2.00	R. E. McAllister, registrar and clerk of election	5.00
G. D. Toland, judge of election	2.00	C. V. Harris, supplies furnished indigent	9.60
F. T. Robertson, clerk of election	2.00	J. E. Morrison, commission on taxes collected 1911 and prior years	3.95
John Slack, clerk of election	2.00	J. E. Morrison, registrar of election	5.00
Tyre Beal, judge of election	2.00	S. Howell, supplies and repairs court house and jail	41.65
Frank Myers, Clerk of election	2.00	A. J. Goodwin, salary, 4th qr, 1917,	200.00
T. E. Holder, judge of election	2.00	Joyce-Fruit Co, supplies	4.80
Eugene L. Hudgins, clerk of election	2.00	F. H. Cope, labor and material,	2.80
J. I. Jones, Clerk of election	2.00	J. C. Compton, office expense,	7.00
T. J. Mullins, judge of election \$2.00, delivering ballot box \$2.60	4.60	J. C. Compton, salary, 4th qr, 1917	100.00
S. A. Clark, clerk of election	2.00	It is now ordered that court adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.	
R. R. Williams, clerk of election	2.00	JOHN S. PEARCE, Chairman.	
J. P. Williams, judge of		Attest: S. A. MORRISON, Clerk,	

BIGGER AND BETTER

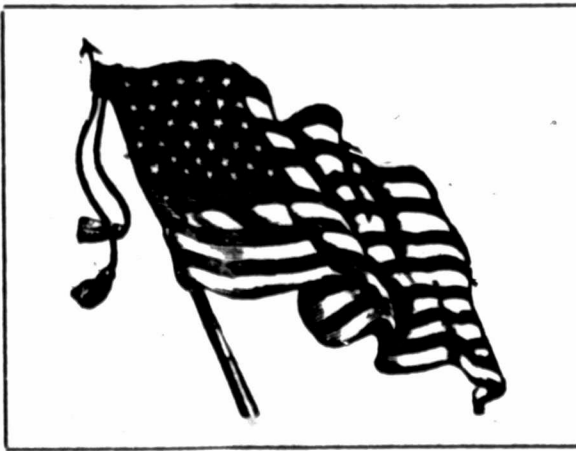
THAN EVER BEFORE DURING 1918.

...YOU WILL WANT EVERY ISSUE OF THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS...

What we want to say is to urge you to BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS in denominations of \$5.00 value which you can buy during January for \$4.12, and on January 1st, 1923, the United States Government will pay you \$5.00 for each stamp, this being the \$4.12 plus 4 per cent compound interest.



If you can't buy War Saving Stamps buy THRIFT STAMPS for 25c each. With the first Thrift Stamp you get a Thrift Card with space for sixteen Thrift Stamps. When filled the card will have \$4.00 worth of stamps on it, then by adding 12c you can exchange it for a War saving Certificate.



Remember how good that old mustard plaster felt? Some relief, wasn't it? Every time you plaster on a Thrift or War Savings Stamp it relieves Uncle Sam's distress just that much.

BUY THRIFT STAMPS. The Portales Valley News will be glad to take four 25c Thrift Stamps in exchange for One Year's Subscription. So you can read this paper and at the same time help Uncle Sam.

HELP THE GOVERNMENT WIN---BUY A "BABY BOND" OR THRIFT STAMPS

The Portales Valley News

W. H. BRALEY, Owner and Publisher : : : Portales, New Mexico

Only One Can Dress Well.
"The husband must have a big salary."
"What makes you think so?"
"The way she dresses."
"Well, go now and take a look at the way her husband dresses, and you'll change your mind."

His Flight
"I'll have to do one of two things."
"What's the matter?"
"It's up to me now either to wire for my wife to come home or wash a kitchen sink full of dishes. I've absolutely run out of crockery."

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8½ to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8½ cents. He should sell this sugar at 8½ to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8½ and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$150,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it; enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.
As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 800,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall, America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent, this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.
"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.20 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law."

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.80 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugar next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8½ to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer.

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba.

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.20 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade."

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop Is Now Moving to Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States Has Been Sent to Famine Threatened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal, housewives are beginning to realize. It contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scores of tried recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved more slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war.

Just as this cereal saved the first American colonists from famine on many occasions, just as it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War, King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with autocracy.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing

20 per cent. corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of a mixture is worked and baked in the same recipes and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by salad oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

LOVE AS SEEN IN FICTION

Lafcadio Hearn's Idea Was That Its Treatment Should Be to Make Conditions Higher.

Lafcadio Hearn says of the treatment of love in fiction that as the purpose of art should be to portray or make possible conditions higher than existing ones and that as the passion of love is a period of idealism, of imagining better things and conditions than are possible in this world, it should be the province of the novelist to treat of the ideal.

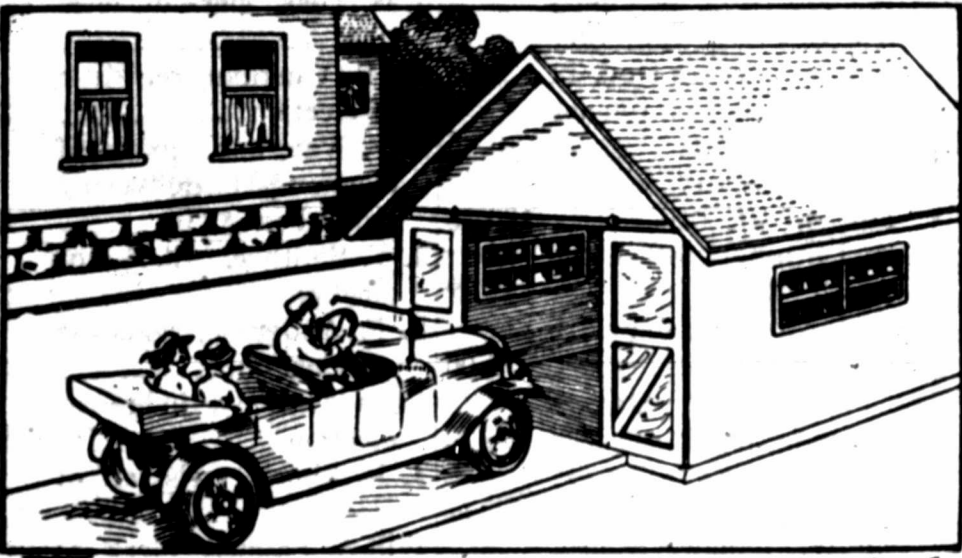
"The time of Illusion is the beautiful moment of passion; it represents the artistic zone in which the poet or romance writer ought to be free to do the very best that he can. He may go beyond that zone; but then he has only two directions in which he can travel. Above it there is religion, and an artist may, like Dante, succeed in transforming love into a sentiment of religious ecstasy. I do not think that any artist could do that today; this is not an age of religious ecstasy. But upward there is no other way to go. Downward the artist may travel until he finds himself in hell. Between the zone of idealism and the brutality of realism there are no doubt many gradations. I am only indicating what I think to be an absolute truth, that in treating of love the literary master should keep to the period of illusion, and that to go below it is a dangerous undertaking."

Farm Loans!

If you contemplate a farm or ranch loan you wish to know that your money is placed with a substantial company. There are many advantages in this. All my loans are placed with the Missouri State Life Insurance Company. x x x x

The Terms Are Right

James A. Hall



Have Your Own Garage

The many advantages of having a garage of your own more than offset the small cost of building it. Come in at your earliest convenience and let us show you plans that will meet your needs—estimates that won't strain your purse.

Service That Saves

Our experience with materials—our knowledge of the short cuts in building—our error-proof plans—our low prices—these will surely reduce your cost to the lowest possible figures—whether you build a garage, house, barn or other building.

Let us explain this service fully

PORTALES LUMBER CO.

PHONE 10

PHONE 10

CALLED HER FAMILY TO HER BEDSIDE

Six Years Ago, Thinking She Might Die, Says Texas Lady. But Now She Is a Well, Strong Woman and Praises Cardui For Her Recovery.

Royce City, Tex.—Mrs. Mary Kilman, of this place, says: "After the birth of my little girl... my side commenced to hurt me. I had to go back to bed. We called the doctor. He treated me... but I got no better. I got worse and worse until the misery was unbearable... I was in bed for three months and suffered such agony that I was just drawn up in a knot... I told my husband if he would get me a bottle of Cardui I would try it... I commenced taking it, however, that evening I called my family about me... for I knew I could not last many days unless I had a change for

the better. That was six years ago and I am still here and am a well, strong woman, and I owe my life to Cardui. I had only taken half the bottle when I began to feel better. The misery in my side got less... I continued right on taking the Cardui until I had taken three bottles and I did not need any more for I was well and never felt better in my life... I have never had any trouble from that day to this."

Do you suffer from headache, backache, pains in sides, or other discomforts, each month? Or do you feel weak, nervous and fagged-out? If so, give Cardui, the woman's tonic, a trial.

J. 71

C. W. ISON, General Contractor

Frame-Wood Work, Concrete and Brick Work. Any and all kinds of Repair work.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

TELEPHONE 72 : PORTALES, N. M.



Bond's Butcher Shop.

We have opened up a butcher shop in the R. M. Sanders building and will, at all times carry a complete line of

FRESH AND CURED MEATS

We do not run a delivery wagon, but will deliver your meat to any grocery store in town. Your patronage solicited.

TELEPHONE NO. 4

J. H. BOND, :: Proprietor

FARM LOANS!

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THE MODEL TAILOR SHOP

MORRISON & SANDEFER, Proprietors

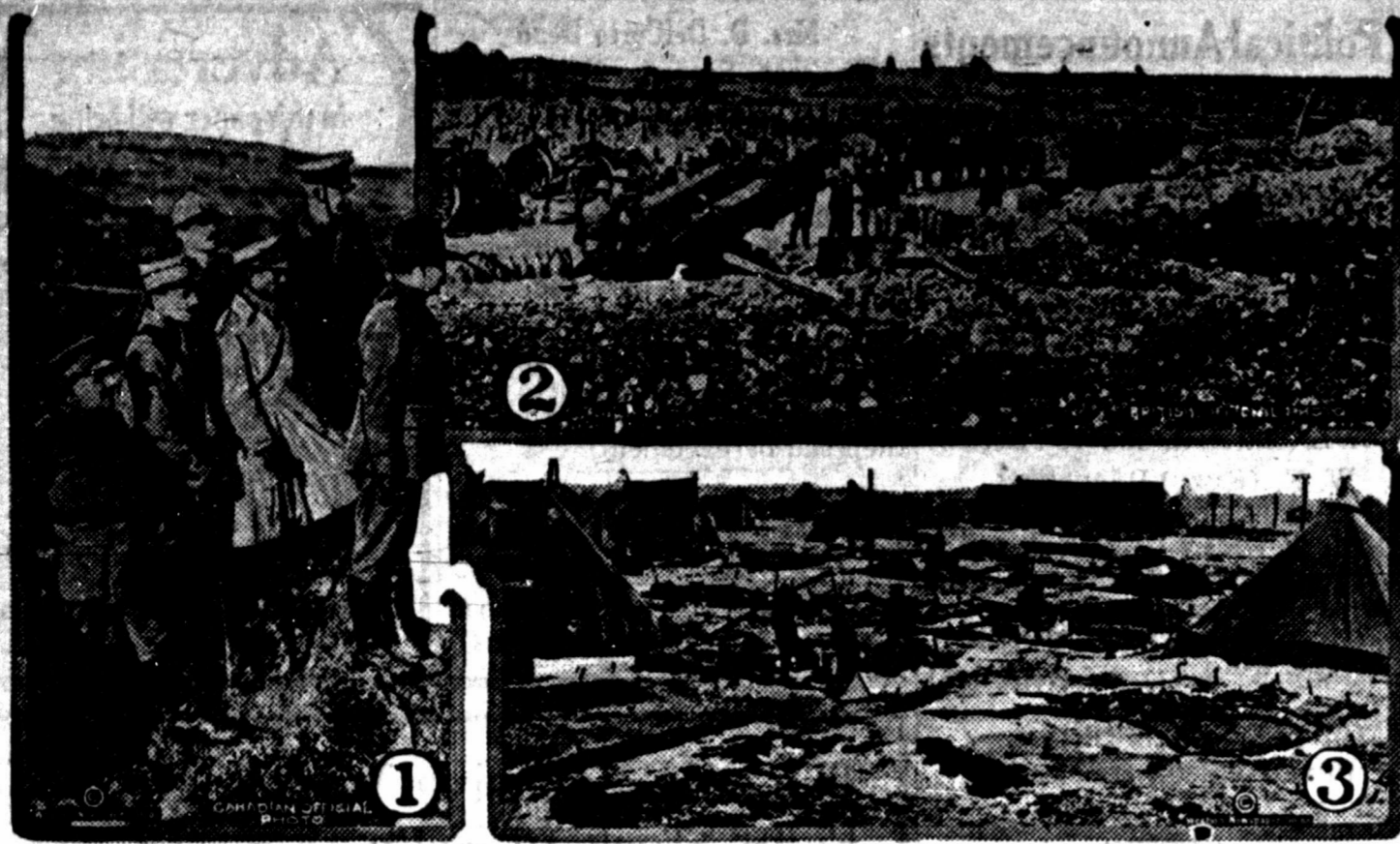
Ladies' and Gents' Suits cleaned, pressed and repaired.

