

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1918

Volume XVI, Number 50

ROOSEVELT COUNTY OVER

Jack Wilcox, chairman of the Fourth Liberty Loan for Roosevelt county, informs us that this county has gone "way over the top." It will be remembered that Jack put over the Third Liberty Loan by better than \$12,000.00 above the quota, and his hard work and the cooperation of all the good people of Roosevelt county put over this Fourth Loan in exactly eight days. Not bad for a dry year, eh? and yet Mr. Wray in a recent article in the North American Review tried to tell the people that New Mexico was not patriotic. Excuse us for mentioning that, however, as the Review has made apologies to the state for that article. Anyway Roosevelt county can tell the world that they have proven their loyalty by over-subscribing the Third and Fourth Liberty Loans.

When our boys return they will have the pleasure of seeing two Honor Flags on the pole in the court house yard, and our people, who have so liberally subscribed to these loans, will have a feeling of pride.

Chairman Wilcox wishes to thank all the precinct chairmen who so ably assisted him in rounding up the bond buyers of the county. If all counties will do as well with their quotas as has Roosevelt county, the Kaiser will soon be a "gone goslin."

It is the intention of the workers to continue their efforts the remainder of the week in order that the loan may be over-subscribed just as much as possible.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

From the Portales Times of October 17, 1903:

J. H. James made a shipment of 121 head of fat cows which netted him a little over \$9.00 a head.

A. C. Heard sold 800 head of range yearlings at \$13 a head.

Messrs. Lane, Savage, and Youngblood were up from Elida to attend the Baptist Association. This was a big affair, a barbecue dinner being among the features.

J. H. Messer, the new Methodist minister, arrived and found a larger population than he expected—about 1200 people.

M. M. Scott, the transfer man, had been quite sick but was much improved.

Blankenship & Woodcock put on a millinery opening in their general merchandise store, with Miss Barksdale in charge.

W. K. Breeding was just completing a nice residence near the Methodist church. The Gregg family moved in the vacated one.

Duck hunting was occupying the attention of some residents.

The first blasts of winter were coming in off the plains.

TEN YEARS AGO

From the Portales Times of October 15, 1908:

S. A. Morrison purchased the Edmondson place just west of town for \$5,000.

A brick walk had just been completed on the north side of the square.

A. B. Austin's new stone building was just about completed.

An organization of the young married women of the town met at Mrs. Harl Vandevor's and formed the "Round Dozen Club."

Miss Ina Belle Timmons of Graham, Texas, died while here for her health.

The Womans Club met October 21 with Mrs. Iuda Humphrey.

Dr. Bryan and family moved here from Clovis.

J. E. Maxwell and Wm. Kelly were cutting wild hay out near Portales Springs—had 1400 bales.

The Womans Home Mission was preparing to serve dinner at the court house on election day.

S. Snell left Tuesday for Kansas City with four cars of cattle for the market.

NEW FOOD ORDERS

A new program for all public eating places, effective October 21st, is announced by the United States Food Administration. This applies to all places selling cooked food to be eaten on the premises, says H. G. Bush, acting federal food administrator for New Mexico.

The general plan is intended to effect for next year a direct reduction in the consumption of all food stuffs, particularly staples. Only "Victory Bread" (80 per cent wheat and 20 per cent approved substitute) may be served and only two ounces to a patron at each meal. Four ounces of other bread: corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc., may be served in place of "Victory Bread." No bread to be served with the first course. Toast may not be served as garniture.

Bacon is barred as garniture. Only one kind of meat may be served to a patron at a meal: meat, including beef, mutton, pork and poultry. Butter and American cheese are limited to one-half ounce each at a meal. Cream must not contain more than 20 per cent butterfat.

A teaspoonful of sugar is the maximum for each meal and to be served on request only. No sugar bowls on tables. Two pounds of sugar is allowed each ninety meals, including cooking.

Simplified service is advised with the minimum of dishes and silverware. Simple menu cards with limited dishes and in plain English to be substituted for the large general bill of fare. Fried dishes are discouraged. No waste food may be burnt, but saved for feed animals or reduced for fats.

Attention is especially directed toward saving bread, butter, cereals, meats, fats, sugar, coffee, cheese and ice. Fresh vegetables should be served when possible.

"We need even greater simplicity of living than last year," says Mr. Hoover, "amongst all those of the community to whom foodstuffs are a secondary expenditure."

This new program for public eating places is being sent out to all hotels, restaurants and other eating places in New Mexico.

A. M. HOVE.

Relic Train Didn't Arrive

On account of the Spanish influenza, the relic train which was to have been here Tuesday of this week failed to arrive, the authorities having stopped it up the line somewhere. This was deemed necessary on account of the epidemic which is now going the rounds. It was quite a disappointment to many as they came to town to see these relics which our boys had captured from the Huns. Blame the flu for it.

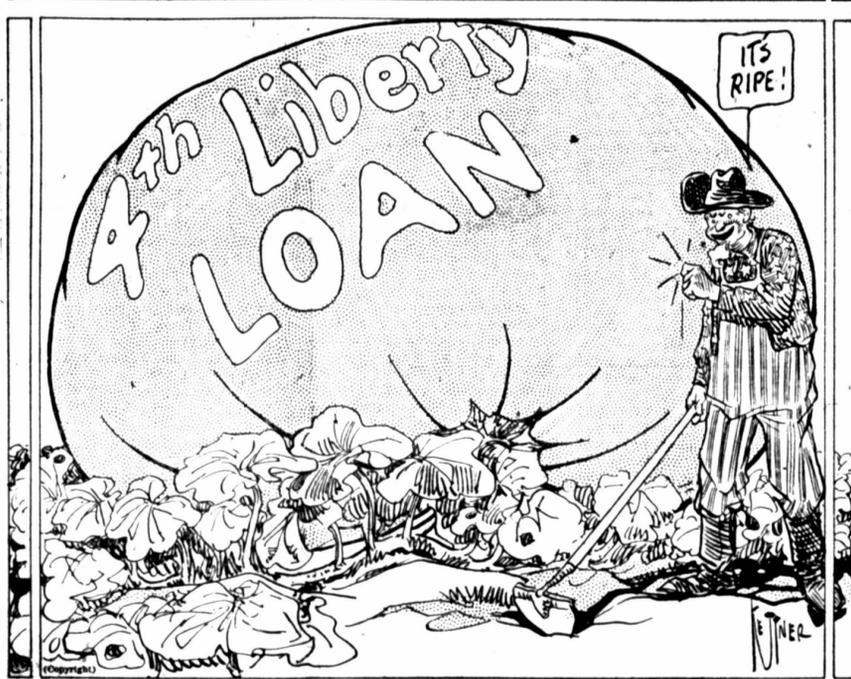
"Mollie Bailey" Dead

Houston, Oct. 9.—Mrs. A. H. Hardesty, widely known as Mollie Bailey, pioneer Texas show woman, died today. She was 82 years old and started in the business at the age of 16. For years she traveled with shows through the south. Mrs. Hardesty was a nurse in the Confederate army.

Capt. R. C. Reid, disbursing officer for the state and representative of the provost marshal general in New Mexico, announces that up to October 8 Roosevelt county had 242 men in army and navy service, of whom 80 had volunteered prior to April 1918. 646 registered last year and eight of the first class remain uncalled.

H. T. Mayes of the Longs neighborhood, was in Portales Tuesday of this week and left a common garden radish at the News office that is somewhat of a wonder. It is eight inches in diameter and weighs two and one-half pounds.

Some Pumpkin



JESSE HOWARD McCONNELL

The editor was called to Drakesville, Iowa, Sunday morning by a telegram announcing the death of his younger brother, Howard, aged 27 years, 11 months and one day. Howard was serving his sixth year in the naval service, holding the rank of chief gunners mate, stationed at San Diego, California. He had gone to Chicago to take the examination for a commission as ensign, contracted pneumonia, suffered a relapse and died. He had the best of care there, one physician being with him almost constantly, and ten others being called in consultation. His first enlistment was served on the battleship Maryland, off the Pacific coast. His wife at San Diego, our parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. McConnell and sons Harry and Dale at Drakesville, Iowa, and George at Copeland, Kansas, are the immediate relatives, whose family circle is broken for the first time since the death of a baby sister when Howard was less than two years old. The editor was accompanied by his eldest daughter, Grace; they expect to return about October 26.

Register! Register!!

Be sure to register yourself and all other Democrats in your precinct who are qualified voters. Do it today—NOW—don't wait or depend on others; see the registration books yourself and see that all Democrats are registered. The registration board must be in session on October 7th, 12th, 19th and 26th, and will be in session on other days. Remember to register and remember that October 26th, is the last day on which you can register.

Judge J. P. Henderson returned Saturday from Booneville, Arkansas, where he visited for three weeks with friends and relatives. He was also in attendance at the Confederate reunion at Tulsa and reports a most enjoyable time.

Last week a bushel basket of small cabbage was among the parcels post received at the local office; a week or two before that two big heavy cream cans filled with preserves were in the parcels post shipments from this office.

The following gentlemen from this city attended the funeral of Lewis Deatherage at Floyd last Friday afternoon: S. J. Stinnett, John W. Ballow, Burl Johnson, Porter Deen and Bascom Howard.

FLAG ETIQUETTE

(By William Mather Lewis)

The United States military regulations and other rulings give well defined statements as to the respect to be shown the flag. The most important of these follow:

When the colors are passing, the spectator, if a man, should half if walking, arise and uncover if sitting, holding the head-dress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand; if bareheaded, he should salute with the right hand. A woman should stand at attention as the flag passes by.

When the flag flies from a stationary flag staff it is not ordinarily saluted with the hand.

Used in decoration, the flag should not be festooned or draped but hung flat. If the flag is hung with the stripes horizontal the Union should be in the upper left corner. If hung perpendicularly, the Union should be in the upper right corner.

When the flag is carried in parade, or when crossed with other flags, the Stars and Stripes should always be at the right.

The law specifically forbids the use of the flag in any manner in connection with merchandise for sale.

The flag should be raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset. It should not be displayed on stormy days or, except when under fire of the enemy, left out over night. Although there is no authoritative ruling which compels civilians to lower the flag at sundown, good taste should impel them to follow the traditions of the Army and Navy in this sundown ceremonial. Primarily

the flag is raised to be seen, and secondarily, the flag is something to be guarded, treasured, and so traditions holds that it shall not be menaced by the darkness. To leave the flag out at night, unattended, is regarded by some as proof of shiftlessness, or at least of carelessness.

On Memorial Day, the flag should be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until noon, and at the peak from noon until sunset. It should, on being retired, never be allowed to touch the ground.

When "The Star Spangled Banner" is played or sung, all present should stand, uncover, face toward the music, and remain standing, in silence, until the music ceases.

Applause at the conclusion of "The Star Spangled Banner" is out of place.

Worn out and useless flags should be destroyed, preferably by burning.

A flag torn or frayed by the wind should not again be hoisted until it has been repaired. This is a regulation of both the Army and the Navy and should be followed by all civilians.

Leon Jones received a telegram Saturday morning conveying the sad news of the death of his brother, Judge J. W. Jones, at Atoka, Oklahoma.

The following young folks came in Friday from Clarendon where they had been attending the college: Misses Gladys Stone, Bessie Warnica, Claudine Turner; and Malcomb Trontt and Heck Harris. They will return to their school work when the wave of influenza has passed by.

BOYS AND GIRLS ORGANIZED

W. F. Hollomon, associate director of the Boys Department of the United War Fund Campaign, of Artesia, and Miss Sophia Church, of Roswell, who holds the same position with the girls department, were in Portales this week organizing the boys and girls of the county for the drive to be made November 11th to 18th inclusive. The main object is to get the boys and girls organized so that they may be authorized to pledge and accept donations and otherwise help in this War Work campaign. This is the first time that the boys and girls have been recognized in such work and their ability and help along these lines are beginning to be realized and it is expected that they will give a good account of themselves.

Following is the list of officers appointed in the county:

Judge T. E. Mears, county chairman.

Sam J. Stinnett, vice-chairman for rural districts in the county.

Prof. W. M. Wilson, vice-chairman for Portales school district.

Rev. Leon M. Gambrell, adult leader for the boys.

Mrs. J. T. Wilcox, vice-chairman for the girls department.

Miss Genevieve Campbell, adult leader for the girls.

A unit was also organized at Elida to be known as the Elida Unit, with the following as its leaders:

Edwin G. Taylor, adult leader for the boys.

Mrs. A. A. Beeman, vice-chairman for the girls department.

Miss Ora Crawford, adult leader for the girls.

What Herman Rosenfield, advertising manager of Sears, Roebuck & Co., recently told the members of the American Ad Club at a convention: "We have a bureau whose duty it is to read the country newspapers from all over the country. There is not a paper of any consequence in the country that our bureau does not get. This bureau looks over these papers and when we find a town where the merchants are not advertising in local papers we immediately flood that territory with our literature. It always brings results far in excess to the same effort put forth in territory where merchants use their local papers."

Miss Vera Merrill returned Wednesday morning from Las Vegas where she has been attending the Normal school at that place. She will remain here for two weeks, at least, the school having closed for that length of time because of the influenza.

