

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918

Volume XVII, Number 2

CELEBRATED "THE DAY"

The largest crowd that has congregated in Portales since the war began was on the streets Monday within a short time after the report came that the peace armistice had been signed. The bell at the Baptist church was the first intimation of the good news to many; then in rapid order shotguns and six-shooters started up a fusillade around the square. No loose gunpowder could be found for firing anvils but a box of shotgun shells was opened and powder enough for a score of salutes obtained and the reverberations from the anvils let the country people for several miles around know that there was something going on in the county seat. By ten o'clock many autos were coming on the streets decorated in the national colors and parading about the square with horns sounding.

Rev. Gambrell called the boy scouts to the sound of the drum and they marched around the square several times, and then disbanded to distribute leaflets regarding the United War Work, the campaign for which began that day. Flags were much in evidence. Almost the entire crowd was at the depot when the 10:43 train came, nearly an hour late, and the passengers showed their pleasure at the spirit of patriotism manifested by the people of Portales. Proclamations of Mayor E. B. Hawkins were distributed, calling the people together for a patriotic meeting on the courthouse lawn in the afternoon and hundreds attended. T. E. Mears, as chairman of the meeting, called on Rev. Leon Gambrell for the opening speech, then on Attorney G. L. Reese, then closed the meeting with a short address of his own. Each of the speakers received well-merited applause.

Contributions for the United War Work fund were called for by Judge Mears and several contributions of \$100 each were reported, and smaller amounts until the total for the evening reached almost \$700. Then the kaiser was burned in effigy. This manikin, dressed in blue overalls and with his hands up in the attitude of "Kamerad" had been prepared in the morning and placed against the turn-post at the south corner of the square bearing the legend "The Kaiser's Last Stand." When the program began he was borne on the shoulders of boy scouts to lean against a tree where he might have the opportunity to hear the compliments passed on him by the speakers. Then he was tied to an iron rod driven into the ground on the northwest side of the square, liberally splashed with gasoline and set on fire, burning to ashes among the cheers and jeers of Young America.

It was a mighty good celebration to be arranged on such short notice, and one to be ever remembered by all who participated. For never again, if the peace plans work out right, will there be such another world war, wherein 10,000,000 people lost their lives. Many there were who from depth of feeling were unable to join in the cheering, but while full of joy that the long bloody struggle is over, had such a lump in their throats that they could not express it; and if a hymn of praise had been started could not have joined in it. If such were the feelings of we of the United States, what must have been the emotion of the Belgians and French who have borne the brunt of the war, and of all those millions of others whose fate hung on the victory of the Allies?

Several nice little showers of rain fell last night.

Yesterday a strong odor of tar pervaded the lee side of town; following the scent back against the wind disclosed the courthouse roof glistening under a new coat of paint.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS

During the first ten days of the month a dozen cars of stock and produce were shipped from the Portales station and several cars received. In the stock shipments were a car of mules by John Young, two cars of cattle by Oakley Farham, one car by O. L. Bostick, one by J. A. Lane, one by John Seifried, one by W. E. Savage and two by John Howl. The Priddy-Fooshee Co. shipped five carloads of bear grass, and J. M. Bradley and others shipped three cars of sweet potatoes, two going to Albuquerque and one to Wichita Falls; besides these, a carload or more of sweet potatoes have been shipped out locally, and the poultry and butter fat shipments when totalled up amount to a big thing, too.

Ben Smith of the Security State Bank, and others, shipped in two cars of oil cake, and Joyce-Pruitt Co. one of oil meal.

It will be noted that E. R. Wright was elected county surveyor with only one vote—that cast in the Toler precinct. The poll book does not show Wright's political affiliation, and we are unable at this time to learn whether he is qualified for the position or if it is a joke by some of his friends. Anyway, since there were no nominees, he is elected if a bona fide resident.

Mrs. Frank Clouser of Longs neighborhood received a telegram Wednesday morning that her husband had fallen dead of heart failure at Arkansas City, Kansas, where he was in the employ of the Santa Fe. Mrs. Clouser left this morning for that place.

Pay War Work Fund to Oldham

W. B. Oldham has been appointed director of collections and treasurer of the United War Work fund for Roosevelt county. All persons who desire to pay their pledges may call and pay same to him at the First National Bank on or before the dates due and he will forward same to headquarters. T. E. Mears, County Chairman.

The Womans Club met at the home of Mrs. J. B. Priddy yesterday afternoon, with Mrs. C. O. Leach as assistant hostess; about twenty were present. After the business session in which the Club voted unanimously to make a subscription to the United War Work fund, and roll call responded to by current events, Mrs. Hall as leader gave an instructive talk on the geography of France; Mrs. Wilcox a very interesting description of the beauties of France. This was followed by music by the Mises Elisabeth and Maurine Priddy. The meeting adjourned and was followed by a social hour, with dainty refreshments served by the hostesses. Mrs. McConnell and Miss Francis were Club visitors. This was the first meeting held by the Club since September, because of the influenza epidemic. The next meeting will be with Mrs. G. L. Reese on November 27.

Births Reported in October

Some people apparently do not know that births in this county should be reported to the registrar at the county clerk's office and many of the reports are delayed for weeks and months.

