

County.

# PORTALES JOURNAL

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## CITIZENS OF THE NATION MUST FURNISH MORE MONEY TO WIN WAR

**Meeting at Court House to Launch Campaign for  
Baby Bonds and Thrift Stamps Meets with  
Promises of Help from All**

**Drive to be Carried to Every School House and Home in  
the County. Excuses Will Not be Taken.  
You Must Buy This Time**

Thursday afternoon of this week W. O. Oldham called a meeting at the court house for the purpose of devising ways and means of arousing the people of Portales and Roosevelt county to the importance of subscribing liberally to the "Baby" bond proposition and to the stamp savings. The meeting was called to order at 2:30 by Mr. Oldham and George M. Williamson was selected for chairman. Mr. Oldham briefly outlined the two propositions after which a general discussion followed as to the best way of getting the people interested. During the discussion it developed that about ninety-nine per cent of the Liberty bonds that had formerly been subscribed for in this county had been taken by the citizens of the towns. This fact was not stated for the purpose of casting any reflections upon the people living in the country, but to demonstrate that a campaign of publicity was necessary in order that the people might be awakened to the seriousness of the matter. The farmers of Roosevelt county are just as patriotic and just as willing to help the government as are the citizens of the towns, the only trouble is that they have not had the matter placed before them in the proper light. They do not, and cannot realize to the fullest extent the sacrifices that are being made to the end that Democracy may triumph against plutocracy, monarchy and militarism. They do not and cannot grasp the full significance of a victory by the central powers. They have no conception of the hardships, privations and dangers of the American armies and their allies. We are well fed, warmly clothed, healthy and indifferent. Those on the other side are in a condition just the reverse. They are putting up their lives and all their physical powers for us at home, yet we appear to be content to let them make the supreme sacrifice while we remain in our homes in comfort to reap the benefits of that sacrifice. This should not be. This is not Americanism; it is not right; it is not human. No true American will place his dollar above the life of his neighbor or his countryman. If any such there be, they are not Americans; they are neither loyal nor human. This is not a war to destroy Germany nor to butcher the kaiser, but it is a war to preserve the integrity of all civilized nations and to free them from the menace of grasping and avaricious militarisms that have become drunken with the lust of

conquest, and should we fail in the accomplishment of this high undertaking, then, indeed, would we be punished for our indifference. All these things were made plain at the meeting, and it was decided to appoint one central committee with full power and authority to draft any and all that were deemed necessary to prosecute this campaign to a successful conclusion. Mr. Williamson appointed Mr. Oldham chairman of this committee with J. B. Priddy and Professor Long as assistants. The work will start first in the public schools Friday afternoon of this week, with Mr. Oldham and Mr. Williamson as the speakers. It is also well to remember that when the children get home and ask their parents for necessary money to make their subscriptions that that they must not be met with a refusal, but must be encouraged and the money freely given them. This will answer two purposes, it will be a welcome and a needed help to the government and it will instill in the mind of the child a spirit of thrift and a desire to save that will be worth many times the amount to him in after years. Don't let your children be the only one in the school room that has to refuse his mite to the sorely pressed government. Don't let your child have to blush for your Americanism, or the lack of it. Make him proud of you. Let him be able to say "Daddy gave me more than you asked." "My daddy is one hundred per cent American, and if he wasn't I wouldn't own him."

### The Town Pig

Anent the town pig. Practically every city in Oklahoma will be given special permits to the citizens who wish to keep a pig in their back yards, according to information coming to the Oklahoma State Council of Defense. The state organization initiated the movement in order to add to the part Oklahoma is doing in supplying meat for the nation. Even now it is estimated that enough garbage is being wasted to produce many thousands of pounds of porkers.

### Girls Knitting Society

The girl's knitting society met at the home of Miss Jennette Bond, Friday evening January, 10th. Red Cross work and knitting were the prominent features of the occasion. This society is proving very successful and it is urged that all the young girls should join and contribute their part

### Boosters Return

Messrs. E. P. Kuhl, Fred C. Hack, J. S. Long and W. H. Ball returned the latter part of last week from Roswell where they had been attending a meeting of the El Paso Short Line road boosters. Mr. Kuhl says that considerable was accomplished along the lines formerly followed. One thing, in particular, came up that was of importance. It seems that the Littlefield bunch had conceived a scheme whereby the proposed road from Childress, Plainview, etc., was to have been constructed to Littlefield, thence across country via a district that's void of habitations direct to Kenna, thence into Roswell. Mr. Kuhl pointed out that the government gave aid only to such roads as would be used for post roads, and that Roosevelt county would hardly go to the expense of building twenty or thirty miles of road through an unsettled country for the sole purpose of furnishing a connection for the Littlefield bunch with the El Paso Short Line. He pointed out that the feasible route would be direct from Littlefield to Portales, and that on such a proposition Roosevelt county and Portales could and would do their full part. It is also true that there is a good road from Littlefield to Texico where a junction would be made with the El Paso Short Line. In the face of both of these available routes it would be an act of folly for Roosevelt county to go to the expense of building another road through a country that would be of advantage only to the citizens of another state. It was also learned that there would be but little or no further work done on the road from Kenna, via Acme, to Roswell, but that there would be a hard surfaced road constructed on the highway leading from Roswell to Bronco. This is a part of the road formerly traveled from Kenna to Roswell and, as it is only a matter of a few miles difference in distance, will prove a very good arrangement. It is urged by the above gentlemen that a large delegation from Portales attend the meeting at Plainview, the dates of which will be announced in plenty of time to make any necessary arrangements.

### Meeting at Court House.

There will be a meeting at the court house next Tuesday afternoon at which every citizen of Roosevelt county is urged to be present. There will be good speakers and the topics will be interesting. Your presence will not only afford you pleasure, but will be a duty performed. At this gathering you will, probably, have the pleasure of listening to talks made by those whom you never knew could make a public address. Of course this assembling of the people is for the purpose of furthering the efforts of the nation in its conduct of the war, your war. The cards will all be laid on the table, face up. You will be taken into the confidence of the nation. Your duty will be explained and you will have an opportunity to voice your own views, if you so desire,

### Charter Number 6187

### Reserve District Number 11

Report of the condition of the

## First National Bank

At Portales, in the State of New Mexico,  
at the close of business on Monday, December 31, 1917

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts (except those shown on b and c)	\$386,396 36
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness pledged to secure postal savings deposits (par value)	1,000 00
Total U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and Certificates of Indebtedness	51,000 00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged, 3 1-2 per cent and 4 per cent.	18,100 00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	2,550 00
Value of Banking House	8,000 00
Equity in Banking House	8,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,600 00
Real Estate owned, other than banking house	7,100 00
Lawful Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	31,415 27
Cash in Vault and net amounts due from National Banks	49,436 18
Checks on other Banks in the same city or town as reporting Bank (Other than item 17)	3,059 39
Total of items 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	\$52,495 57
Checks on Banks located outside of city or town of reporting Bank and other cash items	5,691 29
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	2,500 00
Other Assets, if any, Building Account, new building	4,128 65
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$582,977 14</b>
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 50,000 00
Surplus Fund	50,000 00
Undivided Profits	21,840 86
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	10,494 36
Circulating Notes outstanding	11,346 50
Net amount due to National Banks	50,000 00
Net amount due to Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies (other than included in items 30 or 31)	1,097 36
Total of items 31 and 32	16,193 39
Individual Deposits subject to check	326,679 83
Cashier's Checks outstanding	27,386 94
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40	\$354,066 77
Certificates of Deposit (other than for money borrowed)	26,580 79
Postal Savings deposits	782 33
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, items 41, 42, 43 and 44	27,313 12
Bills Payable, other than with Federal Reserve Bank, including all obligations representing money borrowed, other than rediscounts,	22,960 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$582,977 14</b>

State of New Mexico, County of Roosevelt, ss:  
I, M. B. Jones, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
M. B. JONES, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1918.  
(SEAL) HENRY C. WAGGONER, Notary Public.  
Correct—Attest: G. M. Williamson, J. B. Priddy, Ed J. Neer, Directors.

but come you should. There will be no admission charges. You will be gathering as Americans for the purpose of aiding America and Americans, just as did the fathers in the old colonial days when they were sorely pressed by a despotic government, and much for the same purpose for which they meet. Are you less loyal to the traditions and blessings of freedom than were they? If not, you will be at the court house on next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

### New Cabinet Shop

Charles W. Ison, the contractor, opened a new cabinet shop in the new Goodloe Paint company house. He will do any kind of cabinet work, repair furniture, make new furniture, and do any and all kinds of carpenter and repair work, either large or small. He expects to make "service" the keynote of his business, and promises that the C. W. Ison service will be both prompt and efficient. He is an old contractor in Portales and has many of the very best buildings here to prove his competency, among the most attractive being the residences of Judge G. L. Reese, Ed J. Neer, P. E. Jordan, W. O. Oldham, Judge James A. Hall and Mrs. E. L. Kohl, all erected under his supervision and contract. If you want it done at once and done right, telephone No. 27 and there will be a man on the job.

### Government Man Here

There is a representative of the government here classifying the lands that are to be subject to the six hundred and forty acre homestead act. It is understood that there will be but little land that will not come within that classification.

### Soldiers May Leave Filings

The following is a copy of the Senate bill No. 2334, pertaining to the absence of homesteaders, as copied from the Congressional Record of December 10th, 1917. The Congressional Record of January 4th, 1918, shows that the president signed the bill. "That during the pendency of the existing war any homestead settler or entryman shall be entitled to a leave of absence from his land and for the purpose of performing farm labor, and such absence, while actually engaged in farm labor, shall, upon compliance with the terms of this act, be counted as constructive residence; Provided, that each settler or entryman within 15 days after leaving his claim for the purpose herein provided shall file notice thereof in the United States Land Office and at the expiration of the calendar year file in said land office of the district wherein his claim is situated a written statement, under oath and corroborated by two witnesses, giving the date or dates when he left his claim, date or dates of return thereto, and where and for whom he was engaged in farm labor during such period or periods of absence; Provided further, that nothing herein shall excuse any homesteader settler or entryman from making improvements or performing the cultivation required by applicable law upon his claim or entry; Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall apply only to homestead settlers and entrymen who may have filed their applications prior to the passage of this act. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to provide rules and regulations for carrying this act into effect."  
A. J. Evans, Register.

# "HUNS" IMPOSED ABSURD FINES

State Department Archives at Washington Record the Story of Sissonne.

## COMMUNE UNABLE TO PAY

Von Buelow, on That Account, Threatened to Destroy Home of Prince of Monaco, Who Appealed to President Wilson.

The universally condemned German system of extorting money from captured communities is shown by the following documents published by the committee on public information:

A striking illustration of the fierce brutality of German methods is contained in the archives of the state department, because the prince of Monaco appealed to President Wilson against the injustice of a fine imposed upon a small and impoverished village. The following documents from the state department archives tell the story. They need no comments.

"Paris, Oct. 27, 1914.

"Secretary of State, Washington.

"Prince of Monaco called this morning and asked that the following case be submitted to the president:

"Prince states that General von Buelow for weeks has been inhabiting prince's ancestral chateau near Reims, historical monument, containing works of art and family heirlooms; that Von Buelow has imposed fine of 500,000 francs on village of Sissonne some miles distant from chateau, because of broken glass found on road near village. Sissonne being unable alone to pay has raised with a number of other neighboring villages 125,000 francs, but Von Buelow has sent two messengers from Sissonne to prince that unless latter pays fine for Sissonne the chateau and adjoining village, as well as Sissonne, will be destroyed on November 1st. Prince has answered refusing to pay sum now but willing to give his word to German emperor that amount would be paid after removal of danger of fresh war incidents. Prince now fearful lest returning messengers, as well as male employees on his estate, be shot because of refusal to pay.

"I have arranged meeting this afternoon between Spanish ambassador and prince, to whom I have suggested that matter be presented to German government through Spanish ambassador at Berlin inasmuch as prince's threatened property is in France.

"HERRICK." Von Buelow's Threat.