The Head Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at the September meeting voted to invest \$1,000,000 of the funds of the society in Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds; one million was already invested in the bonds of former issues.

E. C. Murrell moved in from the farm Wednesday to the Lutz house. Miss Bess DeHoney who has been rooming at Frank Irvine's will now room with the Murrell's.

Mr. and Mrs. Cal Langston returned Tuesday from a visit in the western part of the state and Arizona. They have been away for about two weeks.

One truck of a freight car was derailed Friday evening when the west bound local was about a mile out of town and delayed the arrival here a couple of hours or so.

BLABOND

Mrs. Geo. F. Williams went up to Clovis Wednesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Paul Brown, and to help wait on Mr. Brown who is down with the flu.

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

BRIDE OF BATTLE

A Romance of the
AMERICAN ARMY
Fighting on the Battlefields of
FRANCE



By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

little wistfully. "Captain Mark, there's something I want awfully to say to you, but it takes a lot of courage," she added.

"Tell me just the same," answered Mark. "You know, my dear, I want you to have everything you wish for. And if Major Howard won't give it to you, you just let me know. He has assumed the responsibility for your upbringing, and I'm going to have the fun of giving you pleasure."

"It's something that Major Howard can't give me, Captain Mark."

"Can I?"

"Yes," she said in a low voice, pulling at his coat, and suddenly raising her eyes to his. Mark Wallace saw the soul of a mature woman look out of the eyes of the child. "When I'm older and have put my hair up, and wear long dresses—when I'm eighteen, say, I—I want you to marry me, Captain Mark."

She was gone in a flash, running along the corridor, while Mark Wallace stood dumfounded at the door, hearing her footsteps grow fainter as she hurried into the recesses of the Misses Harpers' School for Select Young Ladies.

Mark went down the walk like a man dreaming. It was absurd; it was, perhaps, characteristic of the girl's age and temperament; and yet, in spite of the absurdity, Captain Mark Wallace felt as if he had suddenly regained the grimy little child whom he had found upon the hillside in front of Santiago, and lost again.

As he reached the gate he saw a man watching him from the bend of the road. Something of furtiveness in the man's posture made him wheel sharply round; then he remembered Eleanor's words and started in haste toward him. But the man shambled off at a quick gait and when Mark reached the bend he could see nobody.

CHAPTER IV.

And the years passed, and Mark Wallace grew grayer and older, and more set and dispirited, with long alternating intervals of resignation, when he took life as he found it and was satisfied. But he always came out of these into brief periods of unrest, with the sense that he had awakened from some lethargy that was damning his soul as the alkali and the winds of the plains had seamed his face and taken the last particle of his youth away.

Now in Texas, now in Arizona, now in some lonely border post in the freezing Northwest, he remained a captain. He had no friends in Washington. In time—in long time he would reach his majority, no doubt, to be relieved soon after, and waddle, with stout old majors of his own age, into ornate clubs in army centers not quite so far removed from civilization. He looked upon this prospect with ironical patience, and now and then asked himself the unanswerable question why he had remained in the army.

Eleanor was grown up and domiciled permanently in Colonel Howard's town house, and her letters had grown more infrequent and perfunctory, until their arrival became a quarterly affair instead of a monthly event, and not always that, either.

And by and by the feeling came over Mark that if ever he were to see her again there would remain no common link between them. From doubting his future he had come to doubt himself. He doubted whether the desert life had not blunted him, blunted his finer instincts, and made him unfit for social life—certainly rendered him unfit for the guardianship of a young girl.

But that he had relinquished to Colonel Howard—grudgingly but uncompromisingly. Never in any of his letters did he put forward the shadow of his former claim.

Then, swiftly, and unexpectedly, chance turned and beckoned him.

It came in the form of a letter from Colonel Howard, the first in two years. Howard had, in the past, repeatedly tried to induce Mark to take advantage of opportunities that he had put before him, but Mark had refused stubbornly, until the Major had given him up in disgust. "Howard did not know, and Mark did not himself understand, the underlying idea in his own mind, the sense of subdued rancor against the man who had robbed him of Eleanor, coupled with the sense of sacrifice, that he might withdraw all his claims on the child.

Now, however, Howard made one more attempt.

"I want you to think this proposition over as quickly as possible," he wrote, "not for my sake or yours, but because your duty is to take the job. With war with Germany in plain view to the initiated, there are great things doing in Washington, and I've been

offered my old post at the mobilization department, which has been enlarged beyond all knowledge. Your work in the West is better known than you think, Wallace, and we want you here. Wire if you can, and come by the first train. This is official, so don't wait for divisional notification, which may take days."

The letter reached Mark in one of his periods of helpless despondency. Impulsively he wired back, accepting, regretted as soon as the message had been dispatched, but packed his suitcase, turned over the command to the senior lieutenant, and took the train for Washington.

As he went East the years seemed to fall from him like a dream. It was a frozen labyrinth in which he seemed to have been wandering; he seemed to come to himself with a consciousness of years wasted, but of years of action ahead.

Colonel Howard gazed curiously at him as he rose from his desk in the war office and grasped his hands.

"I should never have known you, Wallace," he said.

What he was thinking was, "Good Lord, how the years have eaten into him!"

"Don't think that your work has been unrecognized," he said, after a few minutes of desultory chatting. "It has been, and I know that recognition is coming to you in the fullest measure. You are to work under me here; it's a big scheme that we are preparing, my boy, and only Kellerman and I, and yourself, will be acquainted with all the details, outside of the department head. You remember Kellerman?"

Mark nodded, trying to piece together the pictures of the past.

"We are working out the mobilization plans for the first contingent, after it reaches France," Howard continued. "It's a bigger scheme than anything we knew in the past. You'll act as my subordinate and have an intimate knowledge of the details—a sort of understudy. In fact, but with a good deal of initiative as well. And if war comes, as it is sure to come, we'll be sent over on the first transport, to prepare things for the troops. Ah, Kellerman, here's Wallace, newly arrived to take over his duties."

Mark saw not the slightest change in Kellerman since the days of the Cuban war. Kellerman was just as florid as ever, just as burly, with the same rather sinister way of glancing; his black hair was unthinned and untouched with gray. He had borne the years much better than Mark.

If Kellerman reciprocated Mark's feelings, he showed no sign of it in his cordial handgrip.

"We were glad to get you, Wallace."



"You'll Excuse Me For a Moment,"

he said. "You'll excuse me for a moment, I'm sure."

He drew Colonel Howard aside in conversation, while Mark twirled his fingers and looked out of the window into the busy hive of the capital, and tried to make himself believe that it was all true.

When Kellerman had gone the Colonel invited Mark to sit down, and launched into business.

"I must tell you that it's a pretty stiff job that we're tackling, Mark," he said. "To begin with, we're a sort of nucleus of the whole organization. We're in touch with every division. We have to have the whole thing at our fingers' ends—and it's mainly a matter of ships, animals, and transport. And, to cap the climax, you can

imagine what a nest of intrigue and espionage Washington has become in these days. And, as neutrals—ostensibly neutrals—we can do nothing to put an end to it."

He stretched out his finger and pointed toward the big safe between the windows.

"Any one of some two hundred papers there, Mark, would give a valuable clue," he said. "Every night, when work is finished, your task will be to open the safe, take out the inner case containing these documents, add those on which you have been working, including every waste sheet and every scrap of the day's blotting paper, and have the day porter convey them, under your personal supervision, to the strong room, where you and either the General, myself, or Kellerman, will place them in the safety vault. In the morning the same procedure is reversed. And that is why I insisted on our getting you, Mark. I knew you, and I don't know the hundred of other officers of impeccable character whom we could have secured. We can't run risks—we simply can't. That's why it has to be just you and Kellerman and I. We had our lesson in the old days, you know."

He frowned at the remembrance, and then answered Mark's unspoken question with another.

"Where are you staying, Wallace?"

"At the Congressional."

"Well, I want you to come and stay with us as soon as we're settled. We've rented a house in Massachusetts circle, and move in on the first of the month. Eleanor and Mrs. Howard are still in New York, but they're coming here in about ten days' time—just as soon as I can get the house ready for them. Eleanor is dying to see you, and Mrs. Howard has the pleasantest remembrances, of course. And now I'm going to take you to the Brigadier."

The short interview with the head of the department confirmed Mark's

impressions as to the businesslike nature of the plans of the war office. Mark went home. He was resolved, although he had not told the Colonel, not to become his guest—at least not unless he found that he could take up his life again where he had dropped it, years before. And then—but what was the use of speculating? He went home to his hotel.

He was surprised to find how easily he seemed to fit into his environment when he donned his long-neglected evening clothes and went down to the dining room of the Congressional. Almost the first face he saw was that of a man of his class; within a few minutes Mark Wallace was seated at the dinner table with a merry party of old friends and new acquaintances. And the years had slipped away from him.

On the next morning, when he took up his duties, it was with the sense that he was no longer a stranger. Washington was ready to extend her welcome to him. At the Army club, to which he was posted by Colonel Howard, he found himself, much to his surprise, often the center of a respectful audience, eager to hear of the work of the army in the forlorn outposts of the West. He discovered, too, with surprise, that he was by no means as unknown as he had imagined himself to be.

Then there were invitations that had to be accepted, receptions and dinners; yet through it all Mark waited for the charmed day when the house in Massachusetts circle was to be opened, displaying the princess of his imagination, the little child of the hillside, the schoolgirl, grown into the image of his dreams.

CHAPTER V.

When at last he alighted at the door, and was shown into the reception room, he felt that he was almost trembling with eagerness.

He looked uncertainly about him, at the group of young officers, the ladies, at Mrs. Howard, and then at the stylishly dressed young woman at her side.

And, forgetting his manners, he approached her in stupefaction, ignoring his hostess for the moment.

"Eleanor!"

"Uncle Mark! It's never you, Uncle Mark!" cried the girl. "Why, I should never, never have known you!"

But would he have known her, had he not looked closely into the clear eyes to discern the face of the little waif beneath the beauty of the woman? He had often and often imagined her, grown to womanhood, and dressed as he would have dressed her, but somehow she had always had the look and aspect of the child, blended with the schoolgirl. A sudden chill went through his heart at her self-mastery, the well-bred welcome that had in it little of real eagerness. And he realized that, though he had always looked on her as lost, at the bottom of his heart he must have hoped to find her again.

He stood, a graying-haired, uncomfortable, almost middle-aged man, trying to feel at home. He saw Kellerman looking at him across the room, as if there was some message in his eyes.

"I hope I haven't changed so much as all that," said Mark, trying to smile.

"No," she answered, looking at him with a searching, direct gaze. "Not really—only at first appearance. Why, Uncle Mark, your hair is turning gray. What have you been doing with yourself?"

He felt that the unconscious shaft had gone well home. He only answered vaguely. There was a little informal dancing, and, as he felt belittled by his age, he sat back with Mrs. Howard and sat back with Mrs. Howard, surveying the gay crowd, and recalling memories—about the most disheartening thing that he could have done.

"What do you think of Eleanor?"

asked Mrs. Howard. "You didn't expect to find the little schoolgirl grown up like this, did you?"

"Nor she me—like this," answered Mark humbly. But the Colonel's wife missed the allusion.

"She has been crazy to see you," Mrs. Howard continued. "She gave the Colonel no rest after he told us that he was trying to get you for the war office. I believe she had always had a sort of romantic recollection of you, and looked upon you as a sort of guardian, although, of course, it was a fortunate thing for her and us—and you, too—that Colonel Howard did succeed in inducing you to let us take her. She has been everything to us."

"Of course," said Mark mechanically.

"It would have been a terrible life for her out in the desert," sighed Mrs. Howard. "I think that you were very wise, Captain Wallace. And what a dreadful burden and responsibility you would have had!"

This time Mark did not attempt to answer.

"She has been a daughter to both of us," pursued his hostess. "And now I'm afraid—we're both afraid, Captain Wallace, that we cannot hope to have her for long. She was quite the rage in New York last season."

Wallace followed the girl with his eyes. She had just been dancing with a young officer; it had been a two-step, and as the band of three pieces broke into the wildest and merriest part of the piece he saw her, with flushed face and laughing eyes, accept Kellerman's arm and surrender herself to the dance.

Kellerman caught Mark's eyes across the room. He looked straight back with a meaning challenge which was unmistakable. Mark knew at that moment that his antipathy to Kellerman had returned, although he was inclined to believe the other was not aware it had ever existed.

Kellerman was a splendid figure, even in his civilian evening clothes. Fully six feet tall, with the chest and limbs of an athlete, florid, with crisp black hair and a sense of the possession of power, he looked at least five years Mark's junior, though they had been born in the same year. "Handsome Kellerman" had been his sobriquet in Cuba. Mark remembered it across the lapse of years, and into his mind there began to filter, too, stray stories about him.

Mark did not judge him by these, but by the intuition which sent a cold wave to his heart as he saw him with Eleanor. It seemed to him that Kellerman's look, as he turned to the girl, was one of intentional conquest—in another man it might have been called infatuation; and the girl knew it and was happy in it.

The bitterness of that moment was like a sword thrust. Had he come three thousand miles for this? But what had been his thoughts for Eleanor, his vague wishes as to her future?