Only three came in during October, as follows:

Jerald Bird, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bird of Elida, born August 6.

A son to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Letton of Elida July 23 and named Cleveland H. Jr.

A son to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh H. Roberts of Elida, born August 4, and named John Edward.

A. A. Beeman, cashier of the First National Bank of Elida, was a visitor in town Saturday.

News want ads bring results.

Trouble Along the Hindenburg Line



THE "FLU" BAN IS LIFTED

On the back page is the official notification of the Board of Trustees that the restrictions placed on public meetings in Portales is rescinded, from and after November 13th. After more than five weeks of "watchful waiting" this is welcome news and people are glad to get back to former customs. The schools, churches, "movies", Home Guard and other institutions will now proceed as before.

A daughter was born Saturday evening to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kenyon and given the name of Lennis Doris.

Deputy Sheriff E. M. Kornegay of Elida was in Portales last Saturday on business.

Ellis Pirkey, a fifteen year old boy in the Prairie Valley school community near Melrose, was thrown from a wagon and instantly killed by a runaway team Sunday morning of last week.

John Boggs came in Monday evening with samples of syrup he had made from cane juice this fall; he has about the best outfit in the county for this purpose and has made about two hundred gallons. He recommends highly the Japanese Ribbon Cane for syrup, as it makes a lighter colored, clearer syrup than the Sumac or stock cane. Mr. Boggs expects to plant twenty acres of the Japanese next year on his own land and recommends others to plant the same for syrup. Fifty-two gallons per acre was the best yield Mr. Boggs reported this year and the syrup is selling at a dollar a gallon.

PEACE ON THE FIRING LINE

Hostilities ceased last Monday morning at six o'clock between the armies of the Allies and the Central Powers; both sides, however, continued the war until the very last minute. The U. S. troops showed a disposition to let up earlier and stop the waste of ammunition, but the wanton gassing of civilian population of villages and such needless cruelties continued by the boche roused the Irish of the Americans and they played the game to the finish. Germany is in a state of chaos, there being no responsible government to attend to getting food supplies distributed to the people, and many will die of starvation. The German navy is in the hands of revolutionists who show no disposition to observe the terms of the armistice signed that morning, but they are powerless before the guns of Allied powers.

The kaiser is said to be in Holland, whether interned or living as a private citizen is not yet known for a certainty. It is said that the courts of Great Britain have three indictments against him for murder in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania and the bombing of undefended towns, and it may be that extradition will be used to have him brought to England for trial, as well as many other high officials of the former German empire. The militarists of Germany are reaping a part of what they had sown. May their crop be large.

Willis Large, one of the old timers of Roosevelt county, but lately of Arizona, arrived in Portales last Saturday and will visit for a few days.

Delay in Making Up Tax Rolls

County Assessor Burl Johnson says that from one cause and another, he has been delayed in making up the tax rolls for this year and for this reason the people will have about thirty days of grace in making their payments. He began work on the books yesterday and expects it to take him until nearly Christmas to complete the work; then the assessments must be approved by the state tax commission and returned, so that it is doubtful if payments can be received much before the first of January. This will be welcome news to many who find that they have more time to raise the revenue.

Equalizing the War's Cost

In Iowa we note that the United War Work fund was proportioned among the citizens according to their assessed valuation. Each holder of property was expected to contribute one and one-tenth mills of each dollar of his assessed valuation in the campaign this week. Each school district was canvassed on Monday by committees living in it, and the affair was thus over with in one day. The same method was used in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign; each property holder was expected to take enough bonds, with his previous purchases and war savings stamps, to equal seven per cent of his assessed valuation. The failure of the party to do so meant summons before the council of defense with an explanation. This method would have equalized the burden in many communities where the funds were raised by voluntary subscription if the committees had thought of it and put it in practice.

We have failed to notice any statement in the dailies regarding the out-come of the capitol addition bond election, but this part of the state seems to have turned it down, considering this an inopportune time to build because of the high prices of building material and labor.

Baptist Church

We are glad to announce that we shall have services at the Baptist church next Sunday. Every one should attend church services somewhere next Sunday. God has been gracious to us. Sunday night we shall have a special Patriotic Thanksgiving service at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to these services. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. B. Y. P. U. at 3:30 p. m. Special service at 7:30 p. m. Leon M. Gambrell, Pastor.

NEW DRAFT REGULATIONS

Chairman S. N. Hancock of the local selective board received the following telegram Tuesday morning from Santa Fe:

"The Secretary of War has today issued the following orders to the provost marshal general: 'You will at once instruct state headquarters and local and district boards immediately to discontinue all work connected with the classification of men who, on September 12, 1918, had attained their thirty-seventh birthday.'

You will further instruct said boards to continue to completion as expeditiously as possible the classification of all registrants who, on September 12, 1918, had attained their nineteenth birthday and had not attained their thirty-seventh birthday.

You will finally, at the earliest appropriate moment, direct all local boards to issue questionnaires to all registrants who, on September 12, 1918, had attained their eighteenth birthday and had not attained their nineteenth birthday and proceed with the completion as early as possible the classification of such registrants.

Further orders will be issued later covering matter of sending questionnaires, and classifying the eighteen year old registrants.

