

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918

Volume XVI, Number 80

TWENTY-SIX MORE MEN LEAVE THIS WEEK

Eleven To Fort Sam Houston and Fifteen to Camp Lee, Va.

CALL ALREADY MADE FOR 10 MORE

The Fifteen Who Go to Virginia Saturday Will Be in the Livestock Department.

Herewith is the list of the 26 men who will leave this week. A call for 10 more is in the hands of Chairman Hancock. They will leave for mechanical duties and be in Austin, Texas, June 10. The following list left this morning for Ft. Sam Houston, Texas:

Willie Coleman, Tillman Pete Walters, Irl Uriah Hendrix, Alfred Jesse Baysinger, Frank Rinehart May, Otho McMinn, Charlie Edmon Martin, John Lewis Johnson, Amos Willard Nickle, Franklin McKensey Stallcup, Oscar William Roark.

The following men will leave Saturday morning for Camp Lee, Virginia, where they will report to the livestock department:

Clayton D. Fortner, Roy Edwin Clayton, T. E. Boyd, Edgar A. G. Stovall, Charles S. Davidson, Frank S. Carter, Ben L. Robinson, Edgar B. Siddall, Loda D. Hawkins, John A. Howard, Henry Long, James F. McInturf, George F. Vernon, Robert S. Boyd, William C. Killian.

Billy Blair, of El Paso, was the guest of Mrs. Gibson at the Travelers Inn Sunday.

Genuine Ford Truck Here

P. E. Jordan, Ford agent, this week received a shipment of the genuine Henry Ford trucks. These trucks are made by the Ford company at Detroit. They are worm driven, as all the best trucks are, doing away with the chain drive. The front tires are 30x3 pneumatic, while the rear are solid 32x3½ Firestone tires. The rated capacity is one ton, although 3000 pounds may be carried without damage, if ordinary care is taken in driving. With the known low gas consumption of Ford engines and a wide choice of bodies, Mr. Jordan will doubtless have a good Ford truck business.

On Thursday of last week a motoring party composed of Mr. and Miss Webb, Miss Sydney Pearce, Mrs. E. Gibson, Rev. H. C. Bass, of Dallas, and J. G. McKinney, of Roswell, braved the dust storm and spent the afternoon quite pleasantly at Clovis.

Freight and Passenger Rates Up

To meet the higher costs of operation Director General McAdoo has issued an order raising freight rates 25 per cent and passenger rates from the 2c basis to 3c. The freight hike goes into effect June 25. The passenger rates are effective June 10. The increases on coal, lumber and some other commodities are flat, being less than on other items of freight.

J. G. McKinney, of Roswell, was a guest at the Travelers Inn last week, very pleasantly renewing "auld lang syne" days with Mr. and Miss Webb and Mrs. Gibson. Mr. McKinney leaves shortly for Fort Sam Houston, having enlisted some time since.

Sunday morning's train was delayed about 6 hours on account of engine trouble. Tuesday the train was some late on account of water over the tracks at Pampa, north of Amarillo.

TO REGISTER WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5TH

Men Having Become 21 Years of Age Since Last June 5 Effected.

ABOUT 20 REGISTRATION PLACES

List of Names and Addresses of Those Registered Will Be Published in the News.

Chairman Hancock has not, as yet, completed arrangement for the registration next Wednesday June 5th, of all those men coming to the age of 21 years since last June 5th. There will be between fifteen and twenty registration places scattered over the county and while every effort is being made to acquaint the youths of the county of the registration, it is up to the men to find the places of registration.

The News will publish the names and addresses of those registering. It is believed the new registrants will be classified at once and placed at the bottom of their respective classes.

Case Smith and A. W. Miller, Elida, R. R. Hedspeath, Kenna, E. V. Dennington, Portales, John Reeves, Valley View, were Ford buyers during the past year.

All Records Broken

The Clovis Camp No. 36 Woodmen of the World introduced Monday night, in the Elk's Home a large class of choppers into the Mysteries of Woodcraft. This is the largest class ever introduced in the history of the order in Clovis.

The Portales officers and team took charge of the degree work led by their council commander Bascom Howard and his able assistants. — Clovis News.

Peggy Neal returned Thursday evening from Austin, where he was called by the accident to his brother in the aviation department there. His brother is recovering. From Littlefield to within twelve miles of Portales, Peggy said his car ran through mud.

We Move June 1st

June 1st the News will move from its present location on the east side of the square to the building formerly occupied by the Inda Humphrey hardware on the northwest corner of the square. When we get straightened up, come in. "Welcome" is always on The News door-mat.

Valuable Minerals Here?

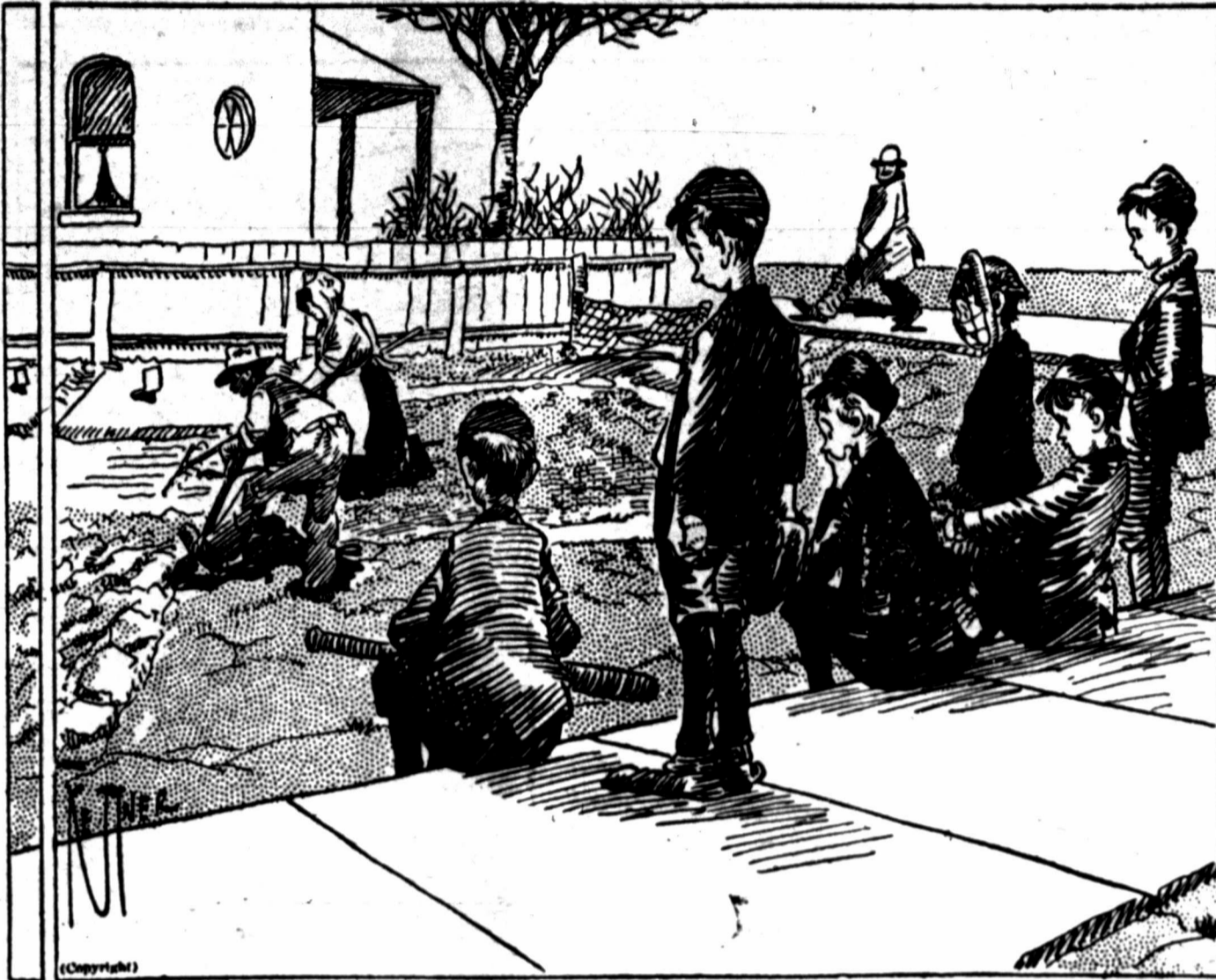
In several of the water wells around the neighborhood of two miles east of Upton there has lately been found veins of coal and other minerals. The minerals are found at a depth of 65 or 70 feet. One man, Harry Newman, has sunk a shaft 65 feet deep to the coal vein on his farm. The minerals are found below the coal. Mr. Newman is doing the work himself, and with a little capital could find out if the minerals are of value. The ore taken out so far looks like iron jack. It will be analyzed.

The thickest view of coal found in the neighborhood was on the J. I. Jones farm. The vein was three feet thick and found at the 130 foot level.

Cattle Have Fever

Several farmers west of town have lost cattle from fever lately. The men losing cattle are: Emmet Gore, 43 head; Bert Gore, 5; Wm. Gore, 4; M. A. Golden, 3; L. R. Jones, 14; S. S. Mason, 4; A. M. Stephens, 5.

Passing of the Prairie League



Senior Class Expresses Thanks

The Senior Class of 1918 wish to express their appreciation to all who have contributed to their good times in the past two weeks, especially to the Junior girls who worked so hard to prepare for their entertainment at the home of Mrs. Long.

Also to Mrs. J. S. Stephenson and Miss Jessie for the excellent times spent on their lawn and in their home;

To Mrs. Merrill for the use of her lawn and the best of ice cream and good times;

To Mrs. C. V. Harris for throwing open her home to us and allowing us to enjoy ourselves on her lawn, in the house, and last but not least, round the camp fire. We especially appreciate the excellent punch and delicious ice cream.

To the Merry Maids our eternal gratitude and appreciation for the splendid reception and good time Friday night.

We are really sorry we can not graduate again from old P. H. S. SENIORS 1918.

Katherine Maurice, representing the Golden Belt Refining Co., was in Portales this week.

Prohibition Speaker Coming

In the state wide campaign to make sure that the coming state legislature will make laws enforcing the bone-dry law, Hon. H. T. Laughbaum, of Oklahoma City, will speak in Portales under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League the evening of June 14. The speaking will probably be held in the court house.

Chautauqua Started

The first Portales Chautauqua started yesterday afternoon. It is being held in a tent. The program promised to be a good one, although the season ticket sale has been very light.

Cleopatra Monday

Manager Adams is to be congratulated on his booking of the ten reel super-production Cleopatra next Monday at the Cosy, with Theda Bara in the title role. Seldom does a small town show manager engage such an attraction. Eighty vessels, 30,000 people, 3,000 horses were used in staging the film and nearly a year's time was consumed in making it. Prices for the feature are 25c, 50c, 75c and a few at \$1.

Fort Sumner Won

Fort Sumner won the baseball game Sunday from Portales by a score of 8 to 2. The proceeds, \$55.00 were divided between the Red Cross in the two towns. Portales will play at Ft. Sumner soon.

Blumlein to Federal Pen

F. C. Blumlein, formerly captain of the Clovis National Guard, was sentenced Monday by Judge Neblett, of Santa Fe, to three years in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth.

Blumlein was convicted of discouraging Anastacio Romero from responding to the draft call and for disloyal utterances.

Closed High School Week

The commencement exercises at the Methodist church Thursday evening closed the graduating exercises for the class of 1918. P. H. S. Sanford Fairly was salutatorian, Hazel Mahan prophet, Eulalia Wollard historian, Bessie Warnica writer of class poem, the valedictory being given by Gladys Stone. A large audience was present.

Friday evening the "Merry Maids" entertained for the Seniors and Miss Kenamore at the Humphrey building.

Entertain Drafted Men

The County Council of Defense entertained the 34 drafted men, who left Saturday morning, at the Cosy Friday night. Rev. W. W. Turner spoke after a song by the Portales Quartette, followed by a short talk by Judge Reese. And just to show the boys that were leaving the town was behind them, \$619 was subscribed to the Red Cross in five minutes after Jack Wilcox started after the crowd. After the show the new soldiers were treated to ice cream, cigars and tobacco.

Small Engine Here Soon

The city council has received word that the Fairbanks-Morse Co. has shipped the 37 horsepower engine from Denver and it is expected any time. Installation will be made in a day's time and then we will have electric lights.

The city water has been pumped by the Santa Fe lately at a charge that will make a loss to the city treasury. This small engine, which was borrowed, will easily pump city water and furnish lights until the 100 horsepower engine arrives. The large one is to be shipped from Beloit, Wis., August 1.

GERMANS LAUNCHED THEIR SECOND DRIVE

Action Started Monday Morning at Two Points.

IS LAST EFFORT OF THE BOCHES?

Drive at Two Places, One for Sea Ports and Other for French Capital, Paris, It Seems.

Early Monday morning the Germans launched their second drive this spring against the Allies. Monday and Tuesday they gained about enough ground to bury their dead on, as the Associated Press reports it. The attack is being made at two points in the line. One is thought to be to start a drive to the sea ports, thus giving the Huns a valuable submarine base and seriously interfering with England's participation in the war. The other drive is towards Paris.

Allied generals believe the attack will be moved to other points at once. They are preparing for it. Nowhere has the allied lines been broken, only giving back enough to cost the Huns heavily in lives as they back. American troops are taking part in the fighting.

New Time Table

A new time table will go into effect Sunday. At least two passenger trains from the east to California through Clovis will be taken off.

The new time card on this part of the Santa Fe is as follows:

No. 937 leaves Clovis, where it connects with Nos. 113, 913, 118 and 918, at 10:10 a. m., arriving Portales at 10:43, Elida 11:30, Kenna 11:50, Roswell 1:40 p. m.

No. 948 leaves Roswell 11:45 p. m., arriving at Kenna 1:55 a. m., Elida 2:22, Portales 3:17 and Clovis 4:00 a. m., connecting with trains for Chicago and the Pacific and Gulf coasts.

No. 113 leaves Clovis 10:00 a. m. and arrives Albuquerque 7:35 p. m.

No. 118 leaves Albuquerque 10:15 p. m. arriving Clovis 7:20 a. m.