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Old Nixon Building—Opposite First National Bank.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

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1—Allied officers on the firing line at Lens, Maj. Prince Amerashot of Siam being the one in the light coat. 2—British howitzers in Flanders that continually hammer the German lines. 3—Camp Mills, Long Island, after being ravaged by a severe wind and snow storm.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

PRESIDENT WILSON'S LUCID STATEMENT OF AMERICA'S WAR AIMS AND PEACE TERMS.

PUTS THE ONUS ON GERMANY

Bolsheviki Make Peace With Bulgaria and Resume Negotiations at Brest-Litovsk—Snow Stops Teutons in Italy—Secretary Baker's Elaborate Defense.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson's statement of the war aims of America, following and almost identical with that of Premier Lloyd George, placed flatly before the people of the central powers the choice between a reasonable peace and a continuance of the war until they are forced to accept the terms offered them by victorious foes. Moreover, the choice of the German government must soon be made, for according to credible reports from Europe the statements of the president and the premier have brought close to a crisis the political dissension in the Fatherland and have served to unmask the pan-Germans, who demand, with threats, that the kaiser shall ally himself with them for a "strong peace." The socialists stand as firmly as ever for a democratic peace, and if Wilhelm sides against them, he and the Prussian militarists will have before them the impossible task of making good with decisive military victories over the armed forces of Great Britain, France and the United States. If they fail, as fall they must, it is easy to predict a sweeping revolution in Germany, but between now and that event must intervene a long period of bloody fighting. The pan-Germans have no idea of yielding tamely, especially if they are supported by the emperor, which seems likely.

In the main Mr. Wilson's address coincided with that of Mr. Lloyd George so far as the essentials of peace are concerned. He was a little more insistent on some points, a little less on others; and he spoke more at length about Russia, expressing the deep sympathy of America for the struggling people of that country and encouraging the bolsheviki to stand firm against the terms of German conquest.

All through the program set forth by the president, runs, as he said, the principle of justice to all peoples and all nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak.

Just one of the peace essentials as stated by Mr. Wilson met with some criticism in the United States, and that from certain Republican leaders. This was the section calling for the "establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance." If that means the elimination of all tariffs, a world free trade, say the Republican statesmen, they cannot assent to it. All who were quoted concerning the message declared it most timely, for they believe with the president that the moral climax of the war has come.

The German press generally condemns President Wilson's peace aims as it did those of Lloyd George, most of the papers calling his program utterly impossible, especially as regards Alsace-Lorraine, the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary and the partition of Turkey.

Peace Conference Resumed.

Apparently backing water, the Russian delegates, headed by Trotsky himself, returned to Brest-Litovsk on Tuesday and resumed the peace negotiations with the central powers. Before departing from Petrograd the bolsheviki foreign minister expressed his deep suspicion of the motives of the entente allies, declaring they wanted Germany to make an advantageous separate peace with Russia so Germany would be more willing to surrender, what the allies want in the west. Incidentally, Trotsky repeated the story that 25,000 German troops in

the Kovno district had deserted because they were about to be moved to the west front.

M. Radek, one of the Russian delegates, asserted Monday that the Russians were strengthening the front and would send home every soldier who was not willing to fight. He asserted they wanted no help from the allies or America because their strength lay in their weakness; that the country for many miles was destitute, and that while the Germans could drive them back it would do them no good and they would not want to have millions of starving people on their hands.

Conditions in Petrograd are becoming more desperate daily. The city is full of crime, disorder and dirt, and the people have little food and coal. Very severe winter weather is adding to the distress there.

Break-Up of Russia Continues.

The bolsheviki seem content, for the present, to permit the breaking up of Russia into separate nationalities. A kind of a truce has been patched up with the Ukrainians, and the many other new "governments" apparently are not molested. Lithuania is the latest to declare itself independent. Finland is well on the way to independence, having been recognized by Germany, Sweden and France, and its representatives being well received by other governments.

The Cossacks of the south were having a harder time; official dispatches from Petrograd reporting that they had been defeated and put to flight by the bolsheviki forces.

The Bulgarian parliament was informed by Premier Radoslavoff that a peace compact had been formed between Bulgaria and Russia, with the consent of the other central powers. On the other hand, the bolsheviki government rejected the separate peace proposals made by Turkey, asking the latter to participate in the general conference.

Col. William B. Thompson, who commanded the American Red Cross mission to Russia, has just returned to this country and has much good to say of the bolsheviki government. He is convinced its leaders are honest and sincere and not in the pay of the Germans, and he believes the movement they have set on foot may result in a world peace.

Fighting of the Week.

A number of attacks in force and continuous activity of the artillery marked the week along the west front, but there was no great battle and no serious attempt to break through the lines by either side. The sector selected by the German high command for the expected big offensive was not revealed, but the belief grows that it will be in Belgium and that the main objective of the kaiser will be the capture of Calais. Possession of this port of course, would be of inestimable value to Germany, both in the submarine campaign and in threatening England with direct attack, as well as interrupting the short route between England and France.

In Italy the weather and possibly shortage of ammunition brought almost to a standstill the attempts of the Austro-Germans to break through into the Venetian plains. Heavy snows fell in the Alps and threatened to shut off communication between the Trentino and the fighting line, and the weather was stormy all the way from the mountains to the Adriatic.

Vice Admiral Sims reported the torpedoing of the American steamship Harry Luckenbach, nine members of the crew being missing. The British admiralty announced that the hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol channel. She was full of wounded soldiers, but all of them were safely landed, though three Lascars of the crew were lost. This new brutal crime of the Germans afforded the London Times opportunity for mild criticism of President Wilson's high idealism, the paper asking: "Is any peace thinkable with the authors and supporters of a system by which such crimes are coldly sanctioned as legitimate acts of war?"

The Rewa was displaying all the lights and markings required by the Hague convention and was not within the so-called barred zone, but such facts no longer mean anything to the Germans, if indeed they ever did.

Baker Defends Himself.

The investigation of war preparations by the senate committee reached the stage on Thursday where the presence of Secretary Baker was required.

His continuance in the cabinet position he holds has been the object of attack, both in the committee and in the country generally, and with full knowledge of that fact he appeared with a long and detailed statement of the war department's doings that served as an elaborate defense of it and of himself as its head. Summing up the department's chief accomplishments, Mr. Baker said a large army is in the field and in training, enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the country's industries; its subsistence is above criticism, its clothing supply is now substantially complete; arms of the most modern kind have been provided by manufacture or purchased for the soldiers in France and will be available for every man who can be got to France in 1918; a substantial army is already on French soil and ready for active service, and lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction there; great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and new instruments of war have been formulated.

The American army now in the field or in training, Mr. Baker said, numbered nearly a million and a half, and he added: "No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army."

The secretary did not undertake to deny that weak places in the department's organization had been discovered, but maintained that the reorganization of bureaus and the creation of the war council had brought strength and efficiency. "We can now see the entire situation," he said. "The initial rush needs are substantially supplied. The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines."

Despite Mr. Baker's defense, the sentiment in congress for a separate cabinet department of munitions seems to be growing stronger and the Republican members set a day to consider the adoption of a resolution favoring such action.

Problems of Labor and Fuel.

Secretary of Labor Wilson asserts there is an ample supply of labor in the country, but the problem is one of proper adjustment. Therefore the government has set in motion the machinery for the mobilization and distribution of an army of about 3,000,000 workers for agriculture, shipbuilding and war contract plants. A network of interrelated labor exchanges will be established to recruit workers and transfer them from one section to another according to the demands. John B. Denmore of Montana was selected to be national director of this service.

More insistent and more immediately painful than the labor problem is the matter of fuel. The coal shortage, blamed by some authorities on the selfish greed of the operators, became so pronounced last week, especially in the east, that many industries were forced to close their doors and many more went on part time.

In the house of representatives there was sharp criticism of the federal fuel administration, and one congressman declared that if the government could not control prices it should take over the mines. Fuel Administrator Garfield on Thursday announced the appointment of Mark L. Requa of Oakland, Cal., to take charge of the oil industry of the country, and it was understood the government would take over the control of fuel oil as it has of coal. Distribution of the oil will come first and later the question of price regulation will be taken up. One most desirable result of this move will be to assure the navy an adequate supply of oil, which is the fuel of most of the recently built vessels.

If the women of America win the right to vote, as seems probable, the suffragists will have to thank the man whom they have scolded, abused and picketed for a long time. The Susan B. Anthony amendment was approved by the house Thursday by only the bare two-thirds majority required, and it is fair to assume that it would not have carried if President Wilson had not given it hearty and unexpected endorsement. Fifteen Southern Democrats who voted against national suffrage two years ago voted for it this time. Of the 274 votes in favor of the amendment, 165 were cast by Republicans. The resolution now goes to the senate, where the cause must gain several converts to carry it through.

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

F. G. GALLAWAY, President and General Manager

MISS ZENOMA GALLAWAY, Secretary



Uncle Sam Must Be Served First

The high development of telephone efficiency in this country gave the United States, when it entered the war, a superiority over all other nations for quick communication.

The nation's capital and the various military headquarters are linked with all the great industrial centers of the country by the long-distance lines of the Bell Telephone System.

Thousands of miles of special telephone wires have been turned over to the government for its exclusive use.

Right of way is given to government telephone calls over all lines.

In its prosecution of the war our government has the effective co-operation of the Bell Telephone System, which reaches 70,000 communities and extends to every military camp in the United States.

One man in every ten from the maintenance and construction forces of this company is now in the telephone signal corps of the army or in some other branch of the military service.

Not only have our men answered their country's call, but the telephone operators are "doing their bit" also. These faithful young women realize the tremendous dependence the nation places on rapid communication in this crisis, and are accepting cheerfully the heavy responsibilities thrust upon them.

In spite of the war and what it has meant to this company in the increased number of telephone messages to handle, the enlistment of so many of our trained employes, the shortage of equipment, and the high cost of telephone materials—

In spite of all these obstacles, we are meeting the needs of the public for telephone service in a remarkably successful way.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company

Notice To Taxpayers!

Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, that the tax assessor or a deputy will visit the precincts of the county at the time and place designated below, for the purpose of making the assessments of all taxable property for the year 1918.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

"The laws of the State of New Mexico require that every inhabitant of the State, of full age and sound mind, shall, in each year, make a list of all property subject to taxation of which he is the owner or has the control or management. Such list must be on the form prescribed by law by the State Tax Commission and must be made and filed in the office of the County Assessor on or after the first day of January and not later than the last business day of February of each year."

In compliance with law and for the convenience of taxpayers I will be at the various places in Roosevelt County on the respective dates as follows, for the purpose of taking lists of property:

Precinct No.	Name and Location	Date	Precinct No.	Name and Location	Date
1	Portales, Assessor's Office	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	24	New Hope Postoffice	Jan. 30
13	Midway, Tom Davidson's Res.	Jan. 14	25	Delphos Postoffice	Feb. 1
7	Arch, Postoffice	Jan. 15	29	Kenna, Kenna Bank	Feb. 4
16	Inez, Postoffice	Jan. 16	10	Valley View Postoffice	Feb. 5
15	Cox's Store, 7 A. M. to 12 M.	Jan. 17	9	Eagle Hill Postoffice	Feb. 6
28	Emzy, Postoffice, 12:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.	Jan. 17	9	Milnesand Postoffice	Feb. 7
15	Garrison Postoffice	Jan. 18	28	Bluit Postoffice	Feb. 8
11	Rogers Postoffice	Jan. 21	3	Dereño Postoffice	Feb. 11
6	Longs Postoffice	Jan. 22	21	Benson Postoffice	Feb. 12
30	Richland Postoffice	Jan. 23	20	Claudell Postoffice	Feb. 13
8	Cromer Postoffice	Jan. 24	18	Upton Postoffice	Feb. 14
14	Frank Parker Res. (Old Newcomb Place)	Jan. 25	5	Tolar Postoffice	Feb. 25-26
17	Redlake Postoffice	Jan. 28	22	Perry School House	Feb. 27
12	Dora Store	Jan. 29	2	Elida, 1st door south Postoffice	Feb. 18 to 23

Any person failing to meet me at these appointments may make return to my office in Portales at any time within the limits fixed by law as given above, or blank for making rendition will be sent upon application, by mail or in person, to my office.

"A penalty of twenty-five per cent in addition to the regular valuation, must be added to the value of all property not listed for assessment within the time and in the form prescribed by law. No exceptions can be made to this law."