"In entering, pursuant to the foregoing instructions, upon what seems, in view of the mighty events of the day, to be the final work of this character, I extend to the members of that system my personal congratulations upon the truly great achievements in the past year and a half—achievements that have taxed to the utmost the time, the ability and the endurance of all those engaged in the work and that have furnished the army to which, in a large measure, must be given the credit for saving to the world both civilization and government by the people.

To you members of that system must come a sense of duty well done, which only a loyal patriotic devotion such as yours can bring to the country; and the world knows that it owes to you a debt of thanks and gratitude which can not be measured by words, but only by the affection, the respect and esteem which is now yours with those among whom you live and from whom you have taken that which was beyond price—for in undertaking the completion of your work under the orders above given I bespeak of you the same interest and tireless energy which has characterized your work in the past." Reid.

In the American Library Association War Service in New Mexico, Camp Cody library has 21 branches, 7 stations and 25,800 books; of these 6,181 have been bought from November to June. Books are being furnished to all outposts along the border in New Mexico as well as the schools that have training camps.

A contribution to the United War Work fund helps the American Library Association to get the book to your boy when he wants it. You know how much the right book means to you, help our soldiers get the one they want.

Red Cross Workers

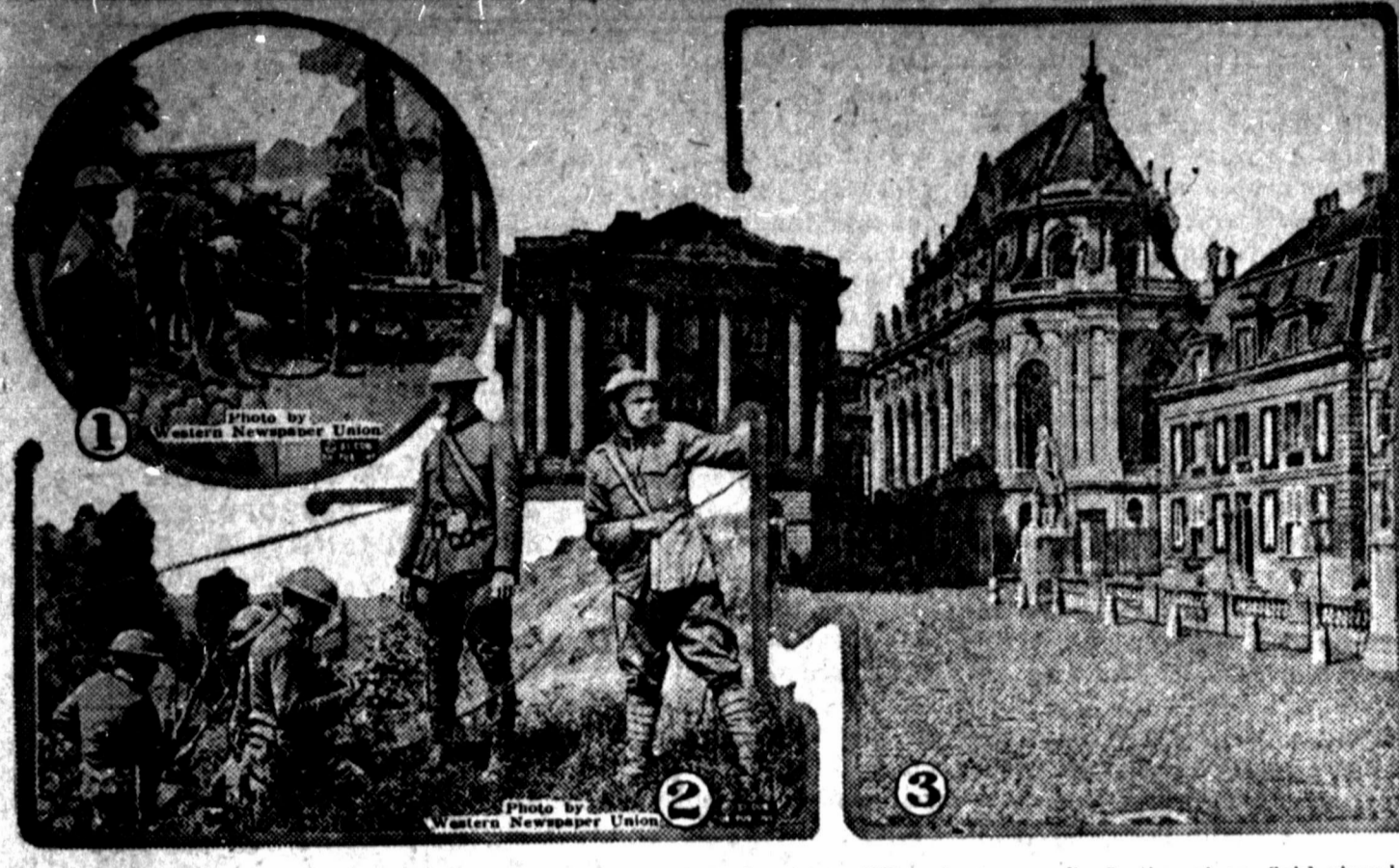
are reminded that the overseas soldiers' Christmas boxes are at the Whitecomb-Williamson store. Also, that Red Cross sewing work whether finished or not, should be brought to Mrs. McDowell by December 1st.

