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County

PORTALES JOURNAL

VOLUME II

PORTALES, ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918

NUMBER 20



GEORGE A. DAVISSON

George A. Davisson, Democratic candidate for commissioner of public lands for the state of New Mexico, is one of the men who is well known throughout the state. He is the man who pledged himself, that if elected, he would weed out the lame ducks which now infest the state land office. He is the man who will put an end to the extravagant and inefficient methods that have for the past eleven years been a matter of reproach to the entire state. A vote for Mr. Davisson will be a vote for honesty, efficiency and a square deal. The state land office will cease to be a refuge for disqualified party hacks and incompetents. This office handles more money than any other branch of the state government, and if you have wearied of seeing it squandered, say so by your ballot. Davisson and the square deal will win in November. Will you help put a quietus on the lame ducks.

Adjourning politics

The Republican papers of the state are making a great howl over the alleged violation by the Democratic candidates of the agreement to adjourn politics until after the close of the fourth Liberty Loan drive. The Journal has no knowledge as to the truth or falsity of these charges, but it has knowledge of the fact that these newspapers that are putting up this squawk have lost no opportunity to play politics during the entire time. Would it be any more discredit for a Democratic candidate to talk politics than it is for the disreputable Republican press to continue its campaign of falsehood and libel during the restricted period? Is there any length that this Republican press will not go for political advantage? This is a campaign wherein the patriotic people of the state are waging a contest against Bursum and Bursum's henchmen, a campaign that is being waged for the purpose of eliminating the political shysters from the congressional bodies; a contest that is being prosecuted to the end that President Wilson may not be hampered in his prosecution of the war against the Hun. It is a contest of the honest, patriotic people of the state against corruption, extravagance and waste; a contest that if successful, will guarantee decent politics in the state. The late Republican convention was a Bursum convention, the candidates nominated were forced upon that convention by Bursum, if elected they will be Bursum henchmen, Bursum figureheads. Bursum has learned, through two

successive campaigns, that the people of the state will not have him in the governor's office in his own proper person, hence this movement to have himself in all the offices by proxy. The Republican chairman was very careful to so word his proposition that there would be a crawling out place for the Republican dailies of the state, and the object was to tie the hands of the Democratic candidates and permit these Republican daily papers to spew its slime and falsehood broadcast throughout the state without fear of contradiction. They howl about misrepresentation and falsehood while at the same time they employ their arts in no other channel. The Democrats of the state have come nearer to living up to the letter of the agreement than have the Republican politicians. It is idle for them to say that no Republican has engaged in politics during the time covered by the agreement. Have not the Republican papers carried their advertisements, both display and reading matter? Were not these advertisements paid for by either the Republican committee or the Republican candidates? They were marked "advertisement." The Republican chairman makes a specious plea for fairness while at the same time he violates all the ethics of fairness. Go to it. Howl your heads off. The patriotic people of New Mexico are too well acquainted with your methods to pay any attention to your junk.

A. A. Rogers arrived from the Texas oil fields Sunday. He says that things are humming there.

Colorado Tribute to Garcia

The Durango (Colorado) Daily Democrat, the oldest and most influential daily in southwestern Colorado, but which always maintains an interest in the affairs of its neighbor, New Mexico, in its issue of September 29th, pays the following testimony to Felix Garcia, the Democratic candidate for governor of New Mexico:

"The dispatch yesterday announcing the nomination of Felix Garcia of Lumberton for governor of New Mexico on the Democratic ticket will gladden the hearts of his ocean of friends in this locality, as very few had ever dreamed that Mr. Garcia was even a candidate.

"As a practical business man, who has worked from the bottom of the ladder to considerable fortune in the last 25 years, Mr. Garcia has but few equals in this neck of the woods and he is amply qualified to give New Mexico the best business administration our sister state has ever enjoyed.

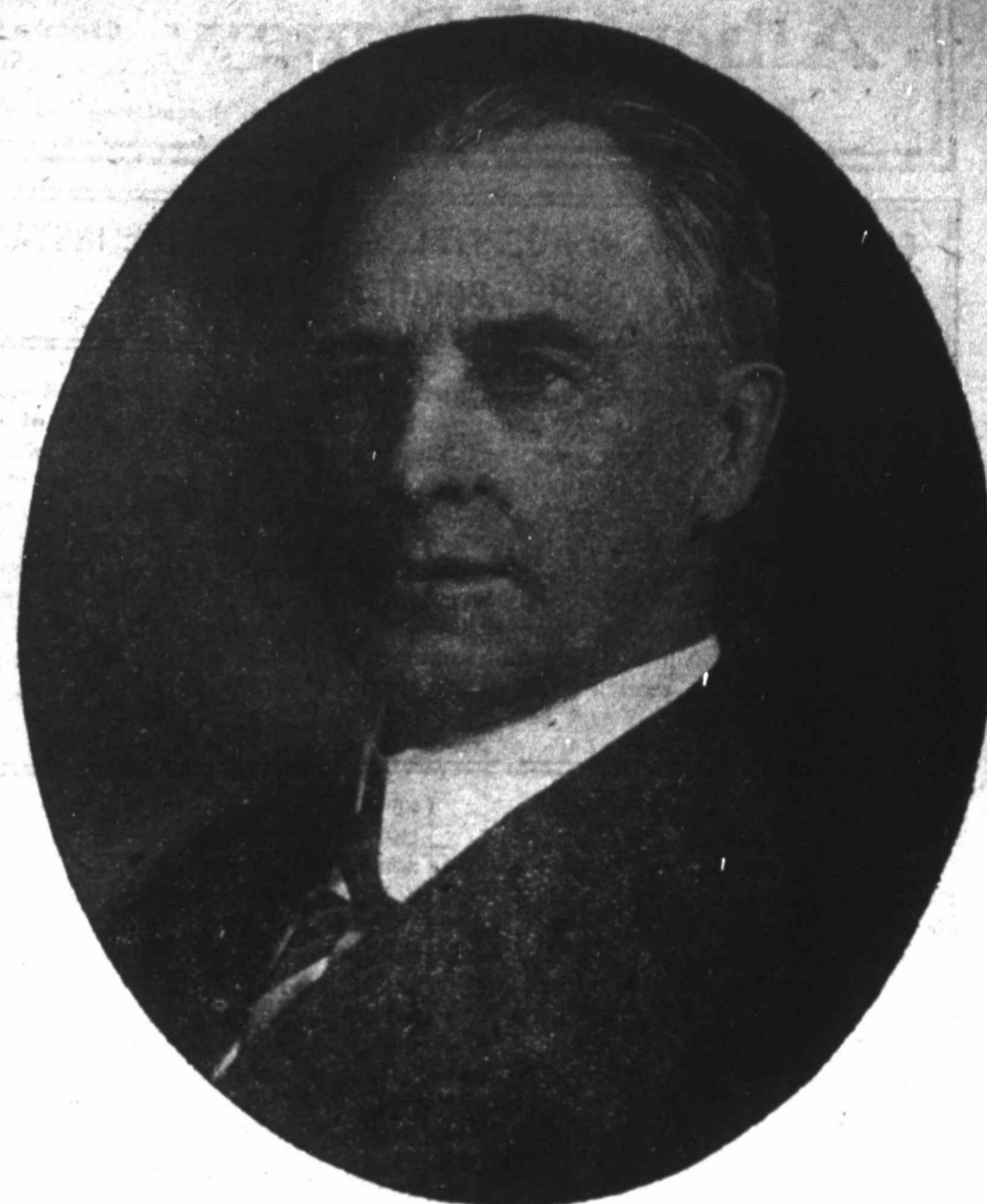
"The writer has known Felix Garcia for a quarter of a century. He knew him when he started business with Gomez & Co., at Lumberton, when wool was 8 cents per pound and lambs sold for \$1.48. Mr. Garcia, Mr. Gomez and Emmet Wirt were the prime factors in building up not only an enviable reputation for themselves for honesty and square dealing but all have amassed nice fortunes from their efforts and preside over some of the largest business enterprises and live stock propositions in New Mexico.

"Mr. Garcia has made extensive tours of his state and realizes the needs of his people. Always in sympathy with those who toil and produce, he is in personal touch with the cattle and sheep industry, the coal industry, the farmers, good roads, irrigation, lumbering, and everything else which concerns the welfare of that state. A more versatile man would be hard to find. Amply qualified to give New Mexico the cleanest, most business like administration the state has ever enjoyed, we feel confident that he will deliver if the good people of New Mexico will elect him.

The Flu Epidemic

While the epidemic of Spanish influenza has been very serious in Roosevelt county, it has not proved as fatal as in other localities. The prompt action of the city and county officials went a long way towards preventing the spread of the disease. With a total of two hundred and forty three cases and only seven fatalities, we should feel thankful to the authorities for their prompt and efficient action toward minimizing the danger. The deaths to date are; George Kenyon, Miss Maude Webb, Mr. Todd, of Roswell, Mr. Mason, W.W. Bracken, Louis Deatherage and Mr. Gonzales. The public sympathizes deeply with the friends and relatives of the deceased, and all that was possible was done for them. The loss to the community is beyond repair, yet we cannot but feel grateful that the loss was not heavier.

