

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918

Volume XVI, Number 35

FRANK CARL Mc- DERMOTT IS THE FIRST TO PAY

PORTALES BOY IS REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION

VOLUNTEERED LAST FALL

Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. McDermott, and Was Well Known by the People of Portales and of the County.

Portales and Roosevelt County has paid one life for the freedom of the world. Frank Carl McDermott, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. McDermott, was reported killed in action somewhere in France, June 16.

Besides the parents, there are two brothers, a married sister living in Texas and Mrs. Graham Bryant, a cousin surviving.

Carl will be remembered in Portales as the manager of the skating rink a short time last summer and when he clerked in Dobb's. He was of slight build, and one of our most popular young men.

Two weeks ago The News published a letter from Carl to his parents, written May 17, telling of his life in the trenches.

Sunday, June 30, the message came to Mrs. F. M. McDermott living six miles south of town "Deeply regret to inform you that Private Frank C. McDermott of 2nd Engineers, is officially reported killed in action June 16."

Carl had been in France since October 17th. His work was to give first aid to this special company, who went about building barracks. He said in one of his letters that it seemed they building them all over France, in a substantial way as if the war might last ten years.

Any sickness he ever mentioned in his letters was from overeating and preferring rye bread to the white bread he gave his white bread to the little French children always around every American camp in France.

Many times he mentioned his struggle to learn French and that the dialect in the last place was quite different from his first quarters.

In the letter of May 27, he told of a long journey by rail and foot through fields of oats, rye and wheat. The rye was as high as his head.

The last letter was written June 9 and came to his mother July 1. He said the Engineers has been sent to stem a German drive which had advanced several kilometers, but that the Sammys had driven them back.

He spoke of dressing wounded German prisoners, who thought the Americans to be English.

Once he said, "I hope to come back, but if otherwise, I know of no better place to die in."

Most of his allowance was sent to his mother he keeping but very little for his own use. He was quite satisfied with his government provision for him.

Several times he spoke of an early victory, in the last letter he thought that the war would end this summer.

He often mentioned the helplessness of the Y. M. C. A.

The loss of Carl McDermott to his family is our loss too, and our sympathy is not for them but with them. May God comfort his loved ones.

Bear Grass Price Up.

J. B. Priddy, who is local agent for the American Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, for bear grass announces that the price of bear grass has advanced from \$9 a ton to \$11 a ton. This price is for the dried and baled bear grass on the cars.

A few Portales young men are planning to build an airplane and are now waiting on plans. They have some of the material ready.

A DIAMOND ROBBERY

Was Staged in Clovis First of This Week—An Arrest

A jewelry store in Clovis was robbed of nearly \$1,000 worth of diamonds one night the first of this week. The theft was not discovered until next morning. Sheriff Moye and the police were put on the case and soon suspicion was directed to two young men, who gave their names as Jack Futch and Sam Fife.

The room of the boys was searched but nothing except the tray the diamonds had been in was found until the rubber plate on the stock of a shot gun in the trunk of the boys, was taken off and \$865 worth of the missing diamonds were found. Only two of the stones are missing.

The boys were arrested and put in the Curry County jail. While in jail they were heard framing up a story to tell the officers, so the younger one, Futch, was brought to Portales by Sheriff Moye Tuesday night. While enroute to Portales Futch, confessed to the story using the pronoun, we, in telling the story. On arriving here he retold the story using the pronoun, I, in telling the story, and taking the blame of the whole affair on himself. He denies that Fife had anything to do with it.

In the boys room was a suitcase addressed to a brother of Fife in Oklahoma. In the bag a state automobile license tag for a Maxwell car belonging to a man in the west side of the state was found. A Ford recently disappeared in Clovis at the same time that Fife's brother left. A watch is being maintained at the Oklahoma town Fife's suitcase was addressed to in the hopes of catching the elder Fife and finding out what he knows about the Ford.

Futch, the younger of the two, who was brought to Portales, says he is only 17 years of age, altho he looks older. Fife seems to be about 22 or 23 years of age. He worked in the Clovis shops for some time recently.

COUNTY BOARD MET.

Board of Education Holds July Session—Consolidate Districts

The county board of education met the first of the week in the office of Superintendent Sam J. Stinnett and besides caring for the usual business decided to consolidate four districts.

Districts 75 and 57, known as Bradshaw and Pleasant Hill were consolidated, with school to be held at Bradshaw the coming year. Districts 65 and 14, known as Hawkeye and Kentucky Valley were thrown together with the school to be held at Hawkeye.

A ruling was passed that when a rural school of the county fell below an average of 7 pupils a day present, the school was to be discontinued. This ruling will be adhered to with but very few exceptions in the county.

The board will meet again in August when other consolidations will be considered.

New Sugar Rules.

Two pounds of sugar to the person at one sale is the limit, unless the party lives in the country, when five is the limit.

Three pounds per person per month is the limit.

Hotels shall make three pounds of sugar last for ninety meals.

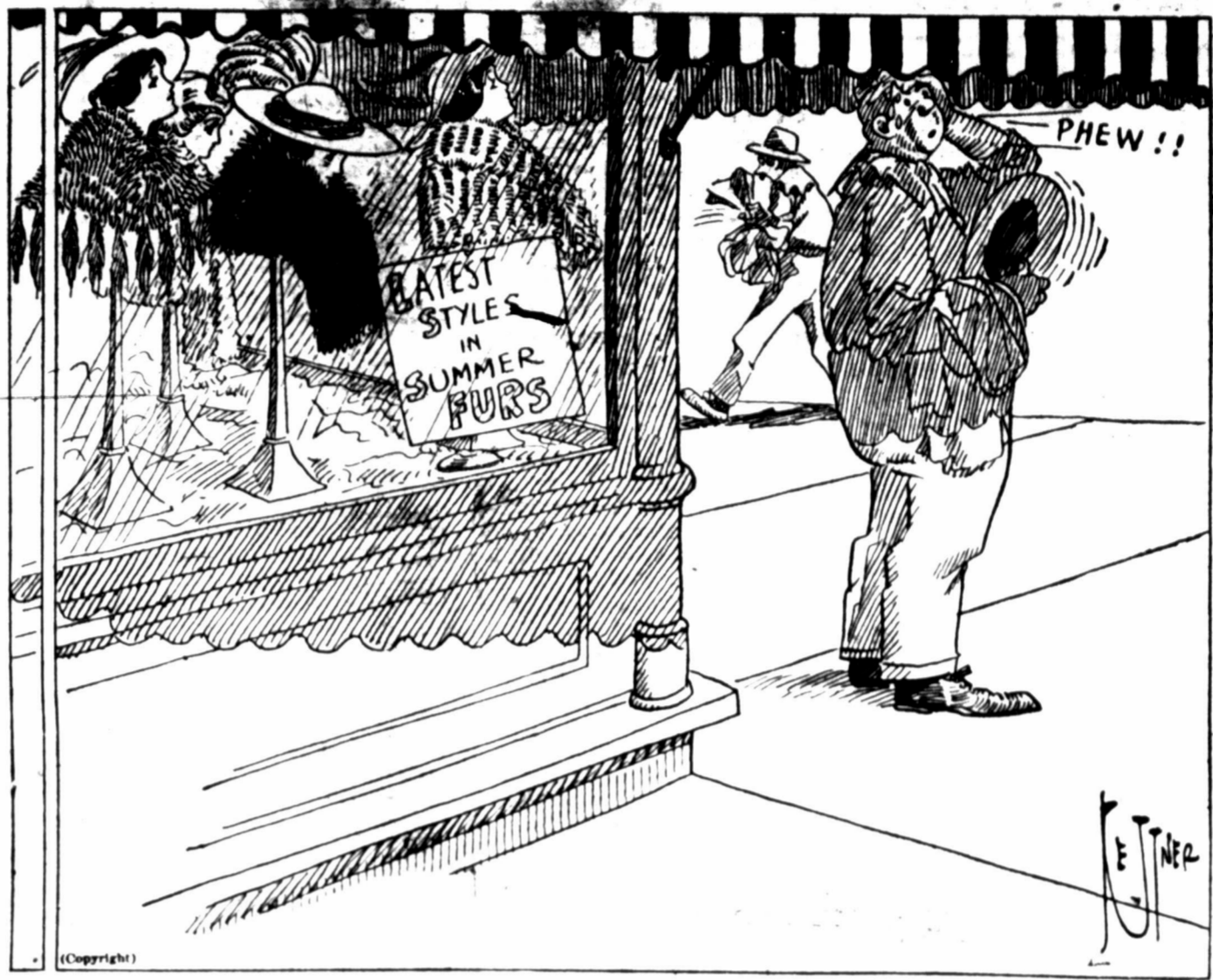
Twenty-five pounds is the limit of sugar for canning.

Soft drink makers and dealers shall have only 50 per cent of their supply after July 1.

When ice-cream is sold at the same stand at drinks, only 50 per cent will be allowed. When sold at a separate stand the allowance is 75 per cent.

The preliminary of C. M. Hall charged with the theft of a calf near Delphos recently has been set for the 8th before Justice Henderson at Portales.

Dame Fashion's Latest Decree



GOING TO DORA

Many Portales People Will Observe Fourth There.

Many Portales people are to spend the Fourth, to-day, in Dora where one of the largest celebrations in the county, is to be held. The Dora celebration is under the charge of Dora and Oklahoma Red Cross Chapters. The proceeds of the day will be given to the Red Cross.

Portales last week decided not to have a celebration, giving way to Dora. It is understood that Elida likewise decided not to have a counter attraction, so that her citizens might also celebrate at Dora.

Portales' share of the program has been arranged as follows: Reading of the Declaration of Independence Dr. D. B. Williams Song Portales Choir Reading of President Wilson's Four Minute Speech for Fourth of July

Address Judge James A. Hall Address Judge G. L. Reese Song Portales Choir Address J. T. Wilcox

Obituary.

Rusha May Naylor was born August 27, 1888 and fell asleep in Jesus June 23, 1918, after having been through an illness of several months. Her suffering was born with grace and faith she died in.

We had known Rusha for 12 years. She has always been a sweet patient Christian, loyal to her church and pastor. She was converted when nine years of age and has been a consistent Christian since.

The last few months of her life was spent at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tinsley.

She had everything done that loved ones and friends could do, but God needed her to brighten his kingdom. Her life is a legacy left to her family.

A Friend

We Are on Fat of Land.

Here's the weekly ration in Berlin. According to that we are all living on the fat of the land.

For each week one person is allowed:

Bread or flour, 4 pounds.
Butter or oleo, 2 1/2 ounces.
Meat, 4 1/2 ounces.
Potatoes, 7 pounds.
Sugar, 6 ounces.
Sausage, 1 3/4 ounces.

In addition each person is allowed one egg a month. Milk is provided only for children under six years of age and invalids.

MORE 45s NEEDED.

Americans Put Huns out of Business with Sixes.

Hand-to-hand fighting between patrol parties in No Man's Land has made necessary a change in the equipment of the Americans that will call for an increased output of the .45 calibre automatic pistol.

The Germans are said to have a wholesome respect for American pistol fighters, one bullet from an American forty five invariably putting the enemy out of business. When hit by bullets from the smaller pistols the Germans use, frequently men carry on.

Reunion August 20th.

Confederate Veterans of the County will hold a reunion on the court house lawn in Portales, August 20th. A basket dinner will be served at noon. When the local camp was organized several years ago, the membership was very large but due to death and some of the veterans moving the membership is low at present.

Fixing 'Fair' Prices.

Fair price lists are being prepared in many communities of the state and will be made in all soon. The Food Administration announces. The committee consists of retailers, wholesalers and consumers. The papers in each community are asked to publish the prices as they are made out.

A Chicago mental scientist by the name of Sheldon Leavett is organizing with the idea of helping win the war. His scheme is to kill the Kaiser by wishing the beast dead. He wants 20 million people to join his National Optimistic league. He himself will be president of the league. Naturally, did not he get it up! Once twice a day the 20 million leaguers shall press their hands, grit their teeth, stamp their feet and wish dire things for the Germans. Of course the Mental Scientist has a ritual. It is this: "I call down upon the German government disaster, catastrophe, ruin, disease, pestilence, annihilation and the plague."

Material Shipped

Word has been received that the balance of the finishing materials for the new home of the First National have been shipped. August 1st is the earliest date set for the bank to move to its new home.

Mrs. H. F. Jones entertained the daughters of the Confederacy Tuesday night at her home with a chicken dinner.

CALF CROP SHORT.

Texas Bankers Urge That Selling Stock Cattle Stop.

An appeal to prevent the further marketing of stock cattle, because of a shortage of calves has been made by Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator to the Panhandle Bankers' Association, at Amarillo. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Hoover.

The calf crop in the Panhandle will be 400,000 short this year, according to the figures.

Important Notice.

To all residents of the state of New Mexico—

Local and district boards of this state have practically completed the classification of registrants under the Selective Service law, who registered prior to the fifth of June, 1918.

The members of these boards have worked faithfully to complete this gigantic task and have, in each instance, made the proper classification on the evidence presented by the questionnaire.

There are, no doubt, cases where the questionnaires failed to present the true state of facts and in these cases the boards have of necessity been unable to do justice.

It now becomes the patriotic duty of every resident of this state having any knowledge of any unjust or improper classification to report to Capt. R. C. Reid, U. S. R., at Santa Fe, the facts in the case, giving the name and post office address of such registrant, that the case may be thoroughly investigated. Such a report will be treated strictly confidential. The Selective Service law will only be successful in the same degree as classifications are properly made, and it is with this in view of correcting any erroneous classifications that this appeal is made. By order of

W. E. LINDSEY,

Governor.

R. C. Reid,

Captain, U. S. R.

Gave Shower

Mrs. L. J. Whiteman gave a shower Friday evening for Mrs. David Shapcott, nee Frances Ryther. A large number of friends of the bride were present and she received many useful articles. The hostess served light refreshments.

The Humphreys wrote to several of their friends in Portales last week that they were in Pueblo and going on west. They had traveled 1700 miles and still had New Mexico air in three of the tires.