Respectfully yours,

BURL JOHNSON, Assessor

Roosevelt County, New Mexico

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. BEALEY, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

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

DEMOCRATIC IN THINGS POLITICAL

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

ADVERTISING RATES

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

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR



1918 JANUARY 1918

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	3	4

A Change of Heart

The indications are that Senator Stone, of Missouri, had quite a change of heart during the recess in congress during the holidays. Wonder if Bill Stone, when he got home for the holidays, didn't find along the fence corners and at the forks of the creeks, a goodly number of those stalwart Missouri Democrats who were telling Bill with no uncertain sound, that he had better get in line and stand by the government and by the President, instead of obstructing progress by falling in line with such as Lafolette, Gronna and others, which, to some extent, he had been doing during the early days of our entry into this bloody war. Stone had not stood by the President as he should have done at first. But if he stands firm by his statement in congress of January 21st, in which he said: "One Theodore Roosevelt was the most seditious man of any consequence in America," (which, from Roosevelt's utterances of late through the Kansas City Star, cannot leave but one conclusion—that Stone is correct). Therefore, we feel that Stone has had a change of heart and we can overlook a multitude of sins for this bold stand. Keep it up, Bill, the only trouble with you is that you are from Missouri, and those stalwart Missouri Democrats know how to show you.

We note that the Republicans in congress and throughout the country, including one Theodore Roosevelt, are "beefing" about the mistakes that THEY claim the Democratic administration has made in the handling of this war. We admit that preparing for a tremendous task to mobilize a great army and equip them is a REAL MAN'S JOB, and it may be that there has been some mistakes made. But we have made real progress, considering that it was not only necessary to raise a large army of men and furnish all manner of equipment including clothing, munitions, transportation, arms, provisions and many other necessities, but it was also necessary to AWAKEN and EDUCATE the American people to the need of this tremendous undertaking. Now we ask in all fairness to these Republicans, if they can remember back in 1898, one General Alger who was Secretary of War under President McKinley, during our unpleasantness with Spain, did you ever hear of any canned beef, and SPOILED canned beef. We believe that if such blunders as occurred under his management during such a small affair as it was then, we would quit "beefing," when in the main the present administration is accomplishing the things that are necessary and are making real progress. These Republican leaders would attempt to lead you to believe that they never made mistakes or would not do so, BUT SOME OF US STILL REMEMBER THE "BEEF."

"Forget how things were done before the war, eliminate red tape. We must learn with the Germans that 'the war won't wait.' Delay is the Kaiser's Ally." The government's war motto, suggested by Secretary Redfield and approved by President Wilson.

And it may get so that a patch on your trousers will be regarded as a trift stamp.—Dallas News

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.

LESSON FOR JANUARY 27

JESUS FORGIVING SIN.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 2:1-12
GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of Man hath authority on earth to forgive sin.—Mark 2:10

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Psa. 52; Luke 15:11-32; 7:26-30; Matt. 1:21; Heb. 7:26.
PRIMARY MEMORY VERSE—Forgive us our sins.—Luke 11:4.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Jesus healing soul and body.
SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus meeting man's deepest need.

This is one of the most dramatic, spectacular incidents recorded in the Bible. It is a good illustration for Sunday school teachers on how to tell a story by imagining what one would naturally do. We ought to have our scholars see with their imagination, the story of this lesson as though they were eye-witnesses of the whole scene. The time was about May or June A. D. 28, the second year of Jesus' ministry, a few weeks following the last lesson, during which time he had been preaching and healing in the surrounding country.

I. Introduction. Jesus could testify in a home as well as before the multitudes. Indeed it was after having testified in the home (v. 1) that the crowds gathered about the doorway, for it was not known that he was there, until some days after he had been in the house. Luke tells us that the crowds which came, came not only from Galilee but Judea and even Jerusalem. Jesus did his work so well in the home that wherever he was, the world wore a path to his doorway. Notice verse two; when the crowd gathered about, he spoke unto them "the word." In this we see a parable. Many a successful man, when he becomes popular, forgets to preach the pure Gospel, the Word of Life.

II. An Impelling Need (vv. 3-4). This man who had paralysis, i. e., disabled on one side, was not only deprived of his sensation but his power of motion. As to the cause of his difficulty, his previous character of life, there is no word of suggestion. We see abundant evidence today, however, to know that many such cases are the results of our own debaucheries and one would gather from the course which Jesus pursued with this man that perhaps his case was likewise the result of his early sin. The teacher might well read in this connection Luke 16:11-19. Of course, this man may not have been a prodigal son. Nevertheless, he had as much suffering as though he had been and as far as he himself was concerned, he was helpless, a picture of all sinners. He, however, had friends, very enterprising ones. And so putting him upon the double quilt or coverlet, which could be rolled together in a bundle of moderate size, they carried him into the presence of the master.

III. Jesus Forgives and Defends His Rights (vv. 5-12). The crowd was so great about the house that "they could not come nigh unto him for the press." They were not, however, discouraged; but leaving the crowd, they went up the usual outside stairs, bearing the sick man with them unto the roof which "they uncovered"—literally they dug through the flat roof made of branches and twigs and covered with earth, and which could be as easily repaired. Travelers in eastern countries have often seen a similar act performed even in this day. They then let down the bed or mattress by the four corners. The roof was so low that no cords were needed and those below received the man from the hands of the four upon the roof and placed him in front of Jesus. Jesus commends "their deed" as indicated in all three of the Gospel records. Not alone physical obstacles had to be overcome, but the attitude of the scribes (v. 7). Was it right, was it honest to break through the roof of a man's house? Would they make it good? Was the owner glad to have had it done? Jesus did not hesitate or speculate over such questions, but goes at once to the issue and said to the man sick of the palsy, "Son, be of good cheer, thy sins be (are) forgiven thee." See Matthew's and Mark's account. "Son," is a word of endearment; the word "be" is not as strong in the old form as the word "are" forgiven. Jesus went at once to the unhealed wound in the soul, the sense of unforgiven sin. Forgiveness is not of the judge who sentences "not guilty," but a father who welcomes and restores one to sonship. It is restoration to life. The Bible story of the prodigal son and that scene pictured in the seventh chapter of Luke, the feast where Jesus dealt with a woman of the city, who ministers unto him, are good illustrations of the master's attitude of mind on this occasion.

The scribes charged blasphemy which is to slander God and speak treason against him. Blasphemy is practically uttered treason. He perceived their inmost thoughts and answered them (v. 9). To forgive sin, or to command the man to rise were both divine acts; he could do either; he proved one by the use of the other. His command to the young man to take up his bed was a test to be proved by the man's faith. That the cure was complete we know, for he immediately arose. To "arise" was a physical impossibility; to "take up his bed" permitted no relapse.

Political Announcements

The News is authorized to make the following announcements, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary, Roosevelt County:

FOR PROBATE JUDGE:

CLEVE COMPTON (re-election)

FOR SHERIFF:

A. L. (ARCH) GREGG (re-election)
W. E. (EMZY) ROBERTS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK:

SETH A. MORRISON (re-election)

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:

JOHN W. BALLOW (re-election)

FOR TAX ASSESSOR:

BURL JOHNSON (re-election)
J. N. (NOLAN) McCALL

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT:

SAM J. STINNETT (re-election)

COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 1:

DR. J. S. PEARCE (re-election)

COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 2:

ED. WALL (re-election)

Assignment of Mortgage—News

Mrs. D. DeCurto Dead
On last Saturday, the 19th, Charles DeCurto, head book-keeper for Joyce-Fruit Company, received a message, stating that his mother had died at El Paso, Texas, where the DeCurtos now live. Charles left the next morning for El Paso to attend the funeral. The many friends of Charles and the DeCurto family extend their sympathy during their sad bereavement.

WANTED—Several good young Jersey cows. Send price and full description to Frank Parker, Judson, N. M. 12-3ip

See W. C. Hoover for Farm Loans. Lindsey bldg. near P. O.

Advertising
in this paper will bring good returns on the money invested

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 only exclusive Wall Paper and Paint Stock in town. x x x

1000 Rolls of Remnants at 5c Per Roll. Balance of paper stock all clean, new stock. Come in and see.

C. GOODLOE

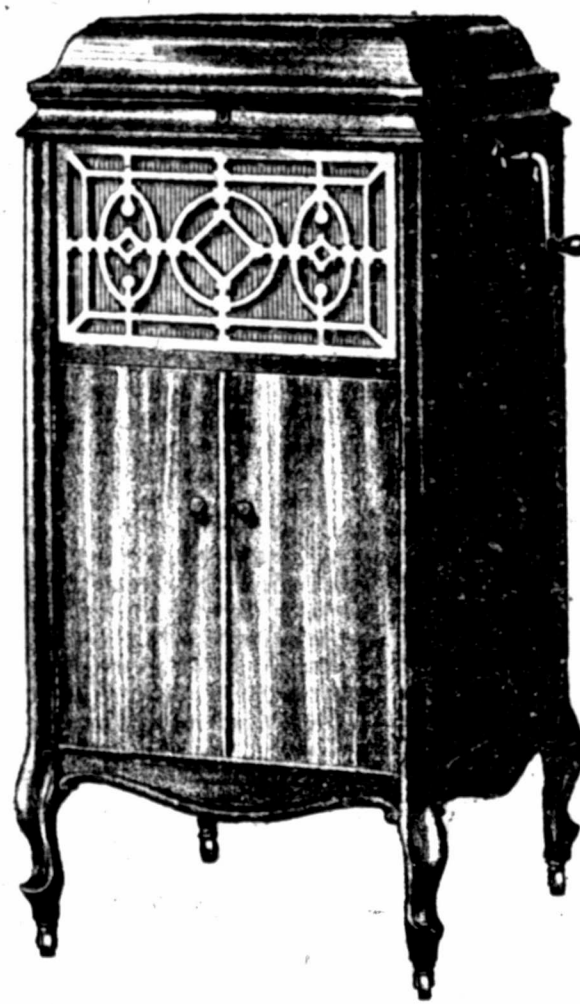
Call 27 when you need a Painter or Paper Hanger

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Will sell cheap for cash or trade for land or land notes secured, a Six-Cylinder Chalmers car, almost as good as new, fully equipped, in perfect order every way. I also have several quarters of cheap land for cash.

BASCOM HOWARD

"Bella Earth"



The Brunswick

ALL PHONOGRAPHS IN ONE

is a Musical Instrument, not an Ordinary Phonograph.

Owners of ordinary phonographs are confined to the use of one make of record. But, no one make offers the complete selection everyone would like.

The Brunswick plays records of any make. And it plays them better than the machine for which each was originally intended. For The Brunswick was designed

originally to be the Universal Phonograph. It is equipped with two distinct sound reproducers, instantly interchangeable. One reproducer is distinctly for the splendid Pathe Records, hitherto not generally available to the American public—one for all other popular makes of Records. Both steel and jewel point needles are provided.

The reason The Brunswick gives a more perfect rendition of all records can be seen in the wooden-wall sound chamber. It is built like a violin—and the same fundamentals that are responsible for the feeling and vibrancy of violin tone gives a tonal quality to the reproduction of a Brunswick Phonograph which has made it the choice of true lovers of music.

C. M. DOBBS



Portales, New Mexico



Our Soldier Boy

Unfurled the dear old flag, boys,
Let her float out on the breeze;
Just the sight of her takes me back again
To my home beyond the seas.
I thought to follow her home, boys,
But the sword has pierced my shield;
So bury me with my comrades who fell
On this bloody battlefield.

I bade them all a fond farewell
When I followed the flag away;
I promised I'd ne'er forget the honor
Of the dear old U. S. A.;
I said I'd die with my face to the foe
Or bring back in honor my lance.
Tell them I kept my word, boys,
On the battlefield of France.

Hew proudly you'll march in home, boys,
When this cruel war shall cease—
The dear old Stars and Stripes will float
O'er a country of freedom and peace;
The tyrant who thought with an iron
hand

His sceptre o'er the world to wield,
Will bury his hopes and his sceptre too
Midst the din and carnage of the bat-
tlefield.

When I left my dear old mother, boys,
She was helpful and brave to the last,
I can see again her dear sweet smile,
Though her tears were falling fast;
But it broke her heart just the same,
boys,
Though her spirit would not yield,
When she sent her baby boy to die,
On a foreign battle field.

And now her hands are beckoning,
Farewell to you one and all,
I hope you will be as willing to go
When you hear the last bugle's call;
Soft wings are fluttering o'er me,
I am glad my spirit to yield,
For my mothers gentle hands will bear
me,
From this bloody battle-field.
MRS. E. B. H.

Any deposit placed with us on
a Ford will be returned on de-
mand if you desire to cancel or-
der. Universal Garage. 1t

Resolution

"The council of National De-
fense desires to inform the people
of the country that abundant
food is supplied to the soldiers
and sailors in the camps and
cantonments, and that the send-
ing of food to these men by
their friends and families is not
in any way necessary; that the
aggregate quantity of food thus
privately sent is enormous, and
that much of it, having been
conveyed long distances in heated
express or mail cars, is more or

less spoiled, and consequently in-
jurious to the health of the men.
Therefore, in the interest of
the conservation of food, and
also the health of the men, the
Council of National Defense re-
quests the public to discontinue
the sending of foodstuffs to the
camps."