He did not know. He had dreamed—dreamed of her, and never pictured her as she was.

There was an informal, stand-up supper about eleven. Eleanor came to Mark and asked him to take her to the buffet. Mark was conscious of a coldness, or hurt resentment in the girl's manner, as if he had neglected her.

He brought her a plate and sat beside her in an alcove. They were alone, measurably, for the first time that evening.

"Uncle Mark, you are disappointing me," said Eleanor.

"I know it, and I'm sorry for it," said Mark. "I suppose it's—because I am not a bit like what you expected me to be."

"You are not the least bit like what I expected, or remembered, Captain Mark," she answered.

In his jealousy he was conscious of the altered prefix. And, as Eleanor looked at him with hurt in her eyes she broke off to smile at a young officer across the room, who returned an ardent gaze across the rubicund shoulders of a very homely, but most important dame whom he was helping to champagne.

"Most of us experience disappointments in people whom we have idealized," said Mark lamely.

"You mean—Oh, I'm sure I thank you, Captain Wallace," answered the girl acidly. "Shall we go back?"

But Mark had a moment of inspiration.

"Before we go, Eleanor," he said, "don't you think we might get to understand each other a little? I suppose I have been rude—but, you see, I have been conscious of your disappointment all the evening, and—"

He stopped in bewilderment, for Eleanor was laughing.

"But I seem at least to have the faculty of amusing you," he continued.

"Dear Uncle Mark!" said Eleanor, laughing with tears in her eyes. She laid her hand on his shoulder. "Now I know you are my real Uncle Mark after all," she said.

"Why?" he asked, in astonishment.

"That's just like you, Uncle Mark. It's you—it's the real you I've always remembered."

"You seem to remember my character very well, Eleanor," said Mark, trying not to relent, and having an uncomfortable feeling that she was an adept at hoodwinking.

"Well, you know, you paid me a fairly long visit at the Misses Harpers' school, Uncle Mark."

"You were nothing but a schoolgirl then."

"Schoolgirls can judge character as well as grown-ups."

"And so you think you know me, and

—and you're not altogether disappointed?" asked Mark, smiling at last.

"I'm not disappointed in you at all, if you aren't in me. Dear Uncle Mark, people don't really change—never, never! Only they learn to adapt themselves to their environments. You are just the same as ever—just the quiet, sensitive, chivalrous Uncle Mark I've always dreamed of."

"Well," said Mark, "I see that there are hopes that I shall regain the little ward whom I've always thought about. And, of course, I ought to have reflected that your environment has been



"Now I Know You Are My Real Uncle Mark."

very different from the one I could have given you."

"I wish I'd been with you, Uncle Mark," she answered impulsively. "Why didn't you keep me when you had your chance, if you wanted me? Oh, dear Uncle Mark, that was so like you, too—giving up to others. And you never sent me that photograph!"

"I've never had one taken since, Eleanor."

"But I've got you yourself now," said the girl. "So you mustn't give me up any more, no matter who seems to have a better claim on me. Will you promise me that?"

Mark knew now for certain that he had found his own. "I promise," he answered.

"Because, you know, I've been very happy with Colonel and Mrs. Howard. But this isn't the best and biggest part of me that you see here. If I could have had my way I'd rather have been living a more useful life somewhere—somewhere where I hadn't quite so many things that I want. Colonel Howard gives me everything he thinks I want. But—you see, Uncle Mark, something is missing. You remember what we talked over—about my being the regimental mascot?"

Mark nodded, watching her face closely.

"Well, all that's over and gone. There isn't any regiment now, anyway. All the old people have gone out of it. And we were three years in San Francisco, you know. And—Oh, Uncle Mark, I wish we could have those days again, when I used to dream about my father and—"

"I know, my dear," said Mark.

"I've always secretly hoped that I should know, some day. But I've almost stopped hoping, except for one thing that I've never told anybody. You remember what I said to you about a man watching me?"

"He doesn't watch you now, Eleanor?"

She nodded. "He has come back," she answered. "He's older and grayer, but he's the same man. I've seen him here, in Washington. And I've never dared to speak of it, even to Colonel Howard, but I know it's not a delusion, Uncle Mark."

"And you think he has some connection with your father, Eleanor?" asked Mark.

"I don't know what to think. What do you think, Uncle Mark?" asked the girl.

"I think, my dear," said Mark deliberately, "that it isn't the same man. It stands to reason it can't be. Why should he have watched you all these years and never spoken to you? No, Eleanor, I think you've had this idea so long that you have misinterpreted—I mean—"

"I know what you mean, Uncle Mark. Well, it doesn't matter. And now I must go back to Mrs. Howard or they will be wondering what has become of me. But we've picked up our memories, haven't we? And I'll see a lot of you, Uncle Mark, before you go to the war?"

(To be Continued)

SPANISH INFLUENZA RAPIDLY SPREADING

Persons Weak and Run Down Easy Victims—Fortify Yourself Against It by Taking Tanlac

According to late reports issued by state and federal health authorities the Spanish Influenza epidemic is rapidly spreading to all parts of the country, and it now seems that practically every state in the Union will be seriously affected before it runs its course.

It has not only become a great and terrifying menace to the public health, but unless checked, it is apt to seriously affect the progress of war work in all its various departments. Already the shipping board has announced that ten per cent of its workers had been affected.

The disease has made its greatest progress in the East where it has claimed its victims by the thousands. Reports from other sections, however, are equally alarming; and both civil and military authorities have warned the public to take every precaution to prevent its further spread. In many cities schools, churches and theatres have been closed and public gatherings of all kinds forbidden.

Medical authorities agree that people who are weak and run-down are the earliest victims of the influenza epidemic. If you find yourself tired, weak and losing flesh, or if you are in a generally rundown condition, or if you catch cold easily this warning should be heeded promptly. You are really in great danger, because the germ of this disease is very catching and you are apt to fall an easy victim if you come in contact with the germs. People who are well and strong are not likely to contract the disease because they are able to throw it off. The common sense way to keep from taking it is to fortify the system against attack by building up the constitution.

In other words to use the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." And if you are in a sub-normal condition the proper thing to do is to begin immediately to build up your powers of resistance. To accomplish this, nothing on earth will strengthen you and build you up like Tanlac, the powerful reconstructive tonic, which contains the very elements needed by the system to give you the fighting strength and ward off the influenza germ.

First of all Tanlac begins its action by creating a good healthy appetite for wholesome, nourishing food, and assists every organ of the body to perform its natural functions, thus helping to build up health and strength in the natural way.

Tanlac is also the ideal strengthening tonic for persons who are suffering from the after effects of Influenza, Grippe or Bronchial troubles and hundreds of thousands are using it daily with the most gratifying results.

In connection with the Tanlac treatment, it is necessary to keep the bowels open by taking Tanlac Laxative Tablets, samples of which are included with every bottle of Tanlac. It is also important that the every day rules of hygiene be observed; that is, sleep in well ventilated rooms, get plenty of fresh air and exercise and keep away from crowds.

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

Lee Carter writes Fire Insurance in Best Companies. 41ff

We can handle your sale bill in short order. With the New Linotype, we can print them so you can put them up going home.

BLABOND

..This is Windmill Weather..

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

..J. B. Sledge Hardware Co..



1—View in the ruins of Lens just after the British recovered it; a large shell is seen exploding in the distance. 2—Marshal Foch and King Albert arranging for the opening of the drive in which the Belgians drove back the Huns. 3—General Berthelot, commander of the French forces operating south of Reims.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany's Tricky Peace Move Is Balked by President Wilson's Diplomacy.

ARMIES OPPOSE ARMISTICE

Cambrai Captured and Huns' Defensive Line Smashed, Compelling General Retreat—Yanks Successful in Champagne—Belrut Occupied by the French.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Prince Max of Baden, the new imperial chancellor of Germany, requesting President Wilson to arrange for an armistice and a subsequent discussion of peace terms, and stating that Germany accepted the president's 14 points as a basis for the negotiations, evoked three separate and distinct replies. President Wilson answered that he could not suggest an armistice while the German armies were outside the boundaries of Germany, and then asked whether the German government accepted the terms laid down by him and whether its object in entering discussions was only to agree upon the practical details of their application; furthermore, he wanted to know whether the chancellor was speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war.

The people of all the allied nations, soldiers and civilians alike, answered Prince Max with a tremendous shout of "Unconditional surrender." Marshal Foch responded with one of the most powerful attacks of the allied armies, capturing the important city of Cambrai, smashing a 24-mile-wide breach through the Hindenburg line, and forcing back the German armies all along the line from Verdun to the sea.

Nearly all authorities agree that the chancellor's proposal was insincere; that the request for an armistice was made merely to give the military command a chance to reorganize the shattered armies, and that Prince Max knew the suggestion for a peace conference, as he made it, would be rejected, giving him the opportunity to say to the people of Germany: "I have offered to end the war on the enemy's own terms and he refuses. The German nation now must unitedly fight on."

At first there was some disappointment because President Wilson did not reject the German proposal swiftly and bluntly, but a little consideration has convinced almost everyone that he evaded a trap and by his direct questions put the German diplomats in a position of the utmost difficulty. At the same time he left the door open for ultimate negotiations, after Germany has accepted his 14 points and given full guarantees. As for the armistice, he did not agree to that even were the German armies to be withdrawn from all occupied territories, recognizing the fact that the declaring of an armistice is up to the military commanders. The president's note was fully approved, probably in advance, by the allied governments, and was given the highest praise by the press in England and France as well as America.

Any agreed cessation of fighting at this time, short of the abject surrender of the central powers, would bitterly disappoint the soldiers of the allied armies and the people who are backing them up. Foch's forces have the Germans on the run, and if they are permitted to follow up the Huns on their retreat to the Meuse they will destroy a large part of their effectiveness and capture probably half of their material. On the other hand an armistice would permit the Huns to retire within their borders with their armies intact and prepared to maneuver effectively behind their shortened and powerfully fortified lines. Animated by a spirit, not of vindictiveness, but of retributive justice, the men of the allied armies feel that no peace should

be granted Germany until her cities, her towns and her people have suffered some of the horrors of war that her brutal soldiers have inflicted on Belgium, northern France and Serbia. The absolute unrepentance of the Huns for their outrages is shown by their action in looting and wantonly destroying the towns in France from which they are being driven and in their practice of carrying away with them thousands of the helpless inhabitants who are forced to work for them like slaves. The formal warning of France that there would be retribution for these shameful deeds has been disregarded, and if adequate punishment is not inflicted there will be a general feeling that justice has miscarried.

President Wilson and his confidential advisers, it is said, still believe the German people will rise in revolution and oust the Hohenzollern crew, and his inquiry as to whom Prince Max represents is significant in that connection. The chancellor, in his speech to the Reichstag, undertook rather feebly to demonstrate that recent political changes actually had put the people in power and that he was their representative. But all that was looked on as bunk.

The diplomatic situation resolved itself down to this: The German government must either admit defeat and surrender on allied terms or it must confess that the chancellor was not acting in good faith. That is the hole in which President Wilson has placed Prince Max and his associates.

The greatest blow delivered by the allied armies last week was between Cambrai and St. Quentin. There Field Marshal Haig's finest forces, reinforced by American divisions, tore a 20-mile gap through the strongest of Hindenburg's boasted defenses, capturing dozens of villages and many thousands of prisoners and on Wednesday occupied the long and desperately defended city of Cambrai. The Huns, in full flight, blew up most of Cambrai and burned Bohain, Marais and many another beautiful town, but the allies did not even stop to extinguish the flames. The enemy apparently was attempting to reconquer the city, but the "Selle" river from Le Cateau to Solesmes, so Haig's troops led by the cavalry, pushed rapidly forward and the big guns followed so fast that they kept the Huns always under fire. Only the German machine-guns put up a credible defense, the riflemen who could be overtaken generally surrendering willingly. Prisoners said the German plan was to retreat to the Valenciennes line and then to the Meuse, and it was evident the retirement of the German armies from France was well under way. They will fight all the way back to their borders, of course, but the country is open and the tanks and cavalry of the allies will have daily increasing opportunity to do their part. The Germans still have the strength to maintain a fairly orderly retreat, and if the war is ended by a military decision, it is admitted the Huns may be able to postpone that inevitable event for many months. When they do reach the Meuse they will be behind powerful defenses, but the nature of those defenses is known to the allied commanders, and so far as the fortifications there are concerned, the immense sum just asked of congress for American artillery may be taken to indicate the tremendous concentration of gunfire that will be used to batter them to pieces.

While their comrades were helping the British in the great drive in the Cambrai region, the American First army was exceedingly busy west of the Meuse. For many days the doughboys battled their way through the Argonne forest and at the northern end of it they went up against a concentration of Huns gathered for the defense of the Kriemhilde line. Pausing to permit their artillery to pour a rain of shells on the German positions for 19 hours, the Yanks advanced to the attack Wednesday and by a brilliant and swift advance broke through the enemy line. To the right of them other troops forced their way through the Cunel wood, and this made possible the storming of the Mamel trench of the Kriemhilde position. The engineers were advancing right along with the infantry, clearing the way through the entanglements. Important heights south of the Marcon were captured, and the Yankees joined hands

with the French at Lunnon. East of the Meuse also the Americans were going forward, and at the time of writing, those movements, as well as those all along the line, were still progressing.