"To the Mayor of the Commune of Sissonne. It has been conclusively proven that the road between Sissonne and the railway station of Montagu was, on September 18th, strewn with broken glass along a distance of one kilometer and at intervals of 50 meters, for the purpose, no doubt, of impeding automobile traffic.

"I hold the commune of Sissonne responsible for this act of hostility on the part of its inhabitants, and I punish the said community by levying upon it a contribution of 500,000 francs (five hundred thousand francs).

"This sum must be entirely paid into the treasury of the Etape by October 15th.

"The inspection of the Etape now at Montcornet has been directed to enforce execution of this order.

"The General Commander in Chief of the Army.

"VON BUELOW." Protest of Prince of Monaco. Monaco, Oct. 22nd, 1914.

"Sire: I forward to your majesty several documents relating to a very grave and urgent matter.

"The General von Buelow has caused to be occupied since one month and a half my residence of Marchais, situated at five kilometers from the village of Sissonne. The general has levied upon the 1,500 inhabitants of this poor ruined village a war contribution of 500,000 francs, of which they are unable to pay more than one-quarter. Moreover, he has sent to me two emissaries bearing a document in which he threatens to destroy my property and the village of Marchais, over and above that of Sissonne, in the event of my not disbursing myself the sum in question before the end of the month of October.

"That is how a Prussian general treats a reigning prince who for 45 years has been a friend to Germany, and who in all the countries of the world is surrounded with respect and gratitude for his work.

"In reply to the summons of the General von Buelow I have given my word of honor to complete the above contribution in order to avert a hor-

rible action accomplished in cold blood, but adding that as a sovereign prince I submit this matter to the judgment of the emperor by declaring that the said sum shall be paid when the Chateau de Marchais will be free from the danger of intentional destruction.

"I am, with great respect, your majesty's devoted servant and cousin, "ALBERT, Prince of Monaco." Letter Addressed to Von Buelow. Monaco, Oct. 22, 1914.

"To avert from the commune of Sissonne and that of Marchais the rigorous treatment with which you have threatened them, I give my word of honor to remit to his majesty the Emperor William, should the war come to an end without intentional damage being caused to my residence or to these two communes, the necessary sum to complete the amount of 500,000 francs imposed by you upon Sissonne.

"As a sovereign prince, I wish to deal in this matter with the sovereign who, during 15 years, called me his friend and has decorated me with the Order of the Knight of the Black Eagle.

"My conscience and my dignity place me above fear, as also my personal will shall elevate me above regret; but should you destroy the Chateau de Marchais, which is one of the centers of universal science and charity, should you reserve to this archaeological and historical gem the treatment you have given to the Cathedral of Reims—when no reprehensible action has been committed there—the whole world will judge between you and myself.

"I tender to your excellency the expression of my high regard.

"ALBERT, Sovereign Prince of Monaco."

### Deportations and Forced Labor.

Until the present war the whole civilized world has boasted of its advance in humanity. This advance has been marked in many fields, and in none had greater progress been made than in the protection to be given to the private citizen in an invaded country. As far back as 1908, in the "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," the United States declared:

"23. Private citizens are no longer murdered, enslaved, or carried off to distant parts, and the inoffensive individual is as little disturbed in his private relations as the commander of the hostile troops can afford to grant in the overruling demands of a vigorous war.

"24. The almost universal rule in remote times was, and continues to be with barbarous armies, that the private individual of the hostile country is destined to suffer every privation of liberty and protection, and every disruption of family ties. Protection was, and still is with uncivilized people, the exception."

### Reversion to Barbarism.

These declarations were made in the midst of our Civil War—one of the world's fiercest conflicts. A half-century later, after more than 50 years of progress, the German government has gone back to the methods used by "barbarous armies" and "uncivilized people." It has deliberately adopted the policy of deporting men and women, boys and girls, and of forcing them to work for their captors; it has even compelled them to make arms and munitions for use against their allies and their own flesh and blood.

No other act of the German government has aroused such horror and detestation throughout the civilized world. Thousands of helpless men and women, boys and girls, have been enslaved. Families have been broken up. Girls have been carried off to work—or worse—in a strange land, and their relatives have not known where they have been taken, or what their fate has been.

### Whitlock's Story of Horrors.

In less moving phrases, but in deadly corroboration, the continuation of the report of Minister Whitlock says:

"The rage, the terror, and despair excited by this measure all over Belgium were beyond anything we had witnessed since the day the Germans poured into Brussels. The delegates of the commission for relief in Belgium, returning to Brussels, told the most distressing stories of the scenes of cruelty and sorrow attending the seizures. And daily, hourly almost, since that time appalling stories have been related by Belgians coming to the legation. It is impossible for us to verify them, first because it is necessary for us to exercise all possible tact in dealing with the subject at all, and secondly because there is no means of communication between the Occupations-Gebiet and the Etappen-Gebiet. Transportation everywhere in Belgium is difficult, the vicinal railways scarcely operating any more because of the lack of oil, while all the horses have been taken. The people who are forced to go from one village to another must do so on foot or in vans drawn by the few miserable horses that are left. The wagons of the breweries, the one institution that the Germans have scrupulously respected, are hauled by oxen.

## WHO WILL PAY THE INCOME TAX?

By Hubert L. Bolen, Revenue Collector for Oklahoma.

The unmarried individual who received a net income of \$1000, or more, from all sources during the calendar year 1917, must report his income to the Collector of Internal Revenue and pay the tax on all amounts above \$1000.00. A married individual, or the head of a family, who received a net income of \$2000, or more from all sources during the same period must report his income to the Collector and pay the tax on all amounts above the \$2000, unless there are children under the age of 18 years dependent upon such person for support, in which case an additional exemption of \$200 for each child is allowed.



Hubert L. Bolen

Here are some rules to go by to determine whether you should file a statement of your income with the Collector. These suggestions are of particular interest to the farmers throughout the country for the reason that very few farmers understand just what "income" is within the meaning of the income tax law as defined by the Department of Internal Revenue. Gross income. Income is defined by the government as gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages, commissions, from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce, or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, also from interest, rents, interest on bonds, and partnership gains. In the case of a farmer the running of his farm is his business and the income derived from that business is subject to the income tax. The value of everything raised and produced on the farm during the year 1917, regardless of whether the products were consumed by the farmer for feeding purposes, family use, seed, etc., or whether the products were disposed of by sale, must be considered income. This includes the value of the wheat crop disposed of in 1917, the oats, corn, cotton, and cotton seed, alfalfa, rye, millet, timothy, kafir corn, broom corn, barley, feterita, hay and straw, rice, flax, clover seed, horses and mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, turkeys, ducks, bees and honey, eggs, butter, cheese, vegetables, peanuts and pecans, cow peas, fruits and berries, wood and timber and other products not enumerated, disposed of during 1917. The sale price of livestock sold during the year (credit for the cost of such livestock is allowed under expenses), must be accounted for as gross income; also all rents received, including crop-share rents and amounts received in money or its equivalent as rent for work or breeding animals, must be included. All interest received on money loaned, on bank deposits, etc., the individual's share in the net profits of partnerships, whether such profits have been distributed or not, royalties from oil, gas and mining properties, and dividends from bank stock and other stock of domestic corporations, must all be included and reported as gross income.

### Deductions.

From the gross income the individual is allowed certain deductions, such as the expenses of running the business (no family or living expenses can be deducted). In the case of a farmer the expenses of running the farm, such as money or its equivalent paid for hired help; taxes paid during 1917 (except income taxes); interest on borrowed money paid in 1917; the cost of seed, grain, hay and straw purchased in 1917; cost of live stock purchased for resale; loss of livestock by death, theft, etc., the cost of which was not covered by insurance; freight or express in marketing products; depreciation in farm buildings (except the farmer's own dwelling and contents thereof) of not to exceed 5 per cent. of the original cost in the case of frame buildings, and 2 1/2 per cent. of the original cost in the case of brick buildings; and depreciation in farm machinery of not to exceed 10 per cent of the original cost. (The entire cost of small hand tools purchased during the year may be deducted as an expense for that year.) In the case of oil or gas wells or mines on the farm, the owner of the land may deduct a reasonable per cent. of the cost of the land for depletion. The total of the amounts claimed under the items here enumerated gives the total deductions to which the individual is entitled in determining the amount of his NET INCOME.

Subtract the total deductions from the total gross income and you will have the amount of your net income.

After the amount of the net income received during 1917 is determined the individual is interested in knowing just how much tax he must pay on that amount. A certain amount of the net income is exempt from taxation. In the case of an unmarried individual \$1000 is exempt; in the case of a married individual, or the head of a family, \$2000 is exempt.

(By the term "head of a family" is meant an unmarried individual who actually supports and maintains one or more persons who are closely connected with him or her by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption.)

In addition to the above exemptions there is allowed an exemption in the sum of \$200 for each dependent child under the age of 18 years, and \$200 for each older child if she or he is incapable of self support because mentally or physically defective.

### Tax Imposed.

On all amounts above the exemptions allowed by law the individual is subject to a tax as follows:

Net Income	Man's tax Married	Man's tax Single	Net Income	Man's tax Married	Man's tax Single
1,000	.....	.....	11,000	428	465
1,200	.....	.....	12,000	485	535
1,400	.....	.....	13,000	542	605
1,600	.....	.....	14,000	600	675
1,800	.....	.....	15,000	657	745
2,000	.....	.....	16,000	715	815
2,500	.....	.....	17,000	772	885
3,000	.....	.....	18,000	830	955
3,500	.....	.....	19,000	887	1,025
4,000	.....	.....	20,000	945	1,095
4,500	.....	.....	21,000	1,002	1,165
5,000	.....	.....	22,000	1,060	1,235
5,500	.....	.....	23,000	1,117	1,305
6,000	.....	.....	24,000	1,175	1,375
7,000	.....	.....	25,000	1,232	1,445
7,500	.....	.....			
8,000	.....	.....			
9,000	.....	.....			
10,000	.....	.....			

### Things To Be Remembered.

An ordinary hen will produce 8 dozen eggs per year. An ordinary cow will produce \$60.00 worth of butter fat per year. The value of produce traded at stores for groceries, meats, dry goods, etc., is the market price of the merchandise received, and such value must be accounted for as income.

Insurance received for damages or loss of anything raised or produced on the farm must be reported as income. It is income for the reason that it was converted into cash for the amount of the insurance received. The farmer sold his produce for the amount of the insurance.

Rents paid in products of the farm instead of cash must be reported as income for the amount of the value of the products at the time paid.

When farm products are held for favorable market prices no deduction on account of shrinkage in weight or physical value, or losses by reason of such shrinkage in storage shall be allowed. When grain or any other product is held over from another year, like holding wheat over for a better market, when it is sold it must be accounted for as income in the year sold and for the full amount of the price for which sold or exchanged.

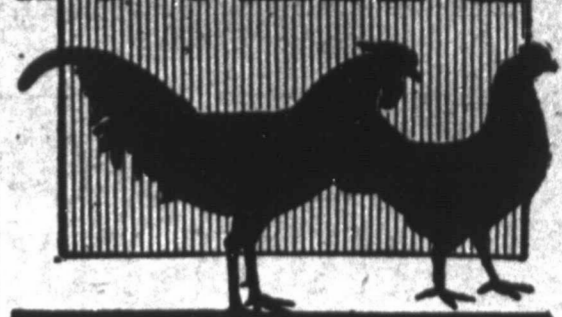
All expenses and costs incident to the producing of crops must be listed for the year in which paid, although the income from the crops may not be received until another year. Thus your report may cover income from crops produced this year, and the expenses incurred in planting, etc., the crop which will be produced next year.

The entire sale price of live stock must be accounted for as gross income but the farmer or stockman may deduct the original cost thereof under the head of expenses.

The obligation to secure full information, blanks, etc., rests with each individual. The law makes no provision for furnishing income blanks upon which to make returns. You can secure income tax blanks and copies of instructions pertaining thereto by writing Hubert L. Bolen, Collector of Internal Revenue, Oklahoma City, on January 1st. He will not receive a supply of such blanks for distribution before that time.