Plainview School Notes

The second month of Plainview
school ended January, 5th. This
school is making good progress.
We have live patrons, live direct-

ors live teachers and live pupils.
Armed with these essentials
for a good school, our aim is to
make our schools of Roosevelt
County. The total enrollment
for this month is 31. Attendance
has been good while promptness
and punctuality seems to be the
motto of the school. The pupils
are showing real enthusiasm in
their work and have taken up
their lessons since the holidays in
a business like manner that is
sure to win. Honor roll for this
month follows: first grade,

George Spires, Sarah Lott, Edna
Lott, Leova Thompson, Third
grade, Nettie Lott. Fourth grade
Floyd Lott.

P. E. Jordan returned Sunday
from Ford Factory Denver, and
he says owing to the frozen con-
ditions in the north that they ex-
pect to receive and deliver their
entire allotment of Fords by
spring, and when spring breaks
in the north they will take the
entire output up there and the
Universal Garage does not anti-
cipate receiving any Fords for any-
body from April until November.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT
COUNTY, NEW MEXICO:
N. C. Phillips, Plaintiff,
Hattie Phillips, Defendant. No. 1350

Notice of Suit Pending

The State of New Mexico to Hattie Phillips, De-
fendant:
GREETING:
You are hereby notified that there has been filed
in the District Court of Roosevelt County, New
Mexico, a suit entitled and styled as above, where-
in the plaintiff, N. C. Phillips, complains that you,
his legal wife, have abandoned and ceased to live
with him, and that the general objects of said suit
are that plaintiff obtain a divorce from the bonds
of matrimony existing with you.
You are further notified that unless you appear
or plead on or before the 15th day of March, 1918,
you will be adjudged in default and judgment for
plaintiff will be rendered.
Plaintiff's attorney is James A. Hall and his
business address is Portales, New Mexico.
Witness my hand and seal of office at Portales,
New Mexico, this 28th day of January, 1918.
(SEAL) SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF ROOSEVELT
COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
In the matter of the last will
and testament of
John W. Spurlock, deceased No. 130

NOTICE

THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, ss.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day
of December, 1917, John W. Spurlock, late of Roose-
velt County, New Mexico, departed this life; that
prior to his death he made and executed in writ-
ing his last will and testament disposing of his
property, which said will has been filed in said
Probate Court; that
Mary E. Spurlock, of Ines, New Mexico;
J. S. Spurlock, of Ines, New Mexico;
John M. Spurlock, of Fort Smith, Arkansas;
Pelle L. Robinson, of Ines, New Mexico;
Arthur N. Spurlock, of Ines, New Mexico;
Lowell L. Spurlock, of Ines, New Mexico;
Myrtle M. Spurlock, of Ines, New Mexico; and
Charles W. Spurlock, of Ines, New Mexico;
are the sole legatees and devisees, and the only
persons named in said will; that Mary E.
Spurlock is named in said will as sole executrix
thereof, without bond, and has filed her applica-
tion in said Probate Court praying that said will
of deceased be probated according to law.
You are further notified that Monday, the 4th
day of March, 1918, the same being the 1st day
of the regular March term of the Probate Court, has
been fixed as the date for proving the said alleged
last will and testament of said deceased; that said
court will, at said time, examine witnesses, and
hear testimony for or against said will, or any ob-
jections that may be made thereunto.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set
my hand and seal of said Probate Court this
13th day of January, 1918.
(SEAL) SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk.
By A. J. GOODWIN, Deputy.

..The Leach Coal Company..

FOR HIGH GRADE FUEL COAL

Chandler Lump

We are agents for Chandler Lump, one of the
very cleanest and best coals that can be bought
from Colorado. Give it a trial.

American Block

We are now able to get, in limited quantities,
Mine Run American Block Coal. This coal is
very clean and can be bought at \$8.75 per ton.

Telephone Number 3 :- :- :- :- Portales, New Mexico

OUR SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT!

WE desire to assure every customer and friend throughout the county that, in the face of freight congestion, merchandise shortage, labor difficulties and every unusual condition due to the war activities, we have been able to assemble a comprehensive assortment of attractive items for the Spring Season. Two experienced buyers from our five stores are now in New York carefully selecting Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments. Our own buyer is in the St. Louis market adding the finishing touches to our Spring Line and "freshening up" with new ideas and information that will be of direct advantage to you. We court comparison and jealously guard our motto, "If it isn't RIGHT, you have no right to take it." We shall be in a position to sell items such as Gingham, Shirting, Muslin, Etc., much cheaper than in many localities. We have adhered to dependable lines only, such as:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| J. & K. Shoes for Ladies | Kirschbaum Clothes | Gossard Corsets |
| Wayne Knit Hosiery | Stetson and Keith Hats | Ripon Gloves |
| Monarch Underwear | Interwoven Sox | Worthmore Waists |
| Arrow Shirts and Collars | King Made Pants | Schoolhouse Silks |
| Florsheim Shoes for Men | | La Porte Fabrics |

We value the GOOD WILL of each customer as our GREATEST ASSET. Let us supply your needs for Spring.

Where Quality is Paramount



THE STORE THAT KEEPS
STEP WITH THE STYLES

All kinds of grain and alfalfa
 hay at the Portales Mill & Ele-
 vator Company, Phone No. 3. tf.
 See W. C. Hoover for Farm
 Loans, Lindsey bldg. near P. O.
 Buy your Bills of Sale at the News.

McDONALD & ISON
 have opened up a complete line of fresh groceries
 in the new building and invite their friends to call
 on them when in need of anything in their line.
 Will sell for cash and give you lowest prices on all
 goods.
 TELEPHONE 27 PROMPT DELIVERY


BUICK
EVERY Buick owner has the satisfac-
tion of knowing that his car repre-
sents the highest type of present day
road travel. x x x x x
W. B. OLDHAM :: MONROE HONEA

THE MODEL STORE
 We have put on a delivery wagon and will deliver your
 groceries to any part of town. Phone 68 when you want
 clean, fresh groceries. x x x x x
D. WEHBA, Proprietor

The Portales Garage
 WAT STEWART, Proprietor
 Having bought The Portales Garage from
 Messrs Bracken & Sims, we desire to announce
 to the public that it will be our constant aim to
 render a service to the many patrons in keeping
 with the best mechanical skill and in maintaining
 the highest standard of efficiency, trying at all
 times to carry in stock every accessory used on
 an automobile.
 Our business, so far, has been beyond our
 expectations and we invite you to come and see
 us and give us an opportunity to show you that
 we appreciate your patronage.
The Portales Garage
 Portales, New Mexico

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FARM AND RANCH LAND
 We want to loan more money
 during 1918 than we ever have.
 Come in and talk to us.
JOE HOWARD & SON

Catarrh of Stomach
Did Not Know It
 Nearly Starved
PERUNA
Made Me Well
 Mrs. Selena Tanner, Athens, Ohio,
 writes: "I cannot find words to ex-
 press my thanks for your kind ad-
 vice. I never once thought I had cat-
 arrh of the stomach. I commenced
 taking Peruna, as you directed. My
 stomach continued to hurt me for
 about two weeks after I began the
 treatment and then it stopped. I now
 have a good appetite, while before
 I could scarcely eat."
 Sold in liquid medi-
 cine form as Peruna Tablets.



**FOOD SHORTAGE IN
 FRANCE GROWING**

**DENMARK AND SWITZERLAND
 ARE FACING A REDUCTION OF
 WHEAT RATIONS.**

WAR INSURANCE IS POPULAR

Applications Near the Three Billion
 Mark—All Adult German Alien En-
 emies in United States Must Regis-
 ter.

(From Committee on Public Information.)
 Washington.—According to the food
 administration, shortage of wheat in
 France is becoming more and more
 alarming each week. The minister of
 general revictualing indicated recently
 that a further reduction of 20 per cent
 in the bread ration would soon become
 imperative.
 Denmark is now looking forward to
 a reduction of wheat rations. Final
 figures for the cereal harvest show a
 total of about 62,000,000 bushels, which
 is 20,000,000 bushels less than in 1916
 and about 10,000,000 less than was es-
 timated in the summer, when the popu-
 lace was put on bread rations. The
 authorities are already considering a
 further reduction in the allowed con-
 sumption.

The food situation in Switzerland is
 rapidly falling to the danger line. A
 ration that is far below the consump-
 tion in many of the countries at war
 has already been ordered. Under the
 new regulations the Swiss may have
 only a pound and a half of sugar per
 person per month. The bread ration
 has been fixed at about half a pound
 a day, and the butter ration at one-
 fifth of a pound a month.

Applications for war-risk insurance
 by men of the army and navy have
 nearly reached the \$3,000,000,000 mark,
 and continue to come in at a rate of
 about \$60,000,000 a day. The average
 amount applied for per man is \$8,630,
 the average having increased steadily
 since the act went into effect, Oc-
 tober 6.

For persons who joined the colors
 before October 15, 1917, the last day
 for applying for government insurance
 is February 12, 1918. Intensive ef-
 forts are being made by commanding
 officers to have all their men take in-
 surance before that date.

The maximum amount which may be
 taken by any man is \$10,000.

Among the regulations for the regis-
 tration of German alien enemies in the
 United States during the first week of
 February, are the following:

All German males of the age of four-
 teen years and upward are required to
 register. Notice of time and place of
 registration will be given by pub-
 lication in newspapers.

The affidavit of each registrant must
 be accompanied by four unmounted
 photographs, signed across the face
 so as not to obscure the features, and
 the finger prints of each registrant
 shall be taken.

Between 10 and 15 days after regis-
 tration each alien enemy must again
 appear before his registration officer to
 obtain a registration card, which
 will bear his name and his left thumb
 print. This card must be carried by
 the registrant for future identification.
 An alien enemy who changes his
 place of residence to another place
 within the same registration district
 must at once report the change to the
 registration officer. No alien enemy
 shall move out of the district without a
 permit. Application for a permit
 must be made upon a form furnished
 by the department of justice, giving
 full particulars as to date, reason for
 change, and intended place of resi-
 dence.

To increase France's crops and to
 lighten the burden of toil on her old
 men, women and children 1,500 farm
 tractors will go to that country from
 the United States. The first hundred
 are already on the way, and the whole
 number will be in France by March,
 in time for the spring plowing. Deck
 space was provided for the first ship-
 ment on a naval transport. Schools
 of instruction will be organized.

The acreage sown to crops in the
 uninvaded portion of France in 1917
 was about 10,000,000 acres less than
 in 1918, or 24.4 per cent. The in-
 creased production through the use of
 tractors this year is expected to great-
 ly improve the food situation.

According to records of the selective
 service, country boys do not show
 much physical superiority over those
 of the cities. For purpose of compari-
 son selection was made of cities of
 40,000 to 500,000 population, and a cor-
 responding set of counties of the same
 total size. In the physical examina-
 tions 28.47 per cent of the city boys
 were rejected, as against 27.96 per cent
 of the country boys.

Theaters and restaurants in Den-
 mark close at 10 p. m. to save lights.
 To save kerosene, which is sold at a
 price regulated by the government at
 72 cents a gallon, Greenland whale oil
 is being tried for lighting. It is esti-
 mated 200,000 acetylene lamps are now
 in process of manufacture.

The distillation of all kinds of alco-
 hol except for industrial uses is pro-
 hibited. A large part of the available
 alcohol will be needed for use in the
 new incandescent lamps. It is esti-
 mated that 2,000 tons of grain will be
 saved by the new regulations.

The committee on public informa-
 tion has made the following transla-
 tion of a story appearing in the Oc-
 tober 15, 1917, issue of the Leipzig
 Volkszeitung:

"A sample of the fashion after
 which bloated landlords treat the wives
 of soldiers has been brought to our
 attention from Upper Langensau in
 Silesia. One of the hired men of Doc-
 tor Meier's agricultural estate has
 been for a long time at the front. His
 wife, who had worked alongside her
 husband before the war after the usual
 custom, remained in the ranks of the
 field hands and accordingly retained
 her farm cottage. October 1 this wom-
 an got the following letter:

"The undersigned bailiff of the es-
 tate hereby gives you notice as of this
 date to the field service for January
 1, 1918. On that day you are to give
 up your house. The work which you
 are doing on the farm does not com-
 pensate the farm for the loss which
 accrues to it through the continued
 support of your family. Look out for
 yourself away from this farm, your
 house is needed for other use."

"The woman communicated the notice
 to her husband with these words: 'I
 must tell you my distress, soon I shall
 not be able to see the paper for my
 tears. What shall I do? Winter is at
 the door and the cottage is full of lit-
 tle children.'

"Thus the bailiff of the estate of a
 bloated landlord turns a family with
 eight children out of doors in midwin-
 ter while the man is at the front.
 Comment takes care of itself."

War credits extended to foreign gov-
 ernments since the United States en-
 tered the war total \$4,238,400,000. Of
 this Great Britain received \$2,045,000,
 000; France, \$1,235,000,000; Italy,
 \$500,000,000; Russia, \$325,000,000; Bel-
 gium, \$77,400,000; Serbia, \$4,000,000.