Mrs. H. H. Buchanan is enjoying a three weeks visit from her friend, Miss Francis, of Dallas, Texas.

Howard Kennedy is carrying his right arm in a sling as a result of auto back-fire.

A son, their first, was born Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Adams in Portales.

1918 NOVEMBER 1918						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30



1—American gun in Lorraine which the crew named "President Wilson's Answer." 2—American field signal men repairing a severed wire near Juvigny. 3—The palace of Versailles, where the inter-allied council met to fix the armistice terms for Germany.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

World's Conflict Brought to a Close by Virtual Surrender of Germany.

HUNS BEG ARMISTICE TERMS

Emissaries Go to Marshal Foch Bearing White Flag—While Conference is Held Allied Armies Continue to Smash the Enemy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
The great war is virtually ended. At the time of writing hostilities had not ceased, but the plenipotentiaries of Germany had crossed the lines to a point near Guise, bearing a white flag, and were there considering the armistice terms offered them by Marshal Foch. That they would be compelled to accept these terms was considered a foregone conclusion.
Though the terms of the armistice had not been made public, those granted to Austria and Turkey proved that Germany would be forced to accept terms that meant unconditional surrender, with all that implies. The allies were in a position to refuse to listen to anything short of that. President Wilson had notified the German high command that it would have to ask terms from Marshal Foch in the field, and in consequence Matthias Erzberger, General Winterfeldt, Count von Oberdorff, General von Gruenenlind and Naval Captain von Salow carried the white flag to the generalissimo of the allies. Whether they were fully empowered to act for Germany was not stated, but it was supposed that if it were necessary to submit the terms to the reichstag, such action would be in the nature of a formality.
Thus, after four years and three months of terrible conflict, the great war, involving directly most of the nations of the globe, has come to a close with the utter defeat of Germany and her allies, the complete failure of the gigantic conspiracy to force upon the world the rule of militaristic autocracy.
At the expense of millions of lives and billions of treasure the reign of democracy has been established throughout the world. The price has not been too great for the victorious nations, and perhaps some of the conquered, have been regenerated by the blood they have shed and the gold they have spent.
Her military front in the west collapsing, her home front breaking down, her people ready to revolt and her troops forming soviets after the fashion of the Russian bolsheviks, Germany had to give up the struggle. Had the army commanders had their way, probably the fighting would have been continued for a short time longer, though hopelessly. But the internal changes had actually given the people a power they never before had enjoyed, and they brought it to bear in a way that compelled the militarists to make a speedy peace. The revolt of the armed forces already had begun in Hamburg and Kiel and also in Schleswig, and it was reported that the revolutionists had gained control of the entire German fleet.
And now for the peace conference. The first question is the place where the momentous meeting shall be held. The United States offers Washington. Great Britain favors The Hague; France, Versailles; Italy, Geneva. All are supposed to favor Washington as second choice. If the conference should meet in our national capital, it is believed President Wilson will preside; if elsewhere, some other American, presumably Colonel House, will sit at the head of the table.
The allied governments have agreed that peace shall be based on the points enunciated by President Wilson, with two modifications which have been accepted by him. These are that reparation for all damage done to the civilian population of the allies and their property by the Germans by land, by sea, and from the air; and that the entente allies reserve to themselves complete freedom on the subject of

interpretation of the phrase "reparation of the seas." Information was sent to Berlin by Secre- Lanning in the same note that the Huns to ask an armistice from the prominent men of England and France, backed by the press of those countries, insist that the German military commanders and others who have been personally responsible for the brutalities and inhumanities of the war shall be brought personally to trial and punishment. The names of these wretches have been carefully compiled by the British and French and Belgians during the years of warfare, and if they are permitted to go unpunished there will be a general outburst of wrath. The individuals thus accused include the officials of the Krupp works, who were in conspiracy with the militarists to bring on the war.
What will happen to Kaiser Wilhelm is still on the lips of the gods. He is no longer a free agent, and there have been loud and persistent calls in the cities of Germany for his abdication. However, the German government, after long consultation with the leaders of all parties, decided that he should remain on the throne, at least for the present. The Socialists wanted to oust him as a symbol of the militaristic system that has brought disaster on Germany; but the other parties believed he should be retained as the symbol of the unity of the German empire, which is so threatened just now. That they have reason to fear the growing separatist movement is evidenced by the Munich journals, which openly advocate the separation of Bavaria from the empire.
The allied commanders in France and Belgium gave no sign that they knew armistice negotiations were under way and the end of the war at hand. Not for one second did they cease their furious attack on the armies of the Huns, and the result was that before the end of the week the latter were facing the most complete disaster that could overtake them. The fighting raged all along the front from Ghent, which was surrounded and taken by the British, Belgians and Americans, to the region north of Verdun, where the Americans were forging ahead despite fierce resistance and almost insurmountable difficulties of terrain. Between these points the French armies, assisted on each wing by their allies, were mighty busy in operations designed to complete the work of cutting off the retreat of the Hun armies in the great pocket between the Holland border and Metz. Between the Sambre and the Scheidt three British armies engaged twenty-five German divisions and utterly defeated them, inflicting terrible losses and compelling a general retreat. On their right, after taking Valenciennes, they drove ahead through the Mormal forest, captured Le Quesnoy, and almost reached Maubeuge. The Canadians, on the British left, made equally important advances.
After accomplishing the difficult crossing of the Sambre canal and then starting the Huns well on their way eastward, the French made one of the greatest leaps forward recorded during the war. Verwin, Montcornet and Reibel, all German strongholds, and innumerable towns and villages of less importance were taken and passed by the irresistible Polnis, with whom an Italian corps was operating, and clear down to the Meuse the enemy was in full flight. So fast did the Huns fall back and so close on their heels were the French that the Germans were compelled to abandon many guns and great stores of material, and their losses in prisoners were enormous.
Meanwhile the Yankees were carrying out their part of the big drive by smashing through the German lines on both sides of the Meuse, and by Thursday they had entered Sedan and were close to Montmedy, Metz and other important towns. The feat of the Americans in forcing the crossing of the Meuse river and canal south of Dun and the taking of that town was one of the most dashing of all the incidents of the whole war. The doughboys had to swim across the waterways under heavy machine-gun fire and to climb the steep banks of the canal with the aid of grappling hooks. Between the river and the canal they had to cross a stretch of mud and