The operations in France were steadily crushing the great German salient whose apex was near Laon, and the French were maintaining a continuous pressure on both sides of that city. They also were compelling the further retirement of the Huns who still remained south of the Aisne between Neufchatel and Vouziers.

The American air service on the front of the First army clearly demonstrated its superiority during the week. Huge aggregations of bombing planes continually flew over the enemy front lines, communications, back areas and troop concentrations, doing incalculable damage, while the pursuit planes kept the air clear of Hun machines.

The Serbian army kept up the unremitting pursuit of the Austrians in Serbia as the Bulgarians withdrew from that country, or surrendered, according to their agreement. Before the end of the week the Serbs were quite close to Nish and moving ahead steadily. To their west, in Albania, the allied troops made considerable progress. The Italians took Elbasan after crushing determined resistance by the Austrians, and then continued their advance northward.

The occupation of Beirut by French marines only accentuated the troubles of Turkey. The cabinet resigned, after a peace note was said to have been started on its way to President Wilson and Turkish DeSha. It was reported that the grand vizier, His sympathies are rather with the allies, and there is little doubt the sultan himself would be mighty glad to get out of the war on the best terms obtainable. London was convinced Turkey had notified Germany it intended to make peace and that the Kaiser tried to stave this off by the proposal of the chancellor.

Austria-Hungary was in a condition almost of panic and was nervously awaiting the outcome of Prince Max's effort. Reports from Vienna said the ministerial council had decided to introduce national autonomy "in order to make President Wilson's stipulation an accomplished fact." Among the people of the empire the movement to proclaim the separation of Hungary and Austria was making great headway. Meanwhile the Bohemian leaders were conferring and preparing to declare the independence of their country and its separation from Austria-Hungary, and, knowing the dangers of such action, made their wills and settled their personal affairs.

Boris, who has succeeded to the throne of Bulgaria on the abdication of his father, Ferdinand, adheres to the terms of the surrender made by his armies, and has ordered Germany and Austria to quit his country within a month. Already the rail connection between Vienna and Constantinople seems to be effectually broken.

Three more "victories" by the murderous German U-boats are to be recorded. The Irish mail boat *Leinster*, the Japanese liner *Hirano* and the American cargo steamship *Ticonderoga* were torpedoed. The total loss of life was estimated at more than 900. In the case of the *Ticonderoga* about 230 were killed, most of them by shrapnel fire after the boat had ceased to resist.

One painful result of the German peace offensive was the decided slowing up of the campaign for the fourth Liberty loan. Presumably because many shortsighted people thought peace was at hand and the money would not be needed, subscriptions to the \$2,000,000,000 loan were distressingly slow in coming in. All the agencies engaged in the campaign redoubled their efforts and the American public was loudly warned that the Hun peace talk must be disregarded and the money must be raised. Uncle Sam needs those six billions and he will get them, and he will need and will get much more. In all probability, before peace is declared and the armies are disbanded, if the people refuse to lend the government all the money it needs, at a good rate of interest, it has other ways of getting funds, and it will adopt them.

DELPHOS ITEMS

The bear grass-baler left here Tuesday for Portales. It likely pressed 650 bales at Delphos. A car of grass is being loaded out today, Monday.

The teacher of the high school has been sick with the flu this week. Baker Cummings has acted as pedagogue pro tempore.

R. E. McAlister is wearing a smile that just will not spill—an heir is born to succeed him to the throne of reason.

Joe, John and Hester Rushing all started for Matador, Texas, one day this week.

The "cow-catcher" caught a couple of cows for Heart and Speed a few days ago. They were in fine shape. Such a reckless waste of livestock is not in line with Hoover's plan of food conservation. The habit employed by railroads of allowing wounded animals to lie and starve to death is criminal. One cow has been lying in front of Mrs. Austin's door since Thursday unable to get up. A train that can make a stop to deliver one sack of potatoes can stop for a cow. If necessary it can stop long enough for the conductor to signal the engineer to hop off and run said cow off the right o' way.

G. A. Chumbley anticipates making another trip to Kansas this week.

Heart, Speed and Smith were in Delphos Saturday. It is reported that they intend shipping out all of their cattle in the near future.

Miss Fullerton's mother and Mrs. Bill Stewart were in the community one night this week. They took Miss Laura back to her home near Longs, N. M.

The postal inspector was in the Delphos and Redlake communities this week.

The Throgmorton family visited the McAlister home a few minutes Sunday to get acquainted with the new heir.

Miss Florence McAlister, Miss Maey Morris, Wayne Morris, Broda McAlister, Mrs. M. V. Cummings and Baker Cummings all attended the party at the Cox residence near Kermit Saturday night.

A streak of gray in the brain is a pretty good sign that light is approaching.

Luxury will likely cast off the coat for many colors before this war is over.

Located His Crew

The Germans were falling back in terrible disorder when the Kaiser rushed up and inquired of Hindenberg: "Where is the main body of our soldiers?"

For a moment the fearless Von H. stood as motionless as a monument as though trying to figure out where they had gone to, when suddenly he gave a hasty salute and replied: "You'll find its legs scattered around here somewhere, shot off, the main body is on the train going to the hospital."

ROGERS ITEMS

The Spanish Influenza has not stopped the Rogers school.

Mr. Lewis Anderson came home last week from Wichita, Kansas, where he had been at work in a store for several months.

Rob Holland is cutting feed between here and Portales this week. He says it makes him feel good just to see a crop.

The Rogers Sunday school was well attended Sunday.

Charles Maxwell is better and will soon be up after a case of the flu.

The light rain we had last week is reviving the grass. We hope for more rain and warm weather.

Messrs. Foster and Escue have arrived home. Mr. Foster came in last week and Mr. Escue arrived Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. Maxwell are both improving.

Mit Price, of near Floyd, was a Melrose visitor Monday. Mr. Price brought with him a week's production of cream, which weighed 98 pounds and netted him the handsome sum of \$31.16. Melrose Messenger.

On a cold morning when you can't start your car see Brady's Service Station. 5024

Ever Try Honey as a Substitute For Sugar?

The dealers were cut down another 60 per cent in the amount of their sugar supply, the first of August. This is now 20 per cent of the sales, when there were no restrictions on sugar. The amount allowed to be sold to consumers was cut the first of August to the rate of 2 pounds per person per month.

We urge the use of substitute sweetening. Karo and other corn syrups are off the market at present but we will have it as soon as obtainable. We have a great variety of other syrups.

Honey as a sweetening agent has been overlooked by a great many housewives. We have it in ten pound, gallon buckets, the pure strained goods at per bucket \$2.25

Honey has as much or more sweetening value as sugar and is very reasonable in price. Try some and help our boys in France.

Sugar is fighters' food. It is assimilated into human energy faster than any other food known to man. Our boys need it. Let them have it by saving sugar in every way.

JOYCE-PRUIT COMPANY

GENERAL SUGAR CONSERVATION

Is sugar necessary in the diet?

Neither cane nor beet sugar is necessary. In the average American diet all the sugar needed may ordinarily be supplied by using honey, sirups, fresh, preserved and dried fruits.

What are the general sugar saving rules?

Use all sugar sparingly and wherever possible use other sweeteners. Be sparing of confections and sweet cakes. The American people last year spent enough money for candy to feed all Belgium for two years. Supplement sugar with honey and sirups. Cultivate a taste for fruit in its natural sweetness. Sugar is a fuel food. Get fuel from potatoes and other starchy foods rather than from sugar. Sugar excels them as an energy-food only because it produces energy more quickly. They excel sugar since they supply more than merely the fuel need.

How may the sugar ration be expressed in quantities known to everyone?

Two pounds per month means about 8 ounces per week, or a little more than 1 ounce a day. This daily ration is a trifle more than 2 tablespoons level full. It should be remembered that this is to include all sugar used for any purpose whatsoever—for table use, cooking, in ice cream and desserts, on cereals or fruit, in sugar sirups used on griddle cakes, etc.



PERUNA and MANALIN Cured Me

Mrs. E. M. Harris, P. R. No. 2, Ashland, Wis., sends a message of cheer to the sick:

Cleared the Cough, Throat and Stomach.

"I have suffered for many years with a cough, throat and stomach trouble. I was cured by PERUNA and MANALIN. I feel like a new man now." PERUNA is Sold Everywhere. Read the Label on Each Bottle.

The Portales Valley News

R. E. McCONNELL, PUBLISHER

Covers Roosevelt County Like The Sunshine.

Portales Herald and Times Combined with The News Sept. 1916.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER

Published in the greatest shallow water district on earth.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR



DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

- FOR U. S. SENATOR W. B. Walton, Grant County. FOR CONGRESSMAN G. A. Richardson, Chaves. FOR GOVERNOR Felix Garcia, Rio Arriba. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Elmer E. Veeder, San Miguel. FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT Richard H. Hanna, Santa Fe. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE Juan J. Duran, Union. FOR STATE TREASURER T. W. Medley, Socorro. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL Thomas J. Mabry, Bernalillo. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION J. S. Long, Roosevelt. FOR COMMISSIONER PUBLIC LANDS George Davidson, Chaves. FOR STATE AUDITOR Marcos C. de Baca, Sandoval. FOR STATE CORPORATION COMMISSIONER D. J. Finnigan, Quay. FOR JUDGE, 5th JUDICIAL DISTRICT Sam G. Bratton, Charles R. Brice. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, 20th DISTRICT Coe Howard. 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.

I KNOW a Man Who thinks Printers are Crazy; And Just to prove they are crazy Whenever he needs Any Printing He writes Half a Dozen Printers And asks them to Quote. The other day he had a job And as usual he wrote for Bids. The lowest bid was One Hundred Sixty-five Cents; And the highest bid was One dollar and Ninety cents. He spent Twelve cents for postage In getting his Bids and He spent 3 cents for Envelopes And he spent Four Cents for his Writing Paper And he paid Eighteen Dollars a Week to the Clerk who wrote the letters and licked the Stamps. And so He sent the job to lowest Bidder, Who bid One sixty-five; But it cost him Two-fourteen I thank you.

We can handle your sale bill in short order. With the New linotype, we can print them so you can put up bills going home

THE VICTORY TICKET.

- For U. S. Senator—W. B. Walton of Grant county. For Congress—G. A. Richardson of Chaves county. For Governor—Felix Garcia of Rio Arriba county. For Lieutenant Governor—Elmer E. Veeder of San Miguel county. For Supreme Court—R. H. Hanna of Santa Fe county. For Attorney General—T. J. Mabry of Bernalillo county. For Secretary of State—Juan J. Duran of Union county. For Superintendent of Schools—J. S. Long of Roosevelt county. For State Auditor—Marcos C. de Baca of Sandoval county. For State Treasurer—T. W. Medley of Socorro county. For Land Commissioner—G. A. Davidson of Chaves county. For Corporation Commissioner—D. J. Finnigan of Quay county.

William B. Walton, the Democratic nominee for senator, has voted for every war measure asked by President Wilson and the administration during his service in congress. A vote for Walton is a vote for confidence in President Wilson. It means that you from New Mexico will be cast to aid in the earnest prosecution of the war, not to nag the President, as his opponent would do.

Judge Richardson if elected to Congress will vote in the House as Walton will in the Senate; that is, for every war measure which President Wilson asks from Congress to carry on the war. A vote for Richardson is a patriotic vote and a vote of confidence in the President.

Felix Garcia is not a politician but a business man. He has proved that in his careful, sensible handling of the affairs as a member of the state tax commission. He will make the people of the state a business governor. Elmer E. Veeder is one of the best lawyers in the state and was the legal adviser to the late Governor De Baca. He knows law and parliamentary practice and will make an admirable presiding officer for the Senate.

Seven years on the bench of the state of New Mexico has proven that Richard H. Hanna is a just, a capable and a fearless jurist. There is not a breath of attack on his ability or his integrity. He is a sound lawyer, stands for the rights of the people and has always been fair to labor.

Tom J. Mabry is one of the rising young lawyers of the state and as its attorney general will not be in the hands of any corporate or big business interest. He will construe the law without fear or favor in the interest of the whole people of the state.

Juan J. Duran has made an efficient, active county clerk of Union county. His promotion to the office of secretary of state is logical and he is amply qualified for its exacting and precise clerical duties.

Prof. J. S. Long has been principal of the schools in several cities of the state and also vice president of the New Mexico State Teachers Association. He is an able educator, qualified by training and experience and will take the schools of the state out of politics.

Marcos C. De Baca is a capable business man and has always stood for the best ideals in political affairs in New Mexico. Unlike many other Republicans when De Baca broke away from the party because of the domination of a corrupt Republican machine, he broke away for good. He is clean and fearless and competent. His opponent is the brother of the perpetua present auditor of the state. The only way to end the Sargent 20-year dynasty is to vote for De Baca.

T. W. Medley is one of the strong, influential and trusted bankers of the southwest. He knows finances and financial operations thoroughly and is exactly the man to have charge of the disbursements of the state. He is of the same type as his predecessor Roy L. Hall, whose service has given complete satisfaction to the people of the state.