Mr. and Mrs. Coe Howard returned Wednesday from the cattle market where Mr. Howard had shipped several cars.



JUDGE GRANVILLE A. RICHARDSON

Judge Richardson is the Democratic candidate for congress. Every man in eastern New Mexico knows him. They know that he is heart and soul in this war. They know that President Wilson could have no more staunch or patriotic helper in his war program than Judge Richardson. Back up the president. Vote for Judge Richardson for congress.

Food Conservation—1919

There is no immediate prospect of a proper ending of the war prior to the campaign of the summer of 1919, and if this terrible war is to be brought to a close within the next twelve months, we must redouble our efforts in food conservation. The year of 1919 began July 1st, 1918, and will close June 30, 1919, as this constitutes a year from our fiscal point of view. If we now give the proper support to our fighting forces, and to those of our allies, we may confidently expect this terrible war to be brought to a close during the year of 1919. If brought to a close during that year we will save a million American lives—boys who willingly give their lives that liberty shall not perish from the earth—that will be expended if the war should continue until 1920. We have not counted the wounded and the maimed!

During the year of 1918 we shipped, in round figures, to our allies in Europe twelve million tons of food stuffs. For the year of 1919 we must increase this fifty per cent, or to eighteen million. This increase is made necessary by reason of the territory that our victorious armies have taken and are taking, because of the additional civil population for which we must provide, the additional forces of our own armies which we must feed, as well as the addition to the armies of our brave allies.

We are engaged with our allies in a common cause, and we should feed at a common table. This should not be termed a sacrifice, for we have at no time been denied the necessities of life, yet our allies have! Our food rations should be voluntarily limited that our allies may have necessary subsistence. We must maintain the health and strength of every human being among our allies that they may be able to put

forth their full strength alongside our own in the supreme effort against the unspeakable Hun. At best the allied table will be less than our own, for the allied peoples are denying themselves in order to transport our soldiers, and we can do no less than fill the ships they send us in quest of food. We are building all the ships that we can, but to transport our army we must have the assistance of allied shipping, and to give us this help the allies have taken their food ships from the more distant markets and placed them upon the shorter run to the United States.

Those things we must save are meats and fats, bread stuffs of all kinds, and feed grains, and we must decrease our imports of coffee, sugar and tropical fruits, for such imports require shipping facilities. Our entire shipping efforts must, so far as humanly possible, be devoted to the winning of this war.

The food program is one of the very large items of our present war program. The way of battle grows brighter and brighter for us, but food is today the same vital need as yesterday—even more so, because our armies and those of our allies have drawn heavily from the productive source. Let us deny ourselves all that we can that we may put into the mouths of others who need it more. Remember that conditions are such that America must feed the allies, and that such duty we will perform. To save and conserve food, prohibit all forms of waste, practice the gospel of the clean plate, and feed our brave allies is the patriotic duty of every true American, and to this task we reverently dedicate ourselves.

JAMES A. HALL,
County Chairman 4-Minute Men.
Malcolm Trout returned Wednesday from Garden City, Kansas.

Gunner Depew

By **Albert N. Depew**

Ex-Gunner and Chief Petty Officer, U.S. Navy
Member of the Foreign Legion of France
Captain Gun Turret, French Battleship Cassard
Winner of the Croix de Guerre

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GUNNER DEPEW, IN HOSPITAL, SEES UNUSUAL INSTANCE OF HUN FRIGHTFULNESS.

Synopsis.—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, tells of his service in the United States navy, during which he attained the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner. The world war starts soon after he receives his honorable discharge from the navy, and he leaves for France with a determination to enlist. He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard, where his marksmanship wins him high honors. Later he is transferred to the land forces and sent to the Flanders front. He gets his first experience in a front line trench at Dixmude. He goes "over the top" and gets his first German in a bayonet fight. While on runner service, Depew is caught in a Zeppelin raid and has an exciting experience. In a fierce fight with the Germans, he is wounded and is sent to a hospital.

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

But there was a nurse there, who took special interest in his case, and she stayed up day and night for some time and finally brought him through. The case was very well known, and everybody said she had performed a miracle. He got better slowly.

Then a few weeks later, when he was out of danger and was able to walk, and it was only a question of time before he would be released from the hospital, this nurse was transferred to another hospital. Everybody knew her and liked her, and when she went around to say good-by, all the men were sorry and gave her little presents, and wanted her to write to them. She was going to get a nurse she knew in the other hospital to turn her letters into English, so that she could write to me. I gave her a ring I had made from a piece of shell case, but I guess she had hundreds of them at that.

But this German doctor would not say good-by to her. That would not have made me sore, but it made this French girl feel very bad, and she began to cry. One of the French officers saw her and found out about the doctor, and the officer went up and spoke to the German. Then the French officer left, and the German called to the nurse and she went over to him and stopped crying.

They talked for a little while, and then she put out her hands as if she was going to leave. He put out his hands, too, and took hold of hers. And then he twisted her wrists and broke them. We heard the snap.

There were men in that ward who had not been on foot since the day they came to the hospital, and one of them was supposed to be dying, but it is an absolute fact that when we heard her scream, there was not a man left in bed.

I need not tell you what we did to the German. They did not need to shoot him, after we got through with him. They did shoot what was left of him, to make sure, though.

Now, I have heard people say that it is not the Germans we are fighting, but the Kaiser and his system. Well, it may be true that some of the Boche soldiers would not do these things if they did not have to: myself, I am not so sure.

But you take this doctor. Here he was, an educated man, who had been trained all his life to help people who were in pain, and not to cause it. And he was not where he would have to obey the Kaiser or any other German. And this nurse had saved his life.

So I do not see that there is any argument about it. He broke that girl's wrists because he wanted to; that is all there is to it. Now, I say this German doctor was a dirty cur and a scoundrel. But I say that he is a fair sample of most of the Germans I have met. And it is Germans of this kind that we are fighting—not merely the Kaiser.

It is like going to college. I have never been there, but I have heard some people say it did not do a man any good to go. But I have never heard a man who went there say that. Probably you have not been over there, and maybe you think we are not fighting the German people, but only the Kaiser and his flunkies.

Well, nobody had better tell me that. Because I have been there, and I have seen this. And I know.

CHAPTER X.

Hell at Gallipoli.

After I was discharged from the hospital, I was ordered to report to my ship at Brest for sea duty.

The boys aboard the Cassard gave me a hearty welcome, especially Murray, who had come back after two weeks in the trenches at Dixmude. I was glad to see them, too, for after all, they were garbies, and I always feel more at home with them than with soldiers. Then, it was pretty rough stuff

at Dixmude, and after resting up at the hospital, I was keen on going to sea again.

The Cassard was in dry dock for repairs after her last voyage to the Dardanelles as convoy to the troopship Duplex. Everything was being rushed to get her out as soon as possible, and crews were working day and night. There were other ships there too—superdreadnaughts, and dreadnaughts, and battleships, and armored cruisers, all being overhauled.

We received and placed guns of newer design, filled the magazines with the highest explosives known to naval use, and generally made ready for a hard job. Our magazines were filled with shells for our big 12 and 14-inch guns. A 14-inch shell can tear a hole through the heaviest armor plate at 12,000 yards, and will do more damage than you would think.

When we had coaled and had got our stores aboard, we dressed for action—or rather, undressed. The decks were clear; hatch covers bolted and davits folded down; furniture, chests, tables, chairs were sent ashore, and inflammable gear, like our rope hammocks, went overboard. You could not find a single wooden chair or table in the ward room.

When the ship is cleared for action, a shell bursting inside cannot find much to set afire, and if one bursts on deck, there is nothing to burn but the wooden deck, and that is covered with steel plate.

Finally, we had roll call—all men present. Then we set sail for the Dardanelles as escort to the Duplex, which had on board territorial and provincial French troops—Gascons, Parisians, Normans, Indo-Chinese, Spahis, Turcos—all kinds. When we messed, we had to squat down on the steel mess deck and eat from metal plates.

There had been a notice posted before we left that the Zeppelins had begun sea raids, and we kept a live eye out for them. The news proved to be a fake, though, and we did not see a single cigar while we were out.

We made the trip to the Dardanelles without sighting an enemy craft, keeping in close touch with the Duplex, and busy every minute preparing for action.

I was made gun captain and given charge of the starboard bow turret, mounting two 14-inch guns. I had my men at gun practice daily, and by the time we neared the Dardanelles, after five days, they were in pretty fair shape.

It was about 5 a. m. when we drew near Cape Helles and took stations for action. The Duplex was in front of us. The batteries on the cape opened up on us, and in a few minutes later those at Kum Kaleh joined in.

As the Duplex made for "V" beach and prepared to land her troops, we swung broadside on, raking their batteries as we did so, and received a shell, which entered through a gun port in the after turret and exploded. Some bags of powder stored there (where they should never have been) were fired and the roof of the turret was just lifted off. It landed on deck, tilted up against the side of the turret.

On deck the rain of fire was simply terrific. Steel flew in all directions. It was smash, crash, slam-bang all the time, and I do not mind saying I never thought we would come out of it.