No. 913 from the Gulf coast arrives Clovis 8:40 a. m.

No. 918 from the Gulf coast leaves Clovis 8:45 a. m.

Letter of Thanks

Mrs. P. E. Jordan, as secretary of the Woman's Club of Portales, has received a letter from the Aviation Committee of the National Special Aid Society, thanking the club and those who donated old and unused gold and silver trinkets recently to the Aviation relief. The trinkets will be melted and the metals sold and put in a special fund for the eyes of the army.

The collection sent from here was very large. Contributions were secured all over the county and the Woman's Club desires to thank all who gave.

Purchased Kohl Garage

W. H. Braley Thursday purchased the Kohl Garage and the Overland agency. Mr. Braley assumed control at once. The Kohl Garage has been noted for years for its workmanship and Mr. Braley will pay particular attention to repair work besides the Overland car.

A Hoover Lunch

The "Merry Maids" gave a Hoover lunch Monday night in the Humphrey building for the benefit of the Red Cross. Over \$100 was made besides \$22.50 from the auction of a 50 pound sack of corn meal donated by M. F. Jabara.

Cattle Growers:

Here's a News Article You Will Want To Read

NEW MEXICO RURALIST, issue of June 1st, contains an article giving in detail the results of the State Agricultural College experiments in

FEEDING SOAP WEED

This article will be illustrated with pictures authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and will show that these experiments demonstrate

That soap-weed, properly prepared, will sustain range cattle in good condition, when other feed is scarce; and how to prepare and feed it.

Every practical cattle grower needs this information.

ADDRESS

NEW MEXICO RURALIST
Albuquerque, - - - - - New Mexico

The subscription price of New Mexico Ruralist is \$2.00 per year. It is the only paper published devoted exclusively to the ranch and farm interests of New Mexico.



"OVER THE TOP"

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER
WHO WENT

ARTHUR GUY EMPY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

WRITTEN BY ARTHUR GUY EMPY

CHAPTER IX.

dogs, and thin rivulets were trickling down the steps. From the air shaft immediately above me came a drip, drip, drip. Suicide Annex was a hole eight feet wide, ten feet long and six feet high. It was about twenty feet below the fire trench; at least there were twenty steps leading down to it. These steps were cut into the earth, but at that time were muddy and slippery. A man had to be very careful or else he would "shoot the chutes." The air was foul, and you could cut the smoke from Tommy's fags with a knife. It was cold. The walls and roof were supported with heavy square-cut timbers, while the entrance was strengthened with sandbags. Nails had been driven into these timbers. On each nail hung a miscellaneous assort-

Suicide Annex.
I was in my first dugout and looked around curiously. Over the door of same was a little sign reading "Suicide Annex." One of the boys told me that this particular front trench was called "Suicide Ditch." Later on I learned that machine gunners and bombers are known as the "Suicide Club."

That dugout was muddy. The men slept in mud, washed in mud, ate mud, and dreamed mud. I had never before realized that so much discomfort and misery could be contained in those three little letters, M U D. The floor of the dugout was an inch deep in water. Outside it was raining cats and

ment of equipment. The lighting arrangements were superb—one candle in a reflector made from an ammunition tin. My teeth were chattering from the cold, and the drip from the shaft did not help matters much. While I was sitting brooding my fate and wishing for the bedside at home, the fellow next to me, who was writing a letter, looked up and innocently asked, "Say, Frank, how do you spell 'conflagration'?"

I looked at him in contempt and answered that I did not know.

From the darkness in one of the corners came a thin, piping voice singing one of the popular trench ditties entitled:

"Pack up your Troubles in your Old Kit Bag and Smile, Smile, Smile."

Every now and then the singer

the fire step until it gets light, or the welcome order "stand down" is given. Sometimes before "stand down" is ordered, the command "five rounds rapid" is passed along the trench. This means that each man must rest his rifle on the top and fire as rapidly as possible five shots aimed toward the German trenches, and then duck (with the emphasis on the "duck"). There is a great rivalry between the opposing forces to get their rapid fire all off first, because the early bird, in this instance, catches the worm—sort of gets the jump on the other fellow, catching him unawares.

We had a sergeant in our battalion named Warren. He was on duty with his platoon in the fire trench one after-



Taking Provisions to the Front.

would stop to cough, cough, cough. but it was a good illustration of Tommy's cheerfulness under such conditions.

A machine-gun officer entered the dugout and gave me a hard look. I sneaked past him, sliding and slipping, and reached my section of the front-line trench, where I was greeted by the sergeant, who asked me, "Where in—ave you been?"

I made no answer, but sat on the muddy fire step, shivering with the cold and with the rain beating in my face. About half an hour later I teamed up with another fellow and went on guard with my head sticking over the top. At ten o'clock I was relieved and resumed my sitting position on the fire step. The rain suddenly stopped and we all breathed a sigh of relief. We prayed for the morning and the rum issue.

noon when orders came up from the rear that he had been granted seven days' leave for Blighty, and would be relieved at five o'clock to proceed to England.

He was tickled to death at these welcome tidings and regaled his more or less envious mates beside him on the fire step with the good times in store for him. He figured it out that in two days' time he would arrive at Waterloo station, London, and then—seven days' bliss!

At about five minutes to five he started to fidget with his rifle, and then suddenly sprang up on the fire step with a muttered, "I'll send over a couple of souvenirs to Fritz so that he'll miss me when I leave," he stuck his rifle over the top and fired two shots when "crack" went a bullet and he

CHAPTER X.

"The Day's Work."

I was fast learning that there is a regular routine about the work of the trenches, although it is badly upset at times by the Germans.

The real work in the fire trench commences at sundown. Tommy is like a burglar, he works at night.

Just as it begins to get dark the word "stand to" is passed from traverse to traverse, and the men get busy. The first relief, consisting of two men to a traverse, mount the fire step, one man looking over the top, while the other sits at his feet, ready to carry messages or to inform the platoon officer of any report made by the sentry as to his observations in No Man's Land. The sentry is not allowed to relax his watch for a second. If he is questioned from the trench or asked his orders, he replies without turning around or taking his eyes from the expanse of dirt in front of him. The remainder of the occupants of his traverse either sit on the fire step, with bayonets fixed, ready for any emergency, or if lucky, and a dugout happens to be in the near vicinity of the traverse, and if the night is quiet, they are permitted to go to same and try and snatch a few winks of sleep. Little sleeping is done; generally the men sit around, smoking fags and seeing who can tell the biggest lie. Some of them, perhaps with their feet in water, would write home sympathizing with the "governor" because he was laid up with a cold, contracted by getting his feet wet on his way to work in Woolwich arsenal. If a man should manage to doze off, likely as not he would wake with a start as the clammy, cold feet of a rat passed over his face, or the next relief stepped on his stomach while stumbling on their way to relieve the sentries in the trench.

Just try to sleep with a belt full of ammunition around you, your rifle bolt biting into your ribs, trenching tool handle sticking into the small of your back, with a tin hat for a pillow and feeling very damp and cold, with "cooties" boring for oil in your armpits, the air foul from the stench of grimy human bodies and smoke from a juicy pipe being whiffed into your nostrils, then you will not wonder why Tommy occasionally takes a turn in the trench for a rest.

While in a front-line trench orders forbid Tommy from removing his boots, puttees, clothing or equipment. The "cooties" take advantage of this order and mobilize their forces, and Tommy swears vengeance on them and mutters to himself, "Just wait until I hit rest billets and am able to get my own back."

Just before daylight the men "turn to" and tumble out of the dugouts, man

tumbled off the step, fell into the mud at the bottom of the trench, and lay still in a huddled heap with a bullet hole in his forehead.

At about the time he expected to arrive at Waterloo station he was laid to rest in a little cemetery behind the lines. He had gone to Blighty.

In the trenches one can never tell—it is not safe to plan very far ahead.

After "stand down" the men sit on the fire step or repair to their respective dugouts and wait for the "rum issue" to materialize. Immediately following the rum comes breakfast, brought up from the rear. Sleeping is then in order unless some special work turns up.



Lewis Gun in Action.

Around 12:30 dinner shows up. When this is eaten the men try to amuse themselves until "tea" appears at about four o'clock, then "stand to" and they carry on as before.

While in rest billets Tommy gets up about six in the morning, washes up, answers roll call, is inspected by his platoon officer, and has breakfast. At 8:45 he parades (drills) with his company or goes on fatigue according to the orders which have been read out by the orderly sergeant the night previous.

Between 11:30 and noon he is dismissed, has his dinner and is "on his own" for the remainder of the day, unless he has clicked for a digging or working party, and so it goes on from day to day, always "looping the loop" and looking forward to peace and

fighty.

Sometimes, while engaged in a "cooties" hunt, you think, "Strange to say, but it is a fact, while Tommy is searching his shirt serious thoughts come to him. Many a time, when performing this operation, I have tried to figure out the outcome of the war and what will happen to me.

My thoughts generally ran in this channel:

Will I emerge safely from the next attack? If I do will I skin through the following one, and so on? While your mind is wandering into the future it is likely to be rudely brought to earth by a Tommy interrupting with, "What's good for rheumatism?"

Then you have something else to think of. Will you come out of this war crippled and tied into knots with rheumatism, caused by the wet and mud of trenches and dugouts? You give it up as a bad job and generally saunter over to the nearest estaminet to drown your moody forebodings in a glass of sickening French beer or to try your luck at the always present game of "house." You can hear the sing-song voice of a Tommy droning out the numbers as he extracts the little squares of cardboard from the bag between his feet.

(To be Continued.)

THIS OFFICE
is the place to have
your printing done, no
matter what kind it may be.

State of New Mexico NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION Public Land Sale

ROOSEVELT COUNTY
Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 20th, 1910, the laws of the State of New Mexico and the rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, June 26th, 1912, in the town of Portales, county of Roosevelt, State of New Mexico, in front of the court house therein, the following described tracts of land, viz:

Sale No. 1144. S1-2, sec. 5; S1-2, S1-2 N1-2, sec. 7; all of sec. 8; all of sec. 9; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S1-2 NW1-4, SW1-4 sec. 10; T. 1 S., R. 37 E., containing 2473.12 acres. There are no improvements.

Sale No. 1145. N1-2, sec. 18; S1-2, NW1-4, sec. 28; E1-2 SE1-4, sec. 31; E1-2 SW1-4, sec. 33; T. 4 S., R. 30 E., NE1-4, sec. 9; T. 5 S., R. 30 E., containing 1117.01 acres. The improvements consist of well and fencing, value \$230.00.

No bid on the above described tracts of land will be accepted for less than FIVE DOLLARS (\$5.00) per acre, which is the appraised value thereof and in addition thereto the successful bidder must pay for the improvements that exist on the land.

Sale No. 1147. All of sec. 16; T. 4 N., R. 30 E., containing 640 acres. The improvements consist of corral, well, tank and fencing, value \$1045.00. No bid accepted for this land for less than \$10.00.

Sale No. 1148. NE1-4, SW1-4, sec. 16; T. 5 S., R. 37 E., containing 320 acres. The improvements consist of fencing, value \$225.00. No bid accepted for this land for less than \$10.00.

The above sale of land will be subject to the following terms and conditions, viz:

Except for lands selected for the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad Bond Fund, the successful bidder must pay to the Commissioner of Public Lands or his agent holding such sale, one-twentieth of the price offered by him for the land, four per cent interest in advance for the balance of such purchase price, fees for advertising and appraisal and all costs incidental to the sale herein, each and all of said amounts must be deposited in cash or certified exchange at the time of sale and which said amounts and all of them are subject to forfeiture to the State of New Mexico, if the successful bidder does not execute a contract within thirty days after it has been mailed to him by the state Land Office, said contract, to provide that the purchaser may at his option make payments of not less than one-thirtieth of ninety-five per cent of the purchase price at any time after the sale and prior to the expiration of thirty years from date of the contract, and to provide for the payment of any unpaid balance at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the contract with interest on deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable in advance on the anniversary of the date of contract, and that payments to be credited on anniversary of the date of the contract next following the date of tender.

The sale of land selected for the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad Bond Fund will be subject to the above terms and conditions except that the successful bidder must pay in cash or certified exchange at the time of sale, one-tenth of the purchase price offered by him for the land, four per cent interest in advance for the balance of such purchase price and will be required to execute a contract providing for the payment of the balance of such purchase price in thirty equal annual installments with interest on all deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum in advance, payments and interest due on October first, of each year.

The above sale of land will be subject to valid existing rights, easements, rights of way, and reservation.

The Commissioner of Public Lands or his agent holding such sale reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered at said sale. Possession under contracts of sale for the above described tracts will be given on or before October first, 1912.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State Land Office of the State of New Mexico, this ninth day of April, 1912.

ROBT. P. ERVIN,
Commissioner of Public Lands,
State of New Mexico.
First publication April 19th, 1912.
Last publication June 21st, 1912.

DR. JAMES F. GARMANY
Physician and Surgeon
Main office and residence at the JF Ranch, two and one-half miles north-west of Benson, New Mexico. Address either Portales or Benson.
Portales Phases, : : 183 and 188

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

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Live Weight 1200 pounds

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Dressed Weight 672 pounds of Beef

56%

When Swift & Company buys a steer weighing 1200 pounds, only about 672 pounds goes to market as beef; the other 528 pounds consists of hide, fats, other by-products, and waste.

When the packer pays 15 cents a pound for a steer, he sells the meat to the retailer for about 24 cents. But the packer gets only about 6 cents a pound for the other 528 pounds.

This means that the packer gets about 16 cents a pound for all the products from a steer for which he pays 15 cents.

The difference of 1 cent per pound covers the cost of dressing, preparation of by-products, freight on beef to all parts of the United States, operation of distributing houses, and leaves a net profit of only about 1/4 of a cent per pound on all dressed beef sold.

Large volume of business and utilization of parts that were formerly wasted, make this achievement possible.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

The bear bottle was superseded in Albuquerque when Ignacio Noviga, a barber, beat up another barber, Jose Tanes, with a pitcher.

Harvesting and shipping bear grass to fiber factories has developed into an important industry in eastern New Mexico the last few months.