THE RED CROSS TO HAVE COUNTY RALLY

TO BE HELD THE THIRD SATURDAY IN JULY

COURT HOUSE LAWN, PLAN

Meeting Will be for the Planning of Further Work on Part of Red Cross of County—Every One Asked to be Present.

The Red Cross of Roosevelt County will hold an all day meet on the court house lawn in Portales, Saturday, July 20th. The meeting will be held in the interest of promoting the work of that organization in the county. It will be in the nature of an experience meeting, at which the experiences of the various chapters of the county will be exchanged.

A basket dinner will be served at noon. Every officer and member of the Red Cross in the county is urged to be present. There will probably be one or more speakers present. A musical program is also planned.

LATE WORLD NEWS

Senator Fall of New Mexico has offered an amendment to the Senate military appropriation bill providing for funds to pay the death claims of relatives for persons killed on the American side of the border in the various Mexican disturbances.

A Belgian steamer was sunk at least 140 miles from the Atlantic coast. About three days before the sinking of the Belgian a British transport was sunk 700 miles east of the coast. It is thought that both sinkings were made by an enemy submarine returning to Germany.

It is reported that President Ripley of the Santa Fe, has resigned.

Four Americans were killed by Mexican bandits at Tampico Saturday.

Twenty persons were arrested at Nogales, Ariz., charged with a plot to foment a revolution in Mexico.

The world war on the western front has again settled down to raids and trench war-fare, with the French, British and Americans carrying out raids in the hope of getting information about the enemy facing them. Another great offensive by the Huns is expected within a short time.

Senator Chamberlain announced that it was proposed to call 300,000 men in August, 150,000 in September, 150,000 in October, 150,000 in November and 125,000 in December. These 875,000 men would exhaust Class one.

There are 1,019,155 American soldiers in France today. President Wilson made this announcement at a Fourth of July statement to the American people. The first units left May 8, 1917. General Pershing following in 12 days. At the end of May 1917, 1,718 men were overseas. In June 1917, 2,267 were in Europe. Since the German offensive was launched in March 1918, over 700,000 have gone over. Today there are over a million of our boys fighting for freedom from German treachery.

On July Fourth by speeding to the utmost and not delaying a single ship over 100 ships will be launched in America as a defiant answer to the German hordes. The total tonnage of these hundred ships is over 450,000, more than was made in six months of last year.

Bought Insurance Agency

W. H. Braley this week purchased the Connally & Littlejohn Insurance agency. Monday he moved the agency to his office, south of the post office, where he will maintain it. Mr. Braley will also keep the city clerk's office in the same room.



"OVER THE TOP"

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT

ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

WRITTEN BY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

CHAPTER XX.

"Chats With Fritz."

We were swimming in money, from the receipts of our theatrical venture, and had forgotten all about the war, when an order came through that our brigade would again take over their sector of the line.

The day that these orders were issued, our captain assembled the company and asked for volunteers to go to the Machine Gun school at St. Omar. I volunteered and was accepted.

Sixteen men from our brigade left for the course in machine gunnery. This course lasted two weeks and we rejoined our unit and were assigned to the brigade machine gun company. It almost broke my heart to leave my company mates.

The gun we used was the Vickers, Light 303, water cooled.

I was still a member of the Suicide club, having jumped from the frying pan into the fire. I was assigned to section 1, gun No. 2, and the first time "in" took position in the front-line trench.

During the day our gun would be dismantled on the fire step ready for instant use. We shared a dugout with the Lewis gunners. At "stand to" we would mount our gun on the parapet and go on watch beside it until "stand down" in the morning. Then the gun would be dismantled and again placed in readiness on the fire step.

We did eight days in the front-line trench without anything unusual happening outside of the ordinary trench routine. On the night that we were to "carry out," a bombing raid against the German lines was pulled off. This raiding party consisted of sixty company men, sixteen bombers, and four Lewis machine guns with their crews.

The raid took the Boches by surprise and was a complete success, the party bringing back twenty-one prisoners.

The Germans must have been awfully sore, because they turned loose a barrage of shrapnel, with a few "Minnies" and "whizz bangs" intermixed. The shells were dropping into our front line like hailstones.

To get even, we could have left the prisoners in the fire trench, in charge of the men on guard and let them click Fritz's strafing but Tommy does not treat prisoners that way.

Five of them were brought into my dugout and turned over to me so that they would be safe from the German fire.

In the candlelight, they looked very much shaken, nerves gone and chalky faces, with the exception of one, a great big fellow. He looked very much at ease. I liked him from the start.

I got out the rum jar and gave each a nip and passed around some fags, the old reliable Woodbines. The other prisoners looked their gratitude, but the big fellow said in English, "Thank you, sir, the rum is excellent and I appreciate it, also your kindness."

He told me his name was Carl Schmidt, of the Sixty-sixth Bavarian Light Infantry; that he had lived six years in New York (knew the city better than I did), had been to Coney Island and many of our ball games. He was a regular fan. I couldn't make him believe that Hans Wagner wasn't the best ball player in the world.

From New York he had gone to London, where he worked as a waiter in the Hotel Russell. Just before the war he went home to Germany to see his parents, the war came and he was conscripted.

He told me he was very sorry to hear that London was in ruins from the Zeppelin raids. I could not convince him otherwise, for hadn't he seen moving pictures in one of the German cities of St. Paul's cathedral in ruins.

I changed the subject because he was so stubborn in his belief. It was my intention to try and pump him for information as to the methods of the German snipers, who had been causing us trouble in the last few days.

I bronched the subject and he shut up like a clam. After a few minutes he very innocently said:

"German snipers get paid rewards for killing the English."

I eagerly asked, "What are they?"

He answered:

"For killing or wounding an English private, the sniper gets one mark. For killing or wounding an English officer he gets five marks, but if he kills a Red Cap or English general, the sniper gets twenty-one days tied to the wheel of a limber as punishment for his carelessness."

Then he paused, waiting for me to bite, I suppose.

I bit all right and asked him why the sniper was punished for killing an English general. With a smile he replied:

"Well, you see, if all the English generals were killed, there would be no one left to make costly mistakes."

I shut him up, he was getting too

CHAPTER XXI.

About Turn.

The next evening we were relieved by the 4th brigade, and once again returned to rest billets. Upon arriving at these billets we were given twenty-four hours in which to clean up. I had just finished getting the mud from my uniform when the orderly sergeant informed me that my name was in orders to leave, and that I was to report to the orderly room in the morning for orders, transportation and rations.

I nearly had a fit, hustled about packing up, filling my pack with souvenirs such as shell heads, dud bombs, some caps, shrapnel balls, and a Prussian guardman's helmet. In fact, before I turned in that night, I had everything ready to report at the orderly room at nine the next morning.

I was the envy of the whole section, swanking around, telling of the good time I was going to have, the places I would visit, and the real, old English beer I intended to Guzzle. Sort of rubbed it into them, because they all, so it, and now that it was my turn, I look pains to get my own back.

At nine I reported to the captain, receiving my travel order, and pass. He asked me how much money I wanted to draw. I glibly answered, "Three hundred francs, sir;" he just as glibly handed me one hundred.

Reporting at brigade headquarters, with my pack weighing a ton, I waited, with forty others, for the adjutant to inspect us. After an hour's wait, he came out; must have been sore because he wasn't going with us.

The quartermaster sergeant issued us two days' rations, in a little white canvas ration bag, which we tied to our belts.

Then two motor lorries came along and we piled in, laughing, joking, and in the best of spirits. We even loved the Germans, we were feeling so happy. Our journey to seven days' bliss in Blighty had commenced.

The ride in the lorry lasted about two hours; by this time we were covered with fine, white dust from the road, but didn't mind, even if we were nearly choking.

At the railroad station at F—we reported to an officer, who had a white band around his arm, which read "R. T. O." (Royal Transportation Officer). To us this officer was Santa Claus.

The sergeant in charge showed him our orders; he glanced through them and said: "Make yourselves comfortable on the platform and don't leave; the train is liable to be along in five minutes—or five hours."

It came in five hours, a string of eleven match boxes on big, high wheels, drawn by a dinky little engine with the "con." These match boxes were cattle cars, on the sides of which was painted the old familiar sign, "Hommes 40, Chevaux 8."

The R. T. O. stuck us all into one car. We didn't care; it was as good as a Pullman to us.

Two days we spent on that train, bumping, stopping, jerking ahead, and sometimes sliding back. At three stations we stopped long enough to make some tea, but were unable to wash, so when we arrived at B—, where we were to embark for Blighty, we were as black as Turcos and, with our unshaven faces, we looked like a lot of tramps. Though tired out, we were happy.

We had packed up, preparatory to detrain, when a R. T. O. held up his hand for us to stop where we were and came over. This is what he said:



Dead Bodies Everywhere.

"Boys, I'm sorry, but orders have just been received cancelling all leave. If you had been three hours earlier you would have gotten away. Just stay in that train, as it is going back. Rations will be issued to you for your return journey to your respective stations. Hestly rotten, I know." Then he left.

A dead silence resulted. Then men started to curse, throw their rifles on the floor of the car; others said nothing, seemed to be stupefied, while some had the tears running down their cheeks. It was a bitter disappointment to all.

How we blundered at the engineer of that train; it was all his fault (so we reasoned); why hadn't he speeded up a little or been on time, then we would have gotten off before the order arrived? Now it was no Blighty for us.

That return journey was misery to us; I just can't describe it.

When we got back to rest billets, we found that our brigade was in the trenches (another agreeable surprise) and that an attack was contemplated.

Seventeen of the forty-one will never get another chance to go on leave; they were killed in the attack. Just

think if that train had been on time, those seventeen would still be alive. I hate to tell you how I was kidded by the boys when I got back, but it was good and plenty.

Our machine gun company took over their part of the line at seven o'clock, the night after I returned from my near leave.

At 3:30 the following morning three waves went over and captured the first and second German trenches. The machine gunners went over with the fourth wave to consolidate the captured line or "dig in," as Tommy calls it.

Crossing No Man's Land without clicking any casualties, we came to the German trench and mounted our guns on the parapets of same.

I never saw such a mess in my life—bunches of twisted barbed wire lying about, shell holes everywhere, trench all bashed in, parapets gone, and dead bodies, their, that ditch was full of them, whys and ours. It was a regular morgue. Some were mangled horribly from our shell fire, while others were wholly or partly buried in the mud, the result of shell explosions caving in the walls of the trench. One dead German was lying on his back, with a rifle sticking straight up in the air, the bayonet of which was buried to the hilt in his chest. Across his feet lay a dead English soldier with a bullet hole in his forehead. This Tommy must have been killed just as he ran his bayonet through the German.

Rifles and equipment were scattered about, and occasionally a steel helmet could be seen sticking out of the mud. At one point, just in the entrance to a communication trench, was a stretcher. On this stretcher a German was lying with a white bandage around his neck, near to him lay one of the stretcher-bearers, the red cross on his arm covered with mud and his helmet filled with blood and brains. Close by, sitting up against the wall of the trench, with head resting on his chest, was the other stretcher-bearer. He seemed to be alive, the posture was so natural and easy; but when I got closer I could see a large, jagged hole in his temple. The three must have been killed by the same shell-burst.

The dugouts were all smashed in and knocked about, big square-cut timbers splintered into bits, walls caved in and entrances choked.

Tommy, after taking a trench, learns to his sorrow that the hardest part of the work is to hold it.

In our case this proved to be so. The German artillery and machine guns had us taped (ranged) for fair; it was worth your life to expose yourself an instant.

Don't think for a minute that the Germans were the only sufferers; we were clicking casualties so fast that you needed an adding machine to keep track of them.

Did you ever see one of the steam shovels at work on the Panama canal? Well, it would look like a hen scratching alongside of a Tommy "digging in" while under fire. You couldn't see daylight through the clouds of dirt from his shovel.

After losing three out of six men of our crew we managed to set up our machine gun. One of the legs of the tripod was resting on the chest of a half-buried body. When the gun was firing, it gave the impression that the body was breathing. This was caused by the excessive vibration.

Three or four feet down the trench, about three feet from the ground, a foot was protruding from the earth. We knew it was a German by the black leather boot. One of our crew used that foot to hang extra bandoliers of ammunition on. This man always was a handy fellow; made use of little points that the ordinary person would overlook.

The Germans made three counter-attacks, which we repulsed, but not without heavy loss on our side. They also suffered severely from our shell and machine-gun fire. The ground was spotted with their dead and dying.

The next day things were somewhat quieter, but not quiet enough to bury the dead.

We lived, ate and slept in that trench with the unburied dead for six days. It was awful to watch their faces become swollen and discolored. Towards the last the stench was ferce.

What got on my nerves the most was that foot sticking out of the dirt. It seemed to me, at night, in the moonlight, to be trying to twist around. Several times this impression was so strong that I went to it and grasped it in both hands, to see if I could feel a movement.

I told this to the man who had used it for a hatrack just before I lay down for a little nap, as things were quiet, and I needed a rest pretty badly. When I woke up the foot was gone. He had cut it off with our chain saw out of the spare parts' box, and had plastered the stump over with mud.

During the next two or three days, before we were relieved, I missed that foot dreadfully; seemed as if I had suddenly lost a chum.

I think the worst thing of all was to watch the rats, at night, and sometimes in the day, run over and play about among the dead.

Near our gun, right across the parapet, could be seen the body of a German lieutenant, the head and arms of which were hanging into our trench. The man who had cut off the foot used to sit and carry on a one-sided conversation with this officer, used to argue and point out why Germany was in the wrong. During all of this monologue I never heard him say anything out of the way—anything that would have hurt the officer's feelings had he been alive. He was square all right; wouldn't even take advantage of a dead man in an argument.

To civilians this must seem dreadful, but out here one gets so used to

awful sights that it makes no impression. In passing a butcher shop you are not shocked by seeing a dead turkey hanging from a hook. Well, in France, a dead body is looked upon, from the same angle.

But, nevertheless, when our six days were up, we were tickled to death to be relieved.

Our machine gun company lost seventeen killed and thirty-one wounded in that little local affair of "straightening the line," while the other companies clicked it worse than we did.