George Davidson has been in the real estate business and the cattle business in the state for more than a decade. He knows the land business of the state of New Mexico, will safeguard the interests of the state in the disposition of all lands and may be depended upon to so manage the important business of the state land office as to protect the taxpayers and serve the schools and the public.

D. J. Finnigan is a railroad man, a representative of union labor, who has made an efficient county officer at Tucuman and will when elected to the state corporation commission give the Democratic party control and put an end to the weak and insincere policy which has permitted the railroads of the state to dominate the commission and retain a representative of the big railroads of the El Paso district to hold in office as the commission's rate expert one of their former employes, who has always favored them in every controversy.

The most extensive non-voting record which has been made by any member of the United States Senate is that of Albert Bacon Fall, who is asking to be re-elected as a Republican because the nation needs him. If that is true, as his posters say, why has he been absent so much of the time? Would his record be any better in the next six years?

Every candidate on the Victory ticket nominated by the Democratic state convention is a 100 per cent American, for America and Americans



They're in to Win

Fair targets, every one of these men, for the German riflemen and machine gunners hidden behind the parapet.

But they are not thinking of the bullets whizzing past them; of the shells bursting over their heads.

They are intent on one thing—to scale that bank, take the bridge head and win the day.

And these men are made of the same stuff as all true Americans who read these words.

If we are the same stuff, let us prove it. Let us get into the fight as they do—to the limit—for Victory!

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

The Security State Bank

If it is true that "every miser helps the Kaiser" isn't it true that every vote of lack of confidence in President Wilson's administration helps the Kaiser? Don't you think Kaiser Bill will watch your vote as closely in November as he will watch your dollar in October?

Germany is already squealing. Now is the time to stay with YOUR government. Don't you believe that every militarist in Germany if he were in the United States and had a vote would vote against the candidates of the Wilson administration?

It is the same old Bursum story of the "burning of the books." They say that C. U. Strong, the treasurer of Mora county, kept his records at his home and unfortunately there was a fire there which destroyed the house and the records of the treasurer's office and now the traveling auditor can't audit his books. Has a familiar sound, doesn't it?

The boys over there are helping Wilson win the war. Help him over here by giving him a vote of confidence when you go to the polls on the 5th of November. A vote for the administration is another bullet fired at Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

Take the GERM out of Germany. Take the HUN out of Hungary. Take the BULL out of Bulgaria. Take the GOBBLE out of Turkey. That is the way to win the war. How?

By voting your confidence in Woodrow Wilson.

Germany is trying to quit now while there is still a chance that the quitting is good. But if this is the time Germany thinks the war ought to quit, then it is precisely the wrong time for the United States to decide to quit. Back up Wilson by your vote and show the world that America demands unconditional surrender, nothing less, from the Hun.

When you go to the polls this year you should adjourn partisanship. Remember no consideration but love of country, better citizenship, higher ideals and justice to all people. If you do you cannot fail to vote for men who will uphold in Congress the greatest exemplar of those ideals, Woodrow Wilson, the commander-in-chief of our victory winning armies. Vote the Victory ticket.

Commerce and Finance, a dyes in the wool big business paper which opposes the President, says in a recent issue: "An over subscription of the Liberty Loan means the early surrender of Germany, because it will bring her to understand that the wealth of the United States will be unreservedly

used to support the rights that she had tried to trample upon." Now, if that sort of thing is true about mere dollars isn't it true about the spirit and the will to win of the American people? Of course it is, so let's read that statement this way: "An overwhelming vote of confidence in the Wilson administration means the early surrender of Germany because it will bring her to understand that the courage and will of the people of the United States will be unreservedly behind the President to support the rights that she had tried to trample upon."

They promised a clean ticket under news auspices but Bursum was temporary chairman of the Republican state convention, Uncle Tom Catron was its permanent chairman, and Charley Spless put Lazrazolo across, aided by Secretary Romero? The voice was the voice of Jacob, all right, but the hand was still the hand of Esau.

If that was true in 1898, why is it not true now? The Democrats of the nation are willing to accept, as a slogan why the people should give a vote of confidence in President Wilson, the very argument which ex-President Harrison and ex-President Roosevelt used in behalf of a Republican war administration. If a vote of no-confidence in Woodrow Wilson brings a gleam of hope to the Huns, if it serves to make them prolong the war a single day, if it serves to cost the life of a single heroic, brave American boy which could have been spared, if the people of this nation, by standing by the administration served notice that Germany is to be beaten and crushed, is it not worth it?

A vote of confidence in Wilson will shorten the war and save our soldiers lives. Can any political advantage be placed on a par with that? Can you afford to take the chance of voting the Republican ticket, prolonging the war and increasing the casualty list of American soldiers?

Do you know that Senator Fall did NOT vote on the resolution declaring war on Austria-Hungary?

Do you know that Senator Fall did NOT vote on the food control bill under which Mr. Hoover has accomplished successful and marvelous results?

Do you know that Senator Fall did NOT vote on the amendment proposing nationwide prohibition by constitutional amendment?

Do you know that Senator Fall did NOT vote on the act establishing the war finance corporation?

Do you know that Senator Fall did NOT vote on the great water power bill?

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE

Whereas, on June 24th, 1918, in Cause No. 1320, pending in the District Court of Roosevelt county, New Mexico, wherein, John W. Peacock is plaintiff and Joe Fisher and Dallas Fisher are defendants, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, John W. Peacock, upon eight several promissory notes, and the mortgage executed by defendants securing the due payment of same, dated Feb. 1st, 1916, and in favor of plaintiff, judgment being rendered in said cause thereon in the balance due on said notes and mortgage to date of judgment in the sum of \$1884.76 with ten per cent per annum thereon from date of judgment until paid, and the additional sum of \$185.56 as attorneys fees, with six per cent per annum from date of judgment until paid, together with all costs of said action, said judgment amounting to date of sale hereinafter fixed, principal and interest in the sum of \$2137.30, besides costs; and said judgment being also a decree foreclosing said mortgage executed to secure the due payment of said notes on the lands described therein, to wit: the S 1/2 of Sec. 17 in Twp. 6 S. R. 37 East N. M. P. M., in Roosevelt county, New Mexico, with all improvements on same, and the amount of said judgment decreed by the court to be a first and paramount lien on said lands for all said judgment indebtedness, including costs, and said lands ordered sold by the court for the purpose of satisfying said judgment and all costs of said action; and whereas, the undersigned, was by the court in said judgment and decree aforesaid appointed Special Master to sell said lands as provided by law, after due advertisement, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment and costs as aforesaid, now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by said decree, I will at the hour of two o'clock P. M., on the 4th day of November, 1918, at the northeast front door of the court house in the town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said lands and premises at public auction to the highest bidder for cash for the purpose of satisfying said judgment and costs of suit and costs of sale.

Witness my hand this October 8th, 1918. M. R. JONES, Special Master.

BLABOND FOR GOOD PRINTING CALL ON US

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

- Roosevelt County District Judges: John T. McClure and Granville A. Richardson. Sheriff: Arch L. Gregg. Clerk: Seth A. Morrison. Treasurer: John W. Ballow. Assessor: Burl Johnson. Superintendent of Schools: Sam J. Stinnett. Probate Judge: J. C. Compton. Commissioners: District No. 1: J. S. Pearce. District No. 2: Ed L. Wall. District No. 3: Emmet Gore. Justice of the Peace, Precinct One: J. P. Henderson. City of Portales Mayor: E. B. Hawkins. Treasurer: Seth A. Morrison. Clerk: W. H. Braley. Trustees: Jack Wilcox, C. J. Whitcomb and G. M. Williamson. Marshal: J. M. McCormack. Board of Education President: J. B. Sledge. Vice-President: C. W. Terry. Clerk: Mose B. Jones. Treasurer: G. W. Carr. Trustees: C. M. Compton Jr., R. K. Puckett.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M. Sept. 21st, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that John E. Oliver of Portales, N. M., who, on July 24 1915, made Homestead Entry No. 012779, for S 1/2 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4, and NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 8, Township 2 S, Range 34 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, Probate Judge, in his office at Portales, N. M., on the 30 day of October, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Andrew D. Wallis, Babe Freeman, Charley Crumes and James A. Tinsley, all of Portales, N. M. W. R. McGILL, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M. September 16, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mamie D. McCullough, of Allie, N. M., who, on July 24, 1918, made H. E. No. 043, 681, for W 1/2, Section 2, Township 7 N, Range 37 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Will A. Palmer, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Emzy, N. M., on Oct. 22, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ely A. McCullough, of Lingo, N. M., and Joseph M. McGaha, William E. Elder, Henry C. Boteler, each of Allie, N. M. Emmett, Patton, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., October 2nd, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that James G. A. Ford, of Upton, N. M., who, on May 18th, 1915, made Homestead Entry No. 012692, for W 1/2, Section 6, Township 2 S, Range 31 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Portales, N. M., on the 21st day of November, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charley Gunn, Jess Dodgin, Volney F. Newman, John A. Sisson, all of Upton, N. M. W. R. McGILL, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., October 4th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Sallie G. Bryant, of Redlake, N. M., who, on March 19, 1915, made original homestead entry No. 012047, for lots 3, 4, 5, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 6, T5, R 24 E, and lots 3, 4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 31, T 4 S, R. 34 E, and on May 14, 1918, made Ad. H. E. 015209 for NW 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, and NE 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 31, township 4 S, range 34 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, Probate Judge, Roosevelt County, N. M., at Portales, N. M., on the 14th day of November, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles M. Nickle, of Redlake, N. M.; Elmer E. Nelson, of Redlake, N. M.; Hubert K. Watkins, of Redlake, N. M.; George L. Bryant, of Portales, N. M. W. R. McGILL, Register.

CARTER-ROBINSON ABSTRACT COMPANY Incorporated

Abstracts and Fire Insurance Call on us for prompt service. Lee Carter, Manager

COMMISSIONERS

At a re Board of of Roosevelt ico, held o following J. S. Pe Wall and sioners, an clerk. The foll sented, ex and the el warrants A. L. Greg for indig Houston M. S. T. and ren John W. I pense 3 John W. B quarter, Town of P light, 3r Leach Co quarter, J. C. Com quarter, J. C. Co pense 3 rent 2nd Treasurer Regents, Agricult Boys an Rooseve N. G. Me salary 3 E. M. K sheriff's ter, 191 J. M. Me sheriff's ter, 191 Portales v plies, C Schools, Portales v plies Au Joyce-Prui John Allis Seth A. 3rd qua Seth A. M pense, 3 Seth A. 1 ing 19 3rd qua Joe Bore drayage A. J. Goo quarter, Burl Joh quarter, John W. court h Mrs. Mau testimon court-- Portales printing Clarke & Sam J. S quarter Portales printing Portales mission Sam J. S pense Portales printing Jessie Jo work, Crane ar plies a T. N. Ha house, Hutehins Printing port Crane & S. Howe house, Portales printin Portales plies-- Lloyd S electio A. M. V electio Arthur electio D. L. H tion, Add Ho tion, A. L. G quarter A. L. G oners, A. L. G 3rd o A. L. G warra notice J. B. SH suppl J. A. V tion a C. M. I

COMMISSIONERS

PROCEEDINGS

Portales, New Mexico, Monday, Oct. 7, 1918. At a regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, held on the above date, the following were present, to-wit: J. S. Pearce, chairman; Ed L. Wall and Emmet Gore, commissioners, and Seth A. Morrison, clerk.

C. M. Dobbs, supplies, 8.20. It is now ordered that court adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. J. S. PEARCE, Chairman. Seth A. Morrison, Clerk. Portales, New Mexico, Tuesday, Oct. 8th, 1918. Court convened pursuant to adjournment of yesterday, present and presiding as then.

"TO MY SOLDIER" I'm feeling rather shaky over all the things I hear, Of the shrapnel and the cannon that are roaring round you dear.

Pithy News Items Gathered From All Over New Mexico. New Mexico joined the "dry" states the first of the month. New Mexico now has 2,700 members of the boys' working reserve.

BOY SCOUTS (Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.) TEACH SCOUTING IN CAMPS Camps which are developed into out-of-doors boarding houses sometimes keep boys from learning what the prospectuses claim that camping teaches.

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UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues
Official Health Bulletin
on Influenza.

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in
Origin—Germ Still Unknown—Peo-
ple Should Guard Against "Droplet
Infection"—Surgeon General Blue
Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Al-
though King Alfonso of Spain was
one of the victims of the influenza epi-
demic in 1893 and again this summer,
Spanish authorities repudiate any
claim to influenza as a "Spanish" dis-
ease. If the people of this country do
not take care the epidemic will be-
come so widespread throughout the
United States that soon we shall hear
the disease called "American" influ-
enza.