Local draft boards throughout the state are getting ready for the registration of youths who have reached military age since June 5, 1917.

J. O. Pritchard has given the boys of the crop club a part of his farm near Clovis free of rental on which to grow beans and other food crops.

Dr. Swearingin's Dates

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

Wanted

Second hand sacks of all kinds. Will pay you cash.
23tf J. A. SAYLOR.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Ft. Sumner, New Mexico, April 18, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Deatherage, of Benson, New Mexico, who, on June 2nd, 1914, made homestead entry, No. 011361, for east half Sec. 18, Twp. 1 S., range 31 east, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Portales, N. M., on the 2d day of June, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: John C. Benson, of Benson, N. M.; John M. Price, of Floyd, N. M.; Clarence S. Gracichouse, of Upton, N. M.; Arthur S. Davidson, of Floyd, N. M.

A. J. EVANS, Register.

The City Express

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Any and all kinds of light hauling done on short notice and at a reasonable price. Will also do your garden plowing.

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will do any kind of hauling on short notice and at a reasonable price. Will appreciate your patronage.

TELEPHONE NUMBER 71

V. J. Campbell AUCTIONEER

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

Longs, New Mexico

Callaway's Cash Grocery

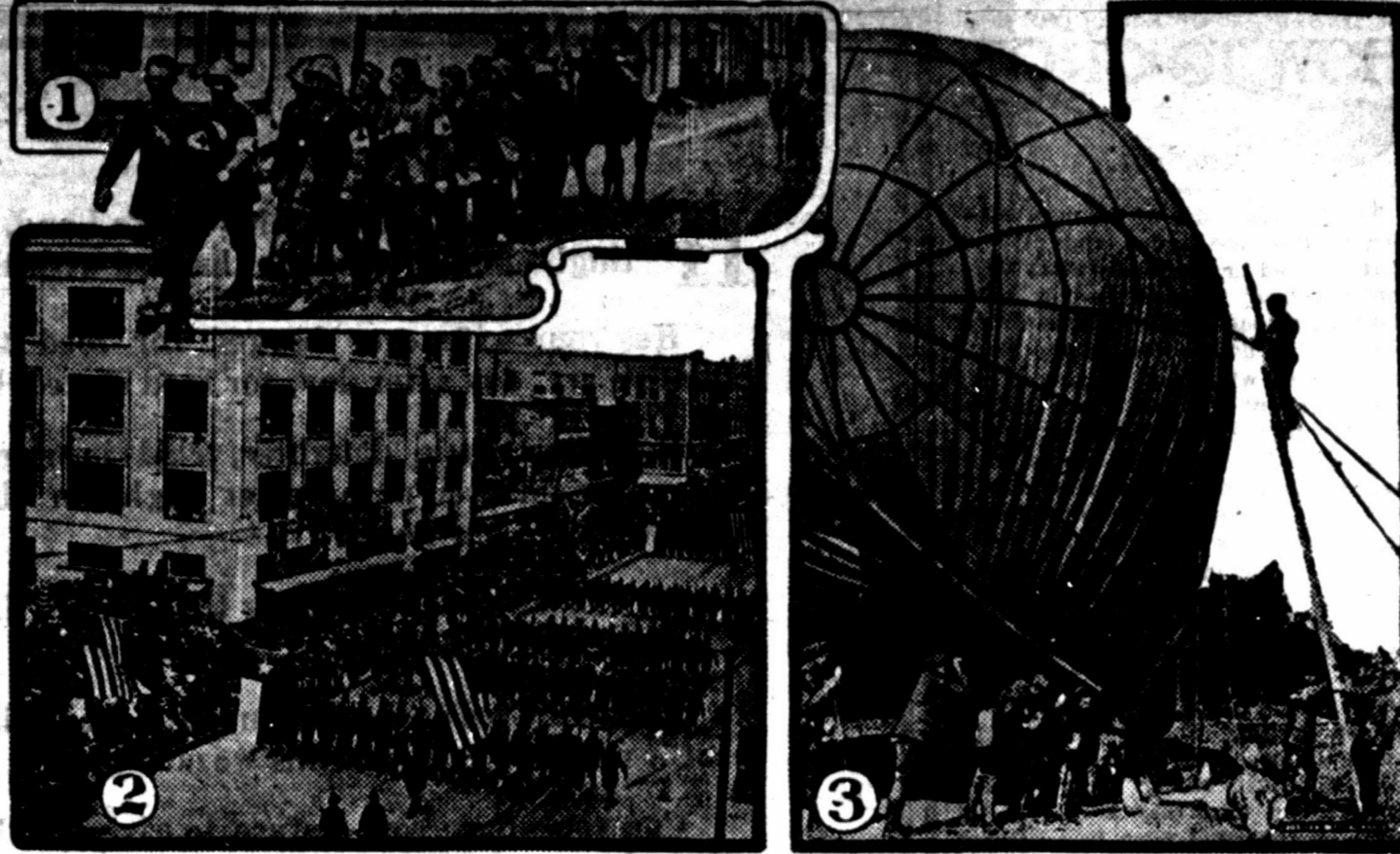
Phone 64
Staple and Fancy Groceries

Frying chickens and eggs wanted. Bring them in.

HENRY GEORGE AUCTIONEER

Sale first Saturday in each month at Portales. Farm sales a specialty. Six years experience as a salesman. Refer to coupon request.

Rogers, - - New Mexico



1—French cavalrymen escorting German prisoners to the rear after a fight on the Somme. 2—Review of the Thirty-sixth division, National Army, from Camp Bowie, in Fort Worth, Tex. 3—Canadians repairing one of the big observation balloons that are of so much help in directing the fire of the artillery.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Preparations Made by Teutons for Renewal of Drives in France and Italy.

HUN NAVY IS CONCENTRATED

Wilhelm and Charles Renew Austro-German Treaty—Russia Writhing Under Kaiser's Oppression—President Names Hughes to Investigate Aircraft Production Charges.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Operations of last week in the war zones led to the prediction that the central powers were preparing to strike hard and soon on two fronts—in France and Italy—with some prospects of a great naval battle in the North sea. It was admitted by the Germans that their tremendous losses were largely responsible for the delay in resuming their drive on the west front. They were very busy reorganizing their forces and bringing up fresh troops who have not yet been engaged in the fighting there. Rain and mud, ably seconded by the allied aviators, made difficult the moving of supplies by the Huns, but they kept at the task doggedly. Meanwhile their artillery ceaselessly pounded away at various important salients held by the allies. In return the latter gave more than they received.

There were many infantry operations that must be classed as small because of the magnitude of the warfare, but which resulted in the recovery of valuable positions by the allies. In one or two instances the Germans also gained footholds in the lines but counter-attacks always drove them out promptly and they invariably suffered heavy casualties. The Kaiser's armies, however, showed no especial signs of weakening, and no competent observer doubts that they are still capable of tremendous efforts and will make them. General Foch and, indeed, all the allied commanders, await the renewal of the offensive with confidence that their men can withstand it.

The same confidence prevails on the Italian front, where also General Foch is in supreme command. The Austrians have been concentrating great forces there, including much artillery they have had on the French front, and they were expected to deliver their blow between the Stelvio pass and Monte Grappa, just east of the Brenna, in the hope of breaking through to Brescia and Milan. The Austrian positions in that sector are admittedly better than those of the Italians. To repel the expected drive the Italians have the assistance of British, French and American in number at least equal to the Italian forces sent to France and Flanders.

Early Tuesday Italian naval units succeeded in stealing into Pola harbor and torpedoing an Austrian dreadnaught of the Viribus Unitis class. At the same time Italian seaplanes engaged and routed the Austrian battleplanes over Pola.

The prediction of a naval battle in the North sea was based on the fact that the entire German Baltic fleet, excepting a few light cruisers, was recalled to Kiel, and great activity at that base was reported. The German navy probably feels a bit humiliated over the second British raid on Ostend, in which the old cruiser Vindictive, laden with concrete, was sunk at the entrance of the channel, blocking it to all large vessels.

Participation in the fighting on the west front by the Americans brigaded with the British and French is increasing daily, and it is now made known that whenever American troops predominate in the brigade divisions these divisions will be put under command of General Pershing. This, it is believed, will bring larger numbers of our boys to the battle line rapidly and contribute greatly to the spirit of unity and concerted effort. The war depart-

ment explains that the brigading plan in operation is temporary, adopted to meet the emergency in which it is desirable to send over as many Americans as possible without waiting for their arms and ammunition. Later they will return to the American army and will be using American equipment.

It is gratifying to note that General Pershing now issues daily official communiques on the doings of the American forces, following the system of the other allies.

The continuous battle for supremacy in the air raged with increasing intensity all through the week and official reports led to the belief that the flyers of the allied armies generally had the best of it. American aviators won several notable victories. General Pershing reported the commissioning of nearly 1,000 student aviators. The French have delivered to his army 500 battle planes and 900 training planes, and the Haviland battle planes made in America are beginning to arrive.

On Sunday Emperor Charles visited the Kaiser at great headquarters and made plans for a renewal of the Austro-German alliance, to last twenty years. The news of this course was received with rejoicing by the pan-Germans of Austria-Hungary, but, equally of course, the treaty is bitterly opposed by the Slavs and other anti-German elements in Charles' realm. The people there as a whole are more and more desirous of peace and there is fear that the agreement will frustrate their army and compel even greater efforts in the war. By some of the preparations for an offensive in Italy are looked on as a direct result of the conference. According to Copenhagen reports, the two emperors selected kings for Lithuania, Courland, Esthonia and Poland, but the men chosen were not named.

The meeting of the rulers was attended by the kings of Bavaria and Saxony, who, though not invited, sought to maintain the importance of their kingdoms as parts of the German empire and not leave Prussia the "sole arbiter of German destinies." That sounds big, but the fact remains that Prussia is as much the boss of the German empire as ever.

The Kaiser is treating Russia just as a thoroughly defeated enemy might expect to be treated by him, despite the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk. His demands are exorbitant and enforced by arms, and in an address to the town council of Aix-la-Chapelle he announced that "Sebastopol has been captured with a big, richly laden fleet there." More than that, he is preparing to call on the Baltic provinces that were a part of Russia to supply men for the German armies. No other construction can be placed on his proclamation recognizing the independence of Lithuania, in which he says: "We assume that Lithuania will participate in the war burdens of Germany which secured her liberation." As Lithuania has neither money nor munitions to contribute, the Kaiser must mean men, and the Lithuanian national council says the country will not consent to have its citizens dragooned into the ranks of the Kaiser.

In the Caucasus the Germans under took to gain control of the grain, coal and iron districts by the capture of Rostov-on-Don, but they held the city only one day, when the Russians recaptured it. There are several powerful groups of Russians operating in the Don region, and others all through south Russia, and Germany has proclaimed war at Ekaterinoslav, Odessa and Poltava and mined the entrance into the Sea of Azov. In the Ukraine the anti-German movement increased daily, the people being very bitter. In European Russia, says a dispatch from Samara, less than half the arable land usually cultivated will be tilled this year, owing to the shortage of seed, horses and implements and the unsettled condition brought about by the land division. Well posted Britons are urging that the allies continue to help Russia in the work of reconstruction in order to balk the efforts of Germany. It is recognized by all that Germany's peace hopes now lie wholly in the east and that if she is permitted to realize them she will have won the war regardless of the conditions imposed on her in the west.

Lenine professes to see signs of a counter-revolution in Russia and of

Monday he issued a call for help to prevent it. The family of the late czar has been removed to Kiev and is in the hands of the Germans. Near the Mongolian-Siberian border General Semenov continues to wage successful war on the bolshevik forces.

The Finnish White guard seems to have gained almost complete control of the country, celebrating the capture of Tammerfors by massacring 500 Russians and Great Britain has offered to recognize the Finnish republic on certain conditions. The trouble there may not be over, however, for late reports say a great number of Russians are massed on the border of Finland and a big battle is imminent.

President Wilson and the senate military affairs committee conflicted again last week when Chairman Chamberlain proposed a resolution that would permit the committee to inquire into the conduct of the war, though the initial purpose was merely to investigate the aircraft production collapse and consequent charges of dishonesty. Mr. Wilson declared unequivocally that he would consider the adoption of the resolution as a declaration of want of confidence in the administration, and a restrictive amendment by Senator Thompson of Kansas did not remove his objections to it. On Wednesday the president announced the appointment of Charles E. Hughes to act with the attorney general in the aircraft investigation and the choice was received with general approval. The former justice of the Supreme court made a great record in the New York insurance investigation, and it is believed the criminal charges in the aircraft production matter will be thoroughly gone into by him without fear or favor.

Under the able leadership of Mr. Schwab the shipbuilding forces of the United States are going ahead with their work at a great rate. The big concrete steamer Faith, built at San Francisco, underwent trial runs that were altogether satisfactory, and the steel vessel Tuckahoe was declared ready to sail from Philadelphia just 37 days after the keel was laid. The shipping board decided Thursday to build 14 concrete tank steamers, with a total capacity of 105,000 tons, and four concrete cargo vessels. The board also prepared to let contracts for 200 more wooden ships of 4,700 tons each, in addition to 200 recently authorized, in order to keep the ways occupied until the end of the war. Thus the shipping problem is gradually being solved, and while America and Great Britain are building vessels their navies are sinking the German submarines in increasing numbers. There were reports last week that Germany was about to put into commission some U-boats larger than any yet seen, but the allied naval commanders said they were ready for those, too. To further restrict the activities of the undersea craft the British have laid a great mine field in the North sea, covering about 22,000 square miles. The mariners are growing more and more skillful in evading the submarines, as is shown by the fact that in the first four months of this year 172 British vessels were attacked by them and escaped uninjured.

The Overman co-ordination bill finally was passed by the house by a vote of 295 to 2. Representatives Sterling of Illinois and Gillett of Massachusetts casting the only negative votes. All attempts to amend it were voted down.

The house passed the conference report on the bill requiring the registration of youths who have reached the age of twenty-one years since June 5 last. Their names are to go at the bottom of the lists.

With the appointment of Felix Frankfurter as administrator of war labor activities the government put into operation its plan for controlling and directing the labor supply, his duties being administrative as contrasted with the judicial and legislative functions of the war labor board headed by Mr. Taft.