It is estimated that 50,000 different
 articles are needed in modern warfare.
 The clothing equipment of but one in-
 fantryman for service in France in-
 cludes the following:

Bedsack, three wool blankets, waist
 belt, two pairs wool breeches, two wool
 service coats, hat cord, three pairs
 summer drawers, three pairs winter
 trousers, pair wool gloves, service hat,
 extra shoe laces, two pairs canvas
 leggings, two flannel shirts, two pairs
 of shoes, five pairs wool stockings,
 four identification tags, summer un-
 dershirts, four winter undershirts,
 overcoat, five shelter tent pins, shelter
 tent pole, poncho, shelter tent.

Listed as "eating utensils" the in-
 fantryman receives food to be carried
 in his haversack during field service,
 canteen and canteen cover, cup, knife,
 fork, spoon, meat can, haversack, pack
 carrier, first aid kit and pouch.

His "fighting equipment" consists of
 rifle, bayonet, bayonet scabbard, car-
 tridge belt and 100 cartridges, steel hel-
 met, gas mask, and trench tool.

To help increase the pork supply the
 department of agriculture has released
 to motion picture theaters, through one
 of the large companies, a film show-
 ing the work of the boys' pig clubs
 which the department is organizing in
 all parts of the country. The film
 shows methods of instructing farm
 boys who have joined the agricultural
 clubs how to raise better pigs and the
 methods used by club members in car-
 rying out instructions.

The first pig club was organized in
 Louisiana in 1910. Now approximately
 45,000 members are enrolled through-
 out the country. Clubs in several
 states are planning to send carloads of
 fat hogs to fairs and stock shows, after
 which they are to be marketed co-
 operatively.

Other moving pictures being used to
 show the importance of increased food
 production show activities in the na-
 tional forests, important sources of
 timber and water supply.

Athletic work in army camps and
 cantonments is in the hands of 32
 trained organizers and coaches. They
 are civilian aids on the staffs of com-
 manding officers, and their salaries are
 paid by the government.

Particular attention has been given
 to boxing, as it assists men in bayonet
 fighting. A committee of best-known
 boxers worked out plans, and moving
 pictures to teach boxing have been
 made. Baseballs, bats, basketballs,
 and soccer balls, boxing gloves, and
 other equipment are supplied each
 company, in part, from a government
 appropriation.

Boys' and girls' clubs in Northern
 and Western states pledged for war
 service in gardening, canning, poultry
 raising, and other emergency enter-
 prises have more than 800,000 mem-
 bers.

A fireproof solution for treating air-
 plane fabrics is a thing which may be
 realized in the near future, experi-
 ments in a private plant having al-
 ready developed a comparatively suc-
 cessful solution.

The manufacture and consumption
 of pastry regarded as a luxury in
 France has been entirely suppressed,
 except on Sundays and holidays.

Government barges have been placed
 in service on the upper Mississippi,
 and through government assistance a
 new fleet is to be built for this ser-
 vice. Sugar is being moved by barge
 from Louisiana plantations to New Or-
 leans.

The winter of 1916-17 was the most
 disastrous the range stockmen of the
 West have ever known. The lamb
 crop for the entire West was 15 to 20
 per cent below the average, and the
 calf crop was considerably below nor-
 mal.


Coal and Grain
 Try the new firm for Coal
 and Grain. Fancy lump coal,
 corn, oats, maize, kaffir, bran
 and shorts. Flour and Meal.
TROUTT & NULLMEYER
 PROPRIETORS

..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

..This is Windmill Weather..
 We handle Leader, Star and Challenge Windmills
 and a general line of piping, casing and sucker rod.
 Also repairs for all kinds of mills. : : : : :
..J. B. Sledge Hardware Co..

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.

**THE MECHANISM OF YOUR
 AUTO...**
 is perfectly familiar to
 to us. We have studied
 all makes of machines
 and are thoroughly
 competent to repair
 any of them. If you
 entrust your auto to
 us you can feel confi-
 dent the repairing will be skillfully and thoroughly
 done. Ask any of those for whom we have done
 work. They are the best evidence of our ability to
 do yours. x x x x x x x
Kohl's Garage
 TELEPHONE NO. 45



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 PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

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DAY OF CIVIL WAR HARDTACK IS GONE

Uncle Sam's Fighting Men Are Assured of "Three Squares" Every Day.

FANCY CHEFS GIVEN LESSON

Best in the Business Are Able to Learn Something From the Manual for Army Cooks, Says Wallace Irwin.

By WALLACE IRWIN.

A few weeks ago the quartermaster general's department, faithful to its complicated task of supplying everything from shoes to sugar to a rapidly forming army of over a million men, telegraphed an appeal to 58 leading hotel proprietors throughout the country asking the loan of 3,840 chefs and expert cooks to teach the science of gastronomy to the kitchens of our 16 new cantonments.

Now, the browned-in-the-oven old mess sergeants of our regular army cooking schools—of which four have flourished for many years—are willing and anxious to sit at the feet of the capable wizards who have fed Fifth avenue and Tremont street; but so great is the faith of the mess sergeant in the manual for army cooks, issue of 1916, that they pause reflectively in their scientifically arranged pantries and allow—quite unofficially—that maybe a few of those fancy chefs will go back to their hotels with one or two choice recipes well worth trying on the favored fellow who always gets by the plush rope and calls the head waiter by his first name.

As a matter of fact M. Panchard, famous chef of the Hotel McAlpin, New York, was "loaned" a while back in order to gain sufficient knowledge of army cookery to instruct National Guard kitchens in various New York armories. M. Panchard spent two days



Bread From Field Bakeries.

at Washington barracks, where he studied the cuisine for enlisted men; he went back to New York with his observations, together with a copy of the month's menu. Today the McAlpin serves—by the enthusiastic recommendation of M. Panchard—a "military luncheon," which is a duplicate of the noon meal which Uncle Sam dishes up for his boys. The price of this meal is 50 cents; and it is the highest compliment which Broadway can pay the army's camp and field mess.

Embalsmed Beef No More.

In fact, the day of Civil War hardtack and Spanish war embalsmed beef is "long gone." Emergency rations, of course, the soldier must carry to tide him over bad situations where the enemy fire is hotter than the bake ovens behind the line. But for feeding his armies in barracks and trench, Uncle Sam has become a domestic scientist who thinks in terms of nutritive values and a psychologist who realizes that the stomach's digestive juices will not respond unless the palate telegraphs its approval to the brain.

Never before in the world's history have commanders of troops realized how absolutely an army "moves on its stomach." It would not be going too far to say that a unit in motion is organized around the commissariat. Closer than the artillery to the infantry, or the aviation division to either, comes the group of "rolling kitchens," which, their great kettles boiling merrily all day, go mule drawn into action behind the marching men. Soup is simmering, beef is stewing, the classic beans are heating as the doughy cook wagon bumps along. When the company halts for noon the efficient cook is ready to announce "dinner is served." In appearance it's as simple as the organization of a dining-car service; and in actuality many times as complicated.

In the months to come, when our American "rolling kitchens" are perched reasonably out of range on a scarred field somewhere in France and our boys from home are emptying their plates of a generous helping of "El Rancho" stew, they may lift their bullet-proof helmets to the printed console, comforter, and friend which has followed them to the trenches—the manual for army cooks, issue of 1916.

As a matter of history, the present

volume of official recipes is about a dozen years old. It has been collected from many sources by many wise men adorned with uniforms and backed by general orders; but its choicest and best originated in the instinctive inimitable methods of Aunt Diana, who concocted her champion waffles by "jee's tastin'."

Credit to Old Sergeant.

In fact, a large majority of the good and fine points in Uncle Sam's daily menu for his Sammies is due to an old commissary sergeant of Fort Riley. His name was Dunne, and he was one of those "born to the griddle," who has the same advantage over the ordinary aspirant to kitchen honors that Kubelik had from birth over the little girl next door.

He was not a man of education in the ordinary acceptance of the word, but he was a first-class army cook. On scraps of wrapping paper or old bills he kept a copy of every recipe he had ever tried. These were edited by Colonel Holbrook, then in command at Fort Riley, and published in a little book called "Methods of Handling Army Rations," which has developed into the "Manual for Army Cooks," the textbook in the army schools for cooks and bakers started in 1900 by Com. Gen. Shappe, now quartermaster general. And a perusal of its contents, after sampling the results of its counsel, leaves one little sympathy with the words fitted years ago to the bugler's regular mess call:

Soupe, soupe, soupe.
Without a single bean!
Coffee, coffee, coffee.
Without a drop of cream!
Pigpie, pigpie, pigpie.
Without a streak o' lean!

Same Food in Field.

It is rather heartening to think that the men can have the same food in the field as they do in barracks. This is accomplished by the bakeries, which are portable, easily taken down and set up, and by the very remarkable "rolling kitchens," which cook a meal as the army marches, having lunch or supper ready when the order comes to pitch camp. There are several models of this rolling kitchen, some more intricate than others and some very much more substantial than others. The government has ordered a large number of a model which weighs 3,000 pounds. All of these kitchens have stoves for burning oil and also arrangements for the use of coal or wood.

There is also an oven where a roast may be brought to a turn, and, as a surprise to you, a big, smooth plate where flapjacks come to life. One kitchen will feed 200 men, a war-strength company, and it will need three men to operate it at its maximum capacity.

Trailing each kitchen is a fireless cooker with four large compartments. There are now four regular schools for army cooks—at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Monterey, Cal.; and Washington Barracks. The new cantonments will increase these schools manyfold. It takes about four months of rigorous instruction to make a first-class army cook, but under the intensive method the cantonment cooks will be educated in half this time.

Oddly enough, the fact that a man has had previous experience is more apt to be a hindrance than a help, and there is a great deal in his natural endowment. As the sergeant in charge of the cooking school at Washington Barracks said, "You can do more with some men in five minutes' talk than you can with another in a month's hard work." The work begins with a talk on spices, which, to most of us, seems the final touch rather than the rudiments of cooking. But in the army they really begin with the first principles. The desire for food, known as appetite, and certainly spices do much toward making simple dishes tempting and palatable.

Take, for instance, the army Irish stew. It is far removed from the dull wash-day dish which answers to that name in most households. The vegetables are tender and flavorful; the meat (round steak) is very delicious, because it is properly cooked; and the gravy; it's thick, but not thickening, and so very good with the meat juices and vegetable flavorings skillfully accented with spices that there is a justifiable temptation to wipe the last bit of it from the plate with a piece of the excellent army bread.

Bread Without Milk.

To the average cook and housewife this bread is remarkable, for it is made without milk and without lard. When you see it going into action in the floured hands of a squad of bakers your comment is that the shortening is "elbow grease," for it is worked until the dough is perfectly smooth. They "cut it over" five times, which takes about 45 minutes of hard working, so hard no mixing machine is strong enough to do the work.

The most difficult thing to teach the student bakers, or "slick cars," as they are called, is the shaping of a loaf. This must be uniform, as there must always be 12 pounds, divided into six equal loaves, in a pan. The recipe for a batch of bread calls for 200 pounds flour, 4 pounds sugar, 4 pounds salt, 1½ pounds yeast, and 13¼ gallons of water. The bakery at Washington Barracks turns out 3,500 pounds a day, and every man gets his pound.

There are many very delicious and exceedingly efficient recipes in the manual for army cooks, and Uncle Sam gives his boys all three of their excellent meals for an average of 40 cents a day. If the economy of the army kitchen could be brought into all American homes we would hear little of food conservation, for the utilization of every edible molecule is nothing short of marvelous, as is the system of accounting for every ingredient that comes out of the storeroom.

NEW MEXICO STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS.
Jan. 14-15—Farmers' Week and Home Makers' Conference at State College, Mesilla Park.
Feb. 11-12—New Mexico Electrical Association meeting at Silver City.
March 4-6—Stockmen's convention at Roswell.
March, 1918—Wool Growers' convention at Roswell.

Many trees are being planted in the Mimbres valley.

Levi A. Hughes of Santa Fe has accepted the county chairmanship of the war savings work.

Paul Reddington, district forester of the Third District, has been appointed city manager for Albuquerque.

At Hope, T. E. May sold one hundred tons of alfalfa at \$34.00 per ton and was offered \$35.00 for more.

At Santa Fe, a movement has been started to revive the De Vargas pageant during the coming summer.

The Alamogordo Board of Education has let a contract for the erection of a new high school, to cost \$53,550.

The big Diesel oil burning engine at the Silver City power plant blew up while the engine was running at full speed.

The work of putting in a string of casing at the Twin Buttes oil well, near Clayton, has been going on for some time.

Nearly 200 boys and girls of San Miguel county have joined the boys' and girls' club organized by Miss Gertrude Espinosa.

Beginning Jan. 1 employees of the shops and roundhouses on the Santa Fe railway system received a 10 per cent increase in wages.

Emeterio Martinez, aged twenty-four years, was suffocated under a pile of hay in a dry arroyo on the Gascon road near East Las Vegas.

Frank Hallett, a lineman employed by the Santa Fe, fell from a telegraph pole at Glorieta, breaking his neck, several ribs and his thigh.