Some of the heavy armor plate up forward was shot away and after that the old Cassard looked more like a monitor than anything else to me. As we drew nearer the shore they began using shrapnel on us and in no time at all our funnels were shot full of holes and a sieve was watertight compared to them.

Naturally we were not just taking all this punishment without any comeback. Our guns were at it fast and from the way the fire slackened in

certain places we knew we were making it effective. My guys did for two enemy pieces that I know of, and perhaps several others.

The French garbies were a good deal more excited in action than I thought they would be. They were dodging around below decks, trying to miss the shrapnel that came aboard, shouting, swearing, singing—but fighting hard, at that. They stood the gaff just as well as any other garbies would, only in their own sweet way—which is noisy enough, believe me.

One of our seamen was hit 130 times by fragments of shrapnel, so you can see what they were up against in the dodging line. A gun turret in action is not exactly the best place on earth for a nervous man nor one who likes his comfort. There is an awful lot of heat and noise and smell and work, all the time in a fighting gun turret. But during an engagement I would rather be in a gun turret every time than between decks. At that, if anything does happen in a turret—it is good night sure for all, and no rain checks needed.

One of our junior lieutenants was struck by a fragment of shell as he was at his station behind the wheelhouse and a piece of his skull was driven into his brain. He was carried into my gun turret, but he would not let them take him to sick bay to have his wound dressed. There he sat, asking every now and then how the fight was going and then sort of dozing off for a while.

After half an hour of action we put about and started away, still firing. As a parting slap on the back the Turks tore off one of our big-gun turrets, and then away we went, back to Brest with a casualty list of only 15. We did not have much trouble guessing that it was dry dock for us again.

We got back to Brest after a quiet voyage, patching ourselves up where we could on the way, and again there was the rush work, day and night, to get into shape and do it over again. They turned us out in 12 days and back we went to the Turks and their Hun assistants.

We were lucky getting inshore, only receiving a nasty smash astern, when the Turks got our range and landed two peaches before we got out. We nearly tore our rudder off getting away. But we had to come back right away, because we had carried quite a number of heavy guhls from Brest and were given the job of running them ashore. It was day and night work and a great job for fun, because, while you never knew when you would get it, you had good reason to feel you would get lammed by a cute little shell or a dainty bit of shrapnel before the job was over.

Aboard ship it was deck, work, of course, and it was not much better there than ashore with the guns, because the enemy trenches were near the shore and they amused themselves trying to pick us off whenever we showed on deck. I guess we were a regular shooting gallery for them, and some of our men thought they did not need all the practice they were getting, for quite a few of us acted as bull's eyes.

But we did not mind the bullets so much. They make a clean wound or put you away entirely; shrapnel tears you up and can play all kinds of tricks with various parts of your body without killing you. As for shells—well, mincemeat is the word.

The Narrows were thick with mines and there had been a great deal of damage done there, so after a while the British detailed their Yarmouth trawlers to go in and sweep up. They had to go up unprotected, of course, and they started off one night all serene.

Everything went well until they turned at the Narrows and started back. Then, before you could tell it, five or six searchlights were playing on one of the trawlers and shells were splashing the water all over her. Both banks were simply banging away point blank at them and I never thought they would get back.

They did get back, though, but some of them had hardly enough men left to work ship. But that is like the Limeys. They will get back from anywhere while there is one man alive.

A chap aboard one of the trawlers said a shell went through the wheelhouse between the quartermaster and himself and all the Q. M. said was, "Gaw blimey, that tickled."

"But I know their shooting was very bad," said the other chap to me. "Those Turks must have thought the sne was behind them."

Coming back from the Dardanelles a gold stripe sent for me and asked me whether I thought there were other ex-navy gunners in the States that would serve with the French. I told them the country was full of good gunners and he wanted me to write to all I knew and get them to come over. He did not mean by this, and neither do I, that there were not good gunners in the French navy, because there were—lots of them. But you can never have too many handy boys with the guns and he was very anxious for me to get all I could. I had no way of reaching the ex-garbies I did know, so I had to pass up this opportunity to recruit by mail.

While we were in Brest I got permission to go aboard a submarine and a petty officer showed me around. This was the first time I was in the interior of a sub and I told the officer that I would like to take a spin in the tub myself. He introduced me to the commander, but the petty officer said he did not think they would let me stay aboard. I showed the commander my passport and talked to him for a while, and he said he would take me on their practice cruise two days later if the Old Man gave me written permission.

So I hot-footed it back to the Cassard and while I did not promise that I would get any American gunners for him in exchange for the written permission, he was free to think that if he wanted to. It seems as though he did take it that way, for he gave me a note to the sub commander and sent him another note by messenger. I wanted Murray to go too, but the Old Man said one was enough.

So, two days later, I went aboard in the morning and had breakfast with the sub crew and a good breakfast it was, too. After breakfast they took stations and the commander went up on the structure amidships, which was just under the conning tower, and I squatted down on the deck beneath the structure.

Then the gas engines started up and made an awful racket and shook the old tub from stem to stern. I could tell that we had cut loose from the dock and were moving. After a while they shut off the gas engines and started the motors and we began to submerge. When we were all the way under I looked through the periscope and saw a Dutch merchantman. We stayed under about half an hour and then came back to the surface. One of the garbies was telling me later on that this same sub had gone out of control a few weeks before and kept diving and diving until she struck bottom. I do not know how many fathoms down it was, but it was farther than any commander would take a sub if he could help it. This garby said they could hear the plates cracking and it was a wonder that they did not crumple up from the pressure, but she weathered it, pressure button and all, and in a quarter of an hour was on the surface. While on the surface they sighted smoke, submerged again, and soon, over the horizon came eight battleships, escorted by Zepps and destroyers.

They tested their tubes before they got in range. Finally they let go. The first shot missed, but after that they got into it good and the garby said all you could hear was the knocking of the detonated gun cotton. About five minutes later they sighted five destroyers, two on each bow, and one dead ahead. The sub steered in at right angle zigzags and the destroyers stayed with their convoy. The sub launched two torpedoes at less than a mile before diving, to get away from the destroyers and the garby said at least one of them was hit. These ships must have been some of the lucky ones that came down from the North sea. The garby said he thought they were off the Dutch coast at the time, but he was not sure.

But this cruise that I was on was only a practice cruise and we did not meet with any excitement in the short time that we were out.

In the next installment Gunner Depew tells of the wonderful work of the British and French navies in the Gallipoli campaign. Don't miss it.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Macbeth's Death Place Given City.

Belmont castle, the scene of the final struggle between Macbeth and Macduff when Macbeth was slain, has been given to the city of Dundee by its owner, Mrs. Marryat, who inherited a large fortune from her brother, Sir James Caird. The castle, which is located 17 miles from Dundee, was once the home of the British premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The property includes 900 acres of park land and is valued at \$2,000,000.

Must Remain Awake.

"Opportunity knocks at every man's door," said Uncle Eben; "but if you jes' sits down an' listens, you's liable to drop off to sleep an' not notice it."

Optimistic Thought.

The greatest saints have their time of faintness.

GRIDIRON GAME AND WAR ARE COMPARED

Football and Military Tactics on Western Front Alike.

In Allied Drive Between Soissons and Reims Maps Show Massed Movement Toward Center, Same as Worked in Football.

War is like football, according to Louis Lee Arms in New York Sun. There is an interesting similarity between football and military tactics, as there should be, since each is to gain ground. In the allied drive between Soissons and Reims military maps show a massed movement toward the center, precisely as would be done in football were one of the backs to make an off-tackle thrust.

The American troops in the center of the rush line and starting at Belleau and La Chappelle have driven a wedge into the German line and carried it before them in a manner that could be likened to a center and two guards putting their opponents out of play.

In military advances there is none to come behind carrying the ball, but if there were, as the lines exist today, the backfield of the Franco-American troops could make an uninterrupted end run off the Huns' right end, through Hartennes, Villeneuve, Chaundun and Pernant, for the German ends have been boxed in. It would be up to the defensive full or quarterback, which is represented by the Kaiser's troops further back, to stop the runner.

By turning both ends of the German line in, the idea has been to bottle up a great number of men and capture an entire salient. In football it is not necessary to bottle up the forwards of the opposition. If they are tactically outmaneuvered, so that they cannot reach the runner with the ball, they have accomplished what they set about to do. The lines between Soissons and Reims would be a complete success in a football sense.

Our allies are commenting upon the intelligent manner in which Americans tactically conduct their attack. Well, General Pershing is a pop-eyed football fan!

DONS UNIFORM OF UNCLE SAM

Rube Benton, New York Giants' Clever Southpaw Pitcher, Is Now Soldier in the Army.

Rube Benton, the New York Giants' southpaw pitcher, who has the distinction of nine straight wins to his



Rube Benton.

credit, has donned the uniform of Uncle Sam. The above photo, which is his latest, was taken at Camp Jackson, S. C.

CHALLENGE FROM JIM RILEY

One-Time Champion Oarsman, Now Past 70 Mark, Wants to Row Any Man in World.