three-quarters of a mile wide. The engineers gallantly did their share, building pontoon and foot bridges and our troops, tired but jubilant, proceeded to chase the swiftly retreating Huns to the north and east. The principal lateral lines of communication between Metz and northern France and Belgium were thus cut.
Italy took full revenge for the defeat of Caporetto before the armistice with Austria went into effect on November 4. Though the submission of the Austrian commanders was a foregone conclusion, General Diaz didn't lose a moment waiting for it, but went swiftly ahead with the job of absolutely crushing the enemy forces. It is estimated that in that last offensive the Italians took about 500,000 prisoners, and that they hold fully a million Austrians in their prison camps. The value of the material captured in the recent weeks is put at \$5,000,000,000, and it includes 200,000 horses and 6,000 guns. The collapse of the great Austrian army was complete, and the scenes in the redeemed Italian territory where thousands of thousands of prisoners were being moved were said to be reminiscent of the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow.
Of course the armistice terms granted the Austrians were most severe and included in them was free passage of the allied armies through Austrian territory, with use of Austrian means of transportation. This meant the opening of the way to attack Germany from the south and to protect Roumania. Emperor Charles refused to sign these terms, so that was done by the Austrian chief of staff. There was some question as to who could represent the late dual kingdom, for it is all broken up now. Hungary, under the leadership of Count Karolyi, has made complete its separation from Austria and will hold a plebiscite on the question of being a kingdom or a republic. Really nothing is left to Charles except the German part of Austria, and that shows signs of joining the German confederation. The disposition of the peoples of southern middle Europe is going to be one of the most delicate and difficult problems the peace conferees will have to solve. If possible, it must be so solved that this region, for ages a hotbed of international troubles, will be satisfied and at peace.
All Italy went wild with joy over its great victory, and the various cities of Italia Irredenta, now redeemed, greeted with acclaim the occupying forces of Italian troops and the civilian authorities. Having conquered their ancient foe, the Italians displayed a remarkable spirit of forgiveness and treated the defeated Austrians with utmost generosity.
Russia remains the one field of conflict, and it is not conceivable that the fighting can be kept up there for very long. Siberia is pretty definitely under the control of the allies, the Czech-Slovak and loyal Russians, at least as far as lines of communication are concerned. The government of northern Russia has acknowledged the government set up at Omsk as supreme and the bolsheviks now find their main strength is confined to the Volga valley region. The soviets are still powerful in many places, but the terrible food conditions and the fear of the approaching winter are having their effect. Germany formally severed relations with the bolshevik government last week, and the latter asked the allies to open peace negotiations at a time and place of their own choosing. Since none of the allied governments ever recognized the bolshevik government, it is difficult to see how anything could come of this except the surrender of the bolsheviks to the establishment of decent and safe governmental conditions.
Finland is sore. Its people declare they were misled by the Germans and that a German king was thrust upon them without their desire. It would not be at all surprising if that king were forced to abdicate in the near future and if a republican form of government were inaugurated.
The imminence of the cessation of warfare caused General Crowder and his aids to consider seriously the suspension of the November draft call, under which more than 300,000 men have been ordered to army camps. This action seemed likely.

DELPHOS ITEMS
Two new pupils started to school Monday.
W. W. Hensley was in Delphos again this week.
Elmer Howell and Clarence Austin killed 35 rabbits Saturday.
The road hands are working the highway in front of Delphos.
We opine that the kaiser is reading his fate by the light of his own cannon by this time.
Paul and Lois Starnes are staying with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Eckles, this week.
C. C. Price sold 36 head of cattle to Mr. Bostick this week. Mr. Price lives in the Redlake community.
Miss Florence McAlister and Baker Cummings took Mrs. Mary D. Baker back to Redlake Sunday evening.
The Kaiser slept and dreamed of world domination; when he awoke he found only damnation and that was too good for him.
Mrs. Watt Williams is scheduled to move to Delphos in a few days. Mrs. Williams is teaching the primary department of the Delphos school.
G. A. Chumbley went to Redlake today to buy some cattle. Chumbley has shipped out about 1000 head of cattle this summer and fall. He has spent about \$34,000 with the people of Roosevelt county for cattle.