Appealing to the people of small means, the government last week launched a War Savings stamp campaign that brought excellent results all over the country. Elaborate plans were also completed for the campaign to raise the second Red Cross war fund of \$100,000,000.

FARM LOANS!

Money Ready When Papers Are Signed

Coe Howard

Office at Security State Bank

WHEN in need of Printing see what we can do before you go elsewhere.

FOR GOOD PRINTING CALL ON US

BAGS WANTED

We sell Coal, Grain and hay. Try us. Phone 4.

PORTALES BROKERAGE & COM. CO.

BUICK

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

W. B. OLDHAM :: MONROE HONEA

..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..

For attractive sale bills have the work done at the News Office.

Go To Billberry's Wagon Yard

For Coal, Grain, etc. All kinds of grain bought and sold. We appreciate your trade.

G. L. BILBERRY, Proprietor

Help Uncle Sam, Buy a Bond or Thrift Stamp

CAREY-IZED STOCK TONIC BRICK

A stock tonic in brick form that will rid the animal system of worms, build up a vigorous digestive apparatus, enrich the blood and keep the animal in condition.

Instinct tells animals when they are in need of medicines long before they show signs of sickness. With this tonic brick before them they will doctor themselves.

Joyce-Pruit Co.

PORTALES, - - NEW MEXICO



The Portales Valley News

ROY L. FRUIT
"Covers Roosevelt County Like the Sunshine"

PORTALES HERALD AND PORTALES TIMES
consolidated with the News September 12, 1916

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER
Published in the greatest shallow water
country on earth,
The Portales Valley District.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Democratic Nominees

- FOR JUDGE, FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
SAM G. BRATTON
CHARLES R. BRICE.
- FOR REPRESENTATIVE, 20TH DISTRICT:
PROF. J. S. LONG.
- FOR PROBATE JUDGE:
CLEVE COMPTON (re-election)
- FOR SHERIFF:
A. L. (ARCH)GREGG (re-election)
- FOR COUNTY CLERK:
SETH A. MORRISON (re-election)
- FOR COUNTY TREASURER:
JOHN W. BALLOW (re-election)
- FOR TAX ASSESSOR:
BURL JOHNSON (re-election)
- COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT:
SAM J. STINNETT (re-election)
- COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 1:
DR. J. S. PEARCE (re-election)
- COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 2:
ED. WALL (re-election)
- COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 3:
CHARLES S. TOLAR.

Pithy News Items

Gathered From All Over
New Mexico

COMING EVENTS.
October—Annual meeting New Mexico Public Health Association.

Two prisoners escaped from the road camp at Deming.

Two ranchmen are dead and three persons seriously wounded as the result of a pistol duel eighty miles west of Magdalena. Forest Rangers Simmons and Carajo, who are also deputy United States marshals, went to the ranch of C. C. Cooper to serve a warrant on his son Bruce, an alleged slacker. Young Cooper resisted arrest and fired at Simmons, wounding him. The father came to his son's assistance and at that juncture Carajo shot and killed the elder Cooper and his son. Homer Cooper, a younger son, then came out of the house, and he was shot and severely wounded.

Announcement was made that John W. Poe of Roswell had been offered and accepted the office of state tax administrator, succeeding W. C. McDonald, deceased.

Governor Lindsey prevented the prize fight between Mexican Pete Everett—Colorado Springs and Mike Baca of Santa Fe on the ground it was assault and battery.

At the meetings of the Poultry and Pet Stock associations throughout the country, it was decided to place rabbit breeding on the same footing as the poultry industry next year.

Harry Preston, aged about 30 years and recently from Los Angeles, Calif., was arrested at Gallup and locked in the county jail. The man is charged with a statutory offense, a 10-year-old girl, it is alleged, being his victim.

A memorial service for Capt. Joseph Quesenberry, who was killed in France, was held at the Las Cruces armory. Captain Quesenberry's home was in Las Cruces, and his father is one of the leading ranchers of the Mesilla valley.

On motion of U. S. District Attorney Summers Burkhardt as Assistant U. S. District Attorney J. O. Seth, the trial of ex-Major John M. Birker, on the charge of violating the espionage act, was postponed at Santa Fe until the fall term of court.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. E. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1914, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 2

THE PROPHETIC OUTLINE OF THE INTERVAL BETWEEN CHRIST'S CRUCIFIXION AND HIS COMING AGAIN.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 13:1, 14:3.
GOLDEN TEXT—He that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved.—Mark 13:13.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Ephesians 2:1-10.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Matthew 23:25, 26; Luke 21:33-34; I Thess. 5:1-3; II Thess. 2.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus among his friends.—Mark 14:3-9.
JUNIOR AND INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Our best for Christ.—Mark 14:3-9.

The printed text (14:1-9) may profitably be used by the primary, junior and intermediate grades, but the adult classes will more profitably confine their study to chapter 13. In order to avoid confusion in this study, let it be clearly borne in mind that two matters are presented—the destruction of Jerusalem by the Roman armies and the glorious return of the Lord. The two are sometimes so closely interwoven as to make the threads difficult to disentangle, but if we see the coloring in the graphic picture of the destruction of Jerusalem as adumbrating the revelation of the Son of God in glory, we shall have no serious trouble.

1. The Occasion of the Prophecy (vv. 1-4).

As Jesus was passing through the temple for the last time on his way to the Mount of Olives, where he gave this discourse, the disciples reminded him of the splendor of the building, to which he replied that not one stone should be left upon another. When seated upon the mount three disciples came privately with a threefold question, according to Matthew 24, requesting further information.

1. When shall these things be?
2. What shall be the sign of thy coming?
3. And of the end of the age?

That which follows is given in answer to these questions.

II. The Characteristics of the Age During the Absence of Christ (vv. 5-23).

1. Appearance of deceivers (vv. 5, 6).

Since Jesus went back to heaven many false Christs from time to time have pressed their claims as being the Christ. As the age draws to a close these claims doubtless will increase.

2. Wars and strife among the nations (vv. 7, 8).

The history of the centuries since Christ is written in blood, and the river increases in volume as the age goes on toward its consummation. Jesus warns against making any particular war the sign of his coming. Many good people have seriously blundered in this respect because they did not heed this warning.

3. Earthquakes and famines (v. 8).

Though these calamities grow increasingly severe as the days lengthen, the intelligent, believing disciple is not surprised or alarmed, for these are the precursors of a new order, the birth pangs of a new age, the establishment of the Kingdom of Christ upon this earth. Let the child of God in this present darkness look up, for his redemption draweth nigh (Luke 21:28).

4. Universal evangelism (v. 10).

The gospel of the Kingdom, according to Matthew 24:14, shall be preached in all the world for a witness. This is not the Gospel of the grace of God which we now preach, but the new evangelism which shall be proclaimed by elect Israelites immediately preceding the coming of Christ to establish his Kingdom (see Rev. 7:4-10; Rom. 11:15).

III. The Lord's Glorious Return (vv. 24-27).

This is the superlative event, the one to which all prophecies have pointed, and all ages are moving with un-failing precision. It will usher in the golden age of which the wise and great of all ages have dreamed, and for which they longed. The coming of the Lord will put an end to earth's sorrows; wars and strife will not end until the Kingdoms of this world become the Kingdom of our Lord and his Christ (Rev. 11:15). This event will be accompanied by great physical disturbances and Jesus will gather his elect from the ends of the earth.

IV. Applications of the Prophecy (vv. 28-37).

1. As these events multiply in the earth we know that the coming of the Lord draweth nigh (vv. 28, 29), as the putting forth of the leaves of the fig tree prove the approach of summer.

2. The Jewish race shall retain its integrity till the end (v. 30).

The perpetuity of Israel is the miracle of the ages.

3. Certainty of fulfillment (v. 31).

The un-failing guarantee is the words of Christ.

4. The time of Christ's coming unknown (v. 32).

In view of this it is utter folly to set the time. The devil keeps people from the truth of Christ's coming as long as possible. When he can no longer succeed in this, he then tries to get them to set the time.

5. The proper behavior in view of Christ's imminent coming (vv. 33-37).

It is watchfulness and prayer. The coming of the Lord is the grand incentive for watchfulness and earnest prayer.

HOW TO GROW Tomatoes.

The tomato is one of the most satisfactory of all the garden crops and one that is found in practically every vegetable garden. No matter how small the garden space available, it is always advisable to have a few tomato vines.

Tomatoes will grow in almost any good soil, but the soil should not be too high in nitrogenous matter, as this will cause the plants to go to vine, rather than to fruit. The plants should be started in the window box or in the hotbed, some six weeks before time to set them in the open. For best results they should be transplanted at least once. It is possible to secure a crop much sooner by carefully growing the plants indoors in pots and transplanting to the open ground as soon as conditions permit. They should not be set in the open until about two weeks after the last killing frost. If set sooner than this, they should in all cases be protected from frost with a muslin cover or with boxes covered with glass or by other means.

The pot-grown plants are especially desirable, as they may be brought to the blooming period by the time it is warm enough to plant them in the garden. If the plants are not to be trained, but allowed to lie on the ground, they should be set about 4 feet apart each way. If trained to single stalk and tied to stakes or a trellis, they may be planted in rows 8 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. If to be used for table purposes only, 25 plants under good conditions will supply the average family. If for canning, from 50 to 100 plants will be necessary. One hundred plants should supply sufficient tomatoes for present use, and enough to can at least 100 quarts.

Under favorable conditions tomatoes will continue to grow and bear for the entire season, and it should not be necessary to set a late crop.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ODD SHELTER FOR FLAGMAN

House, With Appearance of Mosque, Constructed From Parts of Discarded Locomotives.

A flagman's shelter house, made up of old locomotive parts, guards a street crossing on the Southern Pacific at San Jose, Cal. The shelter, which looks like a mosque was constructed



Looks Like a Mosque but is Flagman's Shelter.

by the consulting engineer from old engine wheels, springs, tires and other parts of discarded locomotives.

Besides being an oddity in appearance, it is solidly built and one of the most elaborate shelters for flagmen in the state. It is the curiosity of the locality.

HOME TOWN HELPS

GOOD PLAN IS ESSENTIAL

Efficient Directing Hand Necessary If Building Is to Be Properly Constructed.

The house that has not integrity, that has not staunch, honest character from basement to roof-beams, is built upon the sands; and while it may withstand the ordinary winds of heaven, it will not withstand the breath of professional criticism, and in the end, may be almost as much of a burden and a loss to its owner as if it had fallen before the storm, declares an experienced builder.

The house that is to be built upon the rock, that is to have integrity of plan and material, must be well planned. Back of the designer, the architect, the builder and various contractors must be a mind capable of correlating all these functions into a harmonious working force, driven to a single end. If the owner be capable of this achievement so much the better; if not, he should call upon one who is.

He lays the foundation upon sand who does not take thought as to the fitness of his architect, his builder and

HAVE you ever lain in No Man's Land, with a shattered thigh and a throat that burned with thirst?

Has your wife ever begged for food for her children, a plaintive cry, day after day, for food she couldn't give them?

Has your little daughter, clad in ragged dress, her only dress, ever shivered night after night in the ruined cellar of what was once her home?

It is exactly such suffering that the RED CROSS is organized, here and in Europe, to relieve.

The Red Cross asks for One Hundred Million Dollars as the least it needs to carry on this work.

Can you—dare you—refuse to give to this work and give till the heart says stop?

The First National Bank

"The Bank Where You Feel At Home"

all the functions of a building operation—to rear in wood and iron and stone the dream that is his. An inefficient architect, a conscienceless builder, contractors working at cross purposes with no direct hand—anyone of these makes for disappointments in building.

The best assurance of the integrity of a building is the union of the ideals of the owner and the builder. A house has an inalienable right to be well built. Its construction is a task that should be approached with a sort of reverent enthusiasm. The owner who realizes this fact, and the builder who insists upon it as due to his reputation, will produce a structure that neither winds of heaven nor breath of criticism can shake upon its foundations.

Local and Personal

Mrs. R. P. Arnold returned Monday from a visit in Amarillo.

Mrs. C. C. Maxwell, of Rogers, left Sunday to visit her father at Springdale, Arkansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Saulsbury, of Plainview, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Nash at Floyd.

Frances Oter and Clark Morris of Clarksburg, Ohio, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Knapp.

E. V. Hilton, of Tulsa, Okla., arrived Monday morning for a stay here. He is visiting F. Markle and may decide to locate.

The second payment on your Liberty Loan is due May 28th. It is for 20 per cent of the bond you bought.

Someone Tuesday night broke both sprinklers on the court house lawn and stole one 50 foot length of hose.

Dr. Bailey shipped two cars of sheep Monday to Emporia, Kan., for shearing, and on to Kansas City for the market.

Carl Owens, Vernie Sturman and Gordon Stirling went to Roswell to join the navy Saturday. If they are accepted they will go to El Paso for examination.

Rev. W. W. Turner has returned from general conference at Atlanta. While in Georgia he visited his old home near Atlanta.

Six Years Ago

From Files of Portales Valley News

Flue Anderson brought in the first alfalfa. A ton and a half from one acre sold for \$24.

Portales will celebrate the Fourth.

Live frogs are being pumped from the Yoakum well. They doubtless come from the Colorado river.

W. A. Smith and Miss Thedia Hatfield married.

Will Green, brother of Mrs. J. B. Priddy will manage an irrigated farm here this season.

Mrs. J. B. Sledge is visiting in Tennessee.

What Have You Got To Sell?

Useful things—which you no longer use—have a greater money-value nowadays than ever before. Furniture and furnishings of the home, side-tracked for newer things; office furniture and fixtures, replaced and no more in actual use; wearables; books, pictures, musical instruments; used automobiles, still serviceable—these and many other things have a cash value which you may readily realize through advertising them "for sale" through the classified News.

If it is not defensible to hoard food or fuel in these war times, neither is it patriotic to store away or relegate to the junk heap used-but-useful articles which may be urgently needed by many people who would find it hard to purchase them at first hand. Don't permit any useful article you own to be a "slacker." If you cannot use it, sell it to somebody who can—and invest the money you realize from its sale in war bonds.