After the attack we went into reserve billets for six days, and on the seventh once again we were in rest billets.

CHAPTER XXII.

Punishments and Machine-Gun Stunts.

Soon after my arrival in France; in fact, from my enlistment, I had found that in the British army discipline is very strict. One has to be very careful in order to stay on the narrow path, of government virtue.

There are about seven million ways of breaking the king's regulations; to keep one you have to break another.

The worst punishment is death by a firing squad, or "up against the wall," as Tommy calls it.

This is for desertion, cowardice, mutiny, giving information to the enemy,

(Continued on page 7)

Notice of Suit

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

James C. Smith, Plaintiff,

vs.

S. A. McKelvey, also known as S. A. McKelvey, Mattie McKelvey, also known as Mattie McKelvey, also known as Mrs. Mattie McKelvey, C. F. Batis, the unknown heirs of any deceased person and the unknown claimants of interests in the premises adverse to the plaintiff, Defendants.

The defendants, S. A. McKelvey, also known as S. A. McKelvey, Mattie McKelvey, also known as Mattie McKelvey, also known as Mrs. Mattie McKelvey, C. F. Batis, the unknown heirs of any deceased person and the unknown claimants of interests in the premises adverse to the plaintiff, are defendants and numbered 1387 on the docket of said court.

You are further notified that a suit has been filed against you in the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District in and for Roosevelt County, New Mexico, in which James C. Smith is plaintiff and S. A. McKelvey, also known as S. A. McKelvey, Mattie McKelvey, also known as Mrs. Mattie McKelvey, C. F. Batis, the unknown heirs of any deceased person and the unknown claimants of interests in the premises adverse to the plaintiff, are defendants and numbered 1387 on the docket of said court.

You are further notified that the general object of said suit are as follows: to procure an order of the court cancelling annulling and dissolving a certain deed dated June 12th, 1918, from James C. Smith, the plaintiff herein, conveying the south-east quarter of section 13, in township three north of range thirty east, N. M. P. M. in Roosevelt County, New Mexico, to S. A. McKelvey and Mrs. Mattie McKelvey, defendants herein which said deed is recorded in book H of deeds page 296, of the records of Roosevelt County, New Mexico; and to procure a further order of the court cancelling annulling and dissolving the deed dated August 12th, 1918, from S. A. McKelvey and wife Mattie McKelvey conveying said land to C. F. Batis which said deed is recorded in book H of deeds page 362 of the records of Roosevelt County, New Mexico; and to procure a further order of the court establishing plaintiff's estate in and to said real property against the adverse claims of defendants; and forever stopping and barring defendants from having or claiming any right, interest or title in said premises adverse to plaintiff, and forever quieting and setting at rest plaintiff's title to said premises.

You are further notified that if you fail to appear or plead in the cause on or before the 12th day of August, 1918, judgment will be rendered against you in said cause by default and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief sought in the complaint herein.

My witness wherof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 11th day of June, 1918.

(SEAL.) SETH A. MORRISON, County Clerk.

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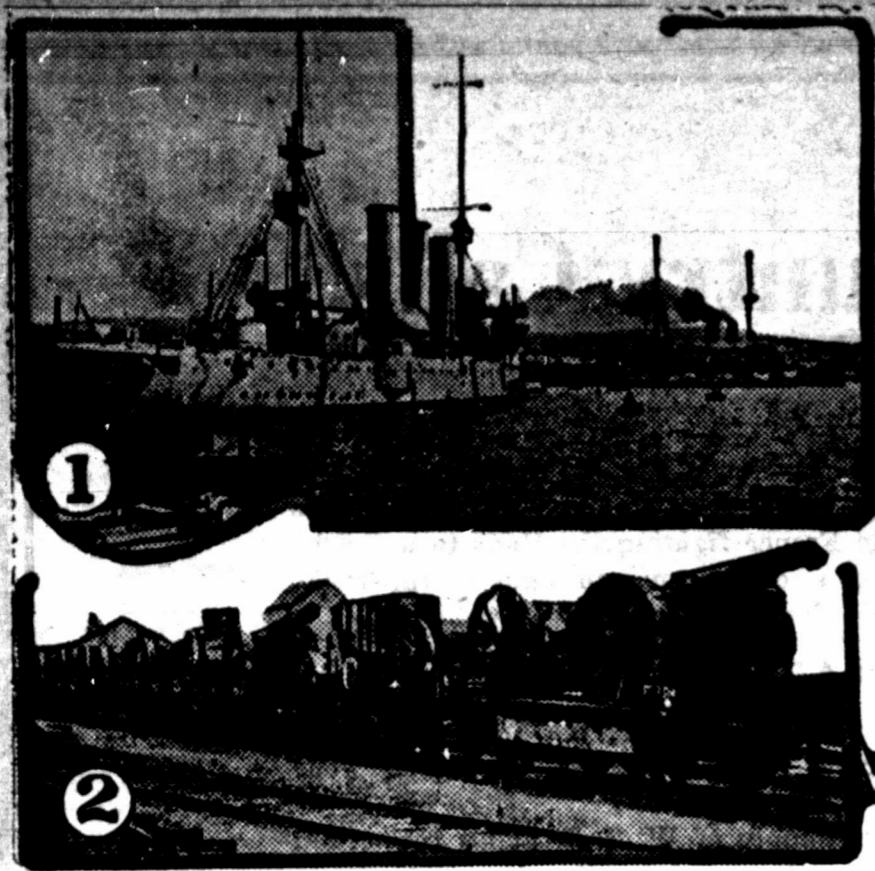
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1—Battleship in Vladivostok harbor from which the Japanese had just landed a force of marines. 2—Arrival at the front in France of a train with heavy American guns. 3—Italian soldiers on a road on the side of a mountain precipice where severe fighting has been going on.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Austria's Great Offensive in North Italy Proves to Be an Utter Failure.

STOPPED WITH HUGE LOSSES

Revolt Spreading Fast in the Dual Kingdom—Powerful German Attack on Reims Completely Repulsed—Draft Age Limit to Be Extended.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Austria's record of never winning when she goes into battle unaided by the Germans was magnificently sustained last week. Starting the long-heralded offensive with nearly all the forces at his command, Field Marshal von Borevic made a desperate effort to force his way across the Piave and into the Venetian plains, with Treviso, Bassano and then Verona as his objectives. His men were given postcard maps with the route and schedule marked, and were urged to do their utmost in order that they might get the plentiful food in the "promised land." Approximately a million Austrian soldiers assailed the Italian lines from Asiago to the Adriatic, but King Victor Emmanuel's splendid army was everywhere ready to meet them. At the western end of the mountain the enemy made no progress at all, being mowed down in masses that fairly blocked the roadways and passes. All attacks on the Asiago plateau, which is of great importance because of its easy approaches from the Austrian side, were beaten off by the British under Lord Cavan, and the enemy's attempts on Monte Grappa were no more successful. It was between these points, down the Brenta and Frenzela valleys, that the Austrians hoped to push the west point of a pincer's movement that should flank Treviso and the entire line to the coast.

The high land at Montello was the scene of most sanguinary fighting and the enemy made some headway there for a day or two, but gained little save a shocking casualty list. Further east, at various points, the Austrians were able to force crossings of the Piave by means of bridges constructed under cover of gas and smoke shelling, but after getting across the troops found themselves in traps from which they could not escape with their lives, for the batteries of the allies on the higher ground had them at their mercy. Only near the extreme eastern end of the line, between the Zenson loop and the Adriatic, did Borevic's forces achieve anything that resembled success. There they pushed far enough south of the Piave to reach the Fossalta canal, and Vienna claimed this was crossed. Here the enemy was about ten miles from Venice, but the resistance of the Italians was so determined that no anxiety was felt for that city's safety. Before the week closed the enemy in that region had been driven back. Most of the pontoon bridges were swept away by the swollen Piave.

In a word, the great Austrian offensive, up to the close of the week, was an absolute failure and was admitted to be such by captured officers and by some of the Vienna newspapers.

The Italian army, never in better condition than now, fought with the utmost gallantry and spirit, and was ably aided by the British and French contingents. Mention must be made, too, of the Americans, for an escadrille of American aviators, trained in Italy, went to the front and gave notable help in driving the Austrian aviators from the air.

Defeat in Italy may mean absolute disaster to the Austro-Hungarian empire, for its heterogeneous peoples already are beginning to rebel against the rule that has brought them to the verge of starvation, has claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of their men, and has given them nothing but false promises of victory. In

many parts of the empire the distressed people are rising against the authorities, and in Vienna itself on Wednesday a great and hungry mob, looted shops, stoned the residence of the premier and even attacked the Hofburg palace. In protest against the reduction of the bread ration, the food controller is helpless, admitting that the empire's wheat is exhausted, and that the grain supplies from Roumania are small and of inferior quality. In Lemberg, Budapest and Prague also there were serious food riots, and all through the empire signs were plentiful that the people were ready to revolt if they were not given a speedy peace and bread.

It would appear that the time is about ripe for the long predicted uprising of the oppressed nationalities of Austro-Hungary—the Bohemians, the southern Slavs and the Poles. The Germans expect and fear this event, and of course would step in to suppress it by force of arms. But even if it were not wholly successful it would create a diversion in the midst of "Mittel Europa" that would do much to hasten the final victory of the allied nations over Germany.

Only one operation of moment took place on the western front last week. This was a powerful assault on the allied troops guarding Reims, delivered by the army of the crown prince. About 40,000 Germans took part in the attack, which was preceded by a terrific bombardment. The enemy charged from the village of Virgny, southwest of Reims, and all around the loop to La Pompelle, the fortified stronghold on the east. The struggle was violent in the extreme, but the Germans were everywhere repulsed with very heavy losses. Only in the Sillery wood southeast of the city did the enemy gain a foothold, and prompt counter-attacks by the French threw him back from that to his old positions. A great many German prisoners were taken. They said they had been ordered to take Reims at any cost. The fact that the attack was not renewed by the crown prince was taken to indicate the exhaustion of his troops.

Military experts in France believe another battle will be begun soon by the Germans, possibly on the road to Calais, or between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry across the Oise and Aisne to the Marne. If they select the latter sector the Americans will again be in the thick of the fighting. Those boys did not have a great deal to do last week, though they carried out some successful raids and repulsed every one made against their lines. From the south side of the Marne they sent several patrols across the river in boats, in each instance killing numbers of the enemy and bringing back prisoners. Moreover, not a single German patrol has ever been permitted to cross the Marne to the American side.

The war department in Washington was strongly urged last week to send a force of Americans to Italy, not only to help in the fighting but especially to demonstrate to the Italian armies that America is ready to aid their country to the limit, thus counteracting the extensive anti-American propaganda carried on of late in Italy. The diplomatic representatives of Italy here thought it would be a wise move, and Secretary Baker intimated Thursday that American soldiers would soon be fighting on the Piave front.

Appeals for an allied army in Siberia are growing louder daily, and conditions in what once was Russia are becoming steadily more favorable for such action. The bolshevik power is waning, though the Leninists still control the arms and supplies in most of the centers of population. In western Siberia the Czech-Slovaks have joined forces with the counter-revolutionists; Tomesk and other towns have been occupied and a government set up. At Kiev a great revolt has broken out; 40,000 armed and organized peasants are participating and the movement has spread to the Paltava and Tchernigov districts. There is much street fighting, and the revolutionists have destroyed artillery stores.

Doctor Masaryk, the Bohemian leader, conferred with President Wilson concerning the plans for getting out of Siberia the 50,000 Czech-Slovaks

who wish to join the allies. Most of them are armed and organized. We may yet have the chance to see these sturdy fighters, formerly our foes by compulsion, passing in triumph through the United States on their way to join the other armies of freedom.

The senate committee on military affairs adopted an amendment to the army appropriation bill authorizing the president to raise a volunteer legion of Slavic residents of the United States for service in "any field of action." Mr. Wilson approved the amendment.

Word was received that the Turks on June 14 occupied and looted Tabriz, the second city of Persia, took possession of the American and British consulates there over the protests of the Spanish consul who was in charge of them, and sacked the American hospital, over which the Spanish flag was flying. If the report is verified, Turkey has committed an act of war against the United States, and a declaration of war by this country against the Porte may be the result. Many senators and representatives have favored such action for a long time and their position is strengthened by the recent occurrence. The formal inclusion of Bulgaria also among our enemies probably would follow immediately. Thus would come to an end the incongruous state of affairs which has permitted the Turkish and Bulgarian diplomats to remain in this country free to gather such information as they could and transmit it to their allies and our enemies. The well informed have given up the hope that Turkey might be induced to withdraw from the war, since she has been given part of the spoils of Russia.

The submarines operating in the west Atlantic have sunk several more neutral vessels, but there is reason to believe that one or two of them have been destroyed in encounters with armed steamers. A Venezuelan journalist who was driven from Caracas admits there are German U-boat bases in Venezuela. The raids off the American coast are declared by the American naval headquarters in England to mean that the submarine campaign is a failure, the enemy's only chance of employing the limited number of his U-boats successfully being to concentrate their operations on the focal points of allied trade. It was stated that today sufficient tonnage is available to meet allied demands and it is constantly growing larger.

The British make the welcome announcement that 21 German destroyers and a large number of submarines and other craft are penned up in the Bruges canal locks as a result of the recent blocking operations at Zeebrugge. These vessels are constantly subjected to bombing by the naval aviators.

The department of justice uncovered last week a gigantic conspiracy between manufacturers and contractors' agents to solicit government war orders under agreements to pay commissions illegally to the agents. Hundreds of offices throughout the country were raided and papers seized. The department said the commission agents would be prosecuted, and that all contracts made by them or with their aid were subject to annulment by the government.

So insistent is becoming the demand for a more complete mobilization of America's man power that extension of the draft age limits probably will not be postponed until the winter session of congress. Provost Marshal General Crowder urges that the law be amended immediately to take in all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and Secretary of War Baker says he will recommend such an amendment if submitted by the senate or house. General Crowder told the military affairs committee that the legislation is needed at once if we intend to do anything this year. He not only wants more fighting men, but also he desires to extend the "work or fight" order so that there will be virtual conscription of labor for war industries. His plans would assure the registration of four or five million men qualified for military service.