Mrs. Cranford of the Macy neighborhood has been visiting in East Texas lately, but returned home this week. Her sweet little baby took the flu while back there and died. Mrs. Cranford is well known in the Delphos community and has many friends here who unite their sorrow with the bereaved.
The reign of tyranny came dangerously near putting out the fires of human liberty in Europe. It required the combined effort of the Democratic world to keep it fanned into a blaze. Let the world rejoice that there still remaineth a spark. The cost is tremendous but the benefits will be incalculable.

ROGERS ITEMS
We are all rejoicing that the war is over.
Rev. Maxwell is not able to be up yet.
The members of this Red Cross chapter did not meet last week because of the flu.
There was singing at the Frazee home last Sunday evening and will be again next Sunday.
Mrs. Owenby and daughter, Lena, are expected home before long.
Charley Maxwell and Robert Holland have been very busy harvesting their crops lately.
News from John Creek says that he is almost as long as he is tall now. Camp life seems to agree with him.
The Stokes family, formerly of this place, are visiting in Ark. now. Mr. Stokes says he expects to make a crop in New Mexico next year.

A RUINED DOLL HOUSE
"The vast bulk of American soldiers," writes a correspondent on the American front in France, "are home men. Gentle and kindly things recalling their own homes in the west appeal to them as nothing else does, and the awful ruin of the French homes past which they have been marching mile upon mile and hour after hour has seemed more distressing to many of them than their own losses.
"They accept the ruin as inevitable, however, giving the Germans the benefit of the doubt, but when in clearing up these ruins they come upon indisputable evidence of Teutonic savagery it has a very different effect. An American showed me a doll house which had been stamped flat under a German boot with the dolls laid around in each with its face ground into the floor by a nailed German heel.
"There were much more horrible things in the house—things beyond description—but the American rightly picked that out as most characteristic and most dastardly. With a look on his face that would have warned any opponent to keep his distance, the American said:
"The next German that tries

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.

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS—\$1.50 PER YEAR—AND WORTH IT.

I Owe My Life to PERUNA

Mr. McKinley's letter brings cheer to all who may be sufferers as he was. Read it:
"I can honestly say that I owe my life to Peruna. After some of the best doctors in the country gave me up and told me I could not live another month, Peruna saved me. Travelling from town to town, throughout the country and having to go into all kinds of badly heated stores and buildings, sometimes standing up for hours at a time while playing my trade as auctioneer, it is only natural that I had colds frequently; so when this would occur I paid little attention to it, until last December when I contracted a severe case, which, through neglect on my part, settled on my lungs. When almost too late, I began doctoring, but, without avail, until I heard of Peruna. It cured me; so I cannot praise it too highly."



It Cured Me

Mr. Samuel McKinley, 3507 E. 15th St., Kansas City, Mo., Member of the Society of U. S. Jewelry Auctioneers.

Sold Everywhere.
Tablet or Liquid Form

to murder me had better make sure that he makes no mistake about it.

In Atchison County, Kansas
Atchison county's slacker blackboard, on which the name of slackers in the United States War Work drive will be written, will be installed Monday at Sixth and Commercial streets in front of the Exchange National bank. The names of those who don't give what they should for the welfare of the boys fighting for Uncle Sam will be written on this board in yellow chalk. Names will not be written there, however, except upon recommendation of the final committee of judges, to consist of some of the most level-headed and best posted men in Atchison county. This committee will sit in Atchison and will not call on slackers. Those who do not at first give what they ought to will be visited by the shock committee in the yellow slacker car, and the neighbors and passers will know what is going on when the car stops in front of the slacker's residence or place of business. If the shock committee and the slacker car doesn't loosen up the slacker, he will be summoned before the committee or judges, and if still he fails to contribute his share his name will appear on the Jaeker blackboard in yellow chalk. In one Kansas town where this plan was used two names reached the slacker blackboard, and those men had to leave the county.

Note of Appreciation
We thank the several friends who assisted in the burial of our deceased son, George, on November 5th, at Ingram cemetery. We thank Rev. Kye Scott for his kind service and all who were present will be kindly remembered by Mr. and Mrs. Charley Gunn,
Upton, N. M.

Report comes of the death at El Paso of Charley Duncan, who was a clerk in the grocery department of the Joyce-Pruitt store for several years.

DR. M. BYRNE, DENTIST
(Successor to Dr. Hough)
Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Office in Reese building.
PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

The Flower of Styledom
 is right in our petticoat department. It's Heatherbloom, the petticoat that looks like silk, feels like silk, has all of silk's lustre—yet costs one-third as much and gives three times the wear. See



HEATHERBLOOM
 Taffeta Petticoats
 in all the new fascinating shades and advanced styles.

Dry Goods Joyce-Pruit Co. Best for the Price Dept. Whatever the Price

WHEN FRANCE REBUILDS

"Have you Americans any conception of what the requirements of France will be, when the allies have won the war and our country begins its work of reconstruction?" This question was asked me a few days ago by a prominent business man of Paris, who, having been gassed can no longer fight, and is visiting this country. From what he proceeded to relate it is evident that comparatively few on this side do realize what our export trade to France is destined to become.