USE NEWS WANT ADS FOR RESULTS—READ NEWS WANT ADS FOR PROFIT

- LAND LOANS—See W. O. Oldham or W. B. Oldham. 49-11
- FOR SALE OR TRADE—20 horse power Wittle engine. W. E. Brown, Elida, N. M. 21p
- WANTED—Cows from 3 to 8 years old. G. W. Robertson, Portales, N. M. 30-11
- FOR SALE—Two Jersey Cows with young calves. J. C. Boyce. 30-21p
- WANTED—Man to work on the farm. See or write K. H. Embree, Richland, N. M. 21p
- FOR SALE—6 good fresh milk cows. C. L. Sanders, 1 mile west Portales. 29-31p
- PLANTS FOR SALE—Cabbage and tomato plants 50c per hundred. J. C. Boyce, one mile south of Portales. 30-21p
- HAVE some good Missouri and Texas land for trade for New Mexico. W. F. Richardson Langton, New Mexico. 30-11
- WANTED—The government lifted the ban on the sale of hens April 20. We are in the market for all the hens, eggs, cream and hides we can get. W. E. Crow, at the Creamery. 2611
- FOR SALE—At a bargain. Block 1, 600 Addition to Town of Portales, or will trade for cattle. Leslie Smith. 26-11
- W. L. ADAMS, Painter and Paper Hanger inside finishing a specialty. All work guaranteed. 14-11
- FOR SALE—140 rods of hog wire. See T. W. Austin, 5 1/2 miles southeast of town. 29-21
- FOR SALE—Second hand sewing machine. Good running order. Phone 93 for particulars. 11-E
- FOR SALE OR RENT—Concrete garage building, on the square in Elida. For terms and particulars, address, S. F. Myles, Elida, New Mex. 28-41
- LOST—Radiator cap and thermometer attached, between Hawkins' and Harris' residences. Return to Jack Wilcox. \$1 reward.
- FOR SALE—Second hand Ford car, cheap. Will take a pony as part payment. See Tom Baker, Portales. 30-11
- WANTED—Woman to come to house and do washing and ironing for family of four. Phone 104 or inquire at News office.
- STRAYED—From my place just west of Portales, 1 sorrel gelding, 15 hands high, about 10 years old, blemished in front foot. Frank M. Beard. 30-11
- FOR TRADE: Want a 22 repeater for Hopkins & Allen 12 gauge hammerless double barrel shotgun with 50 shells. Used one season. News office.
- FOR SALE—North half block 11, Leach addition, two and one-half acres; house has 5 rooms, plenty of outbuildings, well and windmill, good many trees. Will take \$1500, \$500 of which may be in Liberty Bonds. Will give terms on balance. R. T. Freeman, Portales, New Mexico. 28-31p
- FOR SALE—Hand picked Pinto beans. Excellent for seed. See C. C. Anderson, R. 1, Portales. 28-31p
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- J. L. Gilliam and family visited Mr. Gilliam's son-in-law in Friona over Sunday.
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Why United States Is Fighting

Evidence of German Duplicity and Aggression That Has Grown Ever Stronger as the Great World Conflict Has Progressed

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

EVERY ordinary man can remember that during his boyhood there was one vital point upon which he always insisted whenever he was threatened with discipline for getting into a fight: "He began it!"

Boys realize that justice rests upon the question, Who was the assailant? And almost every boy has more than once suffered under the sting of an adult injustice which, declining to investigate, punished him for "fighting" when he had been merely defending himself. Of course, self-defense does not consist entirely of warding gestures, for if it did it could not defend. A person attacked must either be beaten or take his choice of running away or of striking back; and if the assailant is the speedier, running away is a mere postponement of being beaten. But spectators of a conflict (especially if they have not noted or comprehended its beginning) almost always take a superior position of disgusted impartiality. "Brutes!" they say. "Fighting! They ought to be ashamed of themselves!"

I remember such a case. A boy friend of mine, an awkward but spirited ten-year-old, was returning alone from an afternoon's skating when a sturdier, shorter boy the same age, opposed his progress, and addressed to him the provocative formula, "Who you lookin' at, you dern fool you?" My friend replied placidly that he wasn't looking at anything, whereupon the stranger demanded hotly: "You call me nothin', do you?" and, striking him suddenly upon the mouth, snatched his skates and turned to make away with them.

Enter the Peacemaker.

My friend managed to trip the little thief, however, and the latter, rising, struck out fiercely, whereupon a fight of some duration took place. It was interrupted by an elderly pedestrian, shocked and indignant. "You scoundrels!" he said. "Fighting! Stop it!" Then for emphasis he struck my friend a sharp blow across the face with an umbrella, and forced his way between the combatants. "But he's got my skates!" my friend cried. "Shame!" was the response. "If I knew your fathers and mothers I'd see that you were both whipped for fighting. Shame!"

My friend tried desperately to dodge round the peacemaker, hoping to recover his skates from the other boy, but he failed, for the elderly man seized him by the collar. "You would, would you? Trying to get at him again, you little beast! No, you don't! I'll teach you to stop fighting when I tell you to!" Thereupon my friend got the shaking of his life, and though he tried throughout this martyrdom to convince his shaker that he "didn't begin it" and that the other boy had his skates, and was now running away with them, he was unsuccessful in removing the impression that all belligerents are wicked. "There!" said the elderly man, releasing him at last: "let me catch you fighting again and I'll give you a worse one! Go on home! Get out of this neighborhood! I don't want to listen to you!"

So, bloody and dizzy, my friend went on his way, and the elderly man proceeded, convinced that he had conducted himself in a manner beneficial to public morals.

What Every Boy Understands.

Now, as any boy understands that the most important question about any fight is "Who started it?" so any boy also understands that the question next in order and next in importance is "Why did he start it?" Any boy understands that a just peace cannot be made unless it takes these two questions into vital accounts, and that disciplinary measures not founded upon them are arbitrary and unjust and vicious. Any boy understands that a peacemaker or disciplinarian who places both belligerents upon the same plane is not only unjust but, in effect, stupidly partial to the cause of the guilty belligerent—for one belligerent is guilty.

When the war began in August, 1914, all those neutrals who wished to

understand the right and wrong of the matter, that their opinions might not be unjust, began to seek every source of information which might help them to learn who started it and why. At first—as the sources of information were not immediately at hand—there seemed room for argument, though on the face of things it was apparent that Austria first declared a war upon Serbia and Germany then declared war upon Russia and France. We saw plainly that Serbia had been begging and squirming to avoid war and that Russia had been working for peace. Austria and Germany were the countries that declared war, and, of course, until somebody did actually declare war or actually make war there was a chance of peace.

What Documents Disclosed.

As soon as the diplomatic documents were published we all saw—any person who could read was able to see—that Austria had been bent upon war with Serbia and that Germany had wanted Austria to make such a war, and, under a rather careless pretext of wishing to preserve the peace, had actually prevented peacemaking on the part of other governments. It was clear, too, that Russia had been bound to protect Serbia from Austria, and that Germany understood this and knew that Austria's attack on Serbia meant war between Austria and Russia, which also meant, of course, war between Germany and Russia and between Germany and France, since the latter was Russia's ally.

Nothing could have been more significant than this, that Germany, being herself already prepared—down to the last buckle—for immediate war, declared war on Russia for the alleged reason that Russia was getting prepared for war. We know this sort of talk of old in a thousand trials for cold-blooded murder in our own country. "Self-defense!" shouts the murderer's attorney. "The deceased made a motion toward his hip pocket," Germany stood with a bright new automatic revolver in hand, and Russia made a motion toward the hip pocket—where there was later found a pen-knife with two blades broken. "Self-defense," Germany claimed loudly through her attorneys. "He made a motion toward his hip pocket; so I had to shoot him."

The German chancellor declared in the reichstag that Russia made this fatal motion toward the hip pocket in spite of England's effort to keep peace. Russia "began it," said the chancellor—and then a few days later all Germany began shouting that England "began it!" This was when England fulfilled her oath to Belgium, and Germany broke her own.

Evidence Grows Stronger.

The evidence went more and more against Germany, and there were some vicious sidelights which made the case stronger against her. The German army was sent into the peaceful little country of Belgium, which it turned into a slaughterhouse, with the owners for victims, and the German government said that the German army did this because it would help Germany to conquer France. At the same time the Germans in authority told a great number of lies to excuse themselves. They said that they knew they were doing a wrong thing, and that they were breaking the law and violating their oath; and nevertheless they claimed that they were justified because the Belgians were a wicked people and France intended soon to behave (in respect to Belgium) as Germany was behaving. Altogether, the trickiness and cruelty of Germany in the Belgian matter caused our opinions of the German government (concerning who began it) to become much darker. So far as Belgium went, the Germans were finally and absolutely convicted in the plain sight of all men; convicted of lies as odious as they were stupid; convicted of the most abominable, cold-blooded plotting; convicted of a selfishness not seen on earth since the seventeenth century and of a cruelty not known since the sixteenth. Of course, men who were capable of

these things in regard to Belgium were of a character distinctly capable of having plotted the great war; and, as they lied about Belgium, they would lie about the rest of it.

Evidence Leaves No Doubt.

Since then evidence has piled up—evidence not circumstantial but so direct that it leaves no doubt. This evidence is colossal and conclusive, and is almost all German. It is no longer possible to debate the question, and the court has decided—the court consisting of the nations of the world. That court found that Germans plotted to dominate the world and decided and attempted to kill the men and women and children of certain other nations, and to continue the killing until these nations submitted to German domination, after which all remaining nations would be compelled to submit.

It seemed incredible that there were such ideas left over in the twentieth century world, but there is no longer



Booth Tarkington.

any doubt of it. It is the preposterous but undeniable truth that there exists a large and powerful group of Germans—prosperous people and of high attainment in certain specialties—who decided to have great numbers of simple-minded men under their orders go out and kill their fellow men, and continue to kill them in order to increase the power of the plotters. The great majority of the men who did the actual killing would obtain no benefit whatever for themselves, and many of these German soldiers might have brought little enthusiasm to their task if they had understood it, so they were told that they were fighting for the "existence" of the "Fatherland" and that "Russia began it" and "England began it."

Of course, a government which believes in violating oaths—that is, violating the honor of the nation which it represents or controls—such a government would lie to its own people. (It made Germany a perjurer, for the German government stands before the world as German and acts as and for Germany—until the German people remove it, and only by removing it can Germans regain for Germany something of lost honor.) This government deceived its own people first about the immediate causes of the war, then about the historical causes of the war, and then most vehemently about the character and intentions of the allies opposed to Germany.

Germany's Lies.

Is there a doubt anywhere that the German rulers will lie, in any manner whatsoever, if they believe the lie will result to their own advantage? Then take one lie with which they have filled Germany: That the president of the United States and the American congress, with the American people behind them, declared the United States to be in a state of war with the German empire because the American munition makers wanted to make more money, and Mr. J. P. Morgan was afraid of the depreciation of his loans to England!

There are two significant things about this lie. One is the state of mind of the German politician who puts it forth, and the other is the state of mind of the unfortunate German subject who believes it. The politician must necessarily count on an abysmal ignorance as well as a loyal credulity in the subject; and the politician who uses such lies is of a type we know

in our own country, in certain lower forms of slum-precinct manipulation. But in Germany this type—better educated, incomparably more powerful, but nevertheless the moral twin of one of our corrupt precinct committeemen of the slums—is in actual high control of the German destiny and has as its obedient machine, not ward heelers from the barrel houses, but the most terrible army known in history. And if the German spirit truly manifests itself through such an agency, it is a spirit so sinister and of such mighty ill omen to us that we must either exterminate it by high explosives or be its slaves.

Voice From Germany.

For this is the voice that we hear from Germany:

"We Germans," it trumpets, "we are God's chosen people. His special favorites, and God is German himself. God rules over us in the person of our kaiser, whom he appointed for that purpose. We are better than all other people of the earth; we are wiser and purer and nobler and more industrious and more learned and stronger and cleverer and kinder and braver and more spiritual and more warlike than all others.

"We are so much greater than they that whatever we do to advance our own interests, at the cost of theirs, is right and praiseworthy. If we kill a great many of them, those who survive will in the end be improved, because they will work for us and learn something by observing us. Any deceit is proper and morally correct if it benefits us; and when we practice a policy of terror upon those who oppose us it is really philanthropy and shows how gentle we are, because the survivors learn through our cruelty that it is useless to oppose us, therefore they sooner submit their wills to ours. We cannot do wrong, no matter what we do, so long as all that we do is for our own benefit. And, since our nature is warlike, war is beautiful and necessary. We study in peace times how to use every man of us in time of war, and that is our great glory. By our bright swords we will take possession of the earth, which ought to belong to us, because we are Germans. We believe in the heaviest possible breeding of babies, that they may grow up and be trained to carry liquid fire and poison against any opposition to us. And, all the same, we are the only real peace lovers in this malign and prejudiced world, which, except for us and the Austrians and the Bulgarians and the Turks, is composed exclusively of stupid ruffians who were so jealous and envious of us that they forced this war upon us, hoping to make some money out of us by annihilating us. We love peace, and are fighting for our mere existence—that is, the right to adjust our frontiers so that they will include the countries which we have conquered by the sword. For instance, we must never again be threatened by an invasion through Belgium. We prepared for this war as no country ever before prepared—not even in 1870, when we made war on France—and we were forced to begin it because we had to begin it before somebody else did."

Why We Entered War.

The people of the United States would have borne almost anything from Germany if they could have believed that the German's cause was originally a good one or that the war was "forced upon Germany." But, knowing what we did, when the Germans, after murdering great numbers of our fellow citizens and quibbling for many, many months about those murders—when they told us to keep our ships in port or they would sink them; we found that Germany's conduct toward us was not to be dis-

Protests Are Weak.

That is the German voice as we hear it clamoring with the hundred and hundred thousand tongues of books, of pamphlets, of editorials, of sermons, of "diplomatic documents," of kaiserly and crown princely and governmental and legislative speeches and writings—a voice whose import is a thousand times confirmed, day after day and year after year, throughout this age of slaughter by the actions of the Germans and their government. Here and there a German cry of protest is heard; there is a sound as of something human waiting for humanity on the vast wind of Germanism. Sometimes for a moment a name is heard out of the fatuous hurrahs—a name like Haase or Liebknecht or Harden—and there seems to come the murmur as of a troubled multitude who do not ride the wind; but the sounds are uncertain and come to us but weakly. We can only hope "that there is some one there," Woodrow Wilson has called to them in a loud voice, but they have not known how to answer if they would—or could.