Why We Fight

No. 6

Because German Lust of Conquest Menaces in Many Ways Our Very National Existence

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

Any one of the reasons why we are at war with Germany, mentioned in previous articles of this series, would be sufficient justification for this nation taking up arms. Only extreme patience, coupled, often, with complete failure to recognize the seriousness of the German menace to America and the world, kept the United States out of the war for nearly three years before it finally decided to join in. In fact justification for war with Germany existed years before the conflict in Europe was begun.

It has been shown that Germany, for years, had been plotting within our borders, encouraging immigrants to become citizens and at the same time remain faithful to the Kaiser. She filled our land with spies and agents of disorganization when, to all outward appearances, relations between America and Germany, were of the most friendly character.

From evidence supplied by the Germans themselves, it has been shown that Germany's doctrine that might alone is right would menace the very independence of the United States just as surely as it destroyed that of Serbia and Belgium, just as soon as Germany felt herself strong enough to make a formal attack. German lust of conquest knew no bounds.

Events of the last year have proven that Germany, having split the world in half by her creation of a Mitteleuropa, extending from the Baltic almost to the Persian gulf, was planning to devour the halves separately. The fact that our half of the world was being reserved for dessert was all the more reason why we should enter the war while a part, at least, of the other half was still making resistance.

Finally, when the collapse of Russia revealed the fact that Germany was fighting, not a war of self-preservation, but one of conquest pure and simple, and that the freedom of the entire world was menaced, any question of why we are fighting seemed superfluous.

The military party in Germany started the war because it believed the time ripe for conquest.

Proof that ambition, and not consideration of its own safety, prompted Germany to begin the war is given by the fact that Serbia and Belgium, two helpless little nations, were the first attacked.

Germany had under no compulsion, signed a solemn treaty to protect the neutrality of Belgium. When she branded this treaty "a scrap of paper," she gave proof that all her treaties would be so considered when her interests demanded. In other words, Germany's invasion of Belgium meant the tearing up of every treaty which existed between Germany and other nations. It was ample justification for America going to war at that moment.

This did not spur America at the time, but Germany's cruelties in Belgium, surpassing anything ever before known in modern history, gave further evidence that the world was not safe as long as such a government existed in it.

Then came Germany's conduct on the sea. With her battlefleet cravenly seeking shelter behind the defenses of the Kiel canal, Germany sent out her submarines and began a war on unarmed merchantmen. Women and children were her victims. American citizens by the score went down to death on the Lusitania. The United States made a protest, and Germany promised to mend her ways. This she did, for a time, until she could build a fleet of bigger and better submarines, and then her pirate sea warfare broke out with fresh vigor. How could we keep out of war when Germany, after ruthlessly killing our citizens, deliberately closed the sea to us?

German plotters and spies, under the direct leadership of the German ambassador to this country, worked almost openly, blowing up industrial plants, sinking ships in our harbors, and menacing railroads and canals.

Germany, spurred by successes, openly began to announce plans for disciplining the United States. She scoffed at the Monroe doctrine, and tried to create a German state in Brazil which, in time would be strong enough to bring about a revolution and overthrow democratic government there.

By her huge armaments, her disregard of treaties, and her evident reliance on force alone, Germany was rapidly making the world an unsafe place in which to live, forcing all other nations to adopt the military system, or be at her mercy.

The German ambition to force German kultur on the remainder of the world was well exploited. Kultur, to the German mind, was not what culture is to us. It was the whole German system, of government, of commercialism and of life. There was no place for democracy in a world which bore the stamp of German kultur. If we valued our form of government, we had to go to war.

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



Make your family proud of their home

Your wife and children cannot take a pride in their home if the house is faded and weather-beaten. That means no-paint. And, for mansion or cottage, the best paint is

DEVOE Lead and Zinc Paint

The Guaranteed

Fewer Gallons—Wears Longer

We guarantee Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint to be absolutely pure. When you paint with Devoe you save paint-money—fewer gallons to buy; you save labor-money—fewer gallons to spread; you get a better looking paint-job—pure paint; and it will be a longer time before you need another paint-job.

Why have a shabby house any longer? It will cost you more to paint next year. Paint with Devoe now and insure your home against decay. Stop to-day and let us give you Devoe color card and a practical booklet—"Keep Appearances Up and Expenses Down."

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

FOR JUDGE, 5th 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

Arch Gregg (re-election)

FOR COUNTY CLERK

Seth A. Morrison (re-election)

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

John 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. Toler

The platform adopted at the recent state Democratic convention of Indiana comes out squarely for Woodrow Wilson to succeed himself as president. Owing to the conditions that exist in the country this will probably be the sense of the American people. Of course Wilson will have to be consulted in the matter and may refuse to run the third time. The precedent was set by George Washington and so far has never been broken. During his campaign for a second term Abraham Lincoln was the author of the expression that it was a bad time to trade horses in the middle of a stream. Should the present war continue, the same logic will apply irresistibly to the third term. There seems to be a great demand for Wilson to continue until the war is over and conditions arising from the war have been taken care of. Republicans all over the country are taking this view of it and are demanding that Wilson make the race for another term. The biggest job America has to-day is to win the war for world wide democracy and no precedent should be allowed to stand in the way.—Ex.

More than 800 penalties for violation of the rules and regulations governing licensed dealers in foodstuffs have been imposed by the Food Administration in the last 10 months. About 150 companies and individuals have been ordered to quit business in licensed commodities for a limited or unlimited time, and over 500 have made a voluntary Red Cross payment, or abstained from doing business rather than risk calling down more drastic penalties.

Are you grateful to the two million boys in the army and navy for our security at home? If you are turn your gratitude into W. S. S. and play their game as they are playing yours.

The first year of the war has cost the United States nearly 13 billion dollars.

Pithy News Items
Gathered From All Over
New Mexico

COMING EVENTS.
June 24-25—Patriotic Food Show at Albuquerque.
July 4-6—Cowboys' Reunion at Las Vegas.
Aug. 7-11—Round-up and Sports Carnival at Magdalena.
October—Annual meeting New Mexico Public Health Association.

Hot winds have damaged the wheat near Roy, but prospects for other crops are good.

Three Indians from a reservation near Albuquerque enlisted in the army at El Paso, Tex., as musicians.

Incorporation papers were filed by New Mexican Bean Growers Association, with office at Albuquerque.

Arrangements are being made to build a concrete dam across the river at Tularosa for irrigating purposes.

Fire bombs were found by the police at Las Vegas after small fires at a drug store and tailor shop were put out.

Work upon the new buildings at Fort Bayard, near Silver City, is being carried forward with as much speed as possible.

Governor Lindsey will address a patriotic meeting at Miami in the southern part of Colfax county on the Fourth of July.

The annual meeting of the Grant County Sunday School Association convention will be held in Silver City on July 5, 6 and 7.

More wool is being shipped out of Magdalena this week and the season promises to be one of assured success to the sheep owners.

The state treasurer has completed his quarterly financial report ending May 31, showing a balance in the state treasury of \$1,255,218.57.

Two hundred Otero county boys and girls are going to help Uncle Sam this summer by producing and conserving the food that is produced.

About fifty Indian boys were unloaded at Springer and taken to the French tract where they were apportioned out to the farmers for farm work.

The ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the First Christian church of Las Vegas were performed by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

A shooting affray occurred near Portales when C. E. Wantland is alleged to have shot John Trotter with an automatic revolver. Both the men live near Floyd and on adjoining places.

Bernalillo county's tax valuation will be increased by about \$1,000,000 for 1918, according to a preliminary statement made by Assessor Stephen E. Roehl to the State Tax Commission.

During the Fourth Annual Cowboys Reunion at Las Vegas, July 3, 4 and 5, a fine saddle horse, worth at least \$300 will be sold by the Reunion Association and the proceeds given to the Red Cross.

Because of the need of beef for Uncle Sam's fighting men in France and the soldiers of his allies, Socorro will not have a barbecue on the Fourth of July. Instead the town will have a watermelon feast.

La Bajada precinct of Sandoval county has been organized by County Agent Pacheco to clear nearly 2,000 acres of farm land of prairie dogs, which have made farming in that section impossible.

State Game Warden Theodore Rouault received word of another conviction for selling game fish from a public stream. Ernest Nelson was fined \$25 and costs in Roswell for using a net in the Pecos river.

Socorro is to have a new hotel.

The State Food Administration promulgated an order which lowers the limit of sugar sales for canning. It requires grocers to sell not in excess of twenty-five pounds at one time to a housewife for that use.

Heavy casualties are reported at Roswell in the first month's war on disease spreaders. The first month's fly campaign ended June 13, and the first prize went to Harmon Crawford of the Berrondo school who brought in 47,000 dead flies.

Deposits in state banks have increased nearly \$3,000,000 in the last year. The exact figure is \$2,941,366.93, as given in a condensed statement by State Bank Examiner George H. Van Stone for a period from May 1, 1917, to May 10, 1918.

Harry Eaton who was sentenced to the penitentiary about four years ago to serve a term of from twenty to forty years, but who escaped three years ago, was arrested in Globe, Ariz., and is now back in the penitentiary. Eaton was convicted of shooting William Jones at a lumber camp north of Pinos Altos, on April 13, 1913.

The thirty-fifth annual encampment of the New Mexico department of the Grand Army of the Republic at Albuquerque, ended with the election of John W. Terry of Las Vegas, department commander; S. W. Sherley of Las Cruces, senior vice commander; O. L. Gregory of Las Vegas, junior vice commander; John Greenwald of Socorro, assistant adjutant general and assistant quartermaster general; S. K. Sydes of Las Vegas, chaplain and E. S. Stover, medical director.

A Home Guard will be organized at East Las Vegas.

FLYING IN FRANCE

New Mexico Boy Brings Down a German Observation Balloon

Leo H. Dawson, son of A. G. Dawson, of Raton, has been having a lively time flying in France. He had attended Culver Military school and had completed one year in the Colorado school of Mines, before he enlisted. In a letter he wrote:

"I had a big time to-day shooting down balloons from my plane. I was detailed to shoot the first one down. I brought it down in fifty shots. It sure was fun. If I can bring down planes as easy, I will be an ace soon. An ace is one who shoots down at least five planes.

Its mighty fine here, good eats served by American girls and good books to read. It is not U. S. fault, if we dont beat the Hun.

We shoot at balloons, at targets in the air and in the water—at all kinds of moving and stationary, with rifles, shotguns and machine guns, so we do some shooting.

When I go I shall drive a single seater plane, one of the fighting type. It can go 130 miles an hour and can climb 1,000 feet a minute. At a height of 22,000 feet I had my face frozen, but that is a part of the game.

The other day while flying in school I got into a cloud and became lost. My compass refused to work, due to the magneto, so I had to land. It happened I picked a town where they had never seen an American flyer before. I had to hunt up a gendarme about the gas I needed and when I finally got across the town there were a lot of kids following me. Every one was shouting, "There goes an American flyer."

I finally got the gas and with the well wishes of the crowd of French people present left for my school.

Clyde Knapp saw a tank in Clovis Monday that was being shipped to the west. The tank had several battered places on it and was probably in action at some time against the Hun.

When the Red Cross women of Curry County received word that they were expected to knit 1204 pairs of socks by September 1st they decided to give a whist party, charge 50 cents admission and buy a knitting machine with the proceeds.

Word has been received in Portales that the members of Battery A, now in France, are working hard but havin a good time. Lieut. Hird, well known here as an oil salesman, was recently operated upon for appendicitis and is doing well. Lawrence Connolly wrote saying that he was O. K. and enjoying some mighty fine scenery when he had time to look at it.

I shall teach a summer class in piano and violin. Ruth Hanning phone 96 3 rings. 31tf

Food

Will Win the War—Don't Waste It—Save it Now.

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

IT will pay you to get our prices before you order

SALE BILLS

Your Country Calls!

On you who remain at home amidst comfortable and pleasant surroundings to back to the limit our brave boys who are over there in France fighting the Huns to a finish. Although you are not a soldier you can fight in the ranks by enlisting every idle dollar in

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

and thus effectively assist in Winning the War while your money is earning liberal rates of interest offered by your Uncle Sam.

We carry an adequate supply of W. S. S. at all times, and will be pleased to have the opportunity of providing you with these sound securities. Buy yours now!

The First National Bank

"The Bank Where You Feel At Home"

Everybody is Hooverizing.
"How things have changed!" said the man as they left the Joneses, where they had been playing cards.

"Yes, indeed," answered his wife. "There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when it would have been bad form to talk of the cost of the food set before you. But now the person who can give you pleasant-tasting food at the least cost is the person most looked up to."

"Not only that," said the husband, "but people who won't economize are looked on as something too cheap for words. You heard what they said to-night about the Blanks, who are 'sick and tired of Hooverizing'! I tell you this country is waking up. We have got to feel and act alike these days."

"Well, I should hope so," said the wife. "I'd like to know where we would be if the boys over there got 'sick and tired of fighting for us.' The Blanks, indeed!"

England's Birds Are Hungry.

If the gardens where no bird-table attracts its feathered pensioners the silent absence of bird-life is almost oppressive; but the birds did not depart before necessity compelled. Some times grim fate stalked in the thir shrubbery whence now and again the household cat has emerged; but more often your garden birds have migrated afield because they had exhausted the possibilities of their home. See down the length of the garden wall a foot wide space had been absolutely cleared of dead leaves by blackbird and thrush, who had tossed them to one side in their search for wintering insect life. Look closer and you will see that probing bills have worked a little crevice all the way between the earth and the wall. See, every square inch of un covered frozen ground is dusty from the innumerable pecks of hungry little beaks.—London Times.