The law imposes a specific penalty of not less than \$20.00 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment, on individuals who fail to have their returns in on time, and in addition thereto a penalty of 50 per cent. of the amount of the tax due. These penalties are imposed by the law, and it is the duty of the collector to collect them in cases of delinquency.

## POULTRY



### FEED PROBLEM NOT SERIOUS

Those Who Have Plentiful Supply of Home-Grown Feeds for Fowls Need Not Worry.

The feeding problem will not be a serious one for those who have plenty of home-grown feeds for the fowls. But where grain, as well as other poultry feeds, must be bought, hens will be considered expensive luxuries, especially when not laying. And no reasonable poultry raiser expects hens to lay all seasons. There must be a time for molt, when the hens must rest and prepare to lay the next clutch of eggs.

There is generally considerable waste in grain around the barn, granary and silo. If given a chance, poultry will eat grain and other feeds that might be wasted. In this way they are an asset instead of a liability, even though there are times when the hens will not be laying.

But hens should not be allowed to pre-empt their feed in the troughs, at the granary or where silage is scattered, but should be fed generously, or allowed the scattered grain, where they will not interfere with feeding animals.

When judiciously fed fowls should be profitable as any of the animals, when the value of the animals and the equipment needed are considered. If they are not, then it must be that the fowls are the unprofitable kind. If this is the case—and doubtless it often is—then get rid of the unprofitable fowls.

### CARE FOR FLOCK OF GUINEAS

Nervous, Excitable Fowls Can Be Overcome by Gentle Treatment—Tender While Young.

Although the nervous, excitable disposition of the guinea cannot be overcome by gentle treatment and petting, the guinea is easily taught to return home from its wanderings at night, if it is so taught while young, and for this reason it is usually better to buy eggs and hatch them under a chicken hen rather than buy old birds and remove them to a strange place.

The guinea is very tender while young, and it is best to have them hatched during the warmer part of the season. They must have dry quarters and if hatched under a chicken



Excitable Guinea Hens.

hen they must be confined in a coop or box so closely that they cannot escape and run away for a few days until they learn the hen's call.

After they are a few days old they are better if allowed to run at large to gather their own food. They may be fed mornings and evenings, but will gather most of their food. The guinea hen has a rather bad reputation as a mother, but it is according to nature for every species of animal life to know how to care for its own young, and our experience is that under ordinary conditions the guinea hen knows better how to care for her young than any foster mother. Of course a guinea hen, or any other hen, for that matter, cannot succeed in rearing a flock of young keats if they are hatched late in the fall.

Separate Fowls for Market. Separate the fowls that are to be sold and feed them a fattening ration so they will be fat and plump when selling time comes.

Keep Best Pullets. When culling out pullets for sale, keep those that are either laying when six months old or that give promise of laying soon.

# HEART OF THE SUNSET

## By Rex Beach

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### RICARDO GUZMAN IS LURED TO THE MEXICAN SIDE AND MURDERED, BUT DAVE LAW DISCOVERS THE REAL PLOT AND ACTS DECISIVELY

Mrs. Alaire Austin, handsome young mistress of Las Palmas ranch, lost in the Texas desert, wanders into the camp of David Law, state ranger, waiting in ambush for a Mexican murderer. She has to remain there 24 hours, until Law captures his man, kills another and escorts her home. "Young Ed" Austin, drunkard, berates his wife and makes insulting insinuations about the ranger. Law discovers Austin is leagued with Mexican rebels and horse thieves. Mrs. Austin encounters Gen. Luis Longorio, Mexican federal, when she goes to La Feria, her Mexican ranch, to collect war damages, and he makes odious love to her. Dave Law kills a cattle thief. Mrs. Austin gives him a horse and discovers he is secretly in love with her.

#### CHAPTER XI—Continued.

A new moon was swinging in the sky as Alaire and Dave rode back toward Las Palmas. How or when Alaire Austin came to feel that this man loved her, she never knew. Certainly she knew tonight, and, strange to say, the knowledge did not disturb her. Alaire had been repelled by Luis Longorio's evident love for her, but a similar emotion in this man's breast had quite the opposite effect. She was eager for friendship, hungry for affection, starved for that worship which every woman lives upon. Having a wholesome confidence in her own strength of character, and complete faith in Law's sense of honor, she was neither alarmed nor offended.

For the first time in years she allowed her intimate thoughts free expression, and spoke of her hopes, her interests and her efforts; under the spell of the moonlight, she even confided something about those dreams that kept her company and robbed her world of its sordidness. Dave Law discovered that she lived in a fanciful land of unrealities, and the glimpse he gained of it was delightful.

Supper was waiting when they arrived at Las Palmas, and Dolores announced that "Young Ed" had telephoned from the Lewis ranch that he would not be home. Yielding to a sudden impulse, Alaire said to her companion:

"You must dine with me. Dolores will show you to a room. I will be ready in half an hour."

The Austin ranchhouse offered a contrast to the majority of Texas country homes. Not for many years had Dave Law been a guest amid such surroundings, and he began to feel more and more out of place. With growing discomfort, he realized that the mistress of this residence was the richest woman in all this part of Texas, and that he was little better than a tramp. Alaire knew how to be a gracious and winning hostess; of course she did not appear to notice her guest's embarrassment. She had rather welcomed the thought that this man cared for her, and yet, had she deliberately planned to dampen his feeling, she could hardly have succeeded better than by showing him the wide disparity in their lives and situations. Dave was dismayed; he felt very poor and ridiculous. Alaire was no longer the woman he had ridden with through the solitudes; her very friendliness seemed to be a condescension.

He did not linger long after they had dined, for he wished to be alone, where he could reach an understanding with himself. On the steps he waited just a moment for Alaire to mention, if she chose, that subject which they had still left open on the night before. Reading his thought, she said:

"You are expecting me to say something about Panfilo Sanchez."

"Yes."

"I have thought it over; in fact, I have been thinking about it all day; but even yet I don't know what to tell you. As for its effect upon myself—you know I care very little what people say or think."

"I'm sorry I killed the fellow—I shouldn't have done it, but—one sees things differently out in the rough and here in the settled country. I can't help but feel that his conduct, under the circumstances, called for—what he got. He wasn't a good man, in spite of what Jose says; Anto confessed to me that they were planning all sorts of devilry together."

"That is hardly an excuse." Alaire smiled faintly.

"Oh, I know!" Dave agreed. "Don't weaken on my account."

"No! I'm not thinking of the consequences to you or to me. You are the kind of man who can protect him-

self, I'm sure; your very ability in that direction frightens me a little on Jose's account. But"—she sighed and lifted her shoulders in a shrug—"perhaps time will decide this question for us."

Dave laughed with some relief. "I think you've worried yourself enough over it, ma'am," he said; "splitting hairs as to what's right and what's wrong, when it doesn't matter much, in either case. Suppose you continue to think it over at your leisure."

"Perhaps I'd better. And now"—Alaire extended her hand—"won't you and Montrosa come to see me once in a while? I'm very lonesome."

"We'd love to," Dave declared. He had it on his lips to say more, but at that moment an eager whinny and an impatient rattle of a bride's bit came from the driveway, and he smiled. "There's her acceptance now."

"Oh, no! She merely heard your voice, the fickle creature."

Alaire watched her guest until he had disappeared into the shadows, then she heard him talking to the mare. Benito's words at the rodeo occurred to her, and she wondered if this Ranger might not also have a way with women.

The house was very still and empty when she re-entered it.

#### CHAPTER XII.

##### The Guzman Incident.

Ricardo Guzman did not return from Romero. The man had disappeared, it seemed, completely and mysteriously. At first the facts appeared plain: a citizen of the United States had been lured across the border and done to death by Mexican soldiers—for it soon became evident that Ricardo was dead. The outrage was a casus belli such as no self-respecting people could ignore; so ran the popular verdict. The ominous mailed serpent which lay along the Rio Grande stirred itself.

Of course, the people of Texas were delighted that the long-delayed hour had struck; accordingly, when the state department manifested its willingness to allow Don Ricardo ample time in which to come to life in preference to putting a further strain upon international relations, they were both surprised and enraged. Telegraph wires began to buzz; the governor of the state sent a sarcastic message to the national capital, offering to dispatch a company of Rangers after Guzman's body, just to prove that he was indeed dead, and that the Mexican authorities were lying when they professed ignorance of the fact.

This offer not only caught the popular fancy north of the Rio Grande, but it likewise had an effect on the other side of the river, for on the very next day General Luis Longorio set out for Romero to investigate personally the rancher's disappearance.

Now, throughout all this public clamor, truth, as usual, lay hidden at the bottom of its well, and few even of Ricardo's closest friends suspected the real reason for his murder.

Jonesville, of course, could think or talk of little else than this outrage, and Blaze Jones, as befitted its leading citizen, was loudest in his criticism of the government's policy. Blaze's conception of diplomacy was peculiar.

"If Potosi didn't talk straight that consul oughta bent a gun bar' over the old ruffian's bean and telephoned for a couple hundred battleships. We Americans are cussed with notions of brotherly love and universal peace. Bah! We're bound to have war, Dave, some day or other."

Dave nodded his agreement. "Yes. But—everybody has the wrong idea of this Guzman killing. The federal officers in Romero didn't frame it up."

"No? Who did?"

"Tad Lewis."

Jones started. "What makes you think that?"

"Listen! Tad was afraid to let Urbina come to trial. Ricardo's dead and the other witness is gone. Now draw your own conclusions."

Jones was amazed. "Say, Dave," he cried, "that means your case has blown up, eh?"

"Absolutely. Lewis has been selling 'wet' stock to the federals, and he probably arranged with some of them to murder Ricardo."

Blaze cursed eloquently. "I'd like to hang it onto Tad; I'd sure clean house down his way if I was positive."

"I sent a man over to Romero," Dave explained further. "He tells me Ricardo is dead, all right. There's a new grave in the little cemetery above the town, but there hasn't been a death in Romero lately." The speaker watched his friend closely. "If we had Ricardo's body on this side it would put an end to all the lies, and perhaps force Colonel Blanco to make known the real facts. It might even mean a case against Tad Lewis."

"What d'you say we go over there and get Ricardo?"

Dave smiled. "That's what I've been leading up to. Will you take a chance?"

"Yes."

"I knew you would. All we need is a pair of Mexicans to—do the work. I liked Ricardo; I owe him something."

"Suppose we're caught?"

"In that case we'll have to run for it, and—I presume I'll be discharged from the Ranger service."

"I ain't very good at runnin'—not from Mexicans," Blaze's eyes were bright and hard at the thought. "It's more'n possible that, if they discover us, we can start a nice little war of our own."

That evening Dave managed to get his Ranger captain by long-distance telephone, and for some time the two talked guardedly. When Dave rang off they had come to a thorough understanding.

It had been an easy matter for Jose Sanchez to secure a leave of absence from Benito, but Alaire knew nothing whatever about the matter until Jose himself asked permission to see her on a matter of importance.

The man had ridden hard most of the previous night, and his excitement was patent. Even before he spoke, Alaire realized that Panfilo's fate was known to him, and she decided swiftly that there must be no further concealment.

"Senora! A terrible thing!" Jose burst forth. "It is strange, unbelievable! My head whirrs—"

Alaire quieted him, saying in Spanish, "Calm yourself, Jose, and tell me everything from the beginning."

"But how can I be calm? Panfilo is completely dead. But—you know?" Alaire nodded. "I—suspected."

Jose's dark eyes blazed; he bent forward eagerly. "What did you suspect, and why? Tell me all."

It was with a peculiar, apprehensive flutter in her breast that Alaire realized the crisis had come. Heretofore she had blamed Law, but now, oddly enough, she found herself interested in defending him. As calmly as she could, she related all that had led up to the tragedy, while Jose listened with eyes wide and mouth open.

"You see, I had no suspicion of the truth," she concluded. "It was a terrible thing, and Mr. Law regrets it deeply. He would have made a report to the authorities, only—he feared it might embarrass me."