In response to a request for definite
information concerning Spanish influ-
enza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of
the U. S. Public Health Service has
authorized the following official inter-
view:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it
something new? Does it come from
Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this
country and called 'Spanish Influenza'
resembles a very contagious kind
of 'cold' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

In the head, eyes, ears, back or other
parts of the body and a feeling of se-
vere sickness. In most of the cases the
symptoms disappear after three or four
days, the patient then rapidly recover-
ing. Some of the patients, however,
develop pneumonia, or inflammation
of the ear, or meningitis, and many of
these complicated cases die. Whether
this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is
identical with the epidemics of influ-
enza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited
this country since 1647. It is interest-
ing to know that this first epidemic
was brought here from Valencia,
Spain. Since that time there have
been numerous epidemics of the dis-
ease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic
of influenza, starting somewhere in the
Orient, spread first to Russia and
thence over practically the entire civ-
ilized world. Three years later there
was another flare-up of the disease.
Both times the epidemic spread wide-
ly over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is
called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no
reason to believe that it originated in
Spain. Some writers who have studied
the question believe that the epidemic
came from the Orient and they call at-
tention to the fact that the Germans
mention the disease as occurring along
the eastern front in the summer and
fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish influenza" be re-
cognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in
which a single case of 'Spanish influ-
enza' can be recognized. On the other
hand, recognition is easy where
there is a group of cases. In contrast
to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs
and colds, which usually occur in the
cold months, epidemics of influenza
may occur at any season of the year.
Thus the present epidemic raged most
intensely in Europe in May, June and
July. Moreover, in the case of ordi-
nary colds, the general symptoms
(fever, pain, depression) are by no
means as severe or as sudden in their
onset as they are in influenza. Final-
ly, ordinary colds do not spread
through the community so rapidly or
so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick
with influenza feels sick rather sud-
denly. He feels weak, has pains in the
eyes, ears, head or back, and may be
sore all over. Many patients feel
dizzy, some vomit. Most of the pa-
tients complain of feeling chilly, and
with this comes a fever in which the
temperature rises to 100 to 104. In
most cases the pulse remains relative-
ly slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the
fact that the patient looks sick. His
eyes and the inner side of his eyelids
may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'con-
gested,' as the doctors say. There
may be running from the nose, or
there may be some cough. These signs
of a cold may not be marked; never-
theless the patient looks and feels very
sick.

"In addition to the appearance and
the symptoms as already described,
examination of the patient's blood may
aid the physician in recognizing 'Span-
ish influenza,' for it has been found

that in this disease the number of
white corpuscles shows little or no in-
crease above the normal. It is possi-
ble that the laboratory investigations
now being made through the National
Research Council and the United
States Hygienic Laboratory will fur-
nish a more certain way in which in-
dividual cases of this disease can be
recognized."

What is the course of the disease?
Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from
three to four days and the patient re-
covers. But while the proportion of
deaths in the present epidemic has
generally been low, in some places the
outbreak has been severe and deaths
have been numerous. When death oc-
curs it is usually the result of a com-
plication."

What causes the disease and how is
it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied in-
fluenza epidemics in the past have
found in many of the cases a very
small rod-shaped germ called, after its
discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other
cases of apparently the same kind of
disease there were found pneumococci,
the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still
others have been caused by strepto-
cocci, and by others germs with long
names.

"No matter what particular kind of
germ causes the epidemic, it is now
believed that influenza is always
spread from person to person, the
germs being carried with the air along
with the very small droplets of mucus,
expelled by coughing or sneezing,
forceful talking, and the like by one
who already has the germs of the dis-
ease. They may also be carried about
in the air in the form of dust coming
from dried mucus, from coughing and
sneezing, or from careless people who
spit on the floor and on the sidewalk.
As in most other catching diseases, a
person who has only a mild attack of
the disease himself may give a very
severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who
catch the disease?

"It is very important that every per-
son who becomes sick with influenza
should go home at once and go to bed.
This will help keep away dangerous
complications and will, at the same
time, keep the patient from scattering
the disease far and wide. It is highly
desirable that no one be allowed to
sleep in the same room with the pa-
tient. In fact, no one but the nurse
should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or
running of the eyes and nose, care
should be taken that all such dis-
charges are collected on bits of gauze
or rag or paper napkins and burned.
If the patient complains of fever and
headache, he should be given water to
drink, a cold compress to the forehead
and a light sponge. Only such medi-
cine should be given as is prescribed
by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the
druggist to prescribe and may be dan-
gerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure
and harmless' remedies advertised by
patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he
can be attended only by some one who
must also look after others in the fam-
ily, it is advisable that such attendant
wear a wrapper, apron or gown over
the ordinary house clothes while in the
sick room and slip this off when leav-
ing to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well
to guard against breathing in danger-
ous disease germs by wearing a simple
fold of gauze or mask while near the
patient."

Will a person who has had influenza
before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of
measles or scarlet fever or smallpox
usually protects a person against an-
other attack of the same disease. This
appears not to be true of 'Spanish in-
fluenza.' According to newspaper re-
ports the King of Spain suffered an
attack of influenza during the epi-
demic thirty years ago, and was again
stricken during the recent outbreak in
Spain."

How can one guard against influ-
enza?

"In guarding against disease of all
kinds, it is important that the body be
kept strong and able to fight off dis-
ease germs. This can be done by hav-
ing a proper proportion of work, play
and rest, by keeping the body well
clothed, and by eating sufficient whole-
some and properly selected food. In
connection with diet, it is well to re-
member that milk is one of the best
all-around foods obtainable for adults
as well as children. So far as a dis-
ease like influenza is concerned, health
authorities everywhere recognize the
very close relation between its spread
and overcrowded homes. While it is
not always possible, especially in
times like the present, to avoid such
overcrowding, people should consider
the health danger and make every
effort to reduce the home overcrowd-
ing to a minimum. The value of fresh
air through open windows cannot be
over emphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as
in street cars, care should be taken to
keep the face so turned as not to in-
hale directly the air breathed out by
another person.

"It is especially important to be
aware of the person who coughs or
sneezes without covering his mouth
and nose. It also follows that one
should keep out of crowds and stuffy
places as much as possible, keep
homes, offices and workshops well
aired, spend some time out of doors,
each day, walk to work if at all prac-
ticable—in short, make every possible
effort to breathe as much pure air as
possible.

"In all health matters follow the ad-
vice of your doctor and obey the regu-
lations of your local and state health
officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze,
If you don't you'll spread disease."

How Much Would the KAISER Tax Your Business?

Think this thought twice over: "If we should
fail to win this war what would happen to my business?"

What is left of business in the invaded districts
of France and Belgium? What will be left of business here,
if we fail to crush the sinister power of Prussian militar-
ism? How much would you have left after paying the
taxes and levies imposed by a victorious Germany?

Defend Yourself With LIBERTY BONDS

This is not only a war for Democracy and Liberty,
but a war of self-defense. Germany menaces our rights, our
self-respect, our homes, and our means of livelihood.

Every citizen—every business man—has weapons
of defense ready to his hand. These weapons are Liberty
Bonds. We cannot all fight with guns and bayonets but we
can all fight with Liberty Bonds.

Buy to Your Utmost

Of course you have bought Liberty Bonds. Every
one has. But how many more will you buy? The success
of the Fourth Loan and of the war itself depends on your
answer to that question.

Buy all the bonds you can. Go to your bank and
make your arrangements. Buy more than you ever thought
you could buy.

Buy to Your Utmost

This Space Contributed to Winning the War By

The First National Bank

THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS

It is generally conceded that the
seven organizations doing well-
fare work among the soldiers
and sailors of the army and navy
of the United States are doing
good work and work meriting the
generous support of every citizen
of the United States who is loyal
to his country and enthusiastic
in the maintenance of the morale
of our fighting men to the end
that the war may be won quickly
and result in a victorious peace.

The seven organizations alluded
to are the Y. M. C. A., the Na-
tional Catholic War Council (the
Knights of Columbus), Salvation
Army, the Y. W. C. A., the
Jewish Welfare Board, the Ameri-
can Library Association and the
War Camp Community Service.
Of these the Y. M. C. A., the
Salvation Army, the National
Catholic War Council (Knights of
Columbus), and the Jewish Wel-
fare board have been particularly
active in the training camps at
home and among the men in the
trenches in the war zone in
Europe and in Asia.

At the suggestion of President
Wilson the seven organizations
will unite in a drive for funds
to be made during the week be-
ginning November 11. Attempts
are now being made to render
abortive efforts toward the suc-
cess of the drive. These attempts
take the form of adverse criticism
and the criticism is leveled,
chiefly, at least so far as they
have been heard in New Mexico,
at the Y. M. C. A.

Charges that the Y. M. C. A.,
which, at the suggestion of Gen-
eral Pershing, commander in chief
of the American forces abroad,
took over the canteen service of
the army in France, has been
profiteering and that it has been
guilty of delinquencies along
other lines, have been freely made
in spite of the fact that millions
of letters from boys in khaki
"over there" bring information
to the contrary. Thousands of
these letters have been published
yet, when the attention of the
calumniators is called to these

letters, they "come back" with
the statement that the soldiers
are "compelled to praise the Y.
M. C. A. in their letters on pain
of being punished if they do
not." Nothing could be farther
from the truth.

We are warned not to bear
false witness. The forthcoming
campaign for funds, with which
to finance the war activities of
the societies and associations that
are doing so much good in the
way of keeping our fighting men
fit and of which there is abundant
evidence on every hand, is not a
matter of opinion but a demand
for dollars because the dollars
must be had for the purpose of
brightening the lives of our sol-
diers and sailors, by letting them
know the home folks are inter-
ested in them.

Drop the petty criticisms. Stop
the false reports. They savor
too much of German propaganda.
They are of a piece with those
criticisms of the Red Cross put
afoot during the first few months
after the United States entered
the war and which were proven
to be absolutely false in every
particular.

"Thou shalt not bear false
witness against thy neighbor"
is a divine command which is
still in full force and effect. The
Y. M. C. A. is a human agency
and has made mistakes. These
mistakes should be and are being
rectified. Criticisms of its con-
duct of its great mission, which
it is performing well, all things
being considered, should be made
in the open and not whispered
about with an accompanying
"don't say I told you" while, at
the same time hoping that they
will be repeated without end to
the undoing of a work to the
greatness of which your boys
who are "over there" are testi-
fying in every letter they write.

Braley's Service Station can
start your car easily all seasons
for 50c. No hot water or prim-
ing. 50-21

W. W. Williams returned last
week from a visit with a brother
at Stratford, Texas.

DOSS-SHELEY

Samuel E. Grove returned home
Sunday from a visit to relatives
in the mountains.

Born, Sunday, September 29,
to Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Harris, a
daughter.

Miss Fannie Tinsley is at home
with her parents doing exceed-
ingly well after her recent oper-
ation. May she continue to im-
prove.

Mrs. Finn and children visited
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver,
Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kaptina
visited F. G. Stieg at Elida last
week.

Rev. F. G. Callaway filled his
appointment at Shelby Sunday,
October 6th. There was quite
a crowd present.

Look twice before you think,
think twice before you speak.
But often one should look and
think, but not speak.

The protracted meeting held at
the skating rink was postponed
several days on account of the
prevailing epidemic.

Miss Eulalia Wollard visited
our school at Doss during the
week.

Grandpa and Grandma Jerry
Moore are wearing a very broad
smile since the arrival of their
first grandchild, Nola Ruth
Harris.

C. R. Salter and family spent
the day Sunday with J. A. Tinsley
and family.

On account of the Spanish In-
fluenza the Red Cross meeting has
been postponed indefinitely.

Miss Ruth Fields visited the
J. A. Tinsley home over Sunday.
Miss Fannie Tinsley returned to
Portales with her, Sunday eve
for a couple of days visit.

C. R. Salter and son have
been working in the Shelby com-
munity the past week.

The interior of our school house
at Doss represents a very clean
and energetic teacher. Glad to
have callers come any time.

Mrs. Watt Williams is at home
this week as the school at Delphos
was postponed indefinitely on
account of the epidemic.

BIABOND

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west of Benson, N. M. Address
either Portales or Benson.
Portales Phones — — 193 or 188

Have you bought your Bond?
GEORGE L. REESE
Attorney-at-law
Practice in all courts
Office upstairs in Reese
building.
Portales, New Mexico

COMPTON & COMPTON
Attorneys at Law
Practice in all courts. Office over
The News. Portales, N. M.

TATE & RAMEY
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man or county officer in Clovis.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
CLOVIS, — — — N. M.

DR. J. S. PEARCE
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office at Pearce's Pharmacy
Office phone 34. Residence 23
PORTALES, NEW MEX.

DR. D. B. WILLIAMS
Office Phone 60.
Residence Phone 90.
Office in rear of old First National
Bank Building.
PORTALES, NEW MEX.

DR. N. F. WOLLARD
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office at Neer's drug store, phone
67 2R. Residence phone 169.
PORTALES, NEW MEX.

Get Your News From Headquarters

All the official news of the
State Capital appears first in the
Santa Fe New Mexican.

All the fresh political gossip
of the State Capital appears first
in the Santa Fe New Mexican.

The activities of all patriotic
organizations are reported fully
in the Santa Fe New Mexican.

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war, received over elased wire
from the Associated Press, is pre-
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Portales, N. M.