Would Divide United States.

The German kaiser has really thought persistently of all non-Teutonic countries in terms of destruction, and when he has spoken his private thoughts, his speech has always been: "Let us find the best way to weaken and injure them." Those real thoughts of his came out characteristically

when, on his yacht at Kiel, he said that Europe had made a great mistake in not strongly favoring the South during our Civil war, for thus two weak countries might have been created to take the place of the powerful Union. Something might be hoped for even yet, he went on, if the East and West could be sufficiently stirred up against each other. There is the kaiser's foreign policy and the order of his mind and of his heart. What he meant was that it would be a good and beneficial thing if the people of our Eastern and Western states could be brought to kill one another in great numbers and thus the Union yet be divided.

The kaiser twice played wantonly and without the slightest provocation on the verge of war with the United States—once on the coast of Venezuela and once in Manila bay. While Germany was in a state of friendship with England, he proposed to Russia that Russia and Germany attack England; and while Germany was in a state of friendship with the United States he proposed to England that England and Germany seize Mexico and destroy the Monroe doctrine. His agent Zimmerman, asked Mexico to propose treachery to Japan, that the two together might dismember and plunder the United States. His diplomatic agent, resident in Buenos Aires by courtesy of the Argentine government, makes treacherous use of the Swedish legation to send word to Germans how to destroy Argentine ships and "leave no trace." This phrase, with which we are familiar mainly through the impossible "villains" of the "movies" and of old-time dime novels and melodramas—"leave no trace," meaning "sink the ships and murder every soul on board"—this message is not that of a "stage or movie villain." Not at all! It is a German governmental message regarding ships belonging to citizens of a friendly power, and is sent by a German nobleman in the German diplomatic service to other officials of the German government. More, it is a characteristic work of the German governmental kind. And it is an actual snapshot of the personality of the German government.

The government of the United States and the governments of the world are literally unable to make peace with the people thus revealed.

Eight New Mexicans were announced by the committee on public information at Washington as graduates of the third officers' training camp at Camp Kearny, California. These graduates will be carried on the list of eligible officers.

disgusted from making war upon us, and we decided that our citizens should not be killed continuously by a country which was "at peace" with us, and we would not take orders from Germany to remain in port and away from the high seas. Germany does not make and enforce the laws of and for the United States—not without encountering some resistance from Americans. So we disobeyed Germany, and would not paint the commanded yellow stripes upon the hulls of the one ship a week which was to be permitted upon the Atlantic ocean.

We found ourselves in a state of war because the German government, having forced a war upon Europe with the object of dominating that continent and subsequently the world, including the United States, and having carried on the war with unnecessary cruelty and the employment of treachery whenever it considered treachery useful, we found ourselves in a state of war because the German government was killing our citizens as a means of enforcing its will upon us. That would seem to be war—killing us to make us obey—no? American citizens have their own government and prefer to live under their own laws. That is why we began to fight.

We continue our beginning because the German government is the same government that it was a few months ago when we found that it was making war upon us—and we have no choice but to fight it until either it is thoroughly whipped or some better kind of Germans—Germans of good sense, good feeling, and of an honorable reliability—get control of Germany.

Peace will come as soon as they do.

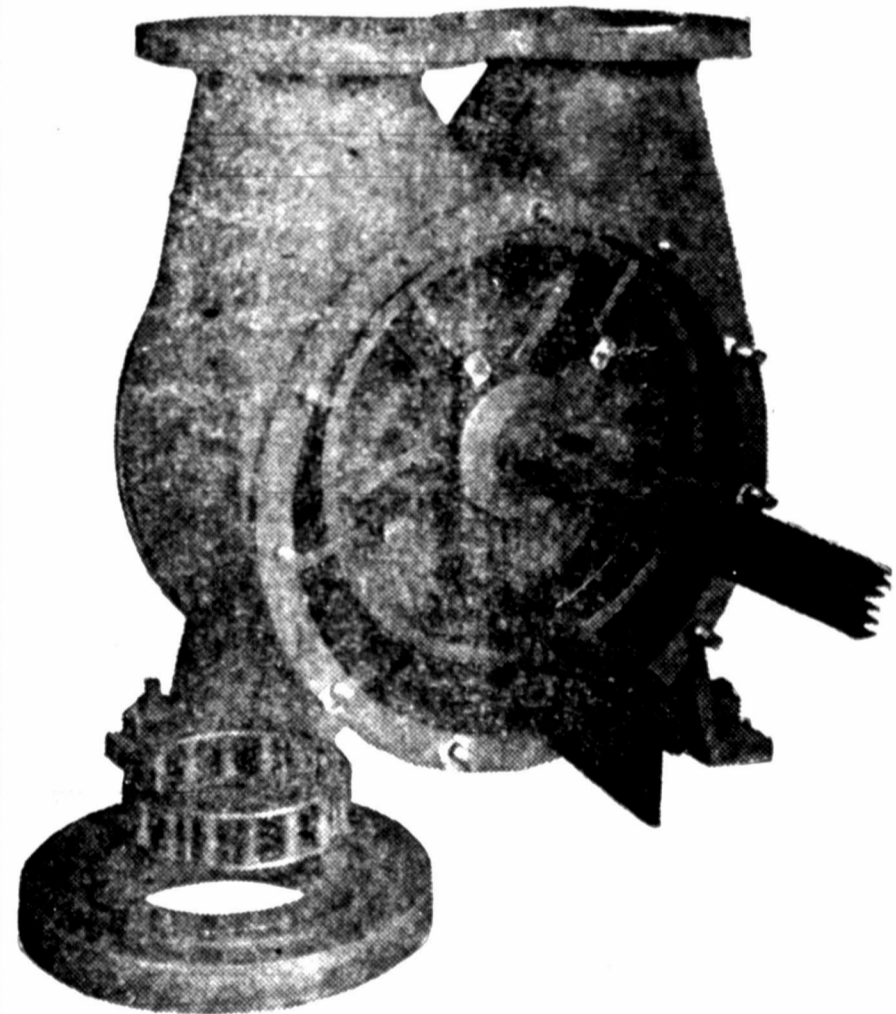
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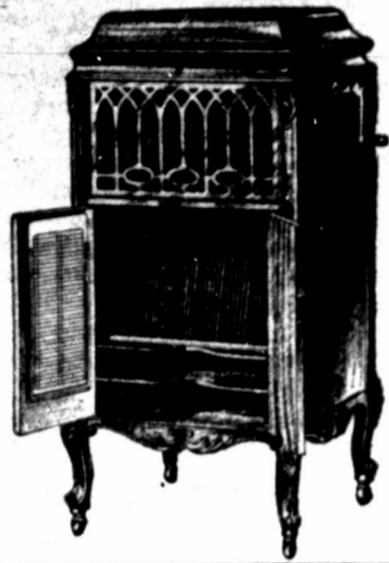
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WAR WILL BE ONE WITHOUT CRIPPLES

Maimed Soldiers to Be Restored to Their Normal Earning Capacity.

RE-EDUCATION WILL DO WORK

Uncle Sam, Profiting From Experience of the Allies, Has Provided Money and Machinery for Undertaking.

By CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT.
A war without cripples. That is what this war is to be, so far as America's armies are concerned. No man can justly be called a cripple who in fair and open competition with his fellows is able to earn a living as good as or better than he did before he was wounded; and Uncle Sam promises exactly this ability to a very high percentage of the men who in former wars would have been considered hopeless wrecks. That he does not promise ignorantly or vainly is proved by the results already attained in France and England in the work of "re-educating" the permanently injured. The war insurance bill passed by congress provides the money and the machinery for this wonderful work.

Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.



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Men who wear this emblem are U.S. MARINES

States not merely insures that crippled and blinded soldiers shall not starve; it also insures, literally, that nine out of ten of them shall be restored to their normal ability and earning capacity. The war may have killed, but Uncle Sam says it shall have no cripples in the usual meaning of the word.

It has long been known that soldiering is really beneficial to the great majority of those who engage in it. The outdoor life, regular exercise, wholesome and abundant food, and training in the care of the body confer lifelong benefits. Statistics show that even this great war will benefit at least 18 out of every 15 soldiers who reach the front not only physically but also economically, for their physical superiority will undoubtedly win for them an economic superiority over those who see no service in the field.

Price Not Same Now.
The other two out of fifteen seem to remain to pay the price. But they do not pay it as they have done in former wars. The government, by its system of insurance—not pensions nor charity, but insurance, the premiums for which are paid by service—agrees to provide for the families of nearly half of them (the half that pay the last great debt); and it further promises the other half that they will be able to take an equal part in the life of the world than they would have done if they had not gone to war at all.

Instances drawn from the experience of the European powers are many. An unfortunate laborer in a steel mill, who has lost both legs, becomes a repairer of motor engines; a carpenter with one arm becomes a turner at double pay; a blinded blacksmith becomes, by the aid of an assistant, an expert on ventilating and heating; a blinded manager of a great grocery store becomes so much more adept that he returns to his old job and swiftly wins an increased salary. And there are thousands more.

And this is in France and England, where money for re-education is none too plentiful and where the great majority of men are content to remain all their lives in the state to which they were born. In America, where money is plentiful and where every man is striving to better his condition, the results will certainly be greater by far.

Paid While They Learn.
While the injured men are learning they will get their pay as soldiers—the pay they were getting when they were injured—and their families will get the allowance that they had been receiving. Both before and after this period they will, of course, get the insurance to which they are entitled by the terms of the insurance act.

In re-educating the soldiers, as in everything else connected with the war, the United States will profit by the earlier mistakes of its associates in the war.

Some of these mistakes were serious but unavoidable. One of them arose from lack of preparation and another from lack of explanation. Jean Polu never heard of re-education until he had recovered about as well as he ever would from the loss of his eyes. Jean had been an acrobat in a circus and to him the future seemed very dark. He could not go back to his old trade, and he knew no other and did not dream that he could learn another. When the doctor asked him what trade he wanted to learn he did not understand. Later he was suspicious. He did not believe that he could learn any of the trades that were suggested to him and he was convinced that somewhere and somehow a string was tied to the offer. It took a long time and much persuasion to induce him even to indicate which trade he preferred. Then, when at last the doctor began to believe that he was won over, Jean suddenly turned crusty and refused absolutely to go any further with the matter. Moreover, 90 per cent of his mates in the hospital did the same thing on almost the same day.

Blind Taught Typewriting.
Blind men have also a great range of work thrown open to them. In England all of them are taught to typewrite; and each, on leaving the school, is given a typewriter, so that he can also attend to his correspondence. To typewrite really seems to come by nature nowadays. For a trade they may choose either massage, machinery adjusting, net making, piano tuning, brush making, pottery, or any one of many more.

It is, of course, of little avail to teach a disabled man a trade and then to turn him out to seek an employer. Employers are all "from Missouri" and hesitate to employ disabled men. Hence Uncle Sam, like his allies, will have to find jobs for his pupils and be able to guarantee that they can do their work. Some of these pupils, by the way, will be willing to work anywhere, some will work only near their homes, and some will be outrageously picky both as to location and employers. Uncle Sam will try to satisfy them all. Moreover, he is planning to establish, as none of the allies has yet done, a follow-up system, by which, if a man gets discouraged and quits, Uncle Sam will know of it and will do his best to start him upward and onward again.

GARDEN JOGS
Are your flats filled with fertile forcing soil? The new handle for the spading fork? Did you think of it? Those wood ashes from the fireplace? Are you saving them for the potash they contain?

Feared Loss of Pensions.
The hospital staff could not understand it. Later—much later—after a good many of Jean's friends had perforce been discharged from the hospital, the staff discovered the explanation: Jean and his mates thought that they had found the string tied to the offer. "As soon as you learn a new trade they'll take away your pension," was the whisper that had run like wildfire through the wards. Even the most positive denials failed to counteract its effects altogether, and a good many European soldiers still refuse to learn, solely because they fear to lose their pension. They have no desire to lose one bone by snapping at its reflection in the water.

The United States will of course meet no such difficulty. Our soldiers will know all about re-education long before they are wounded; and they will know that the insurance bill specifically provides that a soldier shall suffer no reduction in his compensation because he learns to work in spite of a permanent injury. They will know that no person who had lost his hand, for instance, was ever reduced by Uncle Sam because he learned to write with the stump.

"Tommy" in Despair.
Thomas Hopkins suffered in another way. Thomas was an anemic down-and-outer from the London slums when he squeezed, or was squeezed, into the army. A year in the trenches built him up, and then a shrapnel mutilated his right arm so badly that it had to be taken off. Hopkins was in despair; gifted with some ambition he had seen a way out of the slums, and now he seemed about to be forced back into them with an added handicap. He would have snapped at any chance to learn.

But the system was not well organized in those days, and for weeks Hopkins had to sit around in a convalescent hospital nursing his despair until he had slipped back into his old indolent ways; his muscles had grown feeble and his joints and tendons stiff. It took a long time to rouse his ambition again and still longer to educate the sensitiveness of his stump and to teach him how to use it and how to use some of the 40 and more attachments that have been devised for use on stumps. He did learn, however, and now runs a typesetting machine in a London newspaper office.

Hopkins was wounded, nearly two years ago. Nowadays he—and of course any American—would start re-education at the very earliest possible moment. Nowadays, by the way, it has been found necessary to restrict the hours that a convalescent may work; or the great majority would overtax their strength.

Disabled Men Best Teachers.
Another lesson that Europe has passed on is the necessity of teaching by instructors who are disabled in the same way as those they teach. An instructor with two perfect legs, for instance, cannot possibly understand the despair that crushes a legless man; whereas a legless teacher by his own ability inspires his pupils with hope—and hope is the basis of the whole work. This fact, so obvious when it is once suggested, was discovered by accident. Rose Le Blanc, who had lost both hands at the wrist by an explosion in a munitions plant, applied to the orthopedic hospital for food when starving in the streets of Paris. At table she showed such skill in using the stumps of her arms that the patients marveled and tried to imitate her. The rest followed naturally.