Jose was torn with rage, yet plainly a prey to indecision; he rolled his eyes and cursed under his breath. "These Rangers!" he muttered. "That is the kind of men they are. They murder honest people."

"This was not a murder," Alaire cried sharply. "Panfilo was aiding a felon to escape. The courts will not punish Mr. Law."

"Bah! Who cares for the courts? This man is a gringo, and these are gringo laws. But I am a Mexican, and Panfilo was my cousin. We shall see."

"Don't be rash, Jose," she exclaimed, warningly.

Jose continued to glower. Then, turning away, he said, without meeting his employer's eyes, "I would like to draw my money."

"Very well. I am sorry to have you leave Las Palmas, for I have regarded you as one of my gente." Jose's face remained stony. "What do you intend to do? Where are you going?"

The fellow shrugged. "Quien sabe! Perhaps I shall go to my General Longorio."

Alaire smiled faintly. "You will be shot," she told him. "Those soldiers

have little to eat and no money at all."

But Jose's bright eyes remained hostile and his expression baffling. It was plain to Alaire that her explanation of his cousin's death had carried not the slightest conviction, and she even began to fear that her part in the affair had caused him to look upon her as an accessory. Nevertheless, when she paid him his wages she gave him a good horse, which Jose accepted with thanks but without gratitude. As Alaire watched him ride away with never a backward glance, she decided that she must lose no time in apprising the Ranger of this new condition of affairs.

She drove her automobile to Jonesville that afternoon, more worried than she cared to admit. Law was nowhere in town, and so, in spite of her reluctance, Alaire was forced to look for him at the Jones home. As she had never called upon Paloma, and had made it almost impossible for the girl to visit Las Palmas, the meeting of the two women was somewhat formal. But no one could long remain stiff or constrained with Paloma Jones; the girl had a directness of manner and an honest, friendly smile that simply would not be denied. Her delight that Alaire had come to see her pleased and shamed the elder woman, who hesitatingly confessed the object of her visit.

"Oh, I thought you were calling on me," Paloma pouted her pretty lips. "Dave isn't here. He and father—have gone away."

It needed no close observation to discover the concern in Paloma's eyes; Alaire told her story quickly. "Mr. Law must be warned right away," she added, "for the man is capable of anything."

Paloma nodded. "Dave told us how he had killed Panfilo—" She hesitated, and then cried, impulsively: "Mrs. Austin, I'm going to confess something—I've got to tell somebody or I'll burst. I was walking the floor when you came. Well, dad and Dave have completely lost their wits. They have gone across the river—to get Ricardo Guzman's body."

"What?" Alaire stared at the girl uncomprehendingly. "My dear girl, aren't you dreaming?"

"I thought I must be when I heard about it. Dad wouldn't have told me at all, only he thought I ought to know in case anything happens to him." Paloma's breath failed her momentarily. "They left an hour ago in my machine, with two Mexicans to help them. They intend to cross at your pumping plant as soon as it gets dark, and be back by midnight—that is, if they ever get back."

Paloma's face was pale, her eyes were strained and tragic. She made a hopeless gesture, and Alaire wondered momentarily whether the girl's anxiety was keenest for the safety of her father or—the other?

"Can't we prevent them from going?" she inquired.

"What can we do? They'll go, anyhow, regardless of what we say."

"Well, we could be there—you and I."

Paloma agreed eagerly. "Yes! Maybe we could even help them if they got into trouble."

"Come, then! We'll have supper at Las Palmas and slip down to the river and wait."

Strange complications grow out of Jones' and Law's adventure on the Mexican side. It is a thrilling episode described in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### An Irresistible Call.

Hulda, the Swedish maid, had served her mistress faithfully for a year, when one day she announced her intention of leaving:

"Why, Hulda, what is the matter? Is the work too hard? Or don't you like your wages?"

"De work he be all right, an' de wages he be too, but de beau—he moost have me."

#### Success.

"My first rich patient was the making of me," confessed the doctor.

"Did you make a marvelous cure?"

"Oh, no. But I got enough money to move into a fashionable neighborhood, and then I called myself a specialist."

"Song brings of itself a cheerfulness that wakes the heart to joy."—Euripides.



#### THE SKYLARK.

"I've always been extremely thankful," said the skylark to his mate, "that I was not an earth worm."



"Well, well," said Mrs. Skylark, "you couldn't have been more different if you had tried for years and centuries and forever and a day!"

"That sounds like a mighty long time," said the skylark. "But I am so glad that I am not an earth worm. To be sure an earth worm is very different, but I always feel especially sorry for one."

"And why?" asked Mrs. Skylark. "I never judged you felt sorry for them before this."

"Perhaps not," said the skylark, "but it is their name—their family name."

"You know folks never talk about happiness as being something down low—it's always something high—something above them that they reach for and then, when they get it—when they are happy, how glorious it is!"

"You talk just like a skylark, and you don't know at all what the earth worm may think," said Mrs. Skylark.

"Do you suppose they could think differently?" asked Mr. Skylark.

"To be sure," said his mate. "They would be very much afraid of going up in the air so high—as we do. They would hate to leave the earth. The earth is so solid and they are so sure it won't give way."

"Neither will the air," said Mr. Skylark.

"That's because we have wings," said his mate.

"Right you are," said Mr. Skylark. "You are a very wise bird."

"And they probably do not mind their name of earth worm because they have always had it."

"Perhaps not," said Mr. Skylark. "It does seem so strange to think of creatures liking the earth when there is the sky—the great and glorious sky. How I would hate to have been named earth worm—no matter what you may say, Mrs. Skylark."

"It would have been too terrible. Yes, it would have made me sad indeed. I simply could not have stood it. I would have flown away and never have wanted to see a soul."

"If you had been an earth worm you couldn't have flown away," said his mate. "And you would have crawled along through life quite happily."

"I don't see how I could have," said the skylark. "I am sure I would have died of grief."

"Well, well," said the sky fairies who were flying around visiting the cloud fairies, "why are you making yourself so miserable over something that has not happened and will never happen?"

"That is so," said the skylark. "I was feeling sorry for the earth worm and then I began to think how dreadful it would be to live as an earth worm instead of as a skylark. That made me sad. It was the thought of it."

"Yes," said the sky fairies, "it was the thought of it, for it couldn't never really happen. And don't spend your time thinking and worrying about the things that will never happen. Think of all the joys you have!"

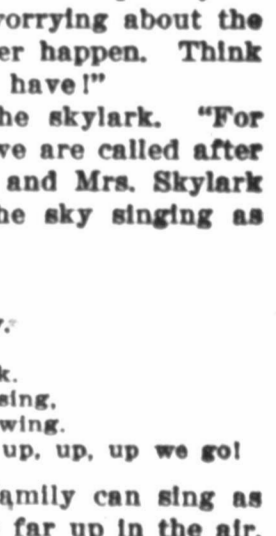
"Ah, yes," said the skylark. "For we fly so high and we are called after the sky." And Mr. and Mrs. Skylark soared far up in the sky singing as they flew:

We fly so high,  
Right up in the sky.  
And hark! Hark!  
Our name is Skylark.  
It's because we can sing,  
When right on the wing,  
Heigh-ho, heigh-ho, up, up, up we go!

For the skylark family can sing as they fly and they go far up in the air. They are relations of the meadow larks, the pipits, the field larks and different species, or families of skylarks.

And as the sky fairies had told the skylark never to feel sad about something which couldn't happen he was always cheerful after that, and these birds are noted for singing so happily and gaily as they fly up in the air. For they are all so glad they are not earth worms! Skylarks are so very, very different!

The Sky Fairies.



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H. B. RYTHER, Manager

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A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER

**GROW MORE HOGS**

The country and the world is up against it for meat just as much as they are for flour, sugar and many other necessary articles of food. It is just as important that the meat supply be increased as it is for a greater acreage of wheat, corn and other cereals. It behoves the citizens of every town and hamlet to raise, at least, one pig. He who shirks this duty is just as reprehensible as he who turns his back on the Red Cross solicitor, or who lends a deaf ear to the importunities of the Y. M. C. A. committee. Meat is not a luxury, it is one of the vital necessities if this war is to be won. All the money in the world, combined with all the young blood of the allied nations will prove but a handicap if we have not the food to furnish sustenance for them. Money will not buy food where food is not. All this conservation program will be a failure if we do not produce as well as economize. It would be like the traveler in the desert who has but one bottle of water and who drinks but sparingly of that, while at the same time he passes an oasis without the foresight to replenish his supply. How long will our meat supply last if we fail to produce more? The day of the big cow ranch has passed. The land that formerly gave grass for immense herds is now fenced and, to some extent, farmed. It does not alter the condition that many believe that it was a mistake to plow up the broad acres of grass land to make room for the little nester farmer. The condition is here; the big pastures are gone and where thousands of cattle formerly ranged there are now but small bunches of the little cow man. Towns that formerly shipped cows by the train load now ships scattering cars. The beef is not here. The time has come when it is just as much a patriotic duty to raise a pig as it is to support the liberty loans, the savings club certificates, the baby bonds, the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. If the citizens of every town and city in the state will see to it that every family has, at least, one pig the solution of the meat supply will not only be solved, but the requirement of the conservation administrator will be unnecessary in so far as it would apply to the meatless day provision. The keeping of a pig is not only a patriotic duty, it is a matter of economy to the family, itself. Take it for granted that there will be no profit in the pig, there is at least the fact that you will have the meat. The price of grain has nothing to do with this proposition any more than it has with the farmer who raises his own grain. If he does not buy the grain, he feeds that for which he can get the same price

**POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS**

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office of sheriff of Roosevelt county, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.  
A. L. (Arch) GREGG.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of sheriff of Roosevelt county, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.  
W. E. (Emzy) ROBERTS.

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office of County clerk of Roosevelt county, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.  
SETH A. MORRISON.

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office of treasurer of Roosevelt county, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.  
JOHN W. BALLOW.

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office county superintendent of schools, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.  
SAM J. STINNETT.

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office of county assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.  
BURI JOHNSON.

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office of Probate Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.  
CLEVE COMPTON

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of commissioner of precinct 1, of Roosevelt county, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.  
DR. J. S. PEARCE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office of commissioner of precinct 2, of Roosevelt county, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.  
ED WALL.

you would have to pay for it. There is no difference in the matter of dollars and cents. Why not start a drive to encourage the growing of pigs by the whole community? The government will appreciate this just as much as it would the planting of a vast acreage of wheat. This is not a luxury nor a fad, it is a vital necessity. Let every citizen of Portales see to it that there is one pig to each family in the town. Do your whole duty to the government. The rich man should have his pig just the same as the one who earns his bread by his day's labor. There must be no distinction in this matter. Get that pig for a companion to your liberty bond. His importance is paramount to the bond for the reason that he will furnish food for fighting men and the bond will not.

Democratic office holders who give all their patronage to Republican newspapers may not, reasonably, hope for any support from Democratic publications. There is but little of this in Roosevelt county, but that little is being watched and, when the proper time arrives, the Democratic party will be purged of this diluted mixture. He who carries water on both shoulders has but little wit and no judgment.

Portales is not keeping step with other towns of the country. It is probably the only town in the state, or nation, where the Red Cross is not conspicuous in the window of every home and business house. Why is this? Are we not just as much interested in this matter as other places, or are we too penurious and dollar bound to loosen up from the fifty cents necessary to get into the hundred per cent American class? Watch the house without the Red Cross.