The Supreme Court of New Mexico affirmed the conviction of involuntary manslaughter of Stonewall Jackson Calhoun of Colfax county.

Miss Mabel Case Stafford, executive secretary of the southwestern field, recently took charge of the Y. W. C. A. building at Deming, and active work has been started therein.

The board of county commissioners of Luna county met in Deming to discuss plans for the erection of a new jail, which will cost \$25,000, bonds for which amount were recently voted.

The State Highway Commission adjourned after approving two federal road projects in Chaves county, and examining into two projects in Union county and also into Otero county projects.

W. C. McDonald, first governor of New Mexico as a state, who was appointed federal fuel administrator for New Mexico by President Wilson, opened up permanent headquarters in Albuquerque.

State Engineer James A. French has announced that the lumber, piling and other material has been placed in position for the erection of a new bridge at Buckman. The bridge will cost about \$5,000.

Two fatal automobile accidents were reported from Clovis, Curry county. The seven-year-old son of D. D. Able was instantly killed and several members of the families of J. W. Keener were seriously injured when Keener's car turned over on the edge of a ravine and pinned the boy down by the hub of the wheel, crushing his skull. Everett Vaughn, age 19, a jeweler, was fatally injured while driving the car of E. T. Jernegan from Clovis to Portales.

Out of 700 votes cast in Mesilla valley in the drainage election, eighty per cent favor the proposition which means immediate construction of the much needed drainage system. About \$1,400,000 are to be expended for drainage and \$1,800,000 for laterals and distributing systems.

The trail of a negro, believed to be the kidnaper who killed Rafaelo Balduini and wounded two other men at Albuquerque, was picked up by Isleta Indians in Abo cañon, east of Belen. A woodhauler put the Indians on the trail. He reported that he had seen the negro near the mouth of the cañon. His description of the man led the Indians to believe he was the man they sought.

Lucio Quintana, who has been sought by the officers for several months charged with an assault with a deadly weapon upon his mother-in-law, Mrs. Paubita Sandóval, and Mrs. Leonardo Salazar, was arrested at Las Vegas upon his return from Colorado. Quintana waived preliminary examination and was bound over to the grand jury on a bond of \$500, which he furnished.

One hundred graduates and former students of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mesilla Park are now engaged in actual war service, either in America or abroad, according to an official announcement made by Dr. A. D. Crile, president of the college.

Game and Fish Warden Theodore Rouault, Jr., has received word that George Margos, George Polus, Mike Astmos and John Lucas were fined \$10 each for shooting meadowlarks. They were arrested by George M. Thomas, of Deming.

Among Leaders in Stock Industry.
New Mexico kept her place among the first three or four wool states, with \$10,000,000 worth of wool and a \$17,000,000 lamb crop. The wool yield is 18,000,000 pounds, and 2,000,000 sixty-pound lambs will be shipped. The Department of Agriculture gives New Mexico 3,300,000 head of sheep and the total tax list valuation is now \$20,000,000.

Ready for Slumberland.

Bessie's mother has a set of false teeth which she always puts in a weak brine each night upon retiring. One evening Bessie was restless, and didn't like to stay upstairs alone. "Mother," she called at last, "git down your teeth and come to bed."

Highway Fund of \$500,000 Assured.

Santa Fe.—The expenditure of \$500,000 on a number of the most important highways in New Mexico is assured as the result of the granting of federal aid to four projects which incidentally sustained the contention of the State Highway Commission for a liberal interpretation of the term "post road" under the federal aid act. The projects are two in Colfax and Mora counties, totaling eighty-four miles, \$226,000 to be spent in two years; one on the Santa Fe-Glorieta road, \$27,000 in two years, and the road from Sandia to Armijo in Valencia county, thirty-four miles, \$37,600 in one year. The state and counties bear half the cost and the government the other half.

Advertisers will find this paper an excellent medium in which to display their bargains and make their wants known.

ARE YOU BUYING THRIFT STAMPS EVERY DAY?

If you buy 25¢ Thrift Stamps at the rate of only one a day, and exchanged each book of 16 (with a few cents added) for a certificate worth \$5.00 in 1923, you are saving money at the rate of \$10.00 a month. Good investment, isn't it? And a very patriotic habit besides—for every single Thrift Stamp is a little added momentum behind the one great common desire—to shorten this war.

THRIFT STAMPS ARE FOR SALE AT THE POSTOFFICE, BY ALL MAIL CARRIERS AND AT MOST STORES.

This Advertisement Paid for and Donated by
JOYCE-PRUIT COMPANY
PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

Public Sale

I will sell at public auction at my place, 3 miles west of Rogers, 13 miles south and 3 miles east of Portales, New Mexico, on Saturday,

February 2nd, 1918

the following livestock and other property:

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| 11 Head of Cattle | 1 bay mare, 6 years old. |
| 2 4-yr. old Holstein cows. | 1 bay filly, 2 years old. |
| 1 5-yr. old Holstein cow. | 1 good rubber tire buggy. |
| 1 16-mo. old Holstein bull. | 1 spring wagon. |
| 1 red Durham cow, 7 years old, is fine milk cow. | 1 set double driving harness. |
| 1 white-face cow, 5 years old. | 1 good cook stove. |
| 1 red Durham, 3 years old. | 1 kitchen cabinet. 1 dining table. |
| (All the above described cows are giving milk.) | 1 safe. 1 folding bed. |
| 2 steer calves. 2 heifer calves. | 2 springs. 1 washing machine. |
| 1 good gentle work horse. | 1 De Laval separator, No. 15. |
| 1 family driving mare. | 1 sewing machine. |
| | 1 linoleum carpet 14x14. |
| | Many other articles too numerous to mention. |

SALE BEGINS PROMPTLY AT ONE O'CLOCK

TERMS: Sums of \$10.00 and under, cash; on all sums over \$10.00 six months time, at 10 per cent interest, will be given with approved security, 5 per cent discount for cash on sums over \$10.00.

EFEL S. KACHEL, Owner

ERLE E. FORBES (Clovis), Auctioneer J. H. BRESNEARS, Clerk of Sale

The Kid Brother in Camp

How Uncle Sam Has Organized the Training Camp Activities to Provide Healthful Outlets for the Soldiers' Energy

By James H. Collins

The "kid brother" is now in camp. He went full of health and energy—the army surgeons have seen to that. When he reached his National Army cantonment Uncle Sam immediately began to put more energy into him. He will live outdoors 16 hours a day, and get scientific physical training to tune up every muscle in his body and make it available for endurance and hard work. War is the most energetic activity of mankind. They will fill the kid brother full of the energy of the athlete and give him the enjoyment of properly trained muscles that comes to the acrobat. They will do this and then multiply him by 600,000, and the sum total of him will be 600,000 American boys with more energy and better ideas of how to use it than have ever been possessed by an equal number.

This energy is being generated to fight the Germans. But before it can be applied on the western front there is a problem even more serious than fighting Germans to be solved. Unless you give that much energy an ample outlet it is going to wreck something. If it cannot find anything else to wreck it will wreck itself.

About a year ago in a little town on the Mexican border there were 5,000 kid brothers in our National Guard camp near a town which had not even a pool room, much less a moving picture theater. The one organized outlet for energy there was a well equipped, efficiently run red-light district. Many of those 5,000 soldiers did the logical thing—proceeded to wreck themselves. They were so successful that the war department hurriedly sent trained social workers to see what could be done to stop the damage, and one of these social workers who is now in charge in the training camp activities of the National Army resolved as he stood in the desolate streets of Douglas, Ariz., that if he ever got a chance to provide healthful outlets for soldiers' energy he would certainly do the best job that he knew how. Today this man, Raymond B. Fosdick, has charge of the training camp activities of our new National Army, and what sort of a job he is doing you may judge for yourselves.

May Think Time Lost.
The kid brother knows that when he goes to camp Uncle Sam will have provided for him a uniform, a rifle, a place to live and sleep, and proper instruction in the soldiers' discipline and duties. He has probably seen some figures of the food that he is to eat, the millions of pounds of beef, and beans, and jam; the trainloads of potatoes and onions and cabbage. He is willing to do this patriotic service as a soldier. Yet he may also feel that his period of soldiery, whether it last one year or five, may be so much time dropped out of his life, spent in a sort of jail far from the people and the things that he likes. If he has heard anything at all about training camp activities it is probably about only that part of it which relates to booze and vice. So much has been said about safeguarding his morals that he may have good reason to think that he is going to have a pretty dull, assiduous sort of a time.

Suppose the kid brother comes from some country town where good shows are seldom seen. If he got a chance to see a real Broadway success under the management of a man like Marc Klaw he would not let it get by. Well, he is going to a place where there will

be a theater under the management of Marc Klaw, and will have a chance to see some of the real Broadway successes. Booze and vice have received altogether too much publicity in connection with the soldiers' training. Mr. Fosdick says—they are negative activities in his job and also the least important and most uninteresting. Despite a great public curiosity in this phase of the work there has been little difficulty in making the surroundings clean. The army has enlisted local police officials in every training camp territory, and these territories have been cleaned up, and vice and booze are giving little trouble, and that is about all there is to say of them.

Show Every Night.
The active work is much more interesting. This is divided into work inside the camp and outside in adjoining cities and towns. Each cantonment will have its own theater, seating 3,500 people, and in these theaters every night there will be shows given by professional actors and actresses traveling on regular circuits, far above the average theatrical amusements available to 75 per cent of the boys in their home towns. Two weeks every month will be given up to legitimate drama, goods plays, and musical shows, current successes from the big towns. One week will be given up to moving pictures and vaudeville, and the fourth week to lectures, concerts, and amateur stuff.

Hundreds of our leading actors and actresses have volunteered their services without pay, while those taking minor parts unable to give their services will receive nominal salaries.

This entertainment is not to be free. They tried that up in Canada and found that the soldiers, like everybody else, appreciate best what they pay for.

Then there will be singing. Every army cantonment is to have its singing instructor, for singing is a wonderful co-ordinator in army discipline, and lightens the hard work of marching and soldiering immensely. Many a commander has said that he does not fear the outcome when an army goes into battle singing. Already it has been found that our soldiers are anxious to sing under skillful leadership, and we know that we must meet on the western front an army that is not only the most highly trained in the world in military tactics, but also trained in singing. A German regiment on the march will sing in a way to make one's hair stand on end. The men will swing along to a German song that runs for six beats, and then will stop abruptly for two beats, and sing for four beats more and then stop four beats. Every national resource that we have in the way of ragtime and college cheers will be needed when we meet the trained singing soldiers of the Kaiser, and as we learn from them in trench fighting and bombing, so we must learn from them in this.

Idle Time is Organized.
The other day a New York lawyer who was a pacifist until war was declared, but who now understands that sometimes the best way to get peace is to fight for it visited his brother who is training in an eastern camp. He found his brother hard and brown, every inch a soldier, keen for the western front, and glad to be in the army, but he also found that his brother had a great deal of time upon his hands which it was difficult to use to advantage.

SPECIAL SALE!

COME TO SEE US

For 15 Days

WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY

From Now Until February 1st We Will Give:

33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent Off
All Men's and Boys' Hats

SPECIAL PRICE
On 1 Lot Ladies' Shoes

SPECIAL PRICE
1 Lot Children's Shoes

SPECIAL on Ladies' Skirts and Bath Robes

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SPECIAL on Blankets and Comforts

...SPECIAL PRICE ON ALL MEN'S PANTS...

C. V. HARRIS

In civil life the kid brothers' day can be pretty efficiently planned. When he gets done at the office or factory he has sports and social interests, can read or study, and make every half hour count in a general scheme of work, play, and self-improvement. In the training camps there must be a different scheme. Surroundings are not always so favorable to study, and many an hour which in civil life would be utilized to some useful end is idled away. But this idle time is also being organized and in ways that not only make for personal improvement but for better citizenship. At some of the cantonments it has already been discovered that hundreds of recruits cannot read or write the English language. They come from sections in the country settled by European immigrants where the parents' language has been retained and contact with Americans has not been sufficient. Classes in English have been started and when these boys come out of the army they will be American in speech and ideals. The French language and French geography are being widely taught because it has been found that these studies make the most direct appeal to recruits.

Then there are the sports. Many a country boy who has lived far from baseball and football and many a city boy whose interest in boxing and wrestling has found outlet only through sporting pages of the newspapers will find in camp not only the opportunity to play these games for himself but to learn under a competent instructor. Each camp will have one of the best college coaches in the country, and the sports will be organized in a way to give every recruit his chance to play the game he likes and to excel in it.

Can Find Congenial Pals.
There will be other attractions in

camp for the kid brother. Suppose he is a farm boy who has had few opportunities to get to town or few pals when he got there, or suppose he is that even more lonely chap, the boy who does not find his sort of pals in the gangs around his neighborhood. Turn him loose in a city of 40,000 fellows his own age, with his play organized as well as work, abundant outdoor exercise, and good food, careful medical attendance, supervision, and personal hygiene. For the first time in his life he feels the fascination of team play, and has the benefit of associates that will meet his very idea of what good pals should be. If he is red-headed, freckled, and abounding in rough boyish energy, and likes vigorous, harmless deviltry, he will soon find around him a gang of his own kind larger than he ever hoped to see in his life, and one that will help him develop his every aspiration, whether it be to lead or to follow the lead. If he is a quieter boy with inventive or artistic or literary tastes he can soon find congenial fellows of his own way of thinking, pals who probably understand what is in him better than anybody he has ever met—better than he understands himself.