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CHAPTER 103, LAWS OF 1917

An Act authorizing the construction of an addition to the Capitol Building at Santa Fe, New Mexico, making an appropriation therefor and providing bonded indebtedness for the payment of the same, and to create a commission with authority to construct and complete such addition. Committee Sub. for H. B. No. 56; approved March 13, 1917.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

Section 1. That for the purpose of constructing and completing an addition to the present Capitol Building at Santa Fe, New Mexico, the Governor shall appoint three reputable citizens of New Mexico, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, as a commission, with full power and authority to employ an architect, and to let contracts for the erection of such building to the lowest and best responsible bidder, upon thirty days published notice, letting the same in one entire contract, or portions thereof to different contractors, as in the judgment of the commission may be most advisable.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any member of such commission to become or be, directly or indirectly, interested in any contract so let, or to make any profit, directly or indirectly, out of any such contract; or to furnish or supply, directly or indirectly, any labor, material or other commodity used in and about completing any such contract or contracts. The members of such commissions shall be paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred by them in and about such work, but shall receive no further, other or additional compensation.

Sec. 3. There is hereby appropriated out of the state treasury the sum of two hundred thousand (\$200,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of paying for the construction and completion of said building, said fund to be available upon the sale of the bonds hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of providing funds for the erection of said addition to the Capitol Building, there is hereby authorized and created a bonded indebtedness of the State of New Mexico in the sum of two hundred thousand (\$200,000) dollars, and there shall be issued two hundred (200) bonds of the denomination of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars each. Said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum, which said interest shall be payable semi-annually in gold coin, or its equivalent in lawful money of the United States, on the first day of July and the first day of January of each year at the office of the State Treasurer of the State of New Mexico. The principal of said bonds shall be made payable to the bearer in gold coin, or its equivalent in lawful money of the United States, thirty years after their date, and it shall be provided by said bonds that they may be redeemed at the option of the state at any time after ten years from their date. The said bonds shall state when and where payable, rate of interest, and when and where the interest shall be payable, and shall be signed by the Treasurer and Governor, and shall be attested by the Secretary of State and bear the seal of the state and shall be known as the "Capitol Addition Building Bonds". The faith and credit of the state is hereby pledged for the prompt payment of said bonds and interest thereon as herein provided. If the state shall elect to exercise its right to redeem any of said bonds after ten years from their date, and in advance of maturity, notice thereof shall be given by publication by the state Treasurer, in a newspaper published in Santa Fe, New Mexico, once a week for four successive weeks next prior to the date fixed for redemption, and if a bond so called for redemption be not presented at the time requested it shall cease to bear interest from and after the date so fixed for redemption.

Sec. 5. Interest coupons shall be attached to the said bonds, and the said coupons shall be consecutively numbered and shall specify the number of the bond to which they are attached, and shall be attested by the lithographed or engraved facsimile signature of the State Treasurer.

Sec. 6. The State Treasurer, when the bonds authorized by this act to be issued, shall have been signed, countersigned, endorsed and sealed as in this act provided, and sealed as in this act provided, shall sell the same to the highest and best bidder, for cash, upon sealed bids, at not less than par and accrued interest. Notice of such proposed sale shall be given by the State Treasurer, by publication in writing sealed proposals thereon, at a day and hour stated therein, which said notice shall be published once a week for three weeks in some newspaper published in the State of New Mexico, and a like notice published in some financial journal in the City of New York; the last insertion of such notice shall be made not less than seven days before such date so fixed for such sale.

Sec. 7. Seventy-five (75) of said bonds shall bear date the 30th day of November, 1918, and seventy-five (75) of said bonds shall bear date the 31st day of May, 1919 and fifty (50) of said bonds shall bear date December 31st, 1919. All of said bonds shall be sold at the same time and shall be issued and delivered at the times and in the amounts as specified in this act, and the proceeds realized from the sale of said bonds shall be turned over to the State Treasurer to be kept by him in a separate fund for the purpose of the construction, furnishing, equipping and completing said Capitol Building Addition.

Sec. 8. That to pay the interest on said bonds as it shall become due, the

State Auditor and the State Treasurer shall transfer to the interest fund, which shall be used exclusively for such purpose, all the income derived from lands belonging to the state which were granted to the state by Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to enable the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, approved June 20th, 1910." For Legislative, Executive and Judicial public buildings heretofore erected in said Territory, or to be hereafter erected in the proposed states, and for the payment of the bonds heretofore or hereafter issued therefor, which said income shall be applied toward the liquidation of the interest on said bonds, and to create a sinking fund for payment of the principal thereof.

Sec. 9. To provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds issued pursuant to this act there shall be and there is hereby imposed and levied during each year any of said bonds shall be outstanding on all property in the state subject to taxation for state purposes, an annual tax sufficient to produce a sum equal to one year's interest on all such bonds then outstanding, less the amount in the state treasury received by way of income from the land belonging to the state granted by Act of Congress as stated in Section 8 hereof; and to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of said bonds, the State Treasurer shall retain and use for such purpose all the proceeds derived from the sale of the land so granted to the state for the purpose in this act stated, which said proceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied exclusively towards the payment of the principal of the bonds authorized by this act; and to further provide for a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds there shall be and there is hereby imposed and levied during each year after any of said bonds shall have run for ten years after the date thereof, for ten years any said bonds are outstanding an annual tax on all property in the state subject to taxation for state purposes sufficient in addition to moneys derived from the sale of said lands and held for such purpose, to pay the principal of the said bonds at maturity.

Sec. 10. That the taxes for the payment of the interest and ultimate redemption and payment of said bonds, shall be levied and collected at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected in the state for other purposes, which funds provided for the redemption of said bonds shall be kept separate in a fund for that purpose by the State Treasurer.

Sec. 11. The said Capitol Building Addition shall be not less than two stories high, not less than one hundred and fifty feet long and seventy-five feet wide, and shall be erected at the south end of the present Capitol building, and shall be so arranged that the light in the second story of the present Capitol Building shall not be shut off, and such addition shall be so arranged that it may be heated from the heating plant supplying the present Capitol Building and such addition shall be connected with the present Capitol Building on the ground floor by a passageway properly constructed according to the plans and specifications of the architect, and said addition shall be as near fireproof as it is possible to make it, and when completed shall be occupied by the State Library, State Supreme Court and all offices connected therewith, and the Attorney General.

Sec. 12. The said commission shall have full power and authority to do any and all acts deemed necessary and proper in and about the construction of said building, the determination, and adoption of plans therefor and the arrangement thereof, and shall draw its voucher in the proper form for the payment of all indebtedness contracted in and about said work and building on the State Auditor, and the State Auditor shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the payment, and the State Treasurer shall pay the same on presentation thereof out of the funds realized from the sale of said bonds hereby authorized.

Sec. 13. The members of such commission shall qualify by taking the oath required by other state officers and shall hold their offices until the completion of said addition unless removed, for cause, by the Governor, and in case any vacancy shall occur in such commission, the Governor of the state shall fill such vacancy in the same manner as other vacancies in state offices are filled. When such building is completed the architect employed by such commission shall file with the Secretary of State copies of the plans and specifications for said building, and when said building is completed, it shall be inspected by the Governor, State Auditor and State Treasurer, and if found to be in accordance with the plans and specifications, it shall be accepted.

Sec. 14. This act shall be submitted to the people of the state of New Mexico for their ratification at the next general election to be held in the month of November, A. D. 1918, and all ballots at said election shall have printed thereon and at the end thereof the words "For the Capitol Addition Bond Issue, and in a separate line under the same, the words "Against the Capitol Addition Bond Issue." Opposite said lines there shall be a square in which the voters may make or stamp a cross to indicate whether they vote for or against this act and said bond issue, and those voting for this act and said bond issue shall do so by placing a cross in the square opposite the words "For

the Capitol Addition Bond Issue," and those voting against the said bond issue, shall do so by placing a cross in the square opposite the words "Against the Capitol Addition Bond Issue."

Sec. 15. The votes cast for and against said bond issue shall be counted, returned, canvassed and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for state officers, and, if it appears that this act shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election aforesaid, then the same shall go into effect upon publication of the certificate of the Secretary of State declaring the result of the vote thereof.

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this act published once a week in one newspaper in each county, if one be published therein, throughout the state, for four weeks next preceding the general election to be held in the month of November, A. D. 1918. The cost of publication shall be paid out of the interest on deposits funds, in the state subject to taxation for state purposes, an annual tax sufficient to produce a sum equal to one year's interest on all such bonds then outstanding, less the amount in the state treasury received by way of income from the land belonging to the state granted by Act of Congress as stated in Section 8 hereof; and to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of said bonds, the State Treasurer shall retain and use for such purpose all the proceeds derived from the sale of the land so granted to the state for the purpose in this act stated, which said proceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied exclusively towards the payment of the principal of the bonds authorized by this act; and to further provide for a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds there shall be and there is hereby imposed and levied during each year after any of said bonds shall have run for ten years after the date thereof, for ten years any said bonds are outstanding an annual tax on all property in the state subject to taxation for state purposes sufficient in addition to moneys derived from the sale of said lands and held for such purpose, to pay the principal of the said bonds at maturity.

The publication of this act has been ordered by me as Secretary of State in accordance with Section 16 of the same.

ANTONIO LUCERO,
Secretary of State.

ELIDA LOCALS

(From the Elida Enterprise)
Acker and Burton have about seven cars of cattle cut out for shipment and are holding them here waiting for cars. We understand there are other bunches near town amounting to several hundred head, also being held for cars—with no chance of there being furnished for several days yet.

R. H. Morrow left last Saturday for Little Rock, Ark., to which point he shipped a couple of ear loads of horses, mules and burros for marketing.

W. P. Graham, one of our pioneer citizens, passed away last Tuesday night, after but a brief sickness. As is well known, he was a veteran of the civil war, and while attending the reunion at Tulsa he caught cold which developed into the grip and his age and physical condition would not withstand the attack.

We had a nice rain Tuesday night and it seemed to cover considerable territory.

Assistant District Attorney T. E. Mears was called down from Portales Wednesday to conduct a case being tried in Judge Wallis' court.

G. W. Shepherd of Portales has taken Chas. Sims' place in the bank here and Mr. Sims goes to Kenna to take charge of the bank at that place. P. T. Bell, who has been in charge there, leaves shortly to take service with Uncle Sam.

KENNA NEWS

(From the Kenna Record)
Word has been received from Capt. Dix, New Jersey telling of the death of L. G. Barron from Spanish Influenza. Mr. Barron had many friends here who regret to learn of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. George Chavers went to Portales Saturday to make arrangements for the harvesting of their potato crop.

A card from Frank Southard announced that he had landed safely over sea.

School was dismissed last Tuesday at noon on account of the Spanish Influenza scare.

Better take along blow-out sheets and cold patching, all kinds at Braley's.

Want Ads

RATES:—One cent per word for each insertion. Payable when ordered. Try these want ads, as people read them every week.

Buy that Liberty Bond Now!

See Leslie Smith for fresh milk cows. 49-4tp

We will purchase no more second-hand school books at present. —Dobbs. 46-4f

WANTED—125 head of stock to pasture, 75c per head. W. J. Pool, Lingo, N. M. 47-6t

FOR SALE—Champion mowing machine, rake and Planet Jr. cultivator, all new.—Ask at News office. 42-4f

FOR RENT—5 acre block, well improved, good house, barn and windmill.—C. W. Carroll, phone 175. 44-4f

We can handle your sale bill in short order. With the new linotype, we can print them so you can put up bills going home.

FOR SALE—The Bob Darnell house in East Portales. \$650.00 cash. See Mrs. M. L. Rogers-Lee, East Portales. 48-3t

Ruth Haning, teacher of Piano, Violin, Harmony. Real economy in Modern Musical Education. Phones: Studio 72, Residence, 96-3 rings. 43-1f

Wanted
Second hand sacks of all kinds. Will pay you cash.
J. A. Saylor

FOR SALE—White Leghorn Cockerels from M. Johnson's A grade, best breeder in the southwest. Price \$1.25 each, will be \$2.00 at breeding time. Address Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Route 1, Portales, N. M. 46-4tp

FOR SALE—My entire bunch of dairy cows, \$65 around. As my grass will be short this winter I will sell for cash 20 head of Jersey cows, 18 giving milk, the other two to freshen within four or five weeks. 10 others to freshen by January 15th. This is a lot of good cows. I sold \$150 worth of cream in August, star route, Elida, N. M. 49-1f

V. J. CAMPBELL
AUCTIONEER

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

LONGS, NEW MEXICO

PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT

of ownership, Management, Etc., of the weekly Portales Valley News, required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, for October 1, 1918. State of New Mexico, County of Roosevelt.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared E. B. McConnell, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner, editor, managing editor and business editor of the Portales Valley News, published weekly in Portales, Roosevelt County, New Mexico, that the bondholders and other security holders holding 1 per cent or more of the ownership are, none.

E. B. McConnell,
Notary Public.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of October, 1918.
C. M. COMPTON, Jr.,
Notary Public.
My commission expires June 6, 1921.

Lee Carter writes Fire Insurance in Best Companies. 41ff

News want ads for results.

Auto tops renewed, repaired, or new ones made.—Portales Garage.

News want ads for results.

WHO WAS

the first groceryman to pay the people cash for eggs!

We have a full line of Groceries and will sell cheap for cash.