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 C. V. Harris has a big stock of feed.  
 Land Loans—See W. O. or W. B. Oldham.  
 Special prices on bath robes. C. V. Harris.  
 Alfalfa Hay at the Portales Mill & Elevator Company.  
 Talk with Hoover about farm loans. Second door west of post office.  
 All kinds of feed at the Portales Mill & Elevator Company.  
 Land Loans—See W. O. or W. B. Oldham.  
 Special prices on men and boy's hats and caps. C. V. Harris.  
 Special prices on ladies' dresses. C. V. Harris.  
 Special price on ladies' skirts and waists. C. V. Harris.  
 C. C. Croake, of Roswell, was a visitor in the city this week.  
 Chas. Del Curto and Lenier Richard were Clovis visitors Sunday.  
 Joe Wolfarth, of Kenna, was a Portales visitor Friday of this week.  
 Cecil Honea, of Clovis, is attending to business in the city this week.  
 Dick Crosby, of Kenna, was a Portales visitor Friday of last week.  
 Miss Lucy Johnston of Floydada, Texas, is a Portales visitor this week.  
 Miss Louie Ogle, of Roswell spent the week end with Mrs. Roy W. Connally.  
 Born, to Judge and Mrs. George L. Reese, Monday, January 14, 1918, a boy.  
 Mr. and Mrs. D. Wehba, announce the birth of a daughter, January 11 1918.  
 Miss Lucy Seay, of Roswell, cousin of E. B. Neale, was a Portales visitor this week.  
 Miss Lucy Johnson, of Longs' was a Portales visitor Saturday and Sunday of last week.

It is also a patriotic duty to raise a pig and he who fails to do so fails in his full duty to the government.  
 Rev. G. M. Shaw, of Dike, Texas, is here looking after his farm near Delphos. He will leave Saturday for his home.  
 Mrs. Jim Huffman who has been visiting relatives in Wichita Falls, Texas, for the past few weeks, returned Monday.  
 Mrs. Fuller, of Roswell, who has been visiting in Oklahoma, spent the night with Mrs. Connally en route to her home.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Louie Kirby have returned to the city to make it once more their home. They have been in Texico for the past few months.  
 Eugene Turner, the guest and son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Turner, returned to his home in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, Friday of last week.  
 Mrs. Eugene Turner, of Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, who has been visiting Mrs. W. W. Turner, left Tuesday morning, for Carlsbad, to visit relatives en route to her home.  
 Earle Landers has accepted a position with the Joyce-Fruit company as stenographer, and has entered upon his duties. Mr. Landers will make good in his new occupation.  
 W. O. Oldham, who has been to Roswell as a delegate of the baby bond association, and returned by way of Albuquerque, where he spent a few days the first of the week.  
 Thomas Crump, charged with the shooting of a man who lived between Portales and Clovis, and whose trial was pending in the district court at this place, died at Clovis last week.  
 Frank T. McDonald and Charles W. Ison have moved the confectionery store formerly owned by Mr. McDonald, to the new Goodloe and Ison building, have formed a partnership and will, in future operate a grocery and confectionery. Both of these gentlemen are well known in Portales and vicinity and will, without doubt, enjoy a good trade. Their stock is new, fresh and of the best quality.

Wednesday afternoon of this week the civil suit of L. S. Kirby vs. S. D. Beaver was tried in the justice court. The suit involved the possession of the building now occupied by the Cozy picture show, and which Mr. Beaver is holding under a lease that expired January 5th, but which included a provision that he might re-rent the premises at the expiration of the lease period, but which provision was vague and indefinite as to time. A jury was empaneled and the cause tried and submitted to the jury and a verdict for Mr. Kirby rendered. Mr. Beaver immediately gave notice of appeal.  
 Charley Del Curto has been promoted from stenographer to bookkeeper in the Joyce-Fruit company house at this place. Mr. Del Curto is a young man who will make good anywhere. He started in Portales when a small boy, shined shoes at the barber shop during spare hours, attended school regularly, graduated, worked all day at the shop and studied short hand and stenography at night until such time as he became competent to hold a job. He was given a trial by the Joyce-Fruit company and has been promoted to chief bookkeeper.  
 In the preliminary hearing Tuesday of T. W. Keen, George W. Baker and Ursi Keen, charged with driving cattle from accustomed range, the charge against Mr. Baker was dismissed before the completion of the trial. After testimony was all in and the arguments of the attorneys, Judge Henderson held Ursi Keen to await the action of the grand jury and placed his bond at \$1,000.00, and T. W. Keen was discharged.  
 The old Stag saloon building and the one adjoining are being torn down. These are old land marks and are relics of the days when Portales supported seven or eight saloons and one or two groceries. The wild and woolly, in eastern New Mexico, is now ancient history of which none of us are looking back to with pride.  
 Give the "kid" a dollar and help him to be a man and an American. If the "kid" is a girl, it will help her to grow into a better woman and a better mother. Don't impoverish their patriotism and dwarf their loyalty by a refusal. It's their government as well as yours.  
 Not every man can buy a fifty dollar Liberty bond, but there is not one who can not buy a two-bit Thrift stamp. You no longer have an excuse for not helping the government. You have to buy or confess that you are not an American, one hundred per cent fine.  
 Charley Goodloe has moved his paint and paper house to the new building just completed by himself and Charles W. Ison. He has also bought the paper stock formerly owned by C. M. Dobbs and now has the only exclusive paint and wall paper house in the city.  
 Frank Smith, proprietor of the Sanitary Barber shop, has bought the shop formerly occupied by Day, and Mr. Day has taken a position in the Sanitary shop, vice Earle Landers, resigned. Mr. Robertson will conduct the shop formerly run by Day.  
 Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Kirby will return to Portales to live. Mr. Kirby has formed a partnership with R. H. Adams and they will conduct a picture show, the location of which has not been definitely decided on.  
 Miss Sue Henderson, who has been attending business college at Amarillo, Texas, for the past few months, returned home Thursday of this week. It is understood that she will return to her old position in the telephone office.  
 Turner & Terry bought twenty-one head of white hogs from F. Marshall Friday of this week. Some of this bunch weigh three or four hundred pounds and all of them beat two hundred.  
 The Misses Ruth and Esther Haning, of Mobeeta, Texas, arrived last week and will make their home in Portales. Miss Ruth will teach the piano and violin.  
 A pig in your lot will be worth almost as much as a Liberty bond. If you can't buy the bond you can keep the pig.  
 Henry Shapcott returned from Sayre, Oklahoma, Thursday of this week. His family are visiting in Wichita, Kansas.  
 Mrs. John Siefried, who has been visiting in Indiana and Kentucky, returned home Thursday of this week.  
 Turner & Terry this week shipped two cars of fat hogs to the Kansas City markets.

...THE...

**First National Bank**

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.00

**A Bank for Everybody**

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

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

**The First National Bank**

"THE BANK WHERE YOU FEEL AT HOME."

**NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE**

Whereas on the 10th day of September, 1917, in case No. 1231 pending in the district court of the fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt County, wherein the Oklahoma Guaranty Bank of Blackwell, Oklahoma is plaintiff and Stella J. Rittenhouse, C. H. Rittenhouse, Jennie K. Detweiler, J. R. Detweiler and the Portales Bank and Trust Co. of Portales, New Mexico, are defendants, the plaintiff recovered a judgment upon certain promissory notes and mortgages against said defendants in the sum of \$1,304.15; the defendants Stella J. Rittenhouse, C. H. Rittenhouse, Jennie K. Detweiler, and J. R. Detweiler in the sum of \$492.54; the defendants, C. H. Rittenhouse, and J. R. Detweiler in the sum of \$799.01, all of said amounts aggregating the sum of \$2,596.71; and the plaintiff also recovered judgment upon certain promissory notes and mortgages executed by the defendants Virginia S. Reeves and Jennie K. Detweiler, and assigned to the plaintiff as collateral security the above named amounts in the total sum of \$5,215.71; and that the plaintiff also in each degree procured the foreclosure of mortgages executed by the defendants securing the above mentioned amounts upon the following described real estate, to-wit: the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-three in township one south of range thirty-four east of the New Mexico Meridian, New Mexico. And the court ordered all of said property to be sold for the purpose of satisfying the amount due the plaintiff herein which is the said sum of \$2,596.71 together with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from date of said decree until paid, with all costs of suit and accruing costs, and that the amount of said judgment at date of sale hereafter specified, will be the sum of \$2,619.35, and all costs of this action. The court further ordered and decreed that the plaintiff's said mortgage and liens are prior to any liens and claims of the defendants, or either of them, and appointed Ben Smith special commissioner and directed him to advertise and sell said property as required by law, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the satisfaction of plaintiff's said judgment, interest and costs of suit. Therefore, by virtue of said judgment and decree, and the power vested in me as such special commissioner, I will, on the 22d day of January, 1918, at the hour of two o'clock, p. m., at the front door of the court house, in the town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said above described property at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, interest and costs of suit.  
 Witness my hand this 17th day of December, 1917. BEN SMITH, Special Commissioner.

**NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE**

Whereas on the 10th day of September, 1917, in case No. 1234, pending in the district court of the fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt County, wherein the First National Bank of Marshall, Mo., is plaintiff, and A. W. McFaddin and Dora M. McFaddin are defendants, the plaintiff recovered a judgment and decree upon a promissory note and mortgage executed by said defendants, in the sum of \$241.81, with all costs of suit, said judgment bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date thereof, and said de-

creed foreclosed said mortgage of the plaintiff securing the amount upon the following described real estate, to-wit: An undivided one-half interest in and to block ten, in the Bogard addition to the town of Portales, New Mexico; that said judgment at the date of sale hereinafter mentioned, will amount to the sum of \$248.90, together with costs of said suit; and whereas, Ben Smith, of Portales, New Mexico, was appointed by the court special commissioner, and directed to advertise and sell said property according to law to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs of suit. Therefore, by virtue of said judgment and decree and the power vested in me as such special commissioner, I will, on the 22d day of January, 1918, at the hour of 2:15 o'clock, p. m., at the front door of the court house, in the town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said described property at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, interest and costs of suit.  
 Witness my hand this 16th day of December 1917. BEN SMITH, Special Commissioner.

**NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF SUIT**

The State of New Mexico to T. J. O'Brien, Cora O'Brien, B. W. Earp and all the unknown heirs named B. W. Earp, defendants, greeting: You are hereby notified that a suit has been filed against you in the district court of the fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico in and for Roosevelt County, wherein P. E. Jordan is plaintiff and the said T. J. O'Brien, Cora O'Brien, B. W. Earp and all the unknown heirs of the said B. W. Earp are defendants, said cause being numbered 1340 upon the civil docket of said court, the general objects of said suit are as follows: The plaintiff sues the defendants to remove clouds upon his title to the following described real estate, to-wit: The southeast thirty feet of lot number four, and the northwest twenty-five feet of lot number five all in block number eleven, in the town of Portales, New Mexico; the plaintiff in his complaint alleging that he is the owner in fee simple of said property and that there are certain discrepancies in the spelling of the name, O'Brien, said name being erroneously spelled, "Obrtan" in the body of the deed in a mesne conveyance of said land to plaintiff's predecessor in title; and also alleging that it is not shown in a mesne conveyance from the defendant, B. W. Earp, whether or not he is married or single and whether said property was occupied by him as a homestead. The plaintiff alleges that such defects constitute a cloud upon his title and asks the court to remove the same by declaring a perfect title in the plaintiff. You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 4th day March, 1918, the plaintiff will take judgment by default in said cause, and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.  
 You are further notified that George L. Reese is attorney for plaintiff, and that his post office address is Portales, New Mexico.  
 Witness my hand and seal of said court on this the 7th day of January, 1918.  
 [SEAL] SETH A. MORRISON, County Clerk.

**NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF SUIT**

The State of New Mexico to Jodie Tanner, Josie Whitley, Gaines L. Tanner, Reibue W. Tanner, Lawrence A. Tanner, Eureka Kelley, Thomas Tanner, and Nola Tanner, defendants, greeting: You are hereby notified that suit has been filed against you in the district court of the fifth

judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt County, New Mexico, wherein Ella Turner is plaintiff and you, the said Jodie Tanner, Josie Whitley, Gaines L. Tanner, Reibue W. Tanner, Lawrence A. Tanner, Eureka Kelley, Thomas Tanner and Nola Tanner, are defendants, said cause being numbered 1341 upon the civil docket of said court. The general objects of said action are as follows: The plaintiff sues the defendants to quiet her title in and to the southeast quarter of section twelve in township two south of range thirty-two east of the New Mexico meridian, New Mexico, against the adverse claims of the said defendants to said property and prays that the defendants and each and all of them be barred and forever estopped from having or claiming any right or title to said premises adverse to the plaintiff, and that plaintiff's title thereto be forever quieted and set at rest, and for general relief. You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the fourth day of March, 1918, the plaintiff will take judgment by default in said cause, and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.  
 You are further notified that George L. Reese is attorney for the plaintiff and that his post office address is Portales, New Mexico.  
 Witness my hand and seal of said court this the 8th day of January, 1918.  
 [SEAL] SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk.