With all these attractions it might be thought that the kid brother would never want to leave camp, but he will, and the director of training camp activities knows that he will, and has provided for him intelligently. It has been found that soldiers in camp will go to town whenever they have an hour's free time.

When Uncle Sam set out to select sites for his army cantonments last spring, there was excitement in every community from ocean to ocean. Chambers of commerce and citizens' leagues brought pressure to bear upon their congressmen and senators in Washington in the effort to secure one of these prizes. The prospect of a city of 40,000 men suddenly set down within a

few miles of their borders made a direct appeal to the business imagination! Think of the millions of pounds of supplies to be sold to the cantonments! Think of the thousands of dollars of soldiers' money to be spent in the nearest town! The prospect was dazzling. Every community that sought an army cantonment sought it on this basis of financial good to the town, and when the sites were announced there was jubilation in the 16 towns selected—joy over the prospect of easy money. But today these 16 towns have a very different conception of a soldier's cantonment. They know that it brings responsibility as well as money. They have found that their own town standards must be improved.

Millions Spent by Communities.
More than three million dollars is being spent in these communities to provide conveniences for the soldiers. And every cent of that money has been raised in the towns themselves. The soldier wants good eating places, good moving-picture theaters with attractive programs, well-managed pool rooms, and places where he can rest and write and read. Some of the community work done by the little towns would put a big town to shame. Gettysburg, Pa., is a town of only 4,000 people, and it will have this population increased by 12,000 soldiers. It has fitted up two big, centrally located recreation rooms with pool tables, reading and writing materials, and music. The college there has turned over its athletic field to the soldiers with tennis courts, baseball diamonds, running track, gymnasium, and a hall for dances, entertainments, and movies. There was no swimming pool for the soldiers. The citizens raised \$500 and built a dam in a near-by stream. Junction City and Manhattan, Kan., are even smaller. They raised \$3,000 for a soldiers' club in Manhattan and \$8,800 for another one in Junction City. The school playgrounds and college athletic field were turned over to the soldiers. Then a sanitary survey of the city was made, classes in French provided, and finally these typical small American towns did a typical American thing—families invited individual soldiers to dine with them in their homes.

Training camp experts have found that when the soldier first comes to a community the people of that community can be classified in three groups; known as the sentimental, avaricious and the resentful. Many of the sentimental are women, naturally. They flock around the youth in uniform, persuade him that he is a hero, and thrust upon him attentions which quickly spoil him. They break down his false ideas of his own family. There are sentimental men who do him as much harm; men of greater means than his own, who entertain him in ways that give him false ideas of life with which to go back home.

Soldier Makes His Own Way.
The avaricious group is made up of practical citizens, who exploit the soldier by overcharging and cheating him and appealing to his baser desires. The resentful group is made up of people who hate the idea of war. To them the soldier personifies war, and they take it out maliciously on the innocent kid brother who is doing his bit the best he knows how, and who is ten times the man and the citizen that these busybodies imagine themselves to be. But when the soldier comes he makes his own way. He is clean, moral, strong, and enthusiastic. He has his work and his play in camp, and looks to the town only for a reasonable amount of amusement of some other kind. The experts who organize the soldier's play also organize the town. They show the people that this boy in uniform is still a human being entitled to human ties—friends, church, fraternal groups, the companionship of good women. He is neither to be pat-

ronized nor slighted, pauperized or exploited. He was a civilian yesterday, and he will be tomorrow a better civilian for his military training and the service he has rendered his country. Even the resentful group changes. They see that opposition to the soldier must surely react upon their community. If they evade their responsibility to him the result will be broken homes, vice, disease, brutalization, and lower community standards. If they meet the responsibility by constructive community effort they protect themselves and the soldier and benefit their community.

Some Camp Songs.
[Collected by Kenneth S. Clark, representing the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.]

"Kaiser Bill"
Tune: "On the Beach at Waikiki."
Kaiser Bill, oh, we are coming,
With our Army over sea.
And you forgot our motto,
Which is, "Do not tread on me."
It's a job we never started,
But we'll finish Germany;
And we'll hang you, Kaiser Wilhelm,
On the highest linden tree.

"Good-by, Bill."
Tune: "Good-by, Girl, I'm Through."
Good-by, Bill, you're through,
You'd better start to fret.
We'll tie a can to you,
Without the least regret.
Our Army's mobilizing, it sure
looks terrorizing.
We will keep this aim in view:
We'll get you, we'll get you,
Good-by, Bill, you're through.

"Hot Time."
Here we are, and we're off for Berlin town.
We'll turn Bill and his army upside down.
And when the Allies make the Kaiser shed his crown,
There'll be a hot time in the old town that night, Oh, baby!

The Explainer.
"Your friend is always explaining something."
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "There's just one thing he never can explain, and that is why he has to put in so much time making explanations."

Save Fence Post Money

You can make your fencing practically everlasting by using posts that have been treated with pure distilled creosote with the Long-Bell hydraulic vacuum process. Ordinary fence posts last only eight years and are gone—must then be replaced. Wire fencing costs money; your time and labor cost money. Make your fence practically everlasting by replacing all decayed posts on your farm with



It has been proved that posts treated according to this process will last as long as 40 years longer. We can supply you with Creosoted Yellow Pine Posts. Notice how straight and strong these posts are because they are not only from selected trees of slow growth, but they are also treated with the "Long-Bell" process. They are treated right to the heart. Look for the L-B trade mark branded on the end of each post—this is a guarantee of thorough treatment with pure creosote.

CREOSOTED Yellow Pine POSTS

...KEMP LUMBER COMPANY...

Lend Uncle Sam

Your Money on

A BABY BOND or
A THRIFT STAMP
and US your Patronage and
Good Will. Then we will lick
the Kaiser. :: :: ::

Portales Drug Store

"STORE OF SERVICE"

P. S.—The NEW EDISON—The Only Phonograph With a Soul

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LEST WE FORGET!

Why America Is at War After Making Every Effort to Keep Out of Europe's Death Grip

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
Author of "The Circular Staircase," "The Man in Lower Ten," "K," etc.

JUST why are we in this war for democracy? For the sake of Belgium? For the ancient law among nations that the word of a people is its oath? Perhaps for all of them. Perhaps, too, because we could not keep out. We tried. Whatever may have been our record in the past, it can never be said of us that we brought this war on ourselves or that we failed to use every honorable method to keep out of the death grip of Europe. If we were long in coming to our decision, it was because we remained incredulous. We were asked to believe something that was hard to believe.

So we waited and hoped and stressed every point of international law to the breaking point because of this thing we would not believe. We were a clean and humane people. We can understand individual cruelty. We have had sad experiences of the hysteria of crowds. But we cannot understand, and today we hardly credit, the cruelty of a government.

We have ourselves constructed a government that is dignified, just, slow to wrath, and humane.

But for three years a conviction has been growing among us that one of the nations in the world war is none of these things—not dignified, not just, not humane. Had Germany's cruelties ceased with Belgium, she might in time have made her case before the world. For three years in that wretched country she has been covering her tracks.

But Germany has bungled. She has disclaimed frightfulness in Belgium only to bring it home to the world at large. She has introduced into warfare such cruelties of killing, such inhuman methods, such destruction, such contempt of the laws of war as have set the world pale with horror. She has added hate to the vocabulary of war, and hatred is a contagion.

Yes, persistently and in the face of the evidence, she has disclaimed the atrocities in Belgium. She has been willing to shoulder the sinking of women and children in unarmed ships. She is proud of the invention of poison gases and of liquid fire. She believes that the shelling of unfortified cities and the use of the submarine against helpless fishing boats will, on her initiative, be accepted by the next Hague convention as ethical and legal.

But she continues to disclaim the atrocities in Belgium. Why should she not? The thousands who died in protecting the advance of her army, the other thousands who were shot without inquiry against the brick walls of captured towns, those men who were bayoneted while trying to protect their women from the assaults of drunken soldiers, the little children whose bodies lay unburied by the roadside—none of them will ever tell the story.

ATROCITIES ON RECORD.
The atrocities in Belgium are true. They are matters of record. German soldiers themselves have set down the details in the diaries their government gave them. I have read some of those diaries. Not all German soldiers turned into beasts in Belgium. There are some who record that the horrors sickened them. It is not true that the German government ordered assaults on women. But it did order looting and arson and wholesale murder.

The result of that order for looting was a mob of drunken men, whose victims today fill great graves. This is a terrible accusation to bring against a people. Yet I know the thing of which I speak. During the first year of the war I went to that portion of Belgium which remained unconquered. There I saw men, officers high in the Belgian army, who had themselves seen that infamous advance protected by their own people—old men, women carrying children, small girls, sturdy boys, with death behind and death ahead.

It was impossible not to believe. The accumulation of evidence was too great. The German army had come into Belgium prepared for opposition. They brought fire confetti, which they flung into the houses while they were occupied. More than one German diary tells of the shooting of the inhabitants as they tried to escape. Drunken German soldiers firing their guns led sober ones to believe the civil population was rising, although it was known they had no weapons, and 50 or more leading citizens were shot without a hearing. Women were attacked in public places.

But even here there was a chance for Germany. She could say—and she has said—she did not order these things, although she did order the shooting of hostages without inquiry, and she did order the looting which resulted in drunkenness and its thousand resulting brutal crimes.

CONVICTED ON ONE COUNT.
But on one count Germany must face the world, must be tried and sentenced, with no possibility of acquittal. She protected her advance with noncombatants.

I have before me on my desk the original copy of an interview with Albert, king of the Belgians, during the first winter of the war. Much that was said during that interview has never been published and will not be published now. I have not the king's

permission, although he would probably give it. When the interview was written for publication we were still a neutral people. He respected our neutrality, although he was hopeful that some day he could lay the case of Belgium before the world. It is enough to say that he confirmed the atrocities out of his intimate knowledge, and that not the loss of a kingdom but the inhuman methods of the invaders was the thing that had struck to his very heart. Here is that interview, brought now to the attention of the American people, lest we forget, in the tangle of international law and the outcry of Germany that we are fighting the allies' war, the real cause of our entrance into the world conflict.

To the American people today this is a war not merely of democracy against military autocracy, not merely of the breaking of treaties, not at all of diplomatic juggling and disputed points of law.

It is a war against brutality and inhumanity; a war against cruelty; a war against ruthlessness and barbarism and incredible savagery; a war

against the German conviction that might is right.

KING ALBERT'S CHARGES.

The first time King Albert of Belgium gave to the world at large his statement as to the conduct of the German army in Belgium was on that January afternoon in 1915 when, in his own villa at La Panne, he gave me the following interview. Later he re-read it carefully.

Later on, when his equerry brought me the interview, officially approved, he said, "This will make history, madame," so sure was he that the king's statement would carry with it not only conviction but the outraged sympathy of the American people.

"Fearful things have been done, particularly during the invasion," the king said, weighing his words carefully, "although it would be unfair to condemn the whole German army. Some regiments have been most humane, but others behaved very badly. Have you seen the government report?"

"I said I had not seen it, though I had heard that a careful investigation had been made.

"The government was very cautious," his majesty said. "The investigation was absolutely impartial and as accurate as it could be made. Doubts were cast on all statements—even those of the most dependable witnesses—until they could be verified."

"They were verified?"

"Yes; again and again."

"By the victims themselves?"

"Not always. The victims of extreme cruelty do not live to tell of it, but German soldiers themselves have told the story. We have had here at La Panne many thousands of journals



Mary Roberts Rinehart.

taken from dead or imprisoned Germans furnishing elaborate details of most atrocious acts. The government is keeping these journals. They furnish the most elaborate details of testimony of what happened in Belgium when it was swept over by a brutal army. That was, of course, during the invasion; such things are not happening now, so far as we know."

He was trying hard to be fair. We were still neutral. I was to publish the interview in a neutral country. He did not wish to involve us, to rouse us. He had sent a delegation to us to tell us the truth, but we had not realized then what was happening, and we had not heard their story.

Slowly and gravely he went on. He sat very still, looking ahead, weighing every word.

"Thousands of civilians have been killed without reason. The execution of noncombatants is not war, and no excuse can be made for it. Such deeds cannot be called war."

"But if the townspeople fired on the Germans?" I asked.

"All weapons had been deposited in

Order in the Garden.

All strong or striking features in garden should be at some distance from the residence and from each other, so that each shall be a center of interest for that particular part of the garden. Never have a clutter of such things, either about the house or elsewhere.

Real Strategy.

"Cook got the children interested in a war game this morning. She suggested they should play they were in a battle, and shell the enemies."

"Who were the enemies?"

"The peas."

Shoot!

Cholly—Would it be against the law for me to shoot a couple of bears?

Guide—No; there's no law against that I ever heard tell on.