This one girl, who thought her life finished, is now the best teacher for armless men in all France. She has re-created the lives of hundreds.

Many former soldiers are now teachers. The fact that they have been through the mill is an enormous encouragement to the injured.

The choice of work is wide; already men who have lost one or both arms or legs are doing excellent work at photography, movie projecting, electric wiring, linotype operating, elevator running, baking, tailoring, drafting, and many other trades. They play golf, use sledges, scrub, write and hoe.

Some are giving their lives
The least YOU can do—
Buy Liberty Bonds

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.



W. W. BRACKEN & COMPANY

Howard Block Portales, N. M.

An Economical Car

The Chevrolet is the lightest car for its horsepower on the market, consequently light on tires and gas.



Quick Service Garage

JUST OPENED Located in old skating rink. Quick Service—Good Mechanics—Fair Prices. TRY US NEXT TIME.

QUICK SERVICE GARAGE

A. R. BOWERS, Manager

Portales, New Mexico

BEAR GRASS CUTTERS

As all of my time is taken up in banking work I will not buy any bear grass cut after June 1st. I will buy all you cut now. After June 1st J. B. Priddy will buy bear grass.

...C. E. BROWN...

The PERUNA Family



has three members you should know if you desire to enjoy life.

1. The popular liquid form of Peruna—the reliable tonic of the American household, with a long history of success in treating all respiratory difficulties.
2. The tablet form, which is made after the same formula and is more convenient for many.
3. Manalin, the ideal laxative, by the regular use of which constipation may be overcome and natural action restored. Manalin has no habit-forming drug, but is an aid to nature.

Your druggist has all three. So many thousands have received benefit from the use of one or both of these remedies that they are a recognized part of the equipment of every careful household.

Some are giving their lives
The least YOU can do—
Buy Liberty Bonds

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

Super-Production!

Theda Bara in "Cleopatra" A multiple reel feature—The talk of the Film World

AT THE COSY ONE NIGHT ONLY MONDAY, JUNE 3

Admission 25 and 50 cents—a few choice seats at 75

SUPPLY SUMMER NEEDS NOW

With the world-wide scarcity of supplies, if you delay in supplying yourself with summer hardware needs, you may be forced to do without. See us now, today, for:

STAR, ECLIPSE, LEADER WINDMILLS Full Stock of Repairs For These Mills
Ample Stock Fairbanks, Morse and P & O Engines P & O, Emerson, and Avery Listers, Tools, Hose
Cream Separators Auto Casings and Harness and Saddles Accessories

Mr. Man: Lighten the wife's work this summer, Get her an oil stove or range or new washing machine—she will appreciate it.

Ben Nash, Manager **JOYCE-PRUIT HARDWARE** **Phone Us, No. 2**

Sale Bills

If you need some come in and see US

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO:

J. H. Baker, Plaintiff
 vs.
 Francis Baker, Defendant. No. 1378

Notice of Suit

To the Defendant, Francis Baker, in the above suit, greeting:

You will take notice that a suit has been filed against you in the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the state of New Mexico for the county of Roosevelt, in which J. H. Baker is plaintiff and Francis Baker is defendant, and numbered 1378 on the docket of said Court.

The general objects of said suit are as follows:

Suit for divorce upon the grounds of desertion and abandonment, and acts of infidelity, and that he be restored to the status of a single person and for cost of suit.

You are further notified that if you fail to appear and plead or answer in this cause on or before the 14th day of July, 1918, Judgment by default will be rendered against you in this suit and the allegations in plaintiff's complaint will be taken as confessed.

Compton and Compton are attorneys for plaintiff and their business address is Portales, New Mexico.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 13th day of May, 1918.

S. A. MORRISON,
 Clerk of District Court.
 A. J. GOODWIN, Deputy.

May 16-4t

Notice for Publication

031747
 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Roswell, N. M., May 20, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that George A. Boeman of Richland, N. M., who on April 21, 1915, made homestead entry No. 081747, for south half sec. 11, township 6 south, range 35 east, N. M. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, Probate Judge, in his office at Portales, N. M., on June 24, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charlie H. Bennett, George A. Hobbs, Louis H. Faw, Kelley H. Embree, all of Richland, N. M. May 23-June 20 EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication

Orig. 010684 - Add. 011008
 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., May 20th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Walter P. Cox of Portales, N. M., who, on May 5th, 1913, made original homestead entry, No. 010684 for northwest quarter section 17, and on October 6th, 1913, made additional H. E. 011008, for N. E. quarter section 18, township 3 south, range 35 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, Probate Judge, at his office at Portales, N. M., on the 27th day of June, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Marion A. Farris, John Howl, Amos R. Page, Edward H. Newton, all of Portales, N. M. May 23-June 20 A. J. EVANS, Register.

Life Was a Misery

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Palmer, Okla., writes:

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

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

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

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

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

All Druggists

RENOWNED MAN MAY VISIT THIS SECTION

L. T. Cooper, Noted Philanthropist, Gives Large Part of Income to Charity.

Not in recent years, perhaps, has the coming of any public character aroused such widespread interest as has the proposed visit to Denver and other western cities of L. T. Cooper, the millionaire philanthropist.

Mr. Cooper is described as one of America's foremost leaders of advanced thought, and sprang into fame and fortune through his new health theories based on what is known as the Tanlac treatment. He never ceases to surprise you with the infinite variety of his knowledge, and its absolute correctness and thoroughness. In several of the larger cities, he has done a great amount of relief work among the poor.

Mr. Cooper is a firm believer in practical philanthropy and his relief work is familiar to charity workers over the country. His Southern representative while in Houston, Texas, recently distributed, under the personal direction of leading charity workers, one thousand dresses of excellent quality to the poor women and children. In San Antonio the following week, he donated another thousand dresses to the poor of that city and a few days later four hundred of the garments were provided by him for the poor women and children of Galveston. Ladies prominent in social life and many prominent citizens of these places assisted and co-operated with Mr. Cooper's representatives in this worthy cause.

GIVES 50,000 LOAVES OF BREAD

Similar service was also performed by Mr. Cooper in Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta, Little Rock, Shreveport, Vicksburg, Jackson, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Macon, Savannah, Montgomery, Mobile and Augusta and his establishment of the free bread line at Louisville, where he distributed fifty thousand loaves of bread absolutely free and without question to those in want, proved a revelation to charity workers there. In fact, in practically every city Mr. Cooper has visited he has always shown his great sympathy for the poor and unfortunate by performing some unique act of charity.

Mr. Cooper contends that nine-tenths of the diseases and ill health of the present day American is due to faulty digestion and improper assimilation of the food, which finally produces a stuffed up condition of the vital organs.

It has been said that Tanlac, his celebrated medicine which is now accomplishing such remarkable results throughout the country, not only quickly overcomes all catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane, but acts directly in the correction of stomach, liver, kidney and intestinal disorders.

Tanlac, as has been so convincingly proven by the thousands upon thousands who have endorsed it, is also a reconstructive tonic of great power and has been known to entirely relieve the most obstinate cases of rheumatism and blood disorders in a very short time.

TANLAC SALES PHENOMENAL
 It is indeed doubtful if anything ever placed on the market

in the way of a medicine has sprung into such popular favor in so short a time. People everywhere have been quick to recognize its wonderful merit. The demand for it has been nothing short of phenomenal.

In Dallas, Texas, over 120,000 bottles were sold in twelve months time, which according to druggists of that city, has established a new record, and is unprecedented in the history of the drug business. In Denver over 65,000 bottles were sold in six months; in Ft. Worth, Texas, 122,204 bottles were sold in twelve months; in Atlanta, Ga., over 166,000 bottles were sold in twelve months time; in Knoxville, Tenn., the Kuhlman-Chambliss Co., sold and distributed 48,326 bottles in nine months; in Louisville, Ky., the Taylor-Isaacs Co., who operate eight retail stores in that city, sold 32,000 bottles in less than 90 days. In fact everywhere Tanlac has been introduced its sale has likewise been phenomenal and the demand for it is continually increasing. A total of more than two and a half million bottles of the medicine has been sold through the Atlanta office alone during the past eighteen months, and it is without doubt the most widely talked of medicine in the world today.

When asked to explain this record breaking demand, Mr. G. F. Willis, International distributor of Tanlac, said: "There can be only one possible explanation and it can be told in one word, 'merit.' That tells the whole story. No preparation, no matter how extensively advertised, can possibly meet with such phenomenal success unless it possesses extraordinary curative power."

Thousands upon thousands are testifying daily that they have been relieved of disease after years of suffering by its use.

Tanlac is sold in Portales by Ed. J. Neer.

IN YOUR HOME GARDEN

"Dig deep, manure well, work often." Thus Pliny the Elder, nearly 2,000 years ago, summed up gardening. His advice is good today.

Enthusiasm must be backed by solid purpose—enough of it to surmount obstacles and survive disappointments.

The best insurance against accidents in gardening is knowing how to garden.

NOT THE ONLY ONE

There Are Other Portales People Similarly Situated

Can there be any stronger proof offered than the evidence of Portales residents? After you have read the following, quietly answer the question.

Mrs. C. M. Dobbs, Box 8, Portales, says: I was troubled a great deal with my kidneys about four years ago. I had headaches and dizzy, nervous spells bothered me frequently. Every time I tried to bend over, sharp pains caught me in my back and I could hardly straighten up. I felt miserable when I bought Doan's Kidney Pills at the Portales Drug Store. This medicine removed the complaint quickly and I soon felt like a different person. I have used Doan's Kidney Pills since as a kidney regulator and they have kept my kidneys in good condition."

60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Why We Fight

No. 1

Because Germany for Years Has Been Making Secret, Treacherous War on Us

By CLARENCE L. SPEED
 Secretary of the War Committee of the Union League Club of Chicago.

One of the deep, underlying reasons—not just a diplomatic pretext—why we are at war with Germany is that for a generation Germany has been making war on us. Germany has made this war not openly, bravely or humanely, but secretly, treacherously and persistently. She has sought to create race discord, to corrupt and defile politicians and officeholders, and to create separate German communities within our borders. She has poisoned the minds of children in our schools in an endeavor to make Germans of them instead of have them grow up into loyal American citizens. She has invaded the sacredness of the pulpit itself in an endeavor to corrupt our people through the very leaders of morality to whom they are accustomed to look for guidance.

These may be startling assertions, but they are all true, as you shall see from the documents of the Germans themselves. We all knew that it was a German fleet which stripped for action when Dewey sailed into Manila bay. We all knew it was the Germans who sought to bring about a European alliance against us when we were engaged in the war with Spain. Few of us realized, however, that all these years Germany has been busy within our own borders, through editors, teachers and preachers, seeking to break down our national unity, so that when the time came it would be easy to defeat the United States by open warfare, to set at naught our cherished Monroe doctrine, and to seize, in the Western hemisphere, anything that the land grabbing rulers of the German empire might desire.

The climax of Germany's underhanded war on the United States came in 1913, more than a year before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. This was the enactment of what is known as the Delbruck law, which provides that if an emigrant from Germany who is about to be naturalized makes application to a German consul, he may retain his German citizenship even after he has become a citizen of his adopted country.

In plain words, this law, and the application of it, meant just this:

A German goes into court in this country and solemnly foreswears allegiance to the Kaiser and pledges his word—the temptation was to say, "of honor"—that he will become a loyal citizen of the United States. Then he slips around to the German consul and says:

"You know I didn't mean that, at all. Those Americans are easy marks and they fell for that stuff right off. But you just put me down on your list as a good, loyal German, and if the time ever comes when I can prove it you can count on me."

So the German consul puts his name down in the little card index of which the Germans are so fond, and this man,—this creature who swears allegiance to the country which gives him an opportunity to make a real living and to become somebody in this world, and at the same time swears secretly to be true to Germany—turned loose to work his will, while Americans go carelessly about their business and refuse to see the danger in the arrangement.

Long before the passage of the Delbruck law, there was formed the Verein fur das Deutschtum im Ausland—the Union for Germanism in Foreign Lands. This organization, officially fostered in Germany, issued a quarterly magazine, which, in its very first issue, outlined its aims as follows:

"The purpose of this union is the preservation and promotion of the Germanism of over 80,000,000 people of German blood dwelling outside the German empire." All it aims to do, you see, is to keep Germans who come to this country from becoming Americans.

Away back in 1890 the Alldeutscher Verband, or the Pan-German league, was formed. It now consists of 268 chapters of which two now are—or at least were immediately before the war—in the United States, one in New York and one in San Francisco. To quote from the Alldeutscher Blatt, its official publication, "the Pan-German league is founded for promoting German National Interests, both in Germany and in foreign lands."

A few thinking Americans knew all the time what was coming—what must come. But America, as a whole,

SERVICE QUALITY SATISFACTION

WE don't know who the guy was that built the first wooden house, but whoever he was, we are for him. When he did that, he conferred a favor on humanity that is beyond the reach of estimate.

The modern bungalow which the retail lumber dealers of the United States are so busy building in every town and hamlet, is the very highest form of human habitation, all things considered, that man has yet indulged himself with.

ASK

KEMP LUMBER CO.

Portales, New Mexico

went along in that carelessness and indifference with which it treats all things unpleasant, and allowed this German war on our most sacred institutions to continue unchecked.

So Germany stands today, with one foot on prostrate Belgium and the other on the neck of poor deluded Russia; with a bayonet planted in the heart of Serbia, and the point of its sword at the throat of Roumania, while it looks out over the vast States of Bulgaria and Turkey to India and the Orient. And as it stands thus, it cries to its foes on the western front:

"Kamerad! Why go on with all this killing? Let's have a peace of negotiation!" and, under its breath, adds, "I've got all I want for the present."

Can we talk of any peace until such a Germany is absolutely defeated? Shall we negotiate a peace and allow all these German preparations for world domination to go on until the time is ripe for Germany to complete its conquests?

Mogollon purchased over \$27,000 worth of Liberty Bonds.

A new ordinance requires Santa Fe saloons to close at 6 p. m.