**DR. D. B. WILLIAMS**

Office, Neer's Drug Store. Office telephone 67 two rings, residence, 90. Portales, N. M.

**D. F. THOMAS  
CARPENTER  
and PAINTER**

All work guaranteed. Phone 53, Portales, New Mexico.

**JOSIE GIBSON  
CARPET WEAVER**

Claudell, New Mexico. Get your rugs ready and have that carpet wave before the rush starts. Prices reasonable.

**V. J. CAMPBELL  
THE AUCTIONEER**

No sale too large or too small, I cry 'em all. See me, get the high dollar. Post-office address, Longs, N. M. Phone M. A. Fullerton, Longs.

# STORIES OF AMERICAN CITIES

## Young Mother's Act of Desperation Proved Happy

KANSAS CITY.—When husband and father left them in their shabby room in a lodging house at Sixteenth street and Broadway to search for work, Mrs. Ruth Ray, 23 years old, and her five-year-old daughter were hungry. Neither had eaten for 24 hours. And under such circumstances a young mother may be pardoned for trying to break the law in an effort to get food—at least that's what some policemen think. By trying to cash a forged check, the mother secured a good dinner for herself and little girl and a job for her husband that considerably brightens her future.



The husband, Charles Ray, twenty-three years old, is an electrician. He lost his position in Springfield a few weeks ago and went to St. Joseph to hunt another. Falling there he came to Kansas City. He met with no success here and his money became exhausted. The room rent was due, but the husband had spent his last 15 cents for bread and milk the morning before. He put the landlady off until evening, hoping to find a job during the day.

When he had gone Mrs. Ray, to rest her mind from its worries, opened a magazine which a former occupant of the room had discarded. The first story she read told of a young woman in straits similar to her own, who had forged a check and had repaid the money thus fraudulently received when her circumstances bettered.

Mrs. Ray thought if a magazine heroine could do that, so could she. She made out a check for \$25, payable to herself, signing the name "Arthur Kelley."

The store employees suspected the check and called Detectives Ed Kitzer and Joseph Keshles, who took her to police headquarters. She told her story to Sergt. Michael Cassidy, and the detectives. The sergeant passed his cap among the policemen on headquarters duty and collected enough to fill a basket with steaming good things for a real dinner.

The husband appeared at six o'clock—still jobless. Sergeant Cassidy gave him a note to the terminal yard foreman, and his wife gave him the part of the dinner she had saved for him. The Jones Store company refused to prosecute and offered to help when it heard the story. The Provident association took charge of the family for the night. The husband was given a job by the Terminal company, and a new contribution from Sergeant Cassidy and the detectives paid the room rent for a week with a little left for groceries.

## Child Wife Surely One of Youngest on Record

CINCINNATI.—Millie Grissman, or Mrs. Millie Pittto, said to be Ohio's youngest bride, stood on her marital dignity and protested against being removed to the detention home, 2905 Franklin avenue N. W. As a wife, she protested the law's right to treat her as a child merely because she had "played hookey" from school.

Millie and her mother insist the girl is "going on seventeen." The school census gives her age at ten. The juvenile court, which has records of the ages of the Grissman family, also says she is ten.

Playmates of Millie at Case-Woodland school tell school authorities that the little bride said she is eleven. Truant officers, responsible for the order of the juvenile court sending her to the detention home, said she might be twelve. The Grissmans live at 2510 East Thirty-first street. Millie is a slender, diminutive child. She looks more than ten, but not sixteen.

Millie had absented herself from school for more than two weeks. When truant officers investigated they were informed that the child was married a few days ago in Akron.

## Famous Old Burial Ground Now Belongs to Past

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ.—"Boot Hill," the burial ground for the men who died with their boots on when Tombstone was a lawless camp town, has been converted into a municipal waste heap and is now fast being covered with tin cans and waste. When Tombstone was a "Bad Man's Town," back in the eighties and nineties, Boot Hill was a busy burying ground. Dozens of men were buried there with the simple ceremonies of the times and no slab remains to mark their grave. Five men, who were hanged legally, and a good many more who were shuffled off less formally, are buried there in what used to be known as "Scaffold Row."

There is nothing now on "Boot Hill" to recall the early days, but some of "the old timers" recall a notable or so who lies on "Boot Hill." "Bad Jess" Sprague, noted in the early Arizona days as a gambler and gun man, was buried there after his duel with an Easterner named Bastian. Sprague and Bastian played poker for high stakes and Bastian won. Sprague challenged Bastian to fight it out and the duel was staged in what was known as "The Red Owl saloon." Sprague was armed with two formidable-appearing six shooters; Bastian's weapon being an innocent-looking small-caliber. Sprague lost his nerve at the stranger's coolness, fired wide and was killed instantly by a bullet in his heart. It developed later that Sprague had wronged Bastian's sister and that Bastian had come West intent on getting Sprague.

## Why Man Clings to Shanty in Squalid Street

DETROIT.—There is a Street. It ends in a row of brick factories. On one side of the Street at the end of the square there is a saloon. Across the intersecting thoroughfare there is a second saloon and diagonally across from the first there is a third. Next to the first saloon there is a one-story frame dwelling. The shutters on the windows are always closed.

Next door to the second saloon a shanty leans toward a two-story frame building. In the front part of this building there is a barber shop. In the rear a negro family lives. A blind negro beggar sits in front of the barber shop. He sells pencils and chewing gum. Certain men come to him and give him silver coins. He smiles and reaches in his pocket and gives them little paper packages. They contain cocaine. In the shanty there is a man and his seven children. He is a drunkard and works for a brewery. His children are fed by the saloonkeepers and a woman who stays in the house with the shutters. When his wife died his neighbor, a policeman, went in the shanty. The corpse lay near the front window. The man went up to the black casket and pinched the cheeks of his dead wife. "Martha, get up," he said. The youngest child began crying in a monotone. But the man loves the Street. He was born there.

## BEEF CATTLE BARN AND PEN FOR BULL

Designed to Provide Plenty of Hay Storage With Large Feed Room.

HAS MANY CONVENIENCES TOO

These include an Automatic Food Hopper, Covered Barnyard and Breeding Box—Suggestions for Handling Bull.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1227 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. The beef cattle barn shown in the illustrations is designed to provide a considerable storage for hay with convenient feeding arrangements for a good many cattle. The construction follows the plank frame type which utilizes only stock sizes of lumber which can be obtained in even the smallest of lumber yards. This type of construction has become very popular in all parts of the country and it has many advantages, which are now generally known and accepted.

This design provides for a basement under the whole barn with windows along four sides. A gambrel roof on the self-supporting plan covers the main building, with the peak of the roof pushed up high enough to make an extra large storage mow. On the east side of the barn is a shed open at the front, but closed in completely at one end and partially at the other. This part of the barn is commonly called a covered barnyard.

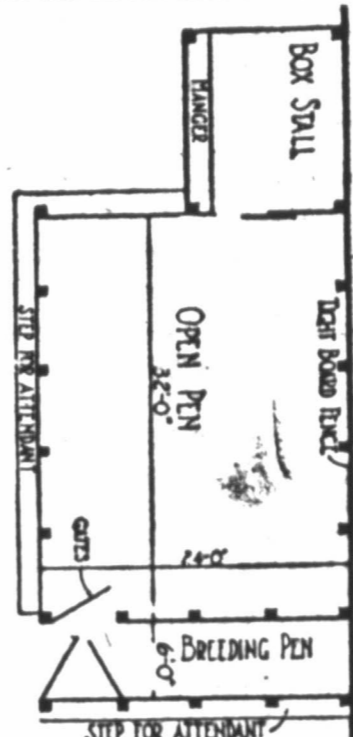
The foundation under the main barn is a 12-inch concrete wall, with 24-inch footings. The wall is high enough to make a 9-foot basement. With the concrete floor in place there is 8 feet 6 inches in the clear above the feed alley floors.

There are rows of mangers in this basement running crosswise, so that each alley opens into the covered barn-

signed bull pen. Very often a valuable bull, one that is prized very highly, commences to show signs of bad temper when he is about three years old. Breeders of live stock recognize that aged bulls of known prepotency are almost priceless to a breeder.

A bull must not be closely confined, because he needs exercise, fresh air and companionship. Solitary confinement has ruined many good bulls. The small plan drawing shows a suggestion for a bull pen to be built in connection with this barn. It is built along the north side of the barnyard, as an extension to the stock shed. In fact, the bull stall is built in the end of the stock shed and the yard extends 38 feet beyond.

Good solid posts are planted 6 feet apart on the north line of the barnyard

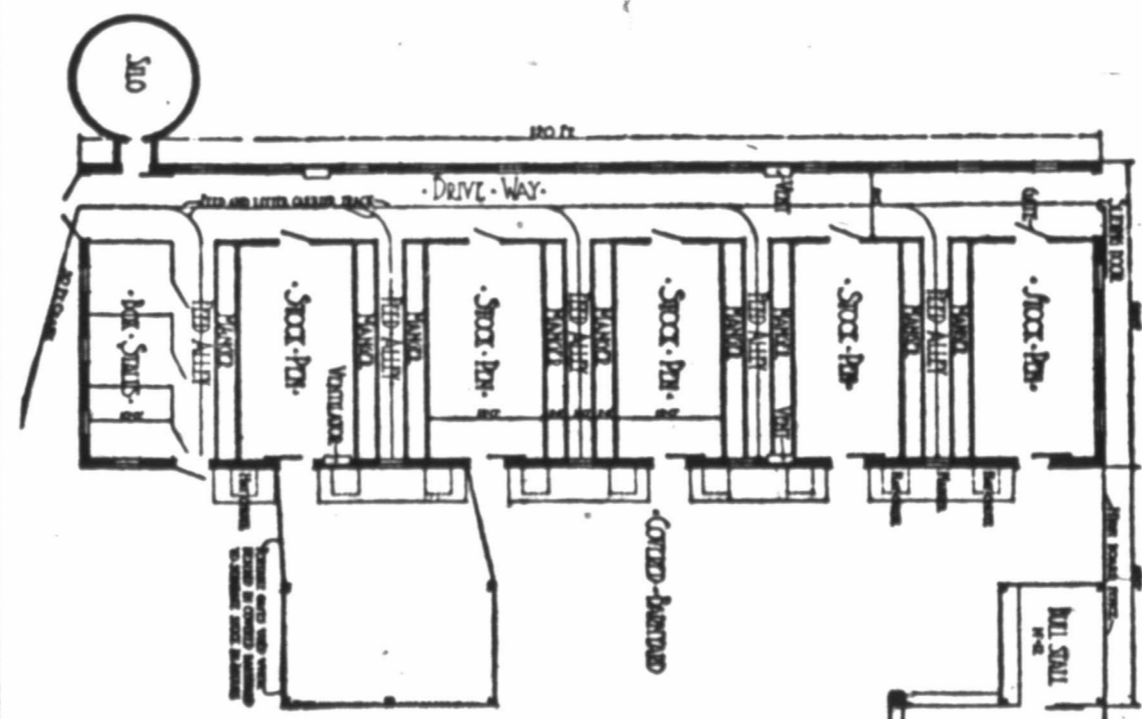
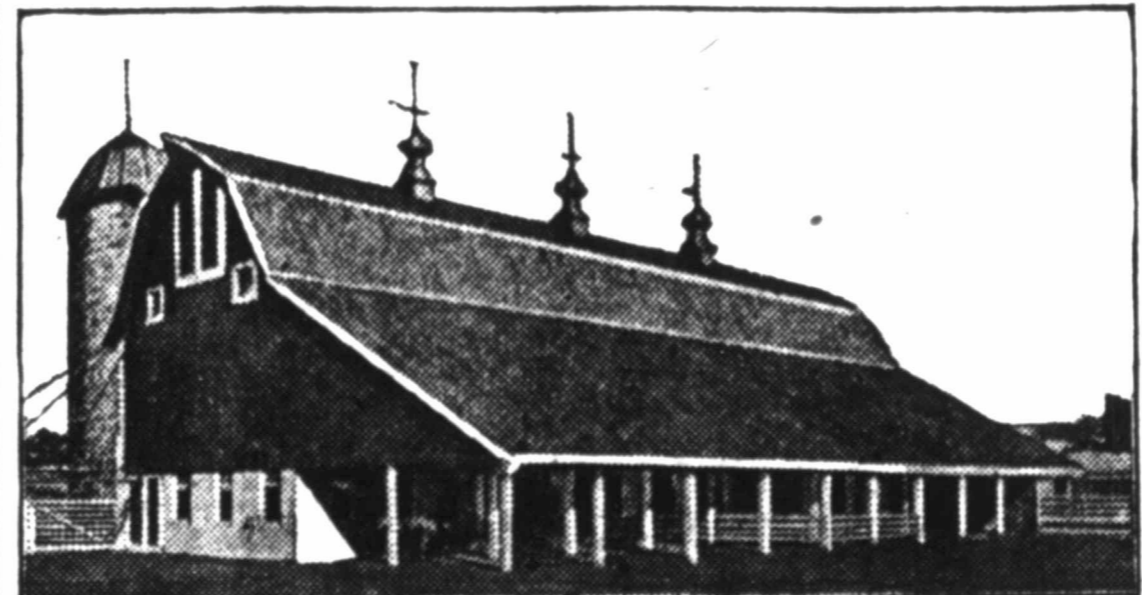