With the new linotype we are able to print your sale bills so you can tack them up on the road home. We give real service in job work.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, at Ft. Sumner, New Mexico, June 29th, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Walter M. Hughes, of Elida, N. M., who, on April 5th, 1915, made Original Homestead Entry, No. 012461, for SE 1/4, Sec. 7, and on July 6th 1915, made additional Homestead entry 012671, for NE 1/4, Sec. 18, Township 2 S, Range 32 E., N. M. P. Meridan, 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 in his office at Portales, N. M., on the 21st day of August, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: U. S. Markland, of Elida, N. M.; W. G. Upon, of Elida, N. M.; Clarence Newman, of Floyd, N. M.; A. E. Banister, of Portales, N. M.

A. J. Evans, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, at Ft. Sumner, New Mexico, June 29th, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that James C. Blanchett, of Floyd, N. M., who, on May, 1st, 1915, made Homestead entry, No. 012544, for SW 1/4, Sec. 17, Township 1 S, Range 32 E., N. M. P. Meridan, 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 the 2nd day of Sept., 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Edward C. Price, Peter E. Wikol, James E. Spear, James P. Nash, all of Floyd, N. M.

A. J. Evans, Register

Those wishing to study expression see Ester Hanning, phone 96 3 rings. Good 12 foot red wood combination counter cabinet for sale at rare bargain.—Valley News. 31tf

GUARANTEE

You have no reason to doubt, no reason to hesitate in the face of this honest

MONEY BACK OFFER

No matter what your experience with any other remedies may have been—no matter whether we know you or not—you always have the assurance when ever you buy one of the famous

"Rexall Remedies"

that it does not give satisfaction, the money you paid for it will be paid back to you immediately upon your asking for it.

PORTALES DRUG STORE
"STORE OF SERVICE"

What Have You Got To Sell?

Useful things - which you no longer use - have a greater money-value now-days 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

- WANTED: 50 pounds of clean cotton rags at News.
- WANTED—Delivery work of any kind or light hauling. Prices Reasonable. Tom Baker, Phone No. 11. 33-1f
- WANTED—Cows from 3 to 8 years old. G. W. Robertson, Portales, N. M. 30-1f
- WANTED to Rent—Good house in western part of town. Address may be secured at the News office. 32
- Babbit metal at the News office
- FOR SALE—Two Jersey cows. See H. R. Knox at Joyce-Pruitt's. 33tf
- LAND LOANS—See W. O. Oldham or W. B. Oldham. 48-1f
- FOR SALE—My place in N-W part of Portales; good house, orchard, etc. Babe Price. 33tf
- FOR SALE—Twin cylinder motor cycle for sale or trade.—Allen Sanders, Portales. 35-3tp
- WANTED:—To buy an old box house to repair barn with.—See or write J. L. Wilson, Portales.
- FOR SALE—Any number of late cabbage plants, 30c hundred. See S. S. Six. 2tp
- HAVE some good Missouri and Texas land for trade for New Mexico. W. F. Richardson Langton, New Mexico. 33-3tp
- FOR SALE—Nearly new 6 h p Fairbanks-Morse engine and 5 k w generator. R. H. Adams 34tf
- FOR TRADE: Want a 22 repeater for Hopkins & Allen 12 gauge hammerless double barrel shotgun with 50 shells. Used one season. News office.
- Babbit metal at the News office
- FOR SALE:—Lister, plow, and other farm tools, Household goods and iron irrigation pipe for gardens; a few odds and ends. Will have these things in town Saturday, July 6th and will sell at private sale or auction.—A. C. Elliott.
- FOR SALE OR TRADE—Six cylinder seven passenger Buick car in good running order. This car has just been gone over by expert mechanics and every part necessary has just been replaced by new parts. This is a real snap for any one who wants a large car. I want a smaller car, will sell this car at a bargain for cash or take part payment, or will trade for smaller car and pay difference, if there is a difference. W. H. Braley, Portales, N. M. 27-1f

CELLARS OR CAVES

Particularly Desirable for Storage of Many Surplus Vegetable Crops.

SUPERIOR IN MANY RESPECTS

Outdoor Affairs Can Be Maintained at Uniform Temperature Over Long Period—Ventilators Add to Efficiency.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Outdoor storage cellars or caves are excellent for the storage of many vegetables. They are particularly desirable on the farm, as they afford convenient and inexpensive storage facilities for surplus vegetable crops that otherwise might be lost. They possess all the advantages of the storage room in the basement and are superior in many respects. The outdoor storage cellar can be maintained at a uniform temperature over a long period. It is possible to keep the cellar cool and quickly to reduce the temperature of



An Outdoor Storage Cellar, Typical of Those Used in the South for Storing Sweet Potatoes and Other Root Crops. It Consists of a Pole and Plank Frame Covered With Sod and Straw.

The stored produce to the desired point for safe storage by opening the door during the night and closing it in the morning before the air becomes warm. All ventilators should likewise be kept tightly closed until the out-

side air is again cooler than that within the cellar, when they should be opened, unless the outside temperature is so low as to be dangerous. This safeguards the product and adds to the efficiency of the storage chamber. Vegetables can be more conveniently placed in such a cellar than in the storage room in the basement of a dwelling.

When the chief use of the outdoor storage cellar is for storing turnips, beets, carrots, and other root crops commonly used as stock for food, it should be located near the stable, where the material will be convenient for winter feeding. When it is to be used for vegetables for the table the cellar should be accessible from the kitchen at all times. If apples or other fruits are to be stored in an outdoor storage cellar it is desirable to have a two-compartment cellar, one for vegetables and one for apples, with a ventilating apparatus in each compartment.

Construction of Cellar.

As the root cellar must be weather proof, that is, capable of being kept free from moisture and free from frost, its type and construction vary with the geographical location. In the southern portion of the country the structure is usually entirely above ground and protected by only a few inches of sod and with straw, leaves, etc. In Northern sections outdoor

storage cellars are made almost entirely below ground and covered with a foot or two of earth.

Storage in Regions of Mild Winters.

An above-ground storage cellar, adapted to conditions in southern sections of the United States may be built on a well-drained site at slight expense. A row of posts may be set 5 or 6 feet apart, extending 7 or 8 feet above the surface of the ground, with a ridgepole placed on top of them. Against each side of the ridgepole a row of planks or puncheons is placed, with their opposite ends resting in a shallow trench 4 or 5 feet from the line of posts. The ends are boarded up, a door being provided in one end of the structure and the room covered with sod to a depth of 5 or 6 inches. A good type of outdoor storage cellar built along these lines is shown in the illustration.

Storage in Regions of Severe Freezes.

In sections where low temperatures prevail it is necessary to insulate the storage house so that the vegetables will not freeze. An above-ground type of storage house much used in many sections of the North has thick walls filled with insulating material, such as sawdust or shavings. The construction is of frame and the walls are usually 10 to 12 inches thick. Both the inside and the outside walls are sheathed with matched lumber so as to make them airtight. The rafters are celled on the under side with the same material and the space between the rafters filled with dry insulating material. The use of building paper in the roof and walls of the storage house is of great assistance in insulating it.

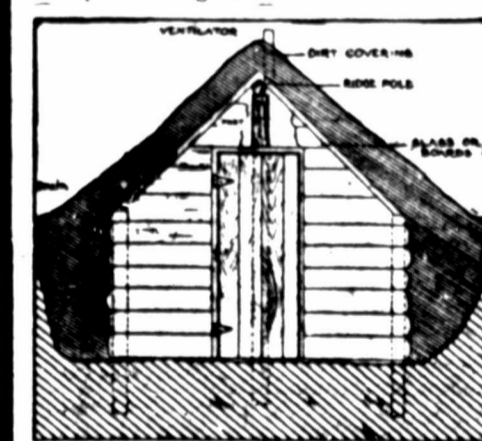
A type of storage cellar much used in Northern sections of the country is built partly under ground. The walls are of masonry and extend to a point just above the surface of the ground. On these walls plates are set and a roof of frame construction erected. The roof structure is celled on the under side of the rafters and some suitable insulating material, such as dry sawdust or shavings, packed in the space between the rafters, and then the sheathing, paper, and roofing material are applied. This type of structure is preferable in many respects to the above-ground type, as it is easier to maintain the temperature at the proper point and its insulation is a comparatively easy matter.

Protection from freezing may be secured with a simpler type of structure by making it entirely underground. In order to avoid steps down to the level of the floor, with the consequent extra labor in storing and removing the vegetables, a sidehill location is desirable.

The excavation in the hill should be of the approximate size of the cellar, using the dirt for covering the roof and for banking the sides of the structure. A frame is erected by setting two rows of posts of uniform height in the bottom of the pit near the dirt walls and a third line of posts about 5 feet higher, through the center of the pit. These posts serve as supports for the planks or puncheons forming the roof of the structure, as with the above-ground type of storage cellar already described. The door is placed at one end and a ventilator put in the roof. The whole structure with the exception of the portion occupied by the door is covered with dirt and sod. The thickness of the covering must be determined by the location; the colder the climate the thicker the covering. The dirt covering may be supplemented in winter by a layer of manure, straw, corn fodder, etc. Outdoor storage cellars usually are left with dirt floors, as a certain degree of moisture is desirable. These cellars may be made of concrete, brick, hollow tile, stone, or other material.

Outdoor Storage Cellar Built of Concrete.

The type of outdoor storage cellar described above, while low in first cost, is short lived, as the conditions in the cellar are favorable to the decay of wood. The concrete storage cellar, although rather high in first cost, as compared with wood, is a permanent structure. Concrete possesses several advantages over brick, stone, or other decay-resisting materials. In the con-

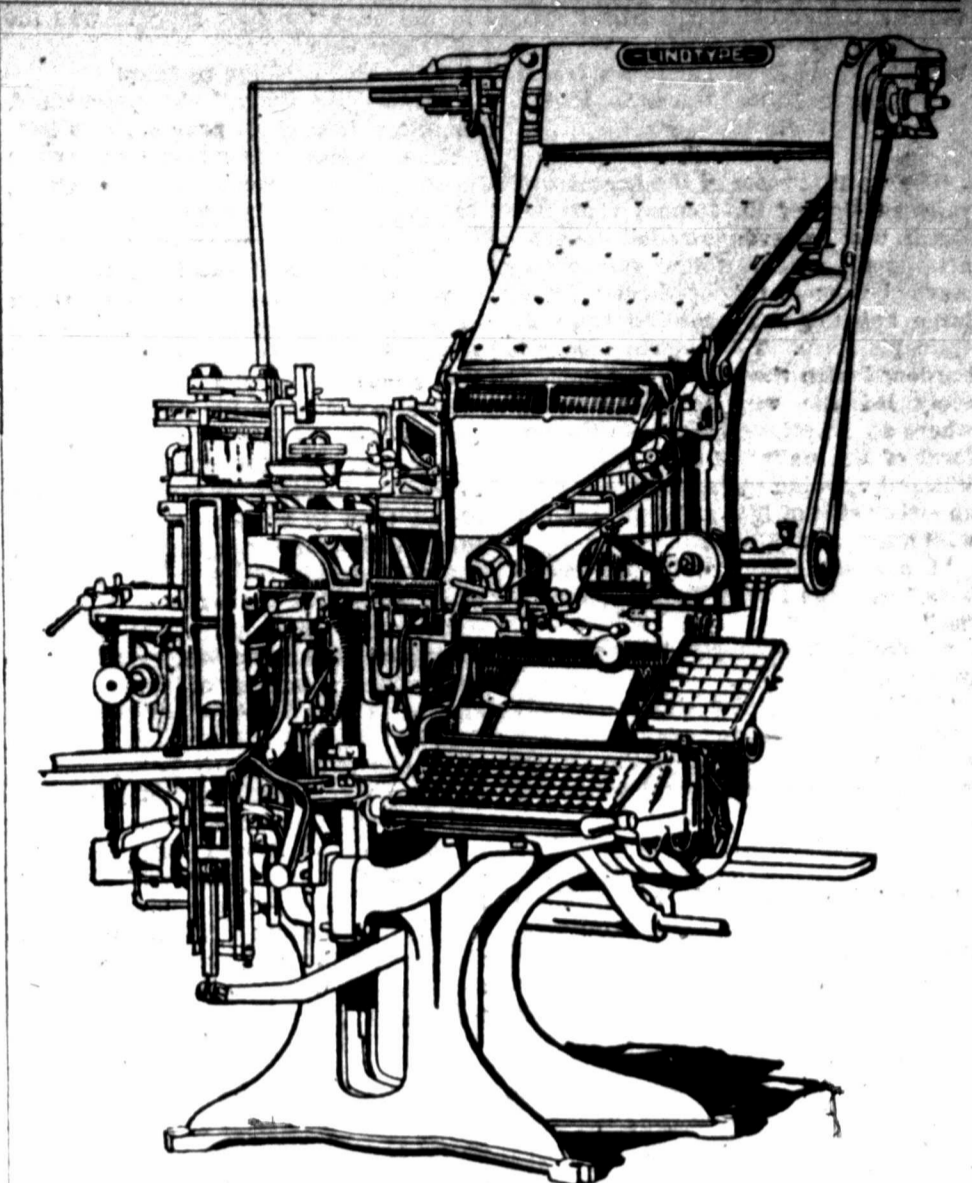


End View of an Outdoor Storage Cellar, Showing the Frame of Posts Covered With Planks or Puncheons and With Dirt. Additional Protection May Be Given by Placing Manure, Straw, or Corn Fodder on Top of the Dirt.

struction of a small structure suitable for the home it is possible to make the roof self-supporting. And to employ unskilled labor, thus lessening the cost. It is a simple matter to waterproof concrete, a feature highly desirable in a storage cellar.

For detailed information in reference to the mixing and handling of concrete, the reader is referred to Farmers' Bulletin 461, entitled "The Use of Concrete on the Farm."

The site for the concrete storage cellar should be selected with the same considerations in mind as for the wood-frame cellar, namely, a well-drained, convenient location, preferably a sidehill, into which it may be



THE NEW MODEL 5 LINOTYPE INSTALLED AT NEWS

I Recommend Peruna To All Sufferers Of Catarrh—

I Do Not Think I Ever Felt Much Better

Myrtle St., Beverly, Mass., writes: "I have taken four bottles of Peruna, and I can say that it has done me a great deal of good for catarrh of the head and throat. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers with catarrh. I do not think I ever felt much better. I am really surprised at the work I can do. I do not think too much praise can be said for Peruna."