Jim Riley, whose name was famous 40 years ago in the rowing world, is out with another challenge. The one-time champion, now past the seventy mark, although he looks hardly more than sixty, will row any oarsman in the world who is sixty-seven years or older any distance from one to three miles. He won't concede any handicaps, but he will take all comers, and so confident is he that he can defeat anyone who tries to row against him that he will put up the cup which he won 35 years ago as a trophy. He is particularly anxious to meet Jim Ten-Eyck, the elder, who was coach of the Syracuse university crews up until a few months ago, and is now engaged in a similar capacity at the Duluth Boat club.

TENANT HOUSE ON FARM KEEPS HELP

Found to Be Real Solution of Labor Problem.

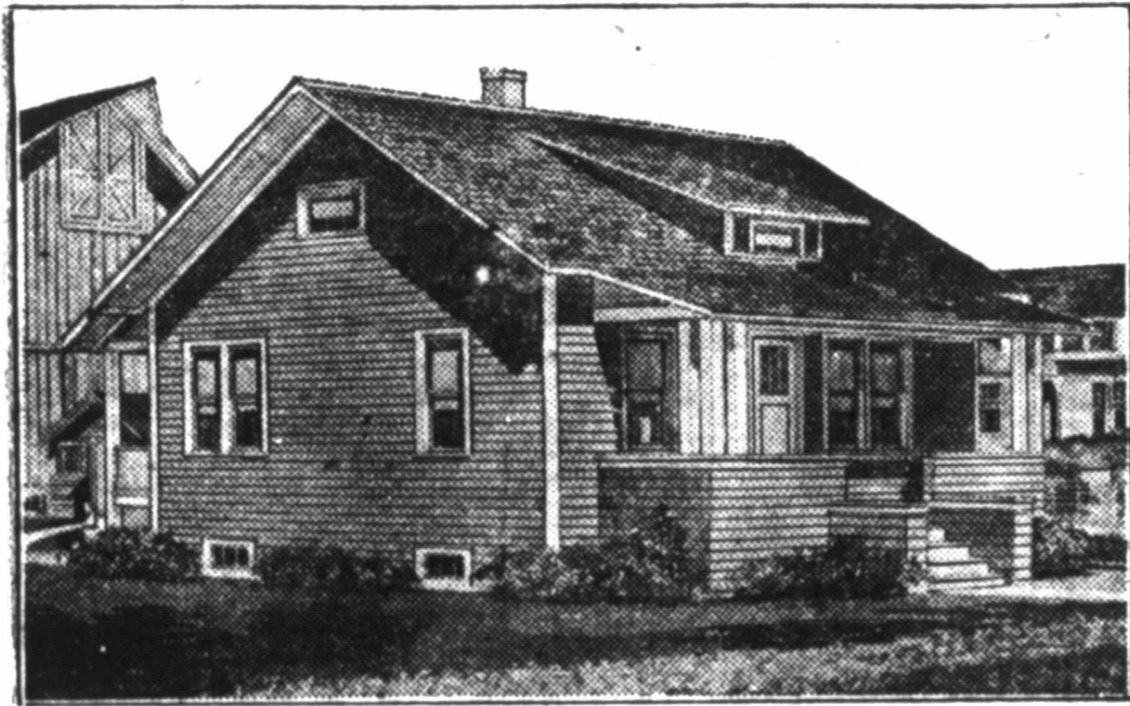
HERE IS PRACTICAL DESIGN

Plans Call for One-Story Building, 28 by 25 feet, Containing Living Room, Kitchen, Bedrooms and Bathroom.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, 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. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

It is surprising how many people are discovering this year that what they need is a farm tenant house. It is a fact that the farm tenant house is the only real solution of the farm-labor problem, for it is the dependable married man who makes the best help, and he is attracted quite as much by comfortable and attractive living



conditions for his family and himself as by extra wages. The little ramshackle cabins which in some places have served to house the "hired man" are being repaired and made more comfortable. New tenant houses are being put up, and they are relieving the farm labor shortage wonderfully.

It is by urging improvements of this kind that lumber dealers and country builders are helping the government in the solution of this vexing problem. The shortage of farm labor has been serious for a number of years, even before the war began. Since this country has become involved, thousands of our young men have left the farms to fight and to go into the munition plants and the other war supply industries. The agricultural department, co-operating with the United States labor department, is endeavoring to attract the older men from other walks of life to go out into the rural districts and become real producers on the farm.

Practical Tenant House.

For this reason, in view of the great urgency of the farm labor problem at this time, it is with special satisfaction that we present working plans for this very practical tenant house.

It is a one-story building, size 28 by 25 feet, containing a large living room, good-sized kitchen, two nice bedrooms, and a convenient bathroom. The basement is excavated for base-

right way to begin? This would depend a little on the conditions, but in most cases the first step is to stake out the lot for excavation.

Being out in the country there is no sidewalk or street grade to be followed or measured from. The owner will tell where he wants it and the drawing shows how high it is to be above the ground.

Having the house face the east, lay out the rectangle 25x28 feet, getting the corners square, and running the lines level and marking the height of the wall at each corner. With a transit this would not take long, but you may need to use a level and square the lines by the 6-8-10 rule.

Next set out the lines for the front porch, as this is to be dug out like the cellar, which seems to be a good idea, as it gives more room.

For this, run a line 6 feet from the front line and make it 8 feet shorter at each end. Then there is the cellar way at the rear. The pier is out 5 feet from the wall and it is 10 feet from this to the farther wall. For the other measurements one may scale the drawing and get 17 feet from the corner of the wall to the wall of cellar way.

Establishing the Lines.

Before the excavation is begun it will be necessary to drive a stake back each way from the corners so they will not be disturbed. And as you will want more lines, for the inside of the walls and for the footings and perhaps a center line, it will be best to drive two stakes and put a board on them to hold these lines.

While the cellar is being dug you will want to get some material on to

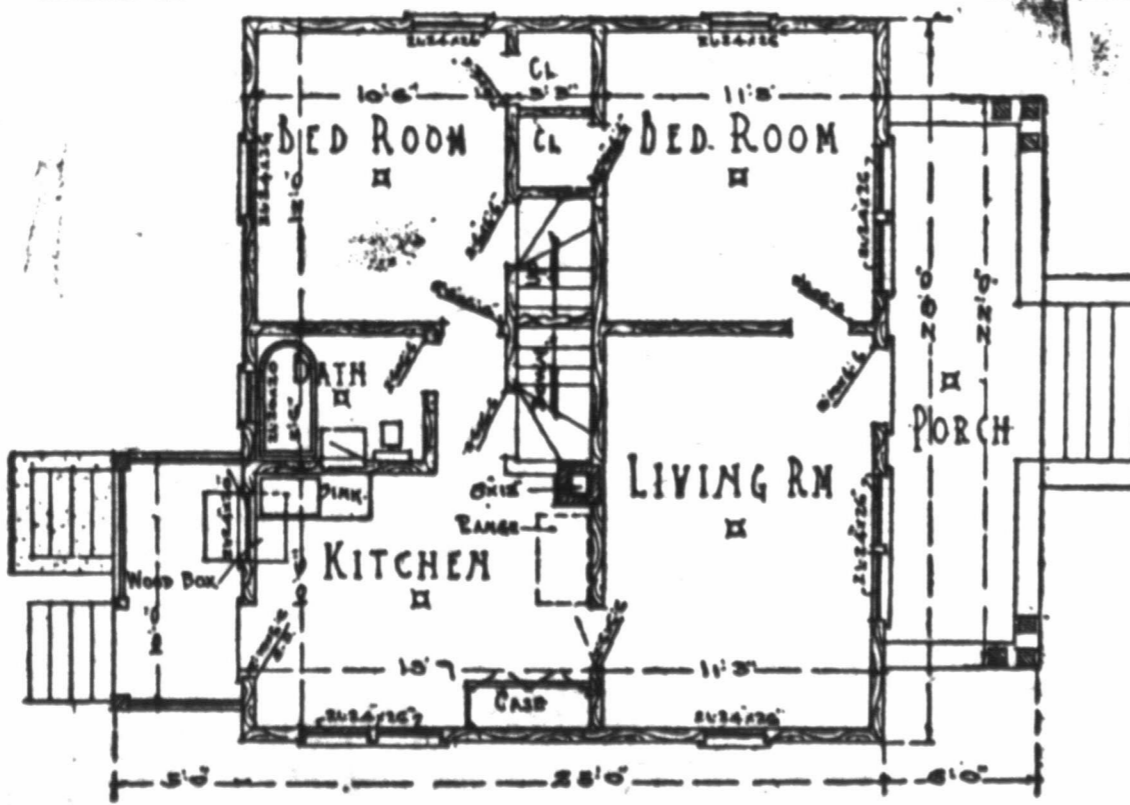
the job for the forms for the concrete wall, and material for the wall.

We will suppose that the wall forms are to begin at the bottom and are to be on both sides of the wall. Let us see what we can use of the stuff for the house without hurting it. The floor joists will be 12 and 16 feet long, 8 and 10 inches wide. These will work nicely for the long sides on the outside and can be used on the short sides by letting them run by.

Studs for the Forms.