Bull Pen Floor Plan.

and a tight board fence is boarded on the outside and battened to make a wind break. The bottom of the wind break is made of coarse concrete, extending from post to post, the concrete being made flush with the outside of the posts, so that the boarding can be lapped down over the concrete to make a wind-proof joint. Metal battens are used and the entire surface is afterwards painted.

Along the north side fence is a shed roof to give further protection against wind and also to keep one side of the yard dry during a rainy time. The south fence, on the barnyard side, is made of heavy boards, four and one-half feet high.

The bull stall is only about eight feet square, made like a box stall with a manger across the front. A drop door across the whole length of the manger may be opened and hooked up at feeding time or during pleasant weather.



Floor Plan of Cattle Barn.

yard. There are feed racks in the shed and a watering tank at one end, so the cattle can feed and drink at any time.

There are chutes from the storage mow to carry alfalfa hay directly to the feed racks in the covered barnyard. These chutes may be stuffed full of hay and it will feed down automatically into the racks, feed hopper fashion. As the cattle eat the hay from below it keeps sliding down.

This arrangement is scientifically correct. The hay is not mussed over until it is eaten.

In connection with this stable arrangement and the covered barnyard with its feed racks and watering trough, which keep the cattle under cover when the weather is rough and stormy, there should be a system of outside yards and paddocks where the cattle can be aired and exercised when the weather is fit.

This plan also includes a well de-

This door is also used to reach in to snap the bull lead into the ring in his nose.

The plan of arranging three gates at the far corner of the bull pen is an ingenious safety device. There are two gates between the bull and liberty, both opening in. If by any chance the fasteners should be unhooked, the weight of the gates hold them shut, as the incline of the hinges pitches towards the posts. The fasteners on all three gates are bolts that may be reached from the raised plank steps.

The exercising yard is 24 feet by 32 feet. This makes good quarters for the bull during the greater part of the year. The small box stall is made warm and comfortable for cold weather. A sliding door operated by a lever from the plank step opens or closes the bull stall. When it is necessary to clean the stall or the yard, the bull is fastened into the breeding pen.

## WALT JOHNSON CHECKS THEM

Washington Pitcher and George Daus of Tigers Were Best Hurlers in American League.

George Daus of the Tigers and Walter Johnson were the best of the three-hit pitchers in the American league. Each performed the feat four times, Daus' victims being the Browns, Nationals, Yankees and Red Sox. Johnson did the trick against the Mackmen, White Sox, Indians and Yankees. Johnson also pitched two two-hit games and once allowed one hit.

## Golfers to Raise Funds.

American golfers have raised thousands of dollars for war relief purposes. They will continue their campaign for funds on Southern courses this winter.

## Princeton Athletes Respond.

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the students who last year were prominent in Princeton university athletics are now in some branch of the government service.

## Bill Dineen is Southpaw.

Umpire Bill Dineen will be crippled in his right hand as a result of a recent hunting accident. One finger was shot off and his hand so shattered that it will be practically helpless. Dineen will now develop into a left-handed umpire.

Humanity is more extravagant with anathemas than with praise.

## STOP THAT HACKING COUGH.

Mansfield (formerly Hungarian) Cough Balsam heals the inflamed and lacerated membranes and quiets the tickling nerves that lie underneath the infected portions. Invaluable for babies. Price 25c and 50c.—Adv.

Inexpensive hoes of American make are in demand in British East Africa.

## WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY

is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

A cynic is a man whose disappointment is due to the fact that the world was made without his advice.

The Quinine That Does Not Effect Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine" R. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 50c.

## Do Not Make Sacrifice.

Human life is more important than property. Don't sacrifice the one to get the other.

**EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI**

**RBM CO. BAKING POWDER**

When Eating Pie, Do You Leave the Crust? In these days when food must be saved, and none wasted, leaving the crust would mean that much wheat wasted. There's no reason for leaving the crust, if the crust be as it should be. Pie crust can be as tempting as cake or doughnuts, if made right. Use R. B. M. Baking Powder and R. B. M. Shortening, and your pie crusts will be crisp and toothsome, irresistible to a healthy appetite. R. B. M. Baking Powder is efficient, wholesome and economical. It costs 15c a pound can; 5 pound cans for 60c. Ask your grocer. Ridenour-Baker Mercantile Co. Oklahoma City, U. S. A. U. S. Food Administration License G. O. 4537

**BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED BY CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILL**

Low priced, best, reliable, prepared by western stockmen because they protect where other tonics fail. With a bottle and treatment. 10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00. 50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$4.00. The only infector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter's products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratories, Butler, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to condition and protect. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 in Druggists.

## TO PROTECT MUSKRAT

Most Valuable Fur Animal in the United States.

Whether It Shall Be Protected or Destroyed Depends on Its Behavior—Sometimes It Does Considerable Damage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Whether the muskrat, the most valuable fur animal in the United States, shall be protected or destroyed depends upon its behavior. In some circumstances this animal becomes detrimental and is responsible for considerable damage to growing crops, irrigation ditches, milldams, etc. Where the animal is not troublesome, biologists of the U. S. department of agriculture suggest that it be protected and trapped for fur. Even where the animal has become somewhat of a pest, its numbers often may be kept down by trapping, while the sale of pelts makes such activities profitable. Often crops may be protected by the erection of wire-mesh fences between them and the marsh or pond where the animals live. Such fences should reach at least six inches beneath the surface of the ground to prevent the muskrat burrowing under.

Where the animals prove troublesome by causing breaks in embankments, dams, and in the sides of irrigation ditches, probably the most practical remedy is to employ a trapper and hunter to patrol the property both night and day. In narrow waterways barrel traps have proved efficient in catching large numbers of these animals.

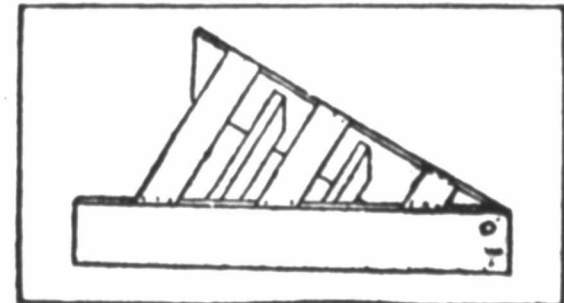
By erecting more permanent works, owners of embankments, dams, etc., may guard against injuries to their property by muskrats. A more general use of concrete, for example, has greatly minimized such troubles. The more liberal use of gravel or coarse sand for the surface of embankments has been found effective, since the animals will not burrow in soil that fills the hole as fast as they open it.

Destruction of muskrats, where this is desirable, as well as their protection, which is in most cases advisable, is discussed in a recent Farmers' Bulletin, No. 869, of the United States department of agriculture. Copies of the bulletin may be had free as long as the supply lasts by application to the United States department of agriculture, Washington.

## MAKE PATHS THROUGH SNOW

Little Difficulty Experienced if Farmer Will Take Time to Construct Little Plow.

There is little difficulty making paths through the snow around the house and barns if the farmer is equipped with a snow plow. In an hour a path can be made as long as



Handy Plow for Snow.

a horse can walk in that time, writes C. E. Brashear, Missouri College of Agriculture. A home-made plow can be built with very little trouble. It consists of two 12-inch planks nailed together in a V shape, with suitable braces between.

The diagram shows a snow plow made of two planks, 2 by 12 inches by 6 feet long. These are beveled and nailed together at one end, and two braces made of 2 by 6-inch stuff are

## FEW HORSES REQUIRE SHOES

In Case Feet of Animals Become Dry and Begin to Crack Some Attention is Needed.

The nature of the work that the horse is doing determines whether or not he should be shod. Horses working on hard roads require shoes, while with but a few exceptions those working in the field do not need to be shod. In case the feet become dry and hard and begin to crack, attention should be given them. Most of the poor feet are due to improper care. A horse's feet should be trimmed at least every six or eight weeks. In trimming most of the work should be done with a rasp. If the nippers are used, too much of the hoof is generally cut away, while if the rasp is used only a small amount is cut away at a time and the foot can be kept level.

### Cater to Consumer.

One of the important things to consider in the production of dairy products is to have them suit the taste of the consumer.

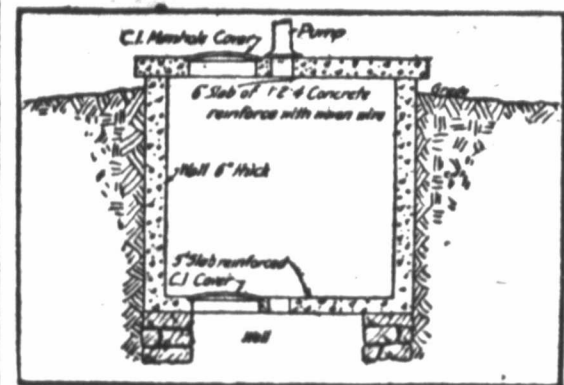
nalled between them. Boards are nailed over the top to help brace and to furnish a place for the driver to ride. A hole is bored through the sides where they join and a single-tree fastened on. One horse pulls the plow without difficulty.

## CONCRETE COVER FOR WELL

Expert of Ohio State University Gives Plan for Constructing Convenient Platform.

In response to a query for plans for a satisfactory and sanitary covering for a dug well and convenient for thawing pipes Prof. F. W. Ives of the Ohio State university makes the following reply:

The accompanying drawing shows a platform constructed of concrete, which will be sanitary and convenient for thawing pipes. The two slabs will



Convenient Well Cover.

be re-enforced as shown in the drawing. The walls may be built of brick or tile laid up in cement mortar and will save some expense for forms. The concrete for the slabs should be in the proportion of one part Portland cement, two parts clean sand and four parts crushed stone or pebbles. If made a quaky consistency, enough of the mortar will come to the top in tamping to finish the platform without using a mortar coat. Ten pounds of hydrated lime added to each sack of cement used will make an easier working concrete.

## PRESENT MARKET FOR MULES

Breeders Can Only Look With Satisfaction on Demand for These Hard Working Animals.

Producers of mules can look only with satisfaction on the present market for these animals. In Kansas City dealers have contracts with the United States and British governments for mules. In the South prosperity prevails among the producers of cotton and sugar, and buyers of cotton and sugar mules are making their probable wants felt in Kansas City's trade. Prosperity also prevails in mining districts, and mine mules therefore also are in favor. Those who have mules to sell can count themselves fortunate, as the demands are such that good prices should be realized generally. There is, as usual after a period of dry weather, a strong preference for mules with weight, and producers having thin animals should find the difference between thin and fat mules wide enough to warrant an increase in the rations to all stock which might possibly be sold to go to market.