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

Mrs. William H. Hochliffe, No. 20

Report of the condition of the **Security State Bank** at Portales, in the state of New Mexico at the close of business on June 29th, 1918.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$142,663.00
Overdrafts	NONE
U. S. Bonds, owned and unpledged	4,300.00
Value of banking house, if unencumbered	5,235.00
Furniture and fixtures	4,431.00
Net amount due from national banks	21,137.01
Net amount due from reserve banks	5,547.55
Other checks on banks in same city or town as reporting bank	854.44
Outside checks and other cash items	2,090.73
Fractional currency, nickles and cents	23.43
Coin and currency	3,650.10
TOTAL	\$189,932.26
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	25,000.00
Surplus fund	4,000.00
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	2,387.46
Individual deposits subject to check	87,983.04
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	1,218.30
Cashiers' checks outstanding	3,754.79
State deposits	5,156.33
County deposits	9,209.28
Certificates of deposit	39,310.46
Notes and bills rediscounted elsewhere than at Federal Reserve Bank	11,912.60
TOTAL	\$189,932.26

State of New Mexico, County of Roosevelt, ss: We, C. W. Harrison, President and Ben Smith, Cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

C. W. Harrison, President.
Ben Smith, Cashier.

Corroborated by: C. Howard, J. B. Slodge, Directors

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of July 1918, Clarence E. Brown, Notary Public, Com. Expires Dec. 31, 1921—

NOTICE OF SALE

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

James F. Garmany, Administrator, Plaintiff,

vs

The unknown heirs at law and all unknown persons having or claiming any interest in the property and estate of Fedras Pincine, deceased, Defendants.

No. 1358

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to decree of court in the above entitled cause, the undersigned will on the 29th day of July, 1918, at the hour of eleven o'clock of the forenoon of said day, at the north-east front door of the court house in Portales, Roosevelt County, New Mexico, sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash the lots numbered three and four of block number two of the Benson Addition to the Town of Portales, Roosevelt County, New Mexico, same being the entire west one-half of said block number two, together with all improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1918,
James F. Garmany,
Administrator

35 4 t

With the new linotype we are able to print your sale bills so you can tack them up on the road home. We give real service in job work.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PROCLAIMS FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918,

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS DAY

GOVERNORS AND MAYORS MAKE SIMILAR PROCLAMATIONS

MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN EVERY COMMUNITY TO SECURE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Pursuant to the proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governor of this State, I, War Savings Director for New Mexico, acting under the authority of the United States Treasury Department, have called all tax-payers and wage-earners to meet on Friday, June 28th, to give their subscriptions for War Savings Stamps. In rural communities and the smaller towns and cities, meetings will be held in the school houses at 2 p. m.

The school or precinct officers will conduct the meeting in each school house, keeping a record of the proceedings and reporting the names of all persons present and the amount of War Savings Stamps subscribed for by them. The names of absent persons, and of those who refuse or neglect to subscribe, with their reasons for so doing, will also be reported.

War Savings Stamps (which are United States Government Bonds the same as Liberty Bonds) can be paid for during any month in the year 1918, but it is intended that subscriptions will be signed for them on June 28.

The price of each War Savings Stamp depends upon the month during which it is bought. During June each stamp will cost \$4.17. In July each Stamp will cost \$4.18, and so on, one cent more each month during 1918. On January 1, 1923, the Government of the United States will redeem all War Savings Stamps at \$5.00 each, no matter during which month in 1918 they were bought. They cost less during the early months in 1918 than during the later months because the person who buys earlier has loaned his money to the Government for a longer time than if he should buy later.

By way of illustration, note the following table:

COST OF WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DURING JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1918

	Cost in June	Cost in July	Cost in August	And Are Worth on Jan. 1, 1923
1 Stamp	\$ 4.17	\$ 4.18	\$ 4.19	\$ 5.00
20 Stamps	83.40	83.60	83.80	100.00
50 Stamps	208.50	209.00	209.50	250.00
100 Stamps	417.00	418.00	419.00	500.00
200 Stamps	834.00	836.00	838.00	1,000.00

The law provides that no person can hold in his own name War Savings Stamps exceeding \$1,000 maturity value. War Savings Stamps, however, may be purchased for other members of the family, including minor children.

The money invested in War Savings Stamps is not a gift, or a donation, but is a loan to the Government. It will all be paid back with 4% compound interest. If, because of some serious financial reverses, or calamity, it should be necessary to get your money before January 1, 1923, you may do so by giving ten days notice to any Money Order postmaster, in which case you can get what you paid for the Stamps, with interest to date of payment. The Stamps are free from all State and Local taxes; when registered at the postoffice they are insured against loss; they are backed by all the property in the United States; they cannot fall in value below the price you pay; they are as convenient and as well paying an investment as has ever been offered by our Government.

A definite quota of War Savings Stamps has been assigned each school district and community, which will be announced at each meeting on June 28th. The Government of the United States expects all the citizens of every precinct, school district and county to subscribe for its quota and to pledge themselves to save and economize to help win the war.

It is to be hoped that the subscriptions taken at the meetings in your county will show you and your neighbors to be loyal Americans to whom our Government, in this hour of need, does not call in vain.

Signed,

A. Reynolds

New Mexico War Savings Director appointed and acting under the authority of the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

WHAT CAUSED HER SURPRISE

Would Almost Seem That This Woman Had Idea Sailors Never Washed Their Uniforms.

The waiting room of the Long Island railroad side of the Pennsylvania terminal was not even crowded the other afternoon when four fashionably gowned women, two of them carrying large knitting bags, entered from the train platform. The woman who was burdened with the largest bag immediately led the way toward a bench where an American seaman in the uniform of the navy sat reading a book. Without warning the women took seats on either side of him and besieged him with questions.

"I am so interested in you sailor boys," said the leader emphasizing the "so."

"We're so interested," corrected the youngest of the four.

"My," said the third and apparently next youngest, "you've been in the navy four years. I can tell it by the stripes on your sleeves. Have you been to sea much?"

The man grinned. "Quite a bit," he answered.

Then followed a volley of questions that would have bewildered an oracle. The seaman was asked about the coast of Africa and the cost of tobacco, the climate in Brazil and the storms on the Atlantic.

Finally the owner of the largest and heaviest knitting bag made herself heard above the others.

"Ain't you a third-class gunner?" she asked.

"Uh-huh," was the answer.

"And do you tell me that you've been

in the navy for four years?" was the next question.

"Uh-huh," said the seaman.

"Four long years," she commented, "and my, how clean your uniform is."

The seaman when last seen was a passenger on a train. He was holding his head.—New York Times.

Airplane of the Future.

We have no logical right to think that our flying machines of today are more than the crudest caricatures of the airplanes of the future, says a writer in the Scientific American. We engineers are a little apt to become so engrossed in our immediate difficulties of design that we do not see further ahead than is suggested by our own ideas and make predictions for the future that only follow along the lines of progress that we can clearly see.

The writer has often been asked if he thinks that flying will ever become an ordinary means of travel. His answer is that he does not think, but that he knows it will become so. Ten years ago to attempt to fly from place to place was considered suicide; five years ago it was an adventure; today to many of us it is a very ordinary affair. A few years more and we shall laugh to think of the airplanes of which we are now so proud. We shall shudder at the risks we ran and we shall travel with comfort, speed and safety.

Coffee and Sleeplessness.

That coffee drunk in the evening tends to cause sleeplessness is well known. Doctor Sajnoux analyzes the many effects of caffeine on the nervous and circulatory systems and shows that its sleep-preventing effect is due to dilation of the blood vessels of the brain, stimulation of the heart action, increased blood pressure and a probable tendency directly to impede the flow of blood from the brain to the skin and other peripheral structures, which seems to play an important role in inducing sleep. And the brain tends to remain overcharged with blood even after the effect of the coffee on the blood pressure has subsided.

FORMER MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., ENDORSES TANLAC

"YOU WILL HARDLY KNOW ME WHEN WE MEET AGAIN, FOR I AM GETTING WELL," HE WRITES TO A FRIEND.

One of the latest additions to the list of leaders of thought and action who have come forward with their unqualified endorsements of Tanlac is the name of Hon. Frank V. Evans, former Mayor of Birmingham, Ala., ex-State Examiner of Public Accounts of Alabama and one time editor of one of the South's greatest papers—the Birmingham New Herald.

Writing to a personal friend in Atlanta, Mr. Evans says:

Birmingham, Ala., Feb 2 "-----By the way you will hardly know me when we meet again because I am getting well and strong again. As I told you while in Atlanta last month, I have been suffering a long time with gastritis as the doctors call it—really a disordered stomach with consequent constipation, pains in the shoulders, headache, belching, heartburn, loss of appetite, loss of sleep and fainting spells. For weeks I could not sleep on my back.

"One week ago, upon the recommendation of friends, who had tried the medicine, I purchased one bottle of Tanlac, and began taking it. Since my second dose I have suffered none of these troubles to which I refer, and really believe I am going to get perfectly well and strong again. Won't that be wonderful at my age? Well, certain it is that Tanlac is a wonderful medicine, and you know that I am not given to puffing a mere experiment and am rather orthodox as to materia medica.

"I shall continue the treatment with perfect confidence in the results."

(Signed) "Frank V. Evans"

Commenting on this splendid endorsement of Tanlac, G. F. Willis, International Distributor of Tanlac, said:

"Although the list of prominent endorsers is a long one, I recall a few leading names that lend both dignity and credit to the entire array. Some of them are:

"Hon. C. W. Mangum, of Atlanta, ex-Sheriff of Fulton County; Hon. McKenzie Moss, Judge of the Eighth District of Kentucky; Hon. Moses R. Glenn, superintendent of Printing for the state of Kentucky; Col. John B. Gains, editor and publisher, Bowling Green, Ky.; Mr. C. C. Cooper, President Georgia Cotton Oil Co.; Mr. H. W. Hill, Bank President of South Pittsburg, Tenn.; Mr. J. F. Carroll, Cotton Mill Superintendent of Chattahoochee, Ga.; Hon. S. S. Sheppard, ex-city council man of Atlanta and lawyer whose names have heretofore been given to the public."

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

24x36 carbon paper for fancy work 15c at News

Eastern Folklore Character.

A character in folklore with whom the Occidental world has only slightly familiarized itself is Nasr-ed-din-Hodja, the Turkish Till Eulenspiegel. Lineally the Hodja, holy man, as he is known, draws his descent from Aesop; but during the course of centuries his nature became somewhat changed. From the wise man he was transformed, gradually, into the simple bucolic fool, who, in spite of his folly, has certain very winning traits. As a rule, however, poor Nasr-ed-din gets the worst of every deal he is mixed up in, as has his unfortunate and muddling race. Only every now and then does tradition allow him to come off victor in an intellectual encounter.

Appreciated British Oysters.

As early as 50 B. C. the fame of the British oyster had extended as far as Rome, and Suetonius seems to have been more impressed by the oyster than by any other feature of the country, for he wrote: "The poor Britons—there is some good in them, after all—they produce an oyster." In 80 A. D. oysters were exported from the Thames estuary to Rome, and ever since that time England has had an oyster industry of respectable proportions, although for many years the supply has been inadequate to fill London's gigantic demands, and importations from the United States, Holland and France have been necessary.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. M. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 9

JESUS FACES BETRAYAL AND DENIAL.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 14:16-21. GOLDEN TEXT—Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation.—Mark 14:38. DEVOTIONAL READING—John 15:1-17. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Matthew 26:36-38; Luke 22:37-38; John 13:1-5. PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus and his disciples.—Mark 14:16-21. JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus betrayed and denied.

I. Judas' Bargain With the Chief Priests (vv. 10, 11).

This black crime was committed immediately following the beautiful act of devotion by Mary. The motive actuating Judas was avarice. This awful depth of infamy was not reached at a bound. Because he did not master this besetting sin at the beginning, he was conquered by it.

II. The Last Passover (vv. 12-25).

1. The preparation (vv. 12-16). In reply to the disciples' inquiry as to where they should prepare the Passover for him, Jesus told them to go into the city where they would meet a man bearing a pitcher of water, whom they should follow. In the house to which they were thus led would be found a guest chamber—a large upper room—where they could make ready the Passover. This is an example of Christ's superhuman knowledge. He not only knew that the disciples would meet this man, but he knew that Judas had bargained for his betrayal.

2. The betrayal announced (vv. 17-21).

The betrayal was to be by one of the disciples who was eating with Jesus. This betrayal had been predicted, though such prediction did not interfere with the free act of Judas in the betrayal. It was because of this act of treachery being freely committed by Judas that Jesus pronounced upon him the awful doom—"Good were it for that man if he had never been born."

3. The bread and the cup instituted (vv. 22-25).

III. The Disciples' Cowardice Foretold (vv. 26-31).

In spite of their cowardly turning from the Saviour, he assures them that after his resurrection he would go before them into Galilee. Peter protested against such act of disloyalty by the disciples, and assured the Lord that though all the rest should forsake him, yet he would not. The Lord showed him how little he knew even of his own best resolve, telling him that on that very night he would deny him thrice. All the disciples said the same thing.

IV. The Agency in Gethsemane (vv. 33-42).

The clear vision of the coming anguish of the Cross, accentuated by the utter failure of the disciples to understand or believe, brought upon him an indescribable anguish of soul, so he took Peter, James, and John and went apart to pray. The cup of agony was not mere death, but the sacrificial death for sin, under the weight of the world's guilt.

1. The first prayer (vv. 35-38).

Notwithstanding the darkness of the hour, he prayed in faith accompanied with a willingness to obey. When he came and found the three sleeping instead of praying, he commanded them to watch and pray so as to be fortified against temptation.

V. The Betrayal and Arrest of Jesus (vv. 43-52).

1. The sign to the mob (vv. 43-47). With the basest of hypocrisy Judas pointed out Jesus to the mob by a kiss, the sign of love.