The wall being low, the studs for the forms can be most any length we have at hand, or can get without waste, even though they stick up above the forms. There are the rafters and ceiling joists for the porch and dormer, and some studs for the lower part of the front porch, some cellar beams in the attic, all of which may be worked in for forms. It will be safe to cut up a few 2 by 4's if needed for they will be used later for headers and under and beside windows and doors and at corners. Notice the size of the windows and cut them long enough for two headers, or to go up at the side. A 15 or 16-foot stick makes three.

The roof boards can be used and may be cut as needed. The cellar windows are above the forms and at the door the boards can run across and need not be cut.



FLOOR PLAN OF FARM TENANT HOUSE.

ment heating plant (pipeless furnace) and laundry. A special section for the cold storage of fruits and vegetables is excavated under the front porch.

There is some attic space above for storage, or possibly for extra sleeping space.

If we were called to build this house or a similar one, what would be the

There will no doubt be some lumber used in the forms which cannot be used later, but by a little care and thought this can be made a small item. Some of the boards can be used in the coal bin, for bridging, for the forms for the pier and chimney base, and in other places and save cutting long boards.

NEW SILHOUETTE MAY BE ADOPTED

New York.—One approaches the subject of a new silhouette these days with timidity, notes a fashion writer. One feels the shadow of the storm that is about to burst when fashion writers and designers say to the public that the lines of women's clothes have changed, which means that women's wardrobes must change if they remain in the picture of the hour.

When we are in the throes of conservatism and economy, the idea of a new silhouette is not altogether pleasing. It is snatched up with avidity by those who sell apparel, for they know it is a lure to the purse. But it is also snatched up by orators, the reformers, and thousands who ask women not to change the style of their clothes during the war. These do not snatch it up with avidity, but jump upon it and try to crush it by argument and vituperation.

Argument has never had the slightest effect on fashions. The persuasive tones of the administration, asking that our material be spared by civil-

one would still find that the old clothes would do. But the new, long skirt is draped; it is draped upward at the back, and it is very, very slender in its outline.

You can easily see that such a skirt will influence the bodice and the waistline. One cannot wear tunics over draped skirts. One cannot wear oriental sashes at the hip-line over draped skirts, as they did in 1880.

There is so much that must go by the board with a skirt that is a graceful revival of the old "pull-back," which was held in place by short, strong elastics placed in the back widths of the skirt to pull it tight across the front of the figure.

The normal waistline will undoubtedly come in with the draped skirt; or the basque, with its pointed front fastened in a straight line up to the collar-bone, may be revived. The corselet bodice is another garment that is possible, as it needs a straight line beneath it to keep the silhouette in harmony. It is said that wide dolman sleeves will be revived with these long draped skirts, as well as flat lace collars resting securely against the tight-fitting neckline.

All in the Future.

One thing, however, is quite certain in the minds of those who have authority: All skirts will be lengthened as the season advances under the influence of this new skirt. Women are already ripping out hems or adding new hems of other material to skirts they are renovating.

This is a wise thing for a woman to remember if she is in the throes of altering frocks that will maintain her wardrobe in good style until the actual cold weather demands warmer materials. Don't let her be misled by the fact that the majority of women's clothes worn and sold today have short skirts. All the betting on the racetrack of fashion is against their winning. It is far wiser to renovate a skirt for the future than for the present. If one considers the gown worth the price of money and vitality that clever renovation requires.

Speaking of Skirts, What About Hats?

The first question that a woman asks when she is told that the long, pull-back skirt and the tight basque are arriving, concerns the best hat that will go with such a silhouette.

The answer to her question depends on the nature of the place where she shops. It is probable that the information will be given her that the milliners have amassed a vast variety of head coverings, and that she can take her choice; but if she definitely insists upon what is new, she will be told by those who know that the striking novelty is the revival of a man's hat that has won a picturesque place for itself through several centuries of usage.

Once it was called the Musketeer, because of its upturned brim and its long feather; today it is called the Anzac. Between the two classes of fighters there is no difference, except the progress of time. They fight with much the same principle to guide them, and both fight for the honor and safety of France.

Today the Anzac hat comes into high fashion, and at the hour of the Australian fighters' distinction.

It is made of white, gray, black and mauve felt. Sometimes it has an insignia of no importance as a method of fastening up the brim to the crown, and again it has a thick, curling ostrich feather. It is the latter trimming that is added to the felt hat when the costume is a slim, draped frock that reaches from collar-bone to tips of toes.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



New turban of white angora worn well down over the head. The frock is of dark blue velveteen, with plaited white collar and cuffs and a row of white pearly buttons on each hip. The shoes and stockings are black and white.

ians because it is needed for the fighters, has had its result; but this is only in keeping with the uncomplaining attitude of America toward all restrictions during the war. The majority of women feel, and it seems that that feeling is right, that if they do not encroach upon the fabrics and workers needed by the government they can have as many new costumes as they wish, on whatever lines they please.

Long Skirts Replace Short Ones.

The fundamental fact in the silhouette is that skirts sweep the ankles and heels. To many women this is the fundamental fact, but to the designers and the reporters there is far more in the change than this.

If women were to continue to wear plaited skirts on straight lines, sweeping the ankles, and straight skirts that reached the toe-tips and were made to look less scanty by rippling tunics that extended to the knee,

TO USE THE SMALL FEATHERS

Ostrich Tips Now Being Worked Up Advantageously on Stunning New Fall Millinery.

Almost every woman has put away in her scrap box of millinery odds and ends a number of small ostrich tips, not handsome enough to be used as a hat trimming in the ordinary way, but almost too good to be thrown away. One always plans to have such feathers made over into something sometime—and this is just the time.

One of the stunning new millinery models of early autumn is a big hat of black velvet, with large, crushed velvet crown gathered at one side under a gold rose which seems to hold the folds of velvet in position. The wide velvet brim is edged with a black-and-gold cord and under the brim is a facing a pale b'sque georgette over white satin.

Small black ostrich feathers are applied to this facing, radiating from the inside (or head side) of the hat, to the outer edge of the brim. A number of small feathers could be dyed

black and used in this way with very good effect.

Good Fitting Corset.

Autumn models in both dresses and outer garments designed in Paris and here are on lines which make a good fitting corset an essential of every woman's wardrobe, so do not attempt to economize in the matter of this foundation garment. Corsets have of necessity gone up in price, and fewer styles, so far as material and trimming goes, may be the result of government suggestion. This does not mean that there will be any excuse for a woman being badly corseted in her new autumn garments.

Square Jet Buttons.

Square jet buttons are used from the top of the collar to the waistline in one of the new frocks. The collar, which is high and flaring, is held up by wires, for otherwise the heavy square jet buttons would pull it down.

Indian Reds.

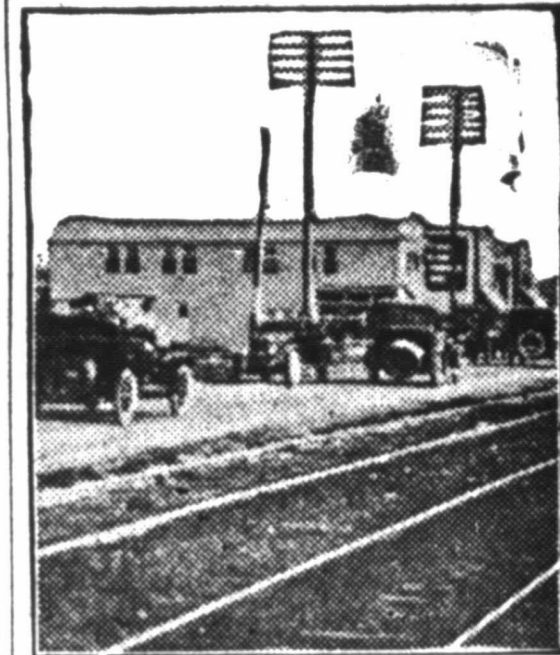
Indian reds include light and burnt orange and amber brown.

PUBLIC ROADS

ROADS IN SHAPE FOR WINTER

Need for Improved Highways This Year Will Be Greater Than Ever Before in History.

Highway preparedness for next winter is almost a negligible quantity in many states whose roads of military and economic importance will demand their utilization during the "snow-bound" period. A survey of the plans for snow removal of every state in the Union having sufficient snowfall to impede highway traffic during the winter months has just been completed by a large rubber concern. The reports from



Heavy Traffic Follows Improvement.

the various state highway commissions disclose a surprising lack of organization and legislation to cope with the situation that promises to be worse this winter than the freight congestion and embargo period of last winter.

Never before in history have American highways played such an important part in transportation. Fleet after fleet of powerful motortrucks are plying between towns and cities. They release thousands and thousands of freight cars for war duty elsewhere. To take the trucks off the highways next winter would be nothing short of a calamity.

America's second winter in the world war—with more munition factories, more airplane plants and over 1,000,000 men in France who must have food and supplies from the rural districts and the inland commercial centers—will heap duties on the commerce never before heard of—duties of hauling that our railroads can't hope to meet.

Highways and trucks must come to the rescue. But under existing laws state highway commissions have no funds to keep the main traveled highways opened and cleared of snow.