## CLEANLINESS IS GREAT HELP

Sanitary Surroundings as Essential for Animals as Proper Nourishment for Them.

Proper nourishment and clean surroundings are helpful in combating animal diseases. Feeding balanced rations will take care of the nourishment factor. The University of Missouri college of agriculture regards clean and sanitary surroundings as essential as proper nourishment. Drainage of quarters, ventilation, keeping sheds and stalls free from manure, dust and other rubbish, a liberal use of lime and other disinfectants and eternal war on parasites will reduce the veterinary bill to the minimum.

## PROFIT IN SHEEP BUSINESS

Most Sensible Way for Any Farmer is to Begin on Small Scale and Gradually Increase.

The most sensible way for the farmer to get into the sheep business is to begin on a small scale with a few good ewes and a purebred ram, and increase his flock with his increasing knowledge of how to care for sheep and get the most profit out of them.

## SAVE EVERYTHING ON FARMS

Whole Nation Cannot Afford to Have Food Wasted—Everybody Must Learn to Conserve.

Remember that the question is not whether you personally may feel that you can afford to waste food, the point is that the nation cannot afford to have any food wasted by anybody.

### Control Flavor of Eggs.

The hen cannot control the flavor of her eggs, excepting by the quality of the food they eat.

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

They can conquer who believe they can. Courage consists in equality to the problem before us.—Emerson.

It is right to be contented with what we have; never with what we are.—James Mackintosh.

### HELPFUL HINTS.

Save all vegetable liquors in which vegetables are cooked to add to various foods. Potato water may be used in yeast, bread, gravies and griddle cakes. As the mineral salts are largely dissolved in the water while cooking the vegetables it is economy to save every bit and use it in the food in some way. A tablespoonful of condensed milk added to a bowl of cream that has been whipped, stirring it in well, adds to its flavor and increases the amount that much.

A small flashlight is a great convenience around closets or cupboards that are dark. They are useful also in looking into cupboards and drawers.

When food scorches and spoils a good dish, do not scrape it, but add a tablespoonful of soda and enough cold water to cover the bottom of the dish, boil up and then set it back to soften.

A glassful of hot milk will help many to remedy sleeplessness, taken in sips just before retiring.

For tired and aching feet a tablespoonful of formaldehyde in a bowl of hot water, allowing the feet to soak 10 or 15 minutes, will greatly relieve them. To rub them with alcohol or vinegar, will be found soothing.

Add a cupful of cooked rice to a meat loaf. It will make the meat go much farther.

A Turkish towel wrung out of hot water and applied to the back of the neck will often relieve a sick headache.

Lubricate your meat chopper with glycerine. It will not flavor the food or become rancid.

A teaspoonful of glycerine added to grape jelly will keep the crystals from forming in it, which are so objectionable.

If a little cold water is added to butter and sugar when creaming it will cream twice as quickly.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.—Longfellow.

### HELPFUL HINTS AND ECONOMIES

A most tasty fat for various uses may be made by trying out suet and mixing it while still hot with an equal portion of lard, stir until well mixed, and it will always stay soft enough to be mixed into any food.

When giving a baby medicine, place the tip of the spoon against the roof of the baby's mouth; in this way it is impossible for the child to choke or object to the contents of the spoon by sputtering. When teaching a baby to eat from a spoon the same method will prove useful.

An old cook claims that all fish are better if allowed to lie two hours or more before they are cooked.

A medicine dropper which refuses to function will be made active again by dropping it into hot water. The heat softens the rubber and expands it.

A piano tuner advises the use of a small dish of water in the back part of the instrument to counteract the dryness of the room due to furnace heat. This will keep the piano in tune.

The old batteries which are useless and discarded from the auto may be burned in the grate after a wood fire has been started, making the most beautiful colors, especially delightful for a fireside party.

A tablespoonful of olive oil with a few drops of vinegar will ease a midnight cough when all else fails.

Half of a wooden clothes pin will keep a wind-rattled window quiet through the sleeping hours. A clothes pin or two will be found convenient to carry in one's suit case for various emergencies besides noisy windows.

A large market basket kept in the kitchen and used to carry down cellar, will save many steps, canned fruit, jelly and vegetables may be carried up in it. Such a basket will be found useful for carrying things upstairs and down.

A weighted window that sticks may be loosened by taking the cords in each hand and pulling them out until the weights are at the top, letting go suddenly, they will drop back with such force that it will start the window open, when no amount of pushing will do it.

Nellie Maxwell

## BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold in all civilized countries, 80 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

### Anticipated Promise.

Donald, who had run away, was being led home in disgrace. Thinking to avert threatening retribution, he glanced up into the irate face of his mother and said: "Aren't you glad I'm never going to run away any more?"

## CUTICURA HEALS SORE HANDS

That Itch, Burn, Crack, Chap and Bleed—Trial Free.

In a wonderfully short time in most cases these fragrant, super-creamy emollients succeed. Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub Cuticura Ointment into the hands for some time. Remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

### Another Case of Spurlis Versenkt.

We are very much afraid that before long now there are going to be some more neighbors' cats' kittens that will have to be spurlis versenkt, as they say in Swedish diplomatic circles.—Ohio State Journal.

## Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All Druggists Tel. Circulars free. P. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

### Practical and Proper.

"What is your favorite flower?"  
"Not using any. I'm for corn meal."  
—Washington Star.

### Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

### Russo-German Princesses.

Some light on the absolute German penetration of state and society in Russia under the old regime is thrown by the fact that ex-Czar Nicholas has 64-65 of German blood in his veins, and that all empresses of Russia throughout the nineteenth century, with the exception of the wife of Alexander III, were German princesses.

### Described.

"What sort of a fellow is he?"  
"The kind that is always so sorry for your ignorance."

C. De Lacy Evans, a Baltimore banker, knits socks for soldiers.

## Kansas Germ Free Fluid Vaccine

with a proven record on over half a million calves, has by actual test made good everywhere and has stood the test of time. It is safe to use at any time. Cannot give the disease to calves or spread disease in pastures. It is easy to administer. Leading cattlemen are using it exclusively—ask any of them. Write us for names and free book on blackleg.



THE KANSAS BLACKLEG SERUM CO.

101 Stockyards Exchange

Wichita, Kans.

Swapping compliments is a good deal like swapping green goods.

### A NEGLECTED COLD

is often followed by pneumonia. Before it is too late take Laxative Quinine Tablets. Gives prompt relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, La Grippe and Headache. Price 25c.—Adv.

As a bow of promise the rainbow has never been worn out.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take LAXATIVE QUININE TABLETS. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. B. W. GIBBY'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Mrs. Marie Sostanzo of Trenton, N. J., has 20 children.

## When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Save 9%  
By Buying  
Ever Reliable

HILLS  
CASCARA QUININE  
PROMID

No advance in price for this 26-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 35c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9% when you buy Hills' Cures Cold in 24 hours—Money back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store

A Slight Mistake.  
Freeman had just returned from the eighth visit to the punch bowl. "Take a look across th' room, my dear. Did you ever see a homelier man?"  
"Don't disgrace yourself, Henry. That's a mirror," returned his wife, in a tragic whisper.

DEATH LURKS IN A WEAK HEART, so on first symptoms use "Renovine" and be cured. Delay and pay the awful penalty. "Renovine" is the heart's remedy. Price \$1.00 and 50c.—Adv.

No Chance for Acquittal.  
"What was Quill convicted of?"  
"Writing three consecutive jokes with the word camouflage in each."

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System Take The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 60 cents.

An Appealing Custom.  
"An Eskimo wears the same suit of clothes all the year round."  
"I've heard so," replied the man with the shiny coat sleeve. "Sometimes I'm tempted to move away up north where that sort of thing is fashionable."

A Bright Future.  
Frosh—I expect to have a very glowing future.  
Senior—Yes, especially after you die.

At least, the stingy man isn't stingy with his time.

STOP THOSE SHARP SHOOTING PAINS "Femenina" is the wonder worker for all female disorders. Price \$1.00 and 50c. Adv.

Naturally So.  
"How did that soda fountain look after its explosion?"  
"It was very much of a fizz-ical wreck."

Do Your Cows Fail to Clean? This is a serious condition and requires prompt attention. Dr. David Roberts' Cow Cleaner gives quick relief. Keep it on hand and prevent the ruin of your cow. Read the Practical Home Veterinarian and get free booklet on "Abortions in Cows" if no dealer in your town, write Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

## FORDS START EASY IN COLD WEATHER

If you use our new 1918 carburetor; 34 miles per gallon guarantee; 1-3 more power. Use cheapest gasoline or half kerosene. Quickly starts cold motor, even at zero and moves right off with full power. No spitting or popping. Slow speed on high. Fits exactly. Attach it yourself. 80 off list where no agents. Big profits selling our goods. We fit all motors. Write for 80 day trial offer and money back guarantee.

The Air-Friction Carburetor Co. 709 Madison St. Dayton, Ohio

## Oklahoma Directory

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## HIDES

Get all your hides, wool and furs are worth by shipping to CENTRAL HIDE & FUR CO. 302 East Main St., OKLAHOMA CITY Write for tags and prices.

W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 52-1917.

# A FIFTEEN DAYS ..SPECIAL SALE..

**From Now Until February 1st**

**We will give You 33-3 Per Cent off on  
...ALL MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS...**

Special Price on one lot of Ladies' Shoes.  
Special Price on one lot of Children's Shoes.  
Special Price on Ladies' Skirts and Bath Robes.  
Special Price on Men's and Boy's Caps.  
Special Price on Blankets and Comforts.  
Special Price on Men's Pants.

**Come to see Us, We can save you money**

## ...C. V. HARRIS...

## Security State Bank

With Sincere appreciation for the good business given us during last year, we desire to express our gratitude to our many friends and customers, and wish for each one continued prosperity throughout the present year.

**The Security State Bank**  
UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

## ...FARM LOANS...

*Money Ready When  
Papers Are Signed*

## Coe Howard

OFFICE AT SECURITY STATE BANK

## ...BUICK...

**When Better Automobiles Are Built  
Buick Will Build Them**

W. B. OLDHAM, MONROE HONEA

Don't forget to figure with us on Wind  
Mills and Piping

**J. B. Sledge Hardware Co.**  
PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

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### Be a Home Owner

Be a citizen in fact; identify yourself with the growth and development of your town and surrounding country. Rent money enriches the landlord but lays no eggs in your nest. Come in and talk it over. We have everything you will need, even to the plans. Why not let us help you to get a home for yourself.

### Portales Lumber Company

A. D. RIBBLE, Manager

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### Carter-Robinson Abstract Co.

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Abstracts, Insurance, Notary Public. Portales, New Mexico

### Are You Planning

Are you planning to make your acres yield to the utmost? Let's make this county yield abundantly next year. Let's do our part, and trust to nature to do hers. Start now. If in your planning, you can use money to advantage on farm security, see me. W. C. Hoover, Farm Loans, second door west of post office, Portales, New Mexico.

The Model Store is now prepared to deliver the goods you buy from them having purchased a horse and carriage. Call at the Model Store for groceries and dry goods feed etc. 2t.

FOR RENT—Good business house, now occupied by Goodloe Paint house, will be ready for occupancy about first of February. Ed J. Neer.

TO TRADE—Good wagon, harness and team to trade for house or feed stuff. S. E. Moore.

FOR SALE—Some registered Jersey bulls, from best blooded animals in United States. Also some registered Duroc Jersey Pigs. John A. Fairly, Portales.

Buy it from McDonald, the confectioner, at Goodloe's paint store.

Grain and Hay at the right price at the Portales Mill & Elevator Company



*RICHELIEU*

RICHELIEU COFFEE. Its flavor and aroma cannot be surpassed. Do you drink it? If not, TRY IT.

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