"For many years," he said, "our people secured their machinery, printing presses, tools, electric machinery, and lighting fixtures, etc., all from Germany. This was because German prices were lower than other countries. But now! Germany could not name a price which would induce a Frenchman to buy of her, no matter what his need. England will be busy supplying her own wants and those of her export trade, hence we are looking to your country. Our textile mills nearly all of which were in northeast France, have long since been destroyed and the machinery carried into Germany. Our textile manufacturers are already making a new start in southwest France; securing what little machinery they can. With the end of the war this industry will be one of the first to resume, and we shall require, of textile machinery alone, over 200,000,000 francs. I could go on down a list of a hundred articles, whose requirements, while not so great, will in the aggregate total a vast sum. Partly because our people regard the Americans so highly, and are full of admiration for the splendid things they are doing in our country, and partly that we may know and read your language, great numbers of our people are studying English, not only to be able to read it, but to speak it as well. We expect to offer such attractive opportunities, especially to constructing engineers and mechanics of all kinds, that thousands of your young men will remain in France, at least during the first two or three years of the reconstruction."—H. H. Windsor, *chaics Magazine*.

G. L. Reese is a recent purchaser of a fine Wyllis-Overland automobile.

Mrs. J. L. Gilliam visited part of the week at Elida with her daughter, Mrs. Ed Robertson.

John Young, the mule dealer, has moved in from the ranch south of town and will winter in Portales.

Stove pipe—heavy material, riveted eight joints to a section, two sections; 15c per joint; at the Valley News.

P. E. Jordan brought in a new coupe top for his Ford roadster and will ride in comfort on wintry days that may come.

Seth Morrison has been gone the past ten days or so to Hurley to be with his father who has been very ill there.

D. W. Jones and C. M. Dobbs

left Friday in the former's car for El Paso where Mr. Jones had business.

Leo Braley arrived overseas in time to be close at hand at the ending of the war; his truck department will probably have other work than just hauling ammunition and army supplies.

Jacob Saylor of Goldthwaite, Texas, arrived Sunday to visit his brother, J. A. Saylor, who has been considerably under the weather for the past several weeks. Mr. Saylor is in the hospital at Clovis at this time and is improving, and expects to be out within a short time.

The wholesale margin of profit on wheat and mixed flour, fixed by the United States Food Administration, has been modified, effective November 4th. The margin of sixty to ninety cents a barrel has been established on sales by wholesalers and retailers.

PEACE!

Now that the greatest war of the world has closed—and the United War Work Fund drive is on: We are going to

START A WAR

on high prices and we want you to make a drive for our store, so you can save money to give the Fund.

Specials: Friday and Saturday
STATIONERY and SPONGES, 20 per cent off.

Portales Drug Store
 The Rexall Store The Store of Service
 The Edison, 'the ONLY Phonograph with a soul'



Unlike Topsy— Swift & Company Has Not "Jest Grown"

Swift & Company, in fifty years of well ordered growth, has become one of the great national services because it has learned to do something for the American people which they needed to have done for them, in the way in which they preferred to have it done.

It has met each successive demand, in the changing conditions of national life, by getting good meat to increasing millions effectively, efficiently, economically, and expeditiously.

The Swift & Company packing plants, refrigerator cars, car routes, branch houses, organization, and personnel of today are the practical solutions, born of practical experience, to the food problems of half a century.

Because of all these elements working in correlation and unison, Swift & Company is able to supply more and better meat to more people than would have been possible otherwise, at a net profit per pound of meat so low (a fraction of a cent) that the consumer price is practically unaffected.

Strip away any portion of this vast, smooth-running human machine, and you make a large part of the meat supply uncertain, lose the benefit of half a century of fruitful experience, and scatter the intelligent energies of men who have devoted a life work toward meeting the needs of a nation in one vital field.

The booklet of preceding chapters in this story of the packing industry will be mailed on request to Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



MILLIONS FOR MAILING

Emerging from battle the first duty of seven out of ten soldiers is to write home. Everyone who has received letters from the front will admit to having at least one written on the stationery with the familiar Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle letterhead, sheets of which are given away by the millions. Anticipating a great demand, the Y. M. C. A. overseas has ordered for the use of American troops in the war zone alone 152,000,000 sheets and 111,000,000 envelopes for the five months beginning this November. How the purchasing department estimated that 41,000,000 extra sheets would be needed in addition to the 111,000,000 one sheet letters is not divulged. This order is exclusively for soldiers overseas, the men in training camps at home using millions of sheets and envelopes provided by the same organization. Its 1919 budget calls for the expenditure of \$2,097,457 for stationery in France.

The citrus fruit crop in the United States promises to be large this year. Florida and California according to estimates will have nearly 30,000,000 boxes of oranges and lemons and plenty of grapefruit and limes.

The Florida crop is now moving and the orange shortage will soon be relieved. The estimates for Florida are 5,000,000 boxes of oranges and 2,900,000 boxes of grapefruit or an increase in oranges of 44 per cent and grapefruit 31 per cent. The crop comes in about two weeks earlier than usual.