The lack of farsightedness and provisions for snow clearance is alarming, according to the company, which urges early action to prevent disaster.

GOOD ROADS ARE NECESSARY

War Needs Make Highway Improvements Imperative for Transportation of Supplies.

Good roads have long been a need. Today they are a necessity. Instead of putting by road improvements until the war is over, war needs make immediate road development the more imperative. The country can produce plenty of food and supplies if we can but transport them where they are needed. The motor car and the motor truck can do the work if the roads are put in shape and kept in shape. It is not too much to say that bad roads in America threaten the lives of our men on the fighting front. They must have munitions, food and equipment, and these must be taken to them over roads here as well as abroad. Do your part by boosting road improvement in your community. The time to start is now.—Milestones.

BENEFIT OF IMPROVED ROADS

Make It Possible to Consolidate or Centralize Schools—Cost Reduced to Minimum.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That improved roads would benefit our country-school system there would seem to be no doubt. Good roads make it possible to consolidate or centralize the schools and to establish graded schools in the rural districts. Such schools centrally located will accommodate all of the children within a radius of four or five miles. In many communities having the advantage of improved roads commodious buildings have been provided, more competent teachers employed and modern facilities for teaching supplied at a minimum cost.

THE PORTALES JOURNAL

Entered as second-class matter June 6, 1917, at the post office at Portales, N. M. under Act of March 3, 1879.

H. B. RYHER, Manager

Published every Friday at Portales, New Mexico, and devoted to the upbuilding of Roosevelt County, the garden spot of the Sunshine State.

One Year..... \$1 00
Six Months..... 50
Three Months..... 25

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER



... This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

SAME OLD GANG

The Republican press is continually harping upon the same old lie, that is, that Crist is the real power behind the Democratic ticket this year. Of course there is no truth in these charges and they are made for the sole purpose of diverting the mind of the public from the real issues in this campaign. However, in the matter of boss controlled conventions and boss controlled candidates, it is a well known fact that Bursum, the man who was twice defeated for governor of this state, is the man who delivered the key note speech at the Republican fiesta, and he is the man who nominated the entire ticket. He is the man who will be governor if Larrazola is elected; he will be land commissioner, if Nelson Field is elected; he will be treasurer, if Strong is elected; yes and he will be on the bench of the supreme court if Reynolds is elected, in fact he will be the whole state government if the Republican ticket is elected. The Journal is in possession of a circular letter which contains the pictures of Holm O. Bursum and H. F. Reynolds in the same enclosure, together with a lot of political dope from each. The Republican candidates are not permitted to send out their campaign literature without enclosing a picture of Bursum and a copy of his key note speech. The campaign is a Bursum ticket and its election would be a Bursum victory. Imagine what conditions would be should this Republican program be permitted to succeed at the polls. With Bursum in the governor's office, and Bursum in control of the supreme court, with Bursum as treasurer and Bursum as auditor, where would the "common geezer" get off. There is nothing overdrawn in these statements. The voter of average intelligence is aware of these facts, or he may prove them to his own satisfaction, if he will make but a cursory examination. Why did the Roosevelt county delegation quit the ticket? For the simple reason that they had nothing to say and no part to play, except to put their O. K. on the Bursum program, and this they refused to do. The chairman of the Republican county central committee has resigned and will have none of it. He says frankly that the Bursum bunch is too strong for him and he believes it is too strong for the voter of intelligence. He is right. The effort of the Republican press to shift the lime light from

DEMOCRATIC TICKET



STATE TICKET

- For Senator
W. B. WALTON
Grant County
- For Congressman
JUDGE G. A. RICHARDSON
Chaves County
- For Governor
FELIX GARCIA
Rio Arriba County
- For Lieutenant Governor
ELMER E. VEEDER
San Miguel County
- For Secretary of State
JUAN J. DURAN
Union County
- For Treasurer of State
T. W. MEDLEY
Socorro County
- For Auditor of State
MARCOS C. DE BACA
Sandoval County
- For Attorney General
T. J. MABRY
Bernalillo County
- For Justice of the Supreme Court
RICHARD H. HANNA
Santa Fe County
- For Commissioner of Land Office
GEORGE A. DAVISSON
Chaves County
- For Corporation Commissioner
D. J. FINNEGAN
Quay County
- For Superintendent of Schools
J. S. LONG
Roosevelt County

COUNTY TICKET

- For District Judge
SAM G. BRATTON
CHARLES R. BRICE
- For Representative
COE HOWARD
- For Sheriff
ARCHIE L. GREGG
- For Treasurer
JOHN W. BALLOW
- For Clerk
SETH A. MORRISON
- For Assessor
BURL JOHNSON
- For Superintendent of Schools
SAM J. STINNETT
- For Probate Judge
J. C. COMPTON
- For Commissioner First District
DR. J. S. PEARCE
- For Commissioner Second District
ED WALL
- For Commissioner Third District
CHARLES S. WOLER

Bursum to Crist will fail. Why not put Bursum up in his proper person and give the electorate a chance to take a shot at him direct? They know they cannot win with Bursum in the open and they are trying desperately to win with him camouflaged with Larrazola and the rest of the bunch. The issue is plain and may not be covered. It is Bursum against the Democratic field.

With Bursum commissioner of the public lands the old days of the "Official Sheep Ranch" will be resurrected. Then will the Bursoms, the Hubbels and all the old gang come into power and affluence. Vote the Republican ticket and put Bursum in state land office, the governor's chair, the treasurer's office, the auditor's office, yes, even a justice of the supreme court. Let us have our laws both made and dispensed by Bursum. Turn Bursum loose with our public lands, our public moneys and our supreme court, bet don't holler if results are not to your liking.

NEW MEXICAN EXPLANATION

The Santa Fe New Mexican has come out with an attempt at an explanation of its statement that "Under no circumstances would it support Larrazola for governor." It says that it was merely a mistake, and was corrected as soon as learned. Mr. E. Dana Johnson, the managing editor, wrote that statement and it was no mistake at the time it was written, however, it is reasonable to suppose that after the very good friend of Mr. Larrazola, H. O. Bursum, presumably, had talked in terms of dollars and cents of the said Larrazola's fitness for the job, the New Mexican had discovered the error and hastened to correct it. There was a time when the people of New Mexico believed it impossible that the New Mexican and Mr. Bursum would take their "pap" from the same bowl. There was a time when the people of New Mexico had a great respect for the integrity of the New Mexican. There was a time when the people of New Mexico believed that the New Mexican could not be bought over by Bursum and his henchmen. How sadly they were mistaken is proven by its present attitude.

The State Record says that Richardson is a liar because he said that Hernandez was drawing pay as a member of the state council of defense, and in the same paragraph says that Hernandez is drawing pay for that very service, and goes on to justify his action by showing that he was entitled to five dollars per diem for such services. In what did Richardson lie? He said that Hernandez drew pay; the State Record said that he drew pay. Did they want to keep this matter of his drawing pay quiet that he might pose as a simon pure patriot, when, as a matter of fact, he was holding down the job for revenue only?

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

While the Republican papers are howling because the Democrats have had the temerity to criticize some of the acts of the Republican state council of defense, they might pause long enough to answer some of those criticisms with facts. Howling liar, disloyalty and treason answers nothing. If the Republican bunch are spotless and white as snow, why not come across with an itemized statement of expenditures, giving the real uses to which this enormous amount of money was put. If the matter was not so serious, from a financial point of view, and the waste so grossly apparent, it would be ludicrous to hear Charley Springer and his satellites bawl, "stop thief." Mr. Bursum's council of defense, like all the other political organizations of Mr. Bursum, must, to conceal their own shortcomings, keep yapping at the heels of honest folks. If the state council of defense has performed one worthy and meritorious deed since its organization by Mr. Bursum, it should hurry into the limelight with proof of such worthy deed.

Another peculiarity. Hindenburg, when he became peeved at the answer of President Wilson to the note of the kaiser, resigned. Lodge, the other peeved individual, did not resign. Really Von Hindenburg took the more manly course.

LISTEN!

TOWNS are like men. There is not much difference between a town and the people who live in it. The man who has no desire to better himself never gets much better. He accumulates neither wisdom nor wealth. Make the start for success to-day.

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Carter-Robinson Abstract Co.

LEE CARTER, Manager

Abstracts, Insurance, Notary Public.

Portales, New Mexico



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JOYCE-PRUIT COMPANY

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

The Albuquerque Herald poses as an independent newspaper and at the same time takes the money from the Republican state central committee for publishing libels on the Democratic candidates. A fair sample of these libels is the statement that Mr. Davisson secured his nomination for state land commissioner through political chicanery. The facts are that Mr. Davisson was the almost unanimous choice of the delegates in attendance. As a matter of fact, he made no very active canvas for that nomination and had the choice fallen elsewhere he would have supported the successful one just as loyally as though it had been given to him. Mr. Davisson is one of those exceptionally clean men that the Republican gang can hang nothing on and they, perforce, must make some kind of a charge to cover the Bursum camouflage ticket.