McDONALD & ISON

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR EYES; PROTECT THEM Get Guaranteed

And Perfect Glasses that will fit you—and relieve the strain. I guarantee to furnish you good glasses—and fit them by perfect test. Don't delay its dangerous.

DR. W. J. SMITH,
Elida, — New Mexico

THE DANFORTH WAGON YARD

formerly the Boucher yard. Will appreciate all business. We handle feed of all kinds.

DRIVE IN

M. O. Danforth, Mgr.

J. L. GILLIAM

ALL KINDS of DRAY WORK

Phone 140 or 13

COL. BILL GORE AUCTIONEER

Being a ranchman I naturally cater to the stock business. When contemplating a sale see me.

Elida or Upton

MY NEW TRUCK

has arrived and I am again in position to do hauling on short notice and at a reasonable price. Your patronage will be appreciated.

W. T. ELROD

Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine

GERM FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE—Aggressin

Immunes 100 per cent. Permanently.

JOE BEASLEY

PORTALES, N. MEX.

Helps Sick Women

Cardui, the woman's tonic, he'd Mrs. William Eversole, of Hazel Patch, Ky. Read what she writes: "I had a general breaking-down of my health. I was in bed for weeks, unable to get up. I had such a weakness and dizziness, ... and the pains were very severe. A friend told me I had tried everything else, why not Cardui? ... I did, and soon saw it was helping me. ... After 12 bottles, I am strong and well."

TAKE CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Do you feel weak, dizzy, worn-out? Is your lack of good health caused from any of the complaints so common to women? Then why not give Cardui a trial? It should surely do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women who suffered—it should help you back to health.

Ask some lady friend who has taken Cardui. She will tell you how it helped her. Try Cardui.

All Druggists

..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

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON
By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 20

ABRAHAM GIVING ISAAC TO GOD.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 22:1-14.
GOLDEN TEXT—I will give him unto the Lord all the days of his life.—1 Samuel 1:1.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Luke 14:28-33.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Genesis 12:1-4; 18:9-15; 21:1-12.

I. Abraham Tested (vv. 1, 2).
God does not tempt men to sin (James 1:13), but he subjects them to rigid tests to prove them. In the treatment of Abraham we have a supreme example. God tested Abraham, not Lot. Sodom tested Lot. God tests the man who is proof against the tests of Sodom. God had promised Abraham an heir through whom blessings were to come to the world. For many years his faith was sorely tried in waiting for its fulfillment. At length, his heart rejoiced in the realization of that hope. In the land in the patriarch's tent were wrapped Abraham's hopes of the future when his seed should be as the stars for multitude. His was no ordinary expectation. The human affections and hopes were, no doubt, included; but a new nation was to spring from him, and Isaac was the sole link making the connection. Then, too, he saw the coming Redeemer, for "Abraham saw my day and was glad" (John 8:56). It is only as we thus see all that Isaac meant to his father and God's purpose for the future of the world, that we really can appreciate the crucial test that came to Abraham. A test in some sense similar comes to many Christian fathers and mothers. God is calling for sons and daughters to be offered on the altar of his service. The test is something terrific, as some who have given up sons and daughters for the mission field can testify. It is only as God is known to be almighty (Genesis 17:1) shall ability be given to give them up.

II. Abraham Standing the Test (vv. 2-10).

1. On the way (vv. 3, 4). Abraham promptly obeyed. There was neither hesitancy nor arguing. God had issued the command. At his call Abraham said: "Here am I" (v. 1). He could not say "No" to God. In the ordinary affairs of life we call a man weak who cannot say "No," who has no will of his own; but the man who could not say "No" to God, we count strong. Early in the morning he was on the way to the place of which God had told him. All who really believe in God will yield themselves to him without question, reserve, or shrinking. Anything short of this is not consecration. We should not stop to ask how or why. It is enough to know that God has spoken.

2. "Abide ye here" (v. 5). This testing experience was too sacred for human eyes to gaze upon. How like this the words of Jesus in Gethsemane: "Tarry ye here." Human sympathy is sweet, and is to be prized, but we need to be alone in times of great testing. There are times when human sympathy hinders us from doing our duty. When Abraham said: "We will come down again to you," he spoke sincerely, for he believed that God would give him Isaac back from the dead (Heb. 11:19).

3. Isaac bearing the wood upon which he is to be offered (vv. 6, 7). This reminds us of Christ bearing the cross on the way to Calvary. Isaac must have been now a young man. He did not resist or cry out, but graciously submitted, showing that he is making a willing sacrifice.

4. The angel of the Lord calls (vv. 8-12). At the critical moment when Abraham's hand had lifted the gleaming blade to make real the offering, God interfered. God did not want human sacrifice as a burnt offering, but he wanted Abraham to give up to him his best, the surrender of his will to him. God is always pleased with submissive obedience. "To obey is better than sacrifice." Many times we are face to face with the test of giving up our fondest hopes and purposes, but when we have met the test as Abraham did, we get back our offering or greater things instead.

III. God Will Provide Himself a Lamb (vv. 13, 14).

Just behind Abraham was a ram caught in a thicket by his horns. Him Abraham offered instead of his son. In the words "God will provide himself a lamb (v. 8) we have the whole plan of redemption outlined. God has provided the costly sacrifice of his Son to satisfy himself.

He who has no taste for order will be often wrong in his judgment and seldom considerate or conscientious in his actions.—Lavater.

Value of the Bible.
The Bible is to us what the star was to the wise men; but if we spend all our time in gazing upon it, observing its motions, and admiring its splendor and are not led to Christ by it, the use of it will be lost to us.—T. Adams.

Truths From on High.
All human discoveries seem to be made only for the purpose of confirming more and more strongly the truths that come from on high and are contained in the sacred writings.—Herchel.

LOCAL & PERSONAL

Oils, gas, and plenty of free air at Braley's.

Frank Irvine has bought, the Earl Landers property and moved into it Tuesday.

Mrs. T. N. Harris and child left Saturday for their new home in Oklahoma.

We are requested to state that the Red Cross now has plenty of yarn which will be distributed as soon as the Spanish Influenza epidemic is over.

Tires, tubes, blow-out boots, all kinds at Braley's.

John Seifried left last night with a car of cattle and a car of hogs for the Kansas City market.

The worm bores its way into the nut while its shell is tender, so doth superstition make its inroad into tender childhood.

FOR SALE—Buffet and high chair, both in good condition. At a bargain if taken at once. Inquire at News office.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Smith, of the Floyd neighborhood, received a message yesterday morning that their son, Moses F. Smith, had died of pneumonia at College Station this state. His remains are expected here tomorrow (Friday). Mr. Smith had only been sick a short time.

Mrs. H. F. Jones returned Tuesday from Atoka, Oklahoma, where she had been attending the bedside of her son, Judge J. W. Jones, who died at that place last Friday. Judge Jones was 44 years old and one of the most prominent citizens of that place. He had visited his folks here several times and made many friends who were very sorry to hear of his death. The relatives of the deceased have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

Word was received in Portales Wednesday morning of this week of the death of Dr. J. L. Reid, a former resident of this place, but who was in the medical corps of the U. S. Army, stationed

somewhere in New York. Mr. Reid will be remembered as the owner of the Red Feather Farm west of town.

Mr. and J. W. Thompson received a telegram Wednesday morning that their son, Leonard, was very low with pneumonia at Miami, Arizona. Mrs. Thompson started for that place Thursday morning and got as far as Clovis when she received a telegram which was much better. Inasmuch as it would have taken her three days to make the trip she returned to Portales after receiving the message that he was better.

24x36 carbon paper for fancy work 15c at News

In Reply to Bill's Peace Offer (Copyright by Dr. Frank Crane)
My Dear Bill: I have your letter of recent date, which was forwarded to me by your friend. You suggest that we get together, bury the hatchet, smoke the pipe of peace, let by-gones be by-gones, and everything.

I am willing to get, bury, smoke, and let, as per request, but I do not want to be friends. I might want to be your friend, but I don't want you to be mine. I can conceive of no greater calamity. You have injured your enemies some, so have you caused England, France and America much expense and wounds, but it is no at patching to the damage you have done to your friends, among whom I believe you reckoned Belgium and Russia.

I should not like to think of you as praising me behind my back, nor to hear that you are appreciating highly my good points. Please don't do anything like this, Bill. Curse me, lie about me, accuse me of having intentions as rotten as you know your own to be—do this, and I shall be happy, for posterity will say "Uncle Sam must have been rather a decent fellow if Bill blackguarded him so."

And please don't speak to me again. I may speak to you, but I don't want you to speak to me. And don't write. My man Pershing will be over to your house pretty soon, and he will hear what you have to say.

For I don't like your face. And I don't like the way your mustaches are put on. I don't like your uniforms and I don't like lots of your little ways. This being the case, why should I subject my nervous system to the strain of trying to act friendly?

Still, I am glad I met you. You are so darned low down and contemptible that it makes me love my fellow men the more. I want to go and kill all the chicken thieves and murderers in the county jail when I think of you. Yes, when I think of you, Bill, I say to myself that surely everybody outside of your bunch of thugs and pirates is going to Heaven.

I am getting along, Bill. I am over a hundred years old now. There was a time when I dreaded that anyone should think ill of me. It made me unhappy. But I have learned that nothing adds to a man's reputation among decent people like the hate of a whelp like you.

Don't misunderstand me. I don't hate you. Only I want you to hate me. Keep it up. My most soothing thought as I lapse into slumber is that you are gnashing your teeth, wetting your snickersnee, and planning to get me. Your animosity is my most treasured possession.

If I discovered that you really liked me, I should go and take a Turkish bath.

So don't worry about our little difference. There is no use trying to patch things up. After all, it is not so much what you have done that offends me, it is what you are, and that will not be cured until your grateful people hang you to a lamp-post somewhere in Berlin.

Don't imagine that I think you are dangerous, Bill. Doubtless you think you are a wolf. You are not. You are a skunk.

Meanwhile, proud it is that I am, to have the heartfelt malice of the likes of you.

Continue, old top, to be, as always, my enemy, and I beg to remain, yours truly,

UNCLE SAM.

Cole-Cooper

Miss Beatrice Cooper, of Portales and Arch H. Cole, of San Antonio, Texas, were married at San Antonio, October 10. Mrs. Cole, who has been teaching the Sixth grade in the Portales school will continue her work here, and Mr. Cole is in camp at San Antonio. Our best wishes are with them.

Look at our stock of tires and tubes. Braley's.

Rev. W. W. Turner and Prof. Miller were in the northwest part of the county Tuesday in the interest of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. Roosevelt county is, as usual, over the top with its share.

BUY MORE LIBERTY BONDS



No time to count the cost as he jumps into the unknown, as he springs to success or eternity.

Ever worry about meeting a Liberty Bond payment?

Take another glance at the man who does not worry about meeting death.

Then, in a spirit of humility, of reverence, go out and

Buy Liberty Bonds

To Your Utmost

As a part of their efforts to fight this war to a prompt and victorious conclusion, this advertisement is endorsed and paid for by

The Portales Valley News

BUY MORE LIBERTY BONDS

Last week's Haskell News states that Mrs. Roy L. Fruit was called to Cheryvale, Kansas by the death of her mother, who has been in poor health for several years. She leaves besides her daughter, Mrs. Fruit, a son in France, her husband and a younger son.

Mrs. J. P. Stone and two daughters left on the north bound train Wednesday; Mrs. Stone to Plainview, Texas, to be with her

mother who is very ill; Miss Gladys to Clarendon, Texas, where she has been attending school, and Miss Roma to Fort Sumner to visit an aunt.

According to today's dailies the rumor that the Kaiser had abdicated is without foundation. No official information has been received in Washington but the next few hours are expected to develop some real interesting news, as Germany's reply to

President Wilson's note is expected within a short time.

Daily Thought.
To be able to obey ideas, to be free from self-consciousness, to be simple—these are the secrets of courage.—Phillips Brooks.

Wasted Power.
"Dar's gott'er be some waste," said Uncle Eben. "Eficiency er no 'ficiency. You could run a locomotive for years wif de mule-power dat has been used up in kickin'."

"Somewhere."
When asked where ma was yesterday dad said, "somewhere at the movies."—Florida Times Union.

Buy a Liberty Bond this week, and fix us an ad for next week.

DR. W. E. BROMLEY
CHIROPRACTOR
PERMANENTLY LOCATED
—Office at—
Mrs. Evan's Rooming House

FOOD

There spect of war pri summer ble was close months, efforts year of and will this cor fiscal pe give th Fighting our all expect brought year of close du save a boys w lives th from t expende fine u counted maimed. During shipped allies in tons of year 19 fifty pe million. necessar tory th have ta cause of ulation v, the own arm as well armies o We sh in a com feed at should n for we nted the our allies should be our allies sustisten the health human l that the forth th side our effort a Hun. At be less allied pe selves in soldiers. than fill in quest- ing all th to transp have th shipping, help the food ship markets shorter r Those the meat of all kin we must coffee, su for such facilities. efforts m possible. ting of The foc very larg war prog grows br us, but v vital ne more so, those of heavily source. I that we into the need it condition must fee such dut, save and all forms gospel of feed our triotic du lean, and ently ded Co. C T English French g auspices proving o