In California the orange crop is somewhat below normal, but the lemon crop promises to be full. The orange crop is expected to run about 21,500,000 boxes as against 12,000,000 boxes last year. The early crop of navals will be short and there will only be a few for the holiday trade as southern California will make few shipments before Christmas. The Florida orange will be the leader on the market between now and the holidays.

The pledge campaign for retail food stores will be closed about the middle of November. Every dealer will by that time have had the chance to sign the pledge to practice fair dealing. The Food Administration will issue a certificate that the dealer has pledged himself to abide by the rules and regulations of the Food Administration, to give all customers the benefit of fair and moderate prices, etc. This certificate is for display in dealer's window.

The retail margin of profit on butter and cheese, fixed by the United States Food Administration, has been modified. The retail dealer must not add to the cost of butter more than six cents a pound for the cash and carry stores and seven cents a pound for credit and delivery stores. Or on cheese more than seven cents a pound for cash and carry stores and eight cents for credit and delivery stores.

News want ads for results. Lee Carter writes Fire Insurance in Best Companies. 41f

Pithy News Items Gathered From All Over New Mexico

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

A dipping plant is to be built at Estancia.

The spread of influenza in Gallup has been checked, and the quarantine lifted.

The new water supply of the Mogollon Mines Company is nearing completion.

Girls' and boys' clubs have been a great success the past year in New Mexico.

At San Jon, Belen and several other places school buildings are being used as hospitals.

The new \$7,500 Y. M. C. A. building at Camp Cody base hospital is rapidly nearing completion.

Santa Fe county, assigned loan quota of \$187,950, went over the top by subscribing \$329,400.

The Albuquerque civil service board announces an examination on Nov. 30 for forest and field clerk.

A war of extermination is being waged against prairie dogs on the Livingston ranch near Carlsbad.

Governor Lindsey appointed Major Fred Muller to succeed the late Robert P. Ervien as state land commissioner.

"Guard against the waste of wild meat" is the slogan which the State Food Administration wishes every hunter to adopt.

In September 435,299 acres of irrigable land, and 134,280 acres of non-irrigable land in New Mexico were released under the 640-acre homestead act.

Recently, Hillsboro mohair growers shipped from Lake Valley more than 40,000 pounds of mohair wool for which they received an average of 82 cents a pound.

The state fuel administrator received a telegram sent by General Pershing to the national fuel administrator, asking that there be no let up in coal production.

"The German peace propaganda and peace rumors form no reason for relaxation for conservation," says M. R. Johnston, acting federal food administrator for New Mexico.

Postponement of the annual convention of the New Mexico Educational Association, which was to have been held in Albuquerque Nov. 25, 26 and 27, was announced by Secretary John Milne.

"Nurses are the scarcest thing in the state today," according to John Tombs, who is representing the Mountain division of the American Red Cross in regard to the Spanish influenza epidemic in New Mexico.

State Engineer French received a check for \$3,000 from Dona Ana county, and the state will put up as much to improve road No. 66, Salem to Hatch, and state road No. 1, section 6, Las Cruces to Anthony.

Information received by State Engineer French leads him to believe that a drainage program which will include the Rio Grande valley will very shortly be laid before Congress by the Department of the Interior.

The war camp community service has accepted plans and funds have been provided for the erection of a \$20,000 swimming pool and bath house for the use of Camp Cody soldiers and the citizens of Deming.

The Spanish influenza situation is clearing up in the larger centers and spreading in the more isolated communities, according to a statement issued Oct. 31 by the secretary of the State Board of Health. There have been 12,976 cases and 797 deaths since the epidemic started.

Charles W. Williams, Raton, was wounded severely in action in France.

Cruz Sanchez of Rancho has been held to the District Court to answer to a charge of having killed his brother-in-law, Francisco Martinez, with a butcher knife. The affray took place in Sanchez's home, according to testimony at the preliminary hearing at Taos.

Hans Hingle, an employe on a bridge gang, was shot and killed at Laguna during an altercation in which he is alleged to have strongly supported the German cause and upheld Emperor William. W. J. Jamison, another employe of the crew, was arrested and taken to Albuquerque pending the outcome of a coroner's inquest.

The United States public health service has detailed Surgeon J. W. Kerr as the health representative of the government in New Mexico to cooperate with state and local health authorities and the Red Cross in meeting any influenza emergency that may arise. Dr. Kerr has established an office with Dr. W. E. Kaiser, secretary of the State Board of Health at Las Vegas.

An unusual recognition has been awarded a soldier from East Las Vegas, Lieut. Leonard Hoskins, who died on the battle front in France. A battery of twelve-inch guns at Fort Crockett, Tex., has been named Battery Leonard Hoskins in honor of the lieutenant.

The case involving the Agus Salada land grant has been finally closed. It involved 10,000 acres in the Rio Puerco country. Judge Reynolds at Albuquerque handed down a decision in which he holds that Policarpio Armijo is the rightful owner.

Governor Lindsey named delegates



1—American infantry advancing to the firing line through a wood in Alsace. 2—Pioneers cutting German wire entanglements in a Belgian marsh to permit an infantry advance. 3—Italian sentry post high in the mountains on the Flave front where the Austrians have been signally defeated.

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