If Larrazola is elected governor of New Mexico will the proclamations and other official documents be signed, "O. A. Larrazola," or will they be signed, "H. O. Bursum, Acting Governor, by O. A. Larrazola, his man?"

If you are going to drive in the mud equip your car with Weed anti-skid chains. Call at Braley's Service Station and he will put them on your car.

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wo rings, residence, 169, Portales, N. M.

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SUCCESSOR TO DR. HOUGH
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FOR SALE - Apples, prices from 50 cents to one dollar per bushel. B. W. MILLER.

FOR SALE or RENT - Good home with five acres of land, good outbuildings and improvements. C. W. Carroll, phone 175.

UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

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

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT,

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

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

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

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

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

Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

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

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

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

How can "Spanish influenza" be re-
cognized?

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

"In most cases a person taken sick
with influenza feels sick rather sud-
denly. He feels weak, has pains in the
eyes, ears, head or back, and may be

sore all over. Many patients feel
dizzy, some vomit. Most of the pa-
tients complain of feeling chilly, and
with this comes a fever in which the
temperature rises to 100 to 104. In
most cases the pulse remains relative-
ly slow.

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

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

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

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

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

What causes the disease and how is
it spread?

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

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

What should be done by those who
catch the disease?

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

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

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

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

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

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

How can one guard against influ-
enza?

"In guarding against disease of all
kinds, it is important that the body be
kept strong and able to fight off dis-

MAKE GOOD YOUR PLEDGE

OUR SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES
ARE MAKING GOOD THEIR
CAN YOU DO LESS?

When you bought your War Savings Stamps you agreed to let "Uncle Sam" have the money for five years. He has spent that money for a gun, which has been placed in the hands of an American soldier, Who is fighting for you.

DON'T TAKE THE GUN FROM THAT SOLDIER'S
HANDS BY DEMANDING THAT "UNCLE SAM"
CASH YOUR STAMPS NOW.

Hold your War Saving Stamps. It is an unpatriotic act to cash them now except in case of dire necessity. Keep faith with the boys at the front. Let "Uncle Sam" have your dollars as long as he needs them.

KEEP YOUR PLEDGE BUY MORE STAMPS

Security State Bank

UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

Don't forget we have the Wind Mills, Eclipse,
Leader, Star and Challenge, and we
can make the price.

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

Who Buys Eggs

Hubbards Grocery and Pays the High
Dollar, Spot or Trade.

J. W. Hubbard's Grocery

Free Air

BRALEY'S
Service Station

GAS and OILS
Full line of Tires, Tubes
and Accessories

SOUTHEAST SIDE SQUARE

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

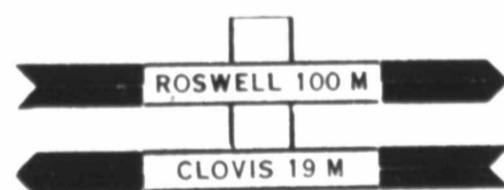
"When crowding is unavoidable, as
in street cars, care should be taken to
keep the face so turned as not to in-
hale directly the air breathed out by
another person.

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

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

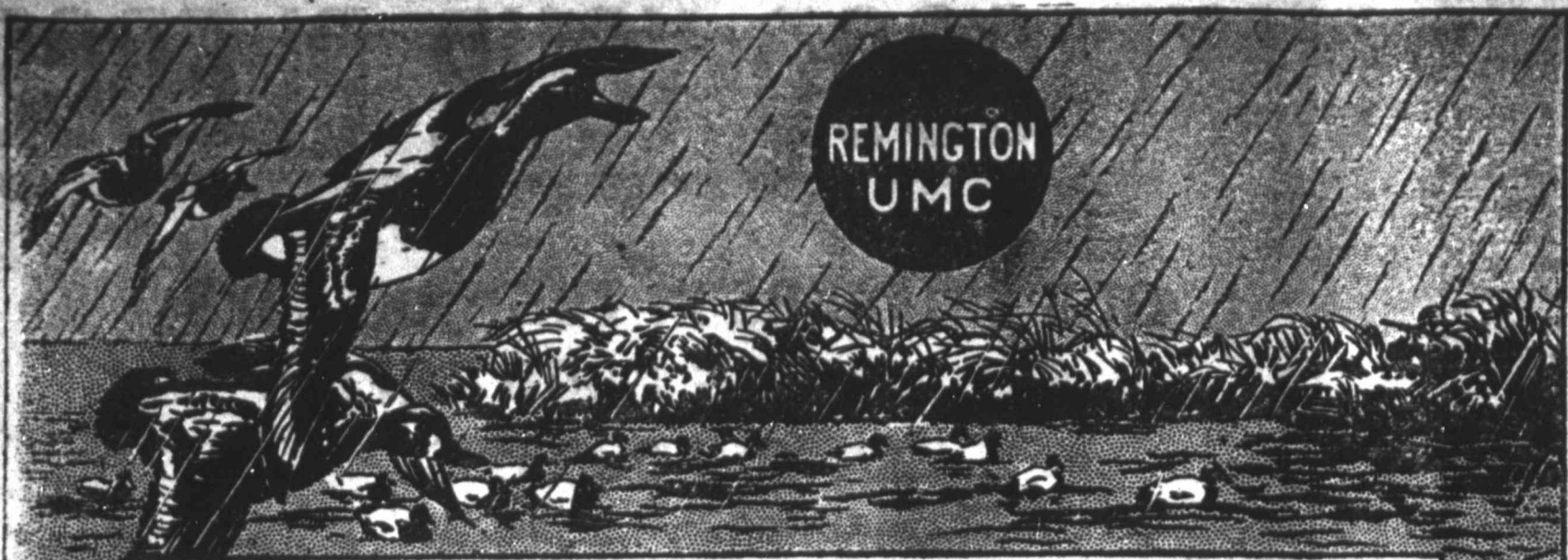
"Cover up each cough and sneeze,
if you don't you'll spread disease."

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



POSTAL HIGHWAY

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Wetproof Steel Lined Shot Shells

DOUBLE your duck hunting luck in rough weather with the *right* shotshells—Remington UMC Smokeless "Arrow" or "Nitro Club" Wetproof Steel Lined "Speed Shells," made to stay dry and firm as a bullet no matter how wet the pocket that contains them, and shoot *right*.

With the *right* shells in your Remington UMC Pump Gun or Autoloading Shotgun there will be no hitch at the critical moment—no gun jammed with a water-soaked and swelled shell—no fizzled shots from mushy turn-overs of the shell-ends.

Wetproof Steel Lined "Speed Shells" are completely proofed against wet by a wonderful and exclusive process, which it took three years to perfect. This improvement costs you nothing.

Just buy the same favorite "Arrow" or "Nitro Club" brand, as usual, at the regular price. You will get the Wetproof improvement extra,

In black powder shells, buy the old reliable "New Club," now Wetproof sealed at turnover and top wad.

Sold by Sporting Goods Dealers in Your Community

Clean and oil your gun with REM OIL, the combination Powder Solvent, Lubricant and Rust Preventive

THE REMINGTON ARMS UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Inc.

Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World

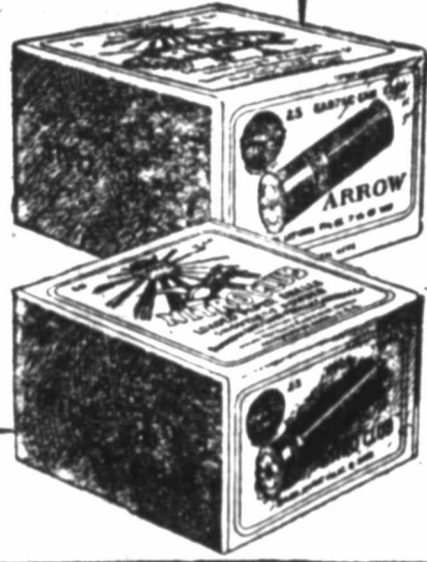
WOOLWORTH BUILDING

NEW YORK CITY

without charge. You will not be able to see this improvement but you will know it is there when you put it to the test of shooting under conditions which only Wetproof shells can stand.

Remington UMC
for Shooting Right

They will stay hard and smooth as usual, with the turned-over end entirely firm and top wad flat. If you can detect any difference in the results in shooting them when they "ought to" be good and wet, you will be the first to succeed in doing so. The same highest dependability and performance qualities as always



ceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied exclusively towards the payment of the principal of the bonds authorized by this act; and to further provide for a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds there shall be and there is hereby imposed and levied during each year after any of said bonds shall have run for ten years after the date thereof, during each year any said bonds are outstanding an annual tax on all property in the state subject to taxation for state purposes sufficient in addition to moneys derived from the sale of said lands and held for such purpose, to pay the principal of the said bonds at maturity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this act published once a week in one newspaper in each county, if one be published therein, throughout the state, for four weeks next preceding the general election to be held in the month of November, A. D. 1918. The cost of publication shall be paid out of the interest on deposits funds, in the hands of the State Treasurer.

Sec. 17. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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

ANTONIO LUCERO,
Secretary of State.

FOR SALE—Bundles of feed. J. E. Wilson, 9 miles north west Portales, 2-1/2 miles from Bethel.