2. Jesus forsaken by all (vv. 48-52).

At the sight of the Master's betrayal and arrest, one of his disciples attempted to defend him by resorting to the sword; but seeing that Jesus made no attempt at resistance, they all fled. Their courage failed them in the hour of trial. How little man knows of his weaknesses until the crucial hour.

VI. Jesus Before the Sanhedrin (vv. 53-65).

1. Contradictory testimony of false witnesses (vv. 53-59).

High Priest's Questions: (vv. 60-65).

(1) "What is it that these witness against thee?" To this Jesus was silent, showing that no evidence had yet been given worthy of answer.

(2) "Art thou the Christ?" To this he definitely replied: "I am" and quotes a Scripture passage which they recognize as referring to the Messiah. This claim they answer with buffeting and the most shameful treatment.

VII. Peter Denies Lord (vv. 66-72).

Though Peter loves Jesus, yet in the hour of supreme trial he fails. Grievous as his sin is, it is not like that of Judas. His failure was due to:

1. Boasting self-defense (vv. 29-31).

2. Lack of watchfulness (v. 37).

3. Neglect of prayer (v. 38).

4. Service in the energy of the flesh (v. 47).

5. Following Jesus afar off (v. 54).

6. Seek comfort among the Lord's enemies (v. 67; compare Luke 22:55).

7. Open denial (vv. 68-72).

His backsliding really began when he shrank from the Cross.

R. S. (Bob) Adams HENRY GEORGE AUCTIONEER

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

Sale first Saturday in each month at Portales. Farm sales a specialty. Six years experience as a salesman. Reference upon request.

TELEPHONE NUMBER 71 Rogers, New Mexico

FOR SALE

Often you can get a used car for a price that will save you big money and give you good service: we have at now

3 Used Fords and 1 Dodge

come in and look at them.

We specialize in rebuilding tires. We have a large stock of rebuilt and also used tires. This is another chance for you to save money.

PORTALES GARAGE

Stewart Bros. Portales, New Mexico

STOMACH TROUBLE

Mr. Marion Holcomb, of Nancy, Ky., says: "For quite a long while I suffered with stomach trouble. I would have pains and a heavy feeling after my meals, a most disagreeable taste in my mouth. If I ate anything with butter, oil or grease, I would spit it up. I began to have regular sick headache. I had used pills and tablets, but after a course of these, I would be constipated. It just seemed to tear my stomach all up. I found they were no good at all for my trouble. I heard

THEDFORD'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

recommended very highly, so began to use it. It cured me. I keep it in the house all the time. It is the best liver medicine made. I do not have sick headache or stomach trouble any more." Black-Draught acts on the jaded liver and helps it to do its important work of throwing out waste materials and poisons from the system. This medicine should be in every household for use in time of need. Get a package today. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c a package. All druggists.

ONE CENT A DOSE

FARM LOANS!

Money Ready When Papers Are Signed

Coe Howard

Office at Security State Bank

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.

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

The City Express

H. V. THOMPSON, Prop.

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

Phone - - 27 or 113

Babbif metal at the News office



One Carload Every Two Minutes

15,000 POUNDS MEAT A MINUTE GOING TO ALLIES

One Hog Out of Every Four Being Sent Abroad.

Shipments of meat have been going to the allies for some time at the rate of 15,000 pounds a minute. As the shipments are kept up during a ten hour day they amount to 2,000,000 pounds daily. The meat goes to soldiers of the United States and the allies and to the civilian population of all the countries at war with Germany.

—Chicago Tribune, June 4, 1918

These statements were made by a prominent representative of the United States Food Administration.

No industry in the country has played a more important part in helping to win the war than the American livestock and meat-packing industry.

Swift & Company alone has been forwarding over 500 car loads of meat and meat products per week for overseas shipment.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Over the Top

(Continued from page 2)

looting, rape, robbing the dead, forcing a safeguard, striking a superior, etc.

Then comes the punishment of sixty-four days in the front-line trench without relief. During this time you have to engage in all raids, working parties in No Man's Land, and every hazardous undertaking that comes along. If you live through the sixty-four days you are indeed lucky.

This punishment is awarded where there is a doubt as to the willful guilt of a man who has committed an offense punishable by death.

Then comes the famous field punishment No. 1. Tommy has nicknamed it "crucifixion." It means that a man is spread-eagled on a lumber wheel, two hours a day for twenty-one days. During this time he only gets water, bully beef and biscuits for his chow. You get "crucified" for repeated minor offenses.

Next in order is field punishment No. 2.

This is confinement in the "clink," without blankets, getting water, bully beef and biscuits for rations and doing all the dirty work that can be found. This may be for twenty-four hours or twenty days, according to the gravity of the offense.

Then comes "pack drill" or defaulters' parade. This consists of drilling, mostly at the double, for two hours with full equipment. Tommy hates this, because it is hard work. Sometimes he fills his pack with straw to lighten it, and sometimes he gets caught. If he gets caught, he grouches at everything in general for twenty-one days, from the vantage point of a lumber wheel.

Next comes "C. B." meaning "confined to barracks." This consists of staying in billets or barracks for twenty-four hours to seven days. You also get an occasional defaulters' parade and dirty jobs around the quarters.

The sergeant major keeps what is known as the crime sheet. When a man commits an offense, he is "crimed," that is, his name, number and offense is entered on the crime sheet. Next day at 9 a. m. he goes to the "orderly room" before the captain, who either punishes him with "C. B." or sends him before the O. C. (officer commanding battalion). The captain of the company can only award "C. B."

Tommy many a time has thanked the king for making that provision in his regulations.

To gain the title of a "smart soldier," Tommy has to keep clear of the crime sheet, and you have to be damned smart to do it.

I have been on it a few times, mostly for "Yankee impudence."

During our stay of two weeks in rest billets our captain put us through a course of machine-gun drills, trying out new stunts and theories.

After parades were over, our guns' crews got together and also tried out some theories of their own in reference to handling guns. These courses had nothing to do with the advancement of the war, consisted mostly of causing tricky jams in the gun, and then the rest of the crew would endeavor to locate as quickly as possible the cause of the stoppage. This amused them for a few days and then things came to a standstill.

One of the boys on my gun claimed that he could play a tune while the gun was actually firing, and demonstrated this fact one day on the target range. We were very enthusiastic and decided to become musicians.

After constant practice I became quite expert in the tune entitled "All Conductors Have Big Feet."

When I had mastered this tune, our two weeks' rest came to an end, and once again we went up the line and took over the sector in front of G-wood.

At this point the German trenches ran around the base of a hill, on the top of which was a dense wood. This wood was infested with machine guns, which used to traverse our lines at will, and sweep the streets of a little village, where we were billeted while in reserve.

There was one gun in particular which used to get our goats. It had the exact range of our "elephant" dugout entrance, and every morning, about the time rations were being brought up, its bullets would knock up the dust on the road; more than one Tommy went West or to Blighty by running into them.

This gun got our nerves on edge, and Fritz seemed to know it, because

he never gave us an hour's rest. Our reputation as machine gunners was at stake; we tried various ruses to locate and put this gun out of action, but each one proved to be a failure, and Fritz became a worse nuisance than ever. He was getting fresher and more careless every day, took all kinds of liberties with us—thought he was invincible.

Then one of our crew got a brilliant idea and we were all enthusiastic to put it to the test.

Here was his scheme: When firing my gun, I was to play my tune, and Fritz, no doubt, would fall for it, try to imitate me as an added insult. This gunner and two others would try, by the sound, to locate Fritz and his gun. After having got the location, they would mount two machine guns in trees, in a little clump of woods to the left of our cemetery, and while Fritz was in the middle of his lesson, would open up and trust to luck. By our calculations, it would take at least a week to pull off the stunt.

If Fritz refused to swallow our bait, it would be impossible to locate his special gun, and that's the one we were after, because they all sound alike, a slow pup-pup-pup.

Our prestige was hanging by a thread. In the battalion we had to endure all kinds of insults and fresh remarks as to our ability in silencing Fritz. Even to the battalion that German gun was a sore spot.

Next day, Fritz opened up as usual, I let him fire away for a while and then butted in with my "pup-pup-pup-pup-pup-pup." I kept this up quite a while, used two belts of ammunition. Fritz stopped firing to listen. Then he started in; sure enough, he had fallen for our game, his gun was trying to imitate mine, but, at first he made a horrible mess of that tune. Again I butted in with a few bars and stopped. Then he tried to copy what I had played. He was a good sport all right, because his bullets were going away over our heads, must have been firing into the air. I commenced to feel friendly toward him.

This duet went on for five days. Fritz was a good pupil and learned rapidly, in fact, got better than his teacher. I commenced to feel jealous. When he had completely mastered the tune, he started sweeping the road again and we clicked it worse than ever. But he signed his death warrant by doing so, because my friendship turned to hate. Every time he fired he played that tune and we danced.

The boys in the battalion gave us the "Ha! Ha!" They weren't in on our little frameup.

The originator of the ruse and the other two gunners had Fritz's location taped to the minute; they mounted their two guns, and also gave me the range. The next afternoon was set for the grand finale.

Our three guns, with different elevations, had their fire so arranged that, opening up together, their bullets would suddenly drop on Fritz like a hailstorm.

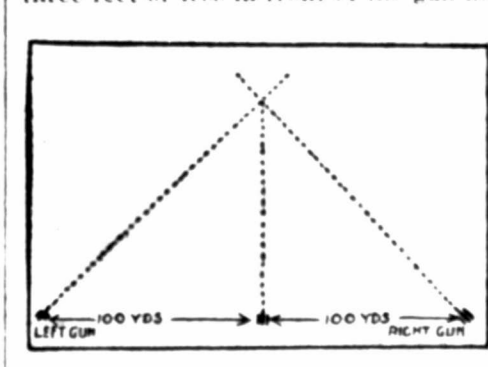
About three the next day, Fritz started "pup-pupping" that tune. I blew a sharp blast on a whistle, it was the signal agreed upon; we turned loose and Fritz's gun suddenly stopped in the middle of a bar. We had cooked his goose, and our ruse had worked. After firing two belts each, to make sure of our job, we hurriedly dismounted our guns and took cover in the dugout. We knew what to expect soon. We didn't have to wait long, three salvos of "whizz-bangs" came over from Fritz's artillery, a further confirmation that we had sent that musical machine-gunner on his Westward-bound journey.

That gun never bothered us again. We were the heroes of the battalion, our captain congratulated us, said it was a neat piece of work, and, consequently, we were all puffed up over the stunt.

There are several ways Tommy uses to disguise the location of his machine gun and get his range. Some of the most commonly used stunts are as follows:

At night, when he mounts his gun over the top of his trench and wants to get the range of Fritz's trench he adopts the method of what he terms "getting the sparks." This consists of firing bursts from his gun until the bullets hit the German barbed wire. He can tell when they are cutting the wire, because a bullet when it hits a wire throws out a blue electric spark. Machine-gun fire is very damaging to wire and causes many a wiring party to go out at night when it is quiet to repair the damage.

To disguise the flare of his gun at night when firing, Tommy uses what is called a flare protector. This is a stove-pipe arrangement which fits over the barrel casing of the gun and screens the sparks from the right and left, but not from the front. So Tommy, always resourceful, adopts this scheme: About three feet or less in front of the gun he



Showing How Fritz is Fooled.

drives two stakes into the ground, about five feet apart. Across these stakes he stretches a curtain made out of empty sandbags, hinged open. He soaks this curtain in water and fires through it. The water prevents it catching fire and effectively screens the flare of the firing gun from the enemy.

Sound is a valuable asset in locating a machine gun, but Tommy surmounts this obstacle by placing two machine guns about one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards apart. The gun on the right to cover with its fire the sector of the left gun and the gun on the left to cover that of the right gun. This makes their fire cross; they are fired simultaneously.

By this method it sounds like one gun firing and gives the Germans the impression that the gun is firing from a point midway between the guns which are actually firing, and they accordingly shell that particular spot. The machine gunners chuckle and say, "Fritz is a brainy boy, not 'alf he ain't."

But the men in our lines at the spot being shelled curse Fritz for his ignorance and pass a few pert remarks down the line in reference to the machine gunners being "windy" and afraid to take their medicine.

(To be Continued)

Removal Notice

Dr. D. B. Williams has moved his office from Neer's drug store to rooms over Dobbs'...

TOO MUCH FOR HER

Woman Could Stand a Lot From Mere Man, But—

When She Was Told That She Didn't Know Enough to Wind a Watch She Was Ready to Fight at Once.

"I feel exactly like an alarm clock all wound up and ready to strike," she announced.

"What in the world has happened?" said I.

"Nothing," said she, "except that a mere man has insinuated that I haven't sufficient intelligence to wind a watch."

"Who is the brute?" I demanded.

"Oh, a man downtown in a jewelry store. You know," she went on, "that Peggy has to have a watch or she'd never come in from play on time and she has to have one that doesn't object to being stepped on occasionally, or dropped on the sidewalk, or left in the bathtub. So I buy her a cheap and hardy variety that lasts about a year and when that is used up I get her another. It's more economical than paying to keep a higher bred article in repair."

"Well, I bought her a new one last week. The thing acted queer from the start. Sometimes it would plunge furiously ahead as though it were bent on beating all the rest of the timepieces. Sometimes it would lag hours behind and sometimes it balked altogether. It performed more antics than you would think possible for a creature with only two hands. And all this time I was winding it faithfully."

"After several days of such acrobatics, I gave up winding it and interned the thing in a bureau drawer to await a time when I could take it back to the jeweler's."

"I took it back yesterday. I laid the watch and my troubles before that jeweler. He said if I'd leave it half an hour he'd look into the matter."

"Half an hour later, when I returned, a dozen other folks, more or less, had collected around the watch counter, all apparently waiting for their watches, too. I asked for mine. And in the presence of all those attentive ears and eyes he handed back that crazy little rattletrap, and remarked in a clear voice that 'it was run down and I couldn't expect any watch to go if I didn't wind it.'"

"Now, I've been stuck on the road in an auto that refused to budge another inch. And I've sent to the service man who has rushed to my rescue for the purpose of telling me that there wasn't any gasoline in the tank. But that didn't irritate me. Anybody's liable to run short of gasoline."