Twenty-two men left Socorro for service in the national army.

Northern New Mexico more than doubled its Liberty Loan quota of \$1,078,000.

The government crop report for May 1 shows New Mexico crops in good condition.

The Portales City Council at a special session purchased a 100-horsepower oil engine and dynamo for the light plant.

The silver service to be presented to the U. S. S. New Mexico is nearing completion. It is composed of sixty-five pieces.

Clovis will spend \$50,000 for improvements of the city power plant and fire protection and \$25,000 for sewer extension.

Department of the Interior, United Land Office, Roswell, N. M., May 3, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1898, and June 20, 1910, and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 8246. Serial 043256. SW 1-4SE1-4 Sec. 19; W1-2E1-2 Sec. 30 T. 7-S. R. 36-E., N. Mex. Mer. 200 acres.

Protests or contests against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or at any time before the expiration of the time for filing protests, as provided in the Acts of Congress.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior, United Land Office, at Roswell, N. M., this 3rd day of May, 1918.

W. W. CUNNINGHAM, Register.

New Mexico University
 Summer School, Las Vegas, N. M., May and August, 1918.

For the above occasion tickets will be sold on certificate plan between dates May 24th, to June 7th, good for return August 31st. Inquire at depot for particulars.

...J. W. CUNNINGHAM...
 AGENT

Babbit metal, 10c per lb., News Office

I AM LOOKING AFTER THE INTERESTS OF THE

Gates Half Sole Company

of Denver, Colorado, Service Station at Clovis, N. M.

Give me your tires and I will have them equipped with Half Soles at Clovis and return them to you the following day. These half soles are fully guaranteed for a distance of

3500 Miles

and that without a puncture.

This is undoubtedly the best thing afloat for the motorist today. Call phone 49, Portales, New Mexico.

C. W. KNAPP,

Representative Gates Half Sole Service Station
 Clovis, New Mexico

BABBIT METAL 10c per lb. at NEWS OFFICE

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

F. G. CALLAWAY, President and General Manager

MISS ZENOMA CALLAWAY, Secretary

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
HOW TO GROW
Lima Beans.

Lima beans should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warmed up, as they are a heat-loving crop and the seed will rot if planted when the ground is cold. Most gardeners prefer the pole varieties, as they yield better than the bush varieties and are superior to the bush varieties in many other respects. One marked advantage of the pole beans is that they may be planted around the fence, utilizing

Jf

You want to keep in touch with the livestock interests of New Mexico; if you want to know what your neighbors in other parts of the state are doing, you should subscribe for **NEW MEXICO RURALIST**.

NEW MEXICO RURALIST is published by the Central Printing Company, publishers of the Albuquerque Evening Herald. It is edited by H. B. Hening, and a staff of men and women who know New Mexico as you know your own home.

NEW MEXICO RURALIST is the only paper published devoted exclusively to rural New Mexico, its livestock, wool, ranch and farm interests and industries. A page of state news, world news, war news; a page for women, a short story, five large pages of real live interesting news of ranch and farm life in New Mexico, all help to make it one of the strongest newspapers in the West.

Last week **NEW MEXICO RURALIST** went into 10,000 New Mexico homes.

relationship with all parts of New Mexico for the past twenty years. It is not a local paper, but is statewide. It is as interesting and as valuable to the man in San Juan or Eddy county, as to the man who lives two miles from Albuquerque.

Issued Every Saturday.
 \$2.00 per year in advance.
 SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Address all communications to
NEW MEXICO RURALIST
 ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

the fence as a support for the vines. In this manner a crop of beans can be secured with the use of a minimum amount of spacing.

When planted in rows in the garden, pole lima beans are usually planted in hills 3 to 4 feet apart and supported on poles or a string and wire trellis.

The bush limas are usually drilled in rows some 3 1/2 feet apart for horse cultivation, or slightly closer for hand cultivation. The lima beans are a full season crop, that is, they occupy the ground for the entire growing season, and a sufficient amount should be planted to provide for the needs of the family for the entire season. Any surplus not used green may be allowed to dry on the vines, picked and stored for winter use.

Lima beans constitute one of the most satisfactory crops for growing for winter's use, as the only care necessary to save them is to pick the ripe pods, dry them thoroughly and shell the beans. In the northern portion of the country where lima beans do not thrive, pole beans of the Lazy Wife variety will give satisfaction.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Small stocks of corn in the hands of dealers in New England and other Eastern and Southern states, with the exception of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, where surpluses were produced, are indicated by reports to the department of agriculture. Actual available supplies in the Southeastern states are said to be greater than ever before, although the amount of corn in the hands of distributors and other dealers is much below normal.

Most districts in the Southeastern states have sufficient supplies for local needs, while dealers in many places, especially Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida have shipped large quantities of corn to the larger markets.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
HOW TO GROW
Celery.

Celery seed should be sown in the hotbed or window box about the time of the last frosts in the spring. The seed is very slow in germinating and the plants are small and delicate. Transplanting

should be done in rich, moist soil with plenty of well-rotted manure or fertilizer and frequent shallow cultivation. In the garden, celery may be planted after some early crop, such as lettuce, radishes or peas. As soon as the plants attain considerable size the leaves should be drawn together and a little soil compacted about the base of the plant to hold it upright. If the blanching is done with earth, care should be taken that the hearts of the plants do not become filled. Boards, paper or other material may be used for blanching, but earthing up will produce the finest flavor.

Celery may be stored and kept for winter use by placing it in old hotbeds, and covering it with fodder or straw; in trenches covered with coarse manure or straw; in outdoor cellars; or in the storage room in the basement.

Celery will test the skill of the gardener about as severely as any crop he may choose to grow, but no garden product pays better for painstaking care and effort than this crop.

For details as to the storage of celery, see Farmers' Bulletin 879, "The Home Storage of Vegetables."—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The man who stays at home must take this lesson to himself. It is not sufficient to merely enlist in the army of Bond Buyers, the fight must be fought to the bitter end. In other words, pay your installments on your Bonds promptly. Sacrifice and save during the month of June for your July installments; sacrifice and save during July and August to pay your August installments. Even then you will have done only half your duty. The command of our officers then will be "Keep your Bond," and as good soldiers and patriots we must obey.

Liberty Bonds are not money, and therefore, should not be used as such. They are mortgages on all the land, all the wealth in the United States. When you lend money on a mortgage, you do not take the papers to the grocery store and pay your bills with them, you place them in the bank, and if you actually need money to conduct your business, you borrow money on the mortgage. It is the same course is quite possible in the case of a Liberty Bond.

Remember when you hold a Liberty Bond you are a patriot, bearing your share of the National burden; when you sell it, you have ceased to bear your share of the burden and have handed it on to some one else to carry. This is not good Americanism, nor again is it good business, for where in the world today is there a better investment for the man who knows nothing of stocks, shares, bonds or financial matters, than a Liberty Bond?

An investment without an element of risk, which pays 4% per annum, is a pretty good thing to have and to hold.

A MESSAGE TO LIBERTY BOND BUYERS

Some men, returned from the war, who complained of his lot, or ever for one moment regretted having fought?

Men have come back without their sight, without their limbs, and in various stages of physical disability, but the first case has yet to be recorded of one who complained.

There is something in our imperfect human nature that makes us glad we have done a good thing.

The Liberty Bond buyers of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District will feel as the soldiers did—nothing but satisfaction, and the greater the sacrifice the greater the satisfaction.

I want to congratulate every man, woman and child who has bought a Bond and sent this district over the top.

J. W. HOOPES,
 Federal Reserve Bank.

Election Proclamation
 Town of Portales

Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to authority in me vested by the laws of the State of New Mexico and the resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Portales at the regular meeting of May 7th, 1918, that there will be held in the said Town of Portales on the 1st day of June, 1918, a special election.

That on such date the polls will be open continuously from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

That there will be submitted to such qualified electors of the Town of Portales, Roosevelt County, State of New Mexico, as have paid a property tax therein during the preceding year, the proposition of issuing the negotiable coupon bonds of said town in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, said bonds to be dated July 1st, 1918, and to mature thirty years from date, payable at the option of the Town at any time after twenty years from date, interest bearing at the rate of six per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually. That the proceeds of said bonds shall be used in installing and equipping the necessary repairs for the water works plant of said town, according to the plans and specifications now on file. That said bonds shall be issued and sold, the election held and the returns canvassed, in all respects as is required by the laws of the State of New Mexico.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this the 7th Day of May, 1918.

Mayor.

Richland News

Miss Maggie Chancellor arrived home Saturday from Las Vegas where she has been in the Normal University for the past two years. Miss Maggie has done excellent work since being up there and we only wish more of our young people would try to educate themselves.

Board of Equalization

The County Commissioners will sit as a board of equalization next Monday. At that time all who have complaint of their property valuations as given by the assessor will have an opportunity to air their troubles before the commissioners.

R. H. Cornelson, of Ft. Worth, will be at Elida for 17 days, beginning the 17th of June, teaching singing school. Mr. Cornelson was at Elida a year ago and sang during a two week's revival. He is principal of the music school bearing his name at Ft. Worth.

About One-Third Raised

About one-third of the Red Cross quota for Portales has been raised. No official figures on the quota has been received here and those in charge of the local campaign believe that our quota will only be about \$3,500.

Texico passed a city ordinance last week barring pool halls from that town after August 20th.

Some Rain Fell

Last Thursday and Friday evenings rain fell in the county. Thursday's rain was to the east and south of Portales, while Friday's went to the northwest and north. Both rains were rather heavy.

The draft board at Albuquerque issued a call to railroad men and stock raisers to volunteer following the receipt of a letter from Capt. R. C. Reid of Santa Fe, saying that brakemen, flagmen, conductors and stock raisers were wanted by the army.

The car driven by George W. Coffey of Dedman, Union county, leaped out into space on the second turn descending the precipitous La Bajada Hill road near Santa Fe. Coffey was instantly killed and the car demolished. Coffey's wife and grandson had gotten out to walk down the hill and say that he was nervous about making the descent for the first time. Coffey originally came from Oklahoma and was en route to San Juan county to settle there.

Four Austrians employed at the San Garite coal mine, seven miles north east of Raton, were asked to buy Liberty Bonds and refused. They are also alleged to have cursed the United States. Afterwards they were taken by a party of miners, stripped to their waists, smeared with black varnish, coated with feathers, and rabbit skins and marched out of camp at midnight in front of two automobiles. Two miles out of camp they were released and given clothing.

Ford

Ford Trucks!

We have just received the first **Ford Trucks** that have ever been in Roosevelt County. They are the personal invention of **Henry Ford**, and are now on our floor for inspection. Worm drive and will haul 2000 to 3000 pounds easily, and give good service at small expense for years. The most durable and serviceable truck in the world regardless of price. Our price delivered to you—

Ford Truck (genuine) \$675.00

THE UNIVERSAL GARAGE

P. S.—We are out of Fords but hope to be able to get a shipment soon.

Miss Maggie Chancellor arrived home Saturday from Las Vegas where she has been in the Normal University for the past two years. Miss Maggie has done excellent work since being up there and we only wish more of our young people would try to educate themselves.

M. King, whose home is in Eddy county and who has been here the past winter with his cattle, responded to the call of the colors Friday.

Miss Serena Austin entertained the young people with a party last Saturday night. Everyone reported an enjoyable time.

There was a singing at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Short Sunday night.

A pie supper was given here Thursday night at the Odd Fellows' hall for the benefit of the National Red Cross drive. \$45.50 was realized, which was indeed gratifying on account of the continued dry weather. About the only enemies the war work has here are the persistent west winds and cloudiness.

J. W. Ballew went to Amarillo Wednesday to meet his little daughter who has been in Dallas for medical attention.

Jo Fouch and son, Clark, went to Arizona Tuesday where they intend to work.

Dora

The dry weather still continues in this part of the county.

There are still a few cases of chicken pox in this neighborhood.

Ancil Roberson and family were visitors at J. R. Edmondson's the first of the week.

There will be preaching at the Dora school house the first Saturday in June by Rev. Marshall.

There is Sunday school at Dora every Sunday.

D. C. Evans, of this neighborhood, was in Elida Friday on business.

Land Loans—See W. O. Oldham or W. B. Oldham. 49-1f

McDonald & Ison

We sell Groceries for CASH and cheaper than anybody else in town. Try us.

..WE WANT EGGS..

Call for Roosevelt County Democratic Committee Meeting

A meeting of the Roosevelt County Democratic Committee is hereby called to meet at the court house in the town of Portales, New Mexico, at one o'clock, p. m., Saturday, June the first, 1918, for the purpose of canvassing the votes at the primary election held June 11, 1918, and declaring the results of said election, and for such other business as may come before said committee.

All new committeemen are also called to meet at said time and place so that the new county committee may be organized and the County Convention for the election of delegates to the State convention provided for, and for the transaction of such business as may come before said committee.

Witness our hands this the 23d day of May, 1918.

G. L. REESE, Chairman.
 W. H. BRALEY, Clerk.

Dora

The dry weather still continues in this part of the county.

There are still a few cases of chicken pox in this neighborhood.

Ancil Roberson and family were visitors at J. R. Edmondson's the first of the week.

There will be preaching at the Dora school house the first Saturday in June by Rev. Marshall.

There is Sunday school at Dora every Sunday.

D. C. Evans, of this neighborhood, was in Elida Friday on business.

Land Loans—See W. O. Oldham or W. B. Oldham. 49-1f

BULLS For Sale BULLS

90 head of mountain raised pure bred Hereford bulls; 60 two-year-olds and 30 yearlings.

HEXENBAUGH CATTLE & LAND COMPANY

Corte, New Mexico

You Can Assist

Your Government, Your Neighbor & Yourself

By refraining from doing some things at all, as well as by doing some things well—

- Refrain from saying anything that will be detrimental to "our boys," or the cause they are fighting for—
- Refrain from over extending your credit, or ability to pay promptly your merchants, your banker and other creditors—
- Refrain from buying what you can do without, or what is not a necessity—
- Be prompt in meeting your obligations—
- Be prompt to save, and invest in War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds—
- Be prompt to respond to all calls made by your country.

SECURITY STATE BANK
 Under State Supervision