WANTS

For Sale—Northwest quarter, sec. 11, twp. 2 south, range 36 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. 40-11

LAND LOANS—See W. O. Oldham or W. S. Oldham. 49-11

SIXTEEN acres shallow water land near town, for sale or trade, a bargain. Apply at this office. 111

For Sale or Trade—Good Dodge Car, See S. H. Hancock, Portales, New Mexico. 211

WILL BUY—Good Mules from 3 to 7 years old, 12 heads up. Robertson & Hancock, Portales, N. M.

GO TO F. T. McDonald, at C. Goodloe's Paint Shop, for cigars, tobacco, and all kinds of confections. 11

If you have any land for sale or trade near Portales, write direct to Joe Howard, Box 83, Portales, N. M.

ONE large practically new Old Trusty incubator for sale. Walter Crow, at Creamery. 10-4

BUFF ROCK EGGS—From excellent layers. \$1.00 and \$1.25 per setting. Mrs. W. M. Wilson, Portales, N. M. 11-11

FOR SALE—S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels—thoroughbreds. See Walter Crow at Creamery. 10-41

The Portales Mill & Elevator Co., handles all kinds of Feed stuff, such as grain and alfalfa hay. 11

Am ready to close all good Farm Loans quickly. W. C. Hoover. 11

Try the new coal and grain yard adjoining Gurley Broom Corn warehouse.

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

HENRY GEORGE AUCTIONEER
Will sell any and all property brought to me on the first Saturday in each month at the old Boucher wagon yard at Portales. Will appreciate any sales throughout the county. See or write me at Rogers, New Mexico.

Beginning With 1918
My first public sale I will give all my commission to the
RED CROSS
and during the year I will give 10 per cent of all sales to the Red Cross.
COL. BILL GORE, Auctioneer
Address either Elida or Upton, New Mexico

.. HAULING ..
I have purchased a 1 1/2 ton truck and am now in position to do your hauling on short notice and at a reasonable price. Give me a trial. I will appreciate your patronage.
W. T. ELROD

We are in a position to give all
Job Printing
Prompt and Careful Attention
Individuality in your letter-heads and other printed matter is helpful to your business. We are ready at all times to give you the benefit of our experience.

Auction Sale!

COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK

WEDNESDAY, January 30th

I WILL SELL

at my place, 2 1-2 miles north and 2 miles west of Redland, 5 miles east and 1-2 mile north of Garrison, 6 1-2 miles south and 1 mile east of Inez, and 35 miles southeast of Portales, N. M., the following described livestock and other property, to-wit:

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| <p>12 Head of Cattle
1 red Durham milk cow, 2 yr. old past, be fresh in spring.
1 Red Poll cow, 2 years old past, be fresh in spring.
1 red Durham milk cow, 3 yr. old, fresh in spring.
1 red Durham milk cow, 4 yr. old, calf by side.
1 Holstein cow, 5 years old, be fresh in spring.
2 good Jersey cows, 5 years old, fresh in spring.
(All cows giving milk.)
1 red Durham heifer, 2 years old, fresh soon.
1 roan Durham heifer, coming 2 years old.
2 last spring's red heifer calves.</p> | <p>1 last spring's red steer calf.
Horses
1 good 3-yr. old iron grey work horse, 15 1/2 hands high.
1 sorrel work horse, 15 1/2 hands.
1 1-year old horse colt, saddler.</p> <p>Farm Implements
1 2 1/2 Springfield wagon.
1 buggy. 2 section harrows.
1 breaking plow.
1 Georgia stock.
1 double shovel.
1 walking planter.
1 row binder.
1 corn sheller and grist mill.
1 Belle City incubator.
3 forks. 1 maize fork. Hoes,</p> | <p>shovels and other tools; few sets chain harness.
Some hog wire. Good bunch of wolf traps. 7 molasses barrels. Some broom corn and cane seed.
30 bushels bread corn.
100 pounds Mexican beans.
Few gallons home-made molasses. 1 tub. 1 boiler.
1 bachelor stove.</p> <p>Household Goods.
1 dresser. 1 organ. 1 sofa.
4 bedsteads. 4 springs.
1 davenport. 1 wash stand.
Several dozen cans fruit and other household goods too numerous to mention.</p> |
|---|--|---|

Everything Goes, Without Reserve or By-Bid. It Will Pay You Well To Attend.

Free Lunch at 11 A. M., Sale Commencing Immediately Afterward

TERMS—Amounts over \$10.00 nine months time will be given on approved security. Amounts under \$10.00, cash. 5 per cent discount for cash on amounts over \$10.00.

A. J. WATERS, Owner
V. J. CAMPBELL, Longs, Auctioneer LEWIS A. LITTLE, Clerk of Sale

Big Wood and Brush

A SIMPLE SOLUTION
Pat Reagan has the problem solved
As sure as anything:
"The whole world a democracy
With an Irishman for a king."
THEY ARE ALL DOING IT
The knitting bug is in the air,
It's bit the young, the old, the fair;
They're knitting, knitting everywhere,
But not a pair of socks to wear.

WOW!
Our appetite is sure amazed,
Our stomach some surprised,
Our jaws are not allowed to graze
Since our home was Hooverized.

A SURE THING
Here's a rhyme that's very trite;
It is also full of warning:
If you stay out late at night
You'll sure explain next morning.

SUDDEN CHANGE
The world is full of sudden change,
As well as graft and sorrow;
A king is on his throne today
And on the run tomorrow.

Days come and days go
As days have ways of doing,
But their passing leaves a glow
If we're some good pursuing.

Some men claim to be self-made when they are only hand-made. Especially is this true of the man whose wife regulates the amount of his spending money, whose mother-in-law regulates his hours of home coming, and whose sister-in-law regulates his table manners.

What profiteth a man to stay out late at night, even unto the small hours of the night, with a brand new hand-made excuse, and come home to find that it worketh not?

According to our observation the happiest combination in the world is a husband too poor to buy an automobile and whose wife is afraid to ride in one.

Based on the specimens we've seen most self-made men spent a good deal of time building their talking apparatus.

When a man reaches the point that he is perfectly satisfied with himself and his town, most of his neighbors would like to see him

move.
Truthful Thomas says the only effect without a cause so far discovered is when a woman changes her mind. Then the cause becomes "because."

The philosopher from the tall timber says he's noticed that kinfolks on Pa's side are generally on the wrong side.

Let us call your attention to the meek and lowly mule. It has no pride of ancestry or hope of posterity, still it performs patiently and well the tasks set for it to do. Even when it kicks it usually gets results.

The Inquisitive Idiot wants to know if it's the stars going to bed or the sun getting up that makes the dawn blush.

The Sassfras Savant says he despises to hold converse with a man who should retire to some secluded spot, far from the busy haunts of men, and manicure his nose.

A certain wise man once said: "Ignore thy faults by ceasing to mention them." We've never formed the habit of mentioning our faults to begin with and nothing would ever be said about them if it were not for the female portion of our family and a few of the neighbors.

Those who desire to sell their old Ford should place order now, and we will deliver when you sell. Universal Garage. It

Don't Forget
The Auction Sale at my place 12 miles west and 2 miles north of Portales, next Wednesday, January 30th. Big lot of horses, cattle, farm implements and household goods to be sold to the highest bidder. Sale starts at 11 o'clock and free lunch at noon. 11-p CHAS. HILL, Owner.

Any deposit placed with us on a Ford will be returned on demand if you desire to cancel order. Universal Garage. It

BASCOM HOWARD

"Sells Earth"
Bascom Howard this past week sold J. E. Johnson a quarter section of land in his pasture south-west of town. He also sold Bennie Rutherford a quarter in his pasture west of Portales, and G. W. Goodwin a quarter eight miles west of Portales. It still looks like the old-timers are buying most of the land.

Card of Thanks
We wish to thank all our neighbors and friends for their kind assistance to us during the illness and death of our son and brother. Your kindness will never be forgotten.
MR. AND MRS. F. T. McDONALD AND CHILDREN.
Land Loans—See W. O. Oldham or W. B. Oldham. 49-tf



JAMES H. COLLINS
James H. Collins, for 15 years a widely known writer on business subjects, has charge of the food administration's publicity handled through trade papers.

Place Your Order NOW!

We are promised more prompt deliveries of Fords if the Ford Company can get the railroad equipment, and therefore we expect to get and deliver during the next 60 days all the FORDS that we have contracted for this year, and will therefore not get any FORDS for anybody during the summer months.

The frozen condition north enables us to get cars now, and when spring breaks we will have our allotment sold and delivered. If you place your order now, you are assured delivery, but any delay and you will probably wait a year.

Your deposit of \$25.00 will be refunded to you by us ON DEMAND, if for any reason you desire to cancel the order. The DEPOSIT protects you in case you shall need one, and we can't get a FORD for anybody unless we first get the order and send it in.

The Universal Garage

Land Classification Approved

Washington, January 16, 1918.

Portales Valley News,
Portales, N. M.
Gentlemen:

I have just been advised that Assistant Secretary Vogelsang of the Interior Department has approved the classification under the Section Homestead law of 124,836 acres of land in the Ft. Sumner, Tucumcari and Roswell land districts to become effective February 11, 1918. The particular lands classified are situated in the following townships and ranges, embracing the larger part of Roosevelt County, a small portion in the south of Curry County and another small area in northern Chaves County:

Twp. Range	Twp. Range	Twp. Range
1 N 29 E	1 N 30 E	1 N 31 E
2 N 29 E	2 N 30 E	2 N 31 E
3 N 29 E	3 N 30 E	3 N 31 E
4 N 29 E	4 N 30 E	4 N 31 E
1 N 32 E	1 N 33 E	1 N 34 E
2 N 32 E	2 N 33 E	2 N 34 E
3 N 32 E	3 N 33 E	1 N 36 E
4 N 32 E	1 N 35 E	4 N 36 E
1 N 37 E	1 S 28 E	1 S 29 E
2 N 37 E	2 S 28 E	2 S 29 E
1 S 30 E	4 S 28 E	3 S 29 E
2 S 30 E	1 S 31 E	4 S 29 E
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4 S 37 E	5 S 37 E	

Advice was also extended that the work of further classification was being rapidly pushed.

Very truly yours,
A. A. JONES.

A Plea For the Pig
Owing to the great scarcity and shortage of hog products, we believe it would be wise for the various cities and towns in New Mexico to amend their ordinances if necessary, in order to permit families who may desire to do so, to keep a pig under pro-

per sanitary regulations. In some of the larger cities of our country this action has already been taken and Germany has had such a program in force for a considerable period of time.

Many of our families have sufficient scraps from their table and kitchen to feed a pig, and if a considerable number of families would do this, it would mean a tremendous increase in the production of pork and a great saving to our people.

We will sincerely appreciate your earnest consideration of this matter at the present time and trust your board may see fit to comply with this request.

Very truly yours,
Ralph C. Ely,
Federal Food Administrator.

The Town Council of Portales had already looked into this subject and have agreed for every one who so desires to keep a pig but requests the public to take proper care that pig pens are kept sanitary.



THE LOSER
"So you went to Reno?"
"Yes; to get a separation."
"From your wife?"
"No; from my money."

The Plotter.
The ostrich covered up his head in a conspicuous spot.
"Do not disturb me, please," he said; "I'm hatching out a plot."

Shock absorbers and fender supports for Fords. Universal Garage. 1t



One Reason.
"I make it a rule," declared a friend of ours, yesterday, "never to spend a cent that I don't record, and to practice the strictest economy both in my home and in my office."
"Is this war conservation," we asked, "or did you always economize that way?"
"No, I didn't always economize," he answered. "Of course not. If I had always done so, I wouldn't have to do it now. Silly question!"

The Point of Pain.
Three-year-old Sydney had the measles, and was a real sick little boy. His anxious grandmother bent over him and asked sympathetically:
"Can't you tell grandmamma where you feel bad?"
Without a moment's hesitation little Sydney answered:
"Wright here in bed."

Domestic Diplomacy.
"Have you any objection to my marrying your daughter?"
"No, sir," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I'm not saying a word. I know mother and the girls. If I let them find out that I don't approve of you, they'll make Gladys accept you just to defy my authority."

An Appropriate Remark.
Maud—Charley is so poetical. When I accepted him he said he felt like an immigrant entering a new world.
Ethel—Well, there's sense as well as poetry in that. Wasn't he just landed?—London Tit-Bits.

For Sale—Desirable two and half acre track of land, in Portales good six room house, good windmill and out-buildings. Will make a bargain price on this property for cash if taken at once. H. T. Freeman, Portales N. M. Box 233. 1t

A Bank for Everybody

A BANK having a broad operating policy, offering positive security for deposits and affording a modern banking service, can be a bank for everybody. It is upon these principles that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK transacts business.

We invite new accounts on the basis of complete equipment and unexcelled service.

...The First National Bank...
"The Bank Where You Feel at Home"
PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

Portales H.

Portales V.

Woodm

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W. H. E. Alamogor instructed take charg gang near

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Born to Bowers, o a fine bab that Mrs. doing fine about A friends p and be ab