"And once, a long time ago, when I lived in a house that had a cistern and a pump in it, I paid a plumber to come up and tell me that the cistern was empty. I did not mind that, either. I hadn't been down in the cistern—how should I know it was empty?"

"But for any man to presume to inform me that a watch has to be wound—well, I suspect that when Kipling wrote that stuff about the female of the species being more deadly than the male, he had just seen some woman who had been told that her watch wouldn't run unless she wound it."

"However," said I in my best Pease Palace style, "to my certain knowledge there are a number of jewelry stores in this town where they listen to one's troubles with all the patience and attention of a family doctor. I suggest that you erase this painful episode from the tablets of your memory and buy your annual watch at one of these other places."

"It's a good suggestion," said she, "and so be it."—Detroit Free Press.

Sailed 400,000 Nautical Miles.

Few men know their native countries as well as Earl Brassey, dead in England at the age of eighty-two, knew the globe. All the world had heard of the yacht Sunbeam; no important port had failed to welcome the bluff old sailor and his floating home.

His record of 400,000 nautical miles in his yacht means that he lived much of his active life in defiance of the elements and in close companionship with things maritime, an environment only a true lover of the sea would seek. So it came about that, to the minds of millions, Earl Brassey appealed as the personification of healthy ocean adventure and seamanship, and now his

death breaks a link with the old days when a stout, inoffensive ship could sail the seas without fear of pirates, mines or torpedoes, says the Montreal Star, and a courteous sailor could find a gentlemanly welcome the world over

FIERCE WAR OVER ELEPHANT

People of Siam and Pegu Contended for Generation to Secure Possession of the Animal.

Believing that Buddha lived again in the body of a white elephant, a devastating war was fought in the sixteenth century between Siam and Pegu for possession of the handsome animal. For a generation the struggle continued, and in it five kings came to the throne, only to die together with thousands of their subjects. A white elephant is exceedingly rare, but is simply an albino and by no means snow colored. In 1883 Barnum, not from a religious motive, brought one from Siam at a cost of \$200,000.

Frequent mention is made of elephants in the history of ancient wars. The Roman armies fled at their first appearance in their early conflicts with the Carthaginians, but by the use of torches soon learned to break up a charge of the huge beasts. Alexander encountered them in his conquest of Asia.

The elephant looks stupid and his brain is small for his size, only as large as a man's, but it is highly developed, and few animals are more intelligent. They are used as beasts of burden in India, where they are regarded with superstitious awe by their drivers.

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

24x36 carbon paper for fancy work 15c at News

One of the first buildings to rise out of the ashes of the Chicago Fire



was the temporary office of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Forty-five fire insurance companies failed as a result of this disaster, but the staunch old Hartford paid out \$1,933,562.04 within four months and without a single case of litigation. Whether your loss is large or small, you need never worry if the name Hartford Fire Insurance Company is on your policies. If it isn't, we are ready to put it there.

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Write or Telephone

W. H. Braley AGENT

V. J. Campbell AUCTIONEER

Will appreciate your business. Farm sales a specialty. Will make your stubbing all it is worth. Longs, New Mexico



Speed—Speed—Speed!

Uncle Sam pushed the clock ahead one hour to give more light.

Take advantage of it. You owe it to yourself and your country to make every minute count.

Use your car—passenger or commercial—to the limit.

Samuel P. Colt, president of the United States Rubber Company, helped awaken the country to the economic value of the automobile last fall. He said—

"Everything on wheels must be used and mobilized.

"The automobile is second to the railroads as an adjunct and supplementary to them in collecting and distributing merchandise.

"Owners should use their cars, both passenger and commercial, more and more."

Make the most of your car by using the tires that will extend its usefulness to the utmost.

Use good tires—United States Tires. They last longest and carry you farthest at least cost.

There is a United States Tire for every car or truck—to guarantee uninterrupted service and greatest economy.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer will tell you which ones will serve you best.

United States Tires are Good Tires

We know United States tires are good tires. That's why we sell them Portales Garage, Portales John Slack, Elida

Now that seeds have been planted and your Thrift Garden is springing up, turn your attention to the brightening of your home.

Early summer is a splendid time to varnish the parlor floor or painting the kitchen furniture. Atmospheric conditions are at their best—things will dry with the least trouble and the work will be the easiest to do.

Come in and see us the next time you are down town. Perhaps we can help solve some knotty problem for you.

KEMP LUMBER CO.
Phone 25 Portales, N. M.

..The Leach Coal Company..

FOR HIGH GRADE FUEL COAL

Chandler Lump

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

American Block

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

Upton.

Will Scott of Wichita Falls, spent a few days at his ranch near Upton. Mr. Scott reports Wichita Falls prosperous.

M. A. Goldston left Saturday for Wichita Falls, where he will engage in the contracting business.

Mr. and Mrs. Lute Scott were in Portales Wednesday.

Melvin Griffith of Floyd, spent Sunday in the Upton district.

Ollie and Claud McNutt have started a skunk farm on a small scale. As little as you think about a business of this kind—there is lots of money in it for furs are getting higher each year.

It pays to have good stock, especially in the dairying business. Here is what a high grade jersey cow has done the past year (Feb. 1917 to Feb. 1918). Gave 7058 pounds of milk containing 341.5 pounds of fat at an average price of 41c per pound, which is \$139.83. After taking the butter fat from the whole milk, you have over 6000 pounds of skim milk which has a feeding value of 50c per hundred, or \$30. Last but not least this cow has a fine heifer calf from a registered bull. This cow is owned by John V. Miller and he states that he has fed the cow for the year for \$36.52. The moral to this tale of a cow is that a sorry cow eats just as much as a good one.

Swat the fly A pair of flies starting in April have a protengy of 191,000,000,000,000,000 by August. This number would cover the earth 47 feet deep.

Mrs. Emmet Gore, president of the Red Cross auxiliary here says that knitting is progressing nicely. For some time they have been unable to get the yarn suitable for sweaters and socks. Most every one in this community are interested in the knitting, but naturally it is to be supposed there would be some slackers among a bunch of Socialists who do not realize the danger of us all.

One way to conserve food is to give every dog in Roosevelt county a "pill". A dog will eat as much as a soldier.

Now is the time to improve the quality of your eggs. Dispose of your roosters, they are worthless only in breeding season. They don't make a hen lay, only make an egg hatch. The season for hatching is over. By selling your roosters the eggs will be infertile and keep three times as long as fertile eggs. Eggs known to be infertile bring a better price. When an egg rots it wastes food and the hen's time. The rooster is a slacker from now until next March, besides a dead expense.

Jim Cox, of Big Springs, Tex., who has been working the past year in the Benson neighborhood left for his home taking his cattle with him.

Elida

Mrs. W. L. Brook, sister of Mrs. C. S. Acker and Mrs. Pearce came down from Clovis last Saturday for a visit.

Mark L. Kyle, formerly of this place, but who has been employed at Clovis, has been called to the U. S. service and is in training in the mechanical department at Austin Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lane and Miss Louie Jack Lane took Vernon Lane and Orville Francis over to Clovis to enlist. They joined the hospital corps and are to report for duty July 6, at Ft. Bliss, Okla.

J. M. Taylor, P. O. Perkins and others left for the harvest fields in Kansas.

Sent Warning to Millers.

The State Food Administration has sent warning to the corn, kafir, maize and other substitute millers of the state that the price of milled substitutes for wheat are expected to go down in price to at least 20 per cent below the prices of wheat products. Prices in Portales for the various substitutes are considerably higher than wheat products.

"Glory and food await you in Italy," said the Emperor of Austria when his troops started across the Piave. Then they decided they preferred home cooking.

Local and Personal

Heck Harris went to Elida on business Tuesday.

The Kansas Club will have a picnic at Moon's to-day.

Ben Smith shipped 250 head of cattle to grass near Wynoka Monday.

J. Rice and the Nettleton family motored to Albuquerque Sunday.

Orville Parish, of Melrose, has enlisted and is now at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

There is an old fashioned man at Roswell who is advertising buggies for sale.

At a Red Cross meeting at Portales Springs last week the Red Cross netted about \$75.

J. A. Murphy and Vane Vinton of near Dora were in Portales the first of the week.

Little Howard McDonald, who recently underwent an operation is recovering nicely.

J. N. McCall, deputy county treasurer has resigned to start work in Joyce-Pruitt's as cashier.

Mrs. Walter Bailey, of Magdalena, arrived Tuesday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sheppard.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Taylor, of Lockney, Tex., came in Tuesday to visit his brother, J. W. Taylor and family.

Deputy Sheriff Jess McCormack and family left this morning on an overland trip to northern Missouri to visit relatives.

Editors White of the Keena Record and Cowgill of the Elida Enterprise were Portales visitors Tuesday.

Clovis has employed Rufus Jones of Colorado Springs, Colo. as secretary of their commercial club.

Lightning struck the house of George Parish at Melrose, last week. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parish were severely shocked.

Bear Grass!

We are now in the market for your bear grass. We can handle it delivered at Portales in bulk, green or dry at \$3.00 and \$5.50 respectively. For machine baled grass we will pay \$9.00 at Portales.

Special prices for car lots. When a customer can load a car we can make him a special price of \$11.00 a ton, customer to loadcar, guarantee destination weights and grades. Three-fourths cash when car is loaded and balance when returns are received on car. Customer is to load a minimum car of 12 tons or lose the difference on freight up to minimum car weight of 12 tons. When customer loads his own car, he can use his own option as to whether he uses a machine baler or a hand baler; the only requirements being that he shall only use grass that will be of proper grade, properly prepared, and baled with three wires.

WILL BUY IN CAR LOTS AT DELPHOS, CAMEO OR PORTALES

Priddy & Fooshee Co.

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

Security, Service and Satisfaction---

Three Very Important Factors in Building a Business

We assure you of these if you bank with us.

We are adding new accounts regularly, so we must be giving the people what they want.

If you are not our customer we want you to be.

A trial is all we ask.

SECURITY STATE BANK

There are at least 3,000 war gardens in the state this year, according to figures of the Food Administration.

Brother Shackelford, of Sweetwater, an old timer in Portales, is here for a few days visiting.

Mrs. J. W. Spurlock, of the Roebuck community, has purchased the Model store of D. Webbs and took charge Saturday.

Burl Braley, of Oklahoma City is here visiting his brother, W. H. Braley and family.

The city council failed to meet Tuesday night, owing to the absence of some of the trustees.

The county commissioners were in session the first of the week, but only routine business was brought up.

The stores, hotels and restaurants of the country are to report to the food administration the amount of sugar on hands July 1.

M. B. Jones, cashier of the First National for the last 18 months resigned the first of July. He will spend his time developing his farm east of town. Henry Waggoner is acting as cashier until an appointment is made.

A dray team of J. L. Gilliam became frightened Tuesday morning at the depot and ran away. The team turned to the left at the square and broke off a light pole before they stopped. The wagon was damaged, but the horses were not hurt.

After November 1920, only nine types of automobile tires will be made. The sizes will vary from 30 by 3 1-2 to 40 by 8. Immediate reduction of the types of tires made from 287 to 32 has been determined upon by tire makers.

R. P. Asplund, secretary of the staff tax commission, was in Portales the last of the week. While here he was in session with the city council and county commissioners on routine business connected with his office.

24x36 carbon paper for fancy work 15c at News

TOLD IN PORTALES

A Resident Known to All Our Readers Relates an Experience

Readers of the News have been told again and again of the merits of that old reliable, time-proved kidney remedy—Doans Kidney Pills. The experiences told are not of those of unknown persons living far away. The cases are Portales cases, told by Portales people.

J. P. Voyles, farmer, Portales, says: "I know Doans Kidney Pills are a good kidney remedy and I am glad to recommend them. Some years ago my kidneys were out of order. There were heavy dull, bearing down pains across the small of my back that seemed never to ease up. I sure felt all out of order when I began taking Doans Kidney Pills. I took this medicine off and on for some time and it fixed me up."

Price 60 cents at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doans Kidney Pills—the same as Mr. Voyles had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs. Buffalo, N. Y.

Not To Consolidate.

The school districts of Lacy, Bethel, Floyd and Tierra Blanca have been considering for some time consolidating their schools, providing an auto truck for taking the children to school and having a graded school. Several meetings have been held within the last weeks, but the people of the district decided to table the proposition for a while at least. Consolidation of the rural schools is a step in the right direction and the plan that will give our children better school facilities but the present status of the county, with war conditions added, made the school patrons of the district wait until better times prevail to consolidate their schools.

Trotter Very Weak.

The condition of John Trotter who was shot three weeks ago, is very weak. Sunday he was very low but rallied that evening.

Wanted

Second hand sacks of all kinds. Will pay you cash.

J. A. Saylor

Clovis recently played Ft. Sumner base ball and won with the one sided score of 9 to 0.

Putting it off today won't get it done tomorrow. An advertisement in this paper today will bring business tomorrow.

NOTICE

I have purchased the Model store of D. Webbs and will appreciate the trade of old customers as well as my friends.

Mrs. J. W. Spurlock

FOR SALE

5 burros at \$5 each.

Metal wheeled wagon and rack, \$25.

Rapid hand baler for bear grass \$10.

HERD LAW JONES

Portales H

Portales V

Letter

Henry, a letter from known in experienced business he says on account you know went to land, which likely plausible perous pl I stayed learn that all a share decided to when I l was not were dyin accidental place wh a most l the weeds 2 feet 2 make 200 two crops 20 tons to ers the g The we I now am I came this was fore I fe draw bac market t not pay t As a s one man dig 500 b ing 200 t with the toes, but market. Onions and no s winter, i man lost shipping. from Por loose her Portales, dry wea place to l to die in as any l of woe.—Haven, F

The

Great i as the b the indiv of chance war unse badly in Based ties of the chances a Twenty home to One ch limb. Will li cause of freer fro than in medical at home. In oth men die from bull dies fro from bull For the who do n governme sailor in tection to dependan and dep made th their cou Judge Friday f he attend of the Co there he the aviati with the Sam is p at the E personal ial office that ther in the co fore two air plane were wait them up. pass are t then may or appro