OILS, gas and plenty FREE AIR at Braley's.

Tires, tubes, blowout boots, all kinds, at Braley's. 19

The Square Deal Shoe Repair Shop

The place where the work is right, where the price is right, where you are treated right. Get my prices first. I guarantee all work done.

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D. D. SWEARINGIN

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Regular dates at Portales, the 20th day in each month. Glasses accurately fitted

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WE WANT TO KNOW WHAT IT IS

Putting out good printing is our business, and when we say good printing we don't mean fair, but the best obtainable. If you are "from Missouri" give us a trial and we will

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CHAPTER 103, LAWS of 1917

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 4. For the purpose of providing funds for the erection of said addition to the Capitol Building, there is hereby authorized and created a bonded indebtedness of the State of New Mexico in the sum of two hundred thousand (\$200,000) dollars, and there shall be issued two hundred (200) bonds of the denomination of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars each. Said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per an-

num, which said interest shall be payable semi-annually in gold coin, or its equivalent in lawful money of the United States, on the first day of July and the first day of January of each year at the office of the State Treasurer of the State of New Mexico. The principal of said bonds shall be made payable to the bearer in gold coin, or its equivalent in lawful money of the United States, thirty years after their date, and it shall be provided by said bonds that they may be redeemed at the option of the state at any time after ten years from their date. The said bonds shall state when and where payable, rate of interest, and when and where the interest shall be payable, and shall be signed by the Treasurer and Governor, and shall be attested by the Secretary of State and bear the seal of the state and shall be known as the "Capitol Addition Building Bonds." The faith and credit of the state is hereby pledged for the prompt payment of said bonds and interest thereon as herein provided. If the state shall elect to exercise its right to redeem any of said bonds after ten years from their date, and in advance of maturity, notice thereof shall be given by publication by the state Treasurer, in a newspaper published in Santa Fe, New Mexico, once a week for four successive weeks next prior to the date fixed for redemption, and if a bond so called for redemption be not presented at the time requested it shall cease to bear interest from and after the date so fixed for redemption.

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

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

notice shall be made not less than seven days before such date so fixed for such sale.

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

Sec. 8. That to pay the interest on said bonds as it shall become due, the State Auditor and the State Treasurer shall transfer to the interest fund, which shall be used exclusively for such purpose, all the income derived from lands belonging to the state which were granted to the state by Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to enable the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, approved June 20th, 1910," "For Legislative, Executive and Judicial public buildings heretofore erected in said Territory, or to be hereafter erected in the proposed states, and for the payment of the bonds heretofore or hereafter issued therefor," which said income shall be applied toward the liquidation of the interest on said bonds, and to create a sinking fund for payment of the principal thereof.

Sec. 9. To provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds issued pursuant to this act there shall be and there is hereby imposed and levied during each year any of said bonds shall be outstanding on all property in the state subject to taxation for state purposes, an annual tax sufficient to produce a sum equal to one year's interest on all such bonds then outstanding, less the amount in the state treasury received by way of income, from the land belonging to the state granted by Act of Congress as stated in Section 8 hereof; and to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of said bonds the State Treasurer shall retain and use for such purpose all the proceeds derived from the sale of the land so granted to the state for the purpose in this act stated, which said pro-

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

by
The Board of County Commissioners of
Roosevelt County, New Mexico.

Whereas by Section 1977 of the Codification of the New Mexico Statutes, it is made the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of each county in the State of New Mexico, to proclaim the elections that are to be held in the respective counties for the purpose of voting upon candidates for the different offices and other matters, and to do so ten days before election by public proclamation in each of the two leading newspapers published in each county, and

Whereas it is made the duty of said Board of County Commissioners to give public notice of the object of the election, the officials to be voted for questions to be voted on, the names of the candidates for each of said offices, as the same are on file in the office of County Clerk, and the post office address of each of said candidates, and the place where the election is to be held in each precinct in each county, and

Whereas, it is required by said Section 1977 of the Codification of the New Mexico Statutes, that the said notice be inserted in daily newspapers six times prior to the day when the election is to be held, such notice to be inserted in weekly newspapers in two issues thereof prior to the date when the election is to be held,

Now, Therefore, we the Board of County Commissioners of Roosevelt County, pursuant to law, and the authority vested in us, do hereby proclaim and order an election to be held in said county of Roosevelt, State of New Mexico, on Tuesday, the Fifth day of November, 1918.

We do further proclaim that at said election the qualified electors of said county shall vote for the following officers to be elected in the State at large, to-wit:

One United States Senator, for the term of six years.

One Representative in Congress, for the term of two years.

One Governor, for the term of two years.

One Lieutenant Governor, for the term of two years.

One Secretary of State, for the term of two years.

One State Auditor, for the term of two years.

One State Treasurer for the term of two years.

One Attorney General, for the term of two years.

One Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the term of two years.

One Commissioner of Public Lands, for the term of two years.

One Justice of the State Supreme Court, for the term of eight years.

One State Corporation Commissioner for the term of six years.

We do further proclaim that at said election the qualified electors of said county shall vote for the following officers, to-wit:

One State Representative 20th District, for the term of two years.

Two District Judges for Fifth Judicial District, for the term of six years.

One County Commissioner for First District, for the term of two years.

One County Commissioner for Second District, for the term of two years.

One County Commissioner for Third District, for the term of two years.

One Probate Judge for the term of two years.

One County Clerk, for the term of two years.

One Sheriff, for the term of two years.

One Assessor, for the term of two years.

One County Treasurer for the term of two years.

One Superintendent of Schools, for the term of two years.

One County Surveyor, for the term of two years.

We do further proclaim that at said election the qualified electors of said county shall vote on the following question, to-wit:

"An Act authorizing the construction of a two story addition to the Capitol building at Santa Fe, New Mexico, creating a commission authorized to construct the same, appropriating Two Hundred Thousand Dollars therefor, providing for the issuance of bonds, Two Hundred in number, for One Thousand Dollars each, for payment of said sum, bonds bearing interest at four and one-half per centum per annum, principal payable within thirty years after issuance of bonds."

We do further proclaim that the names of the candidates upon the various tickets to be submitted at said election, together with their respective post office addresses, on file in the office of the County Clerk of said county, are as follows, to-wit:

REPUBLICAN TICKET

For U. S. Senator—Albert Bacon Fall, Three Rivers, N. M.
For Representative in Congress—Benigno C. Hernandez, Canjilon, N. M.
For Governor—Octaviano A. Larra-

zola, Las Vegas, N. M.
For Lieutenant Governor—Benjamin F. Pankey, Santa Fe, N. M.
For Secretary of State—Manuel Martinez, Logan, N. M.
For State Auditor—Edward G. Sargent, Chama, N. M.
For State Treasurer—Charles U. Strong, Mora, N. M.
For Attorney General—O. O. Askren, Roswell, N. M.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Jonathan H. Wagner, Santa Fe, N. M.
For Commissioner of Public Lands—Nels Field, Socorro, N. M.
For Justice of the State Supreme Court—Herbert F. Reynolds, Albuquerque, N. M.
For Member State Corporation Commission—Jesus M. Luna, Los Lunas, N. M.
For District Judge—R. E. Rowells, Clovis, N. M.
For District Judge—H. R. Parsons, Ft. Sumner, N. M.
For Probate Judge—Frank Smith, Portales, N. M.
For County Clerk—George Scott, Floyd, N. M.
For Sheriff—W. W. Hensley, Portales, N. M.
For Assessor—Fred Forrest, Tolar, N. M.
For County Treasurer—Sam Anderson, Rogers, N. M.
For Superintendent of Schools—John Russell, Upton, N. M.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For U. S. Senator—W. B. Walton, Silver City, N. M.
For Representative in Congress—G. A. Richardson, Roswell, N. M.
For Governor—Felix Garcia, Lumberton, N. M.
For Lieutenant Governor—Elmer E. Veeder, Las Vegas, N. M.
For Secretary of State—Juan J. Duran, Clayton, N. M.
For State Auditor—Marcos C. de Baca, Bernalillo, N. M.
For State Treasurer—T. W. Medley, Magdalena, N. M.
For Attorney General—Thomas J. Mabry, Albuquerque, N. M.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. S. Long, Portales, N. M.
For Commissioner of Public Lands—Geo. A. Davison, Roswell, N. M.
For Justice of the State Supreme Court—Richard H. Hanna, Santa Fe, N. M.
For Member State Corporation Commission—D. J. Finegan, Tucuman, N. M.
For State Representative—Coe Howard, Portales, N. M.
For District Judge—Charles B. Brice, Roswell, N. M.
For District Judge—Sam G. Bratton, Clovis, N. M.
For County Commissioner First District—John S. Pearce, Portales, N. M.
For County Commissioner Second District—Ed L. Wall, Elida, N. M.
For County Commissioner Third District—Charles S. Toler, Benson, N. M.
For Probate Judge, J. C. Compton, Portales, N. M.
For County Clerk—Seth A. Morrison, Portales, N. M.
For Sheriff—A. L. Gregg, Portales, N. M.
For Assessor—Burl Johnson, Portales, N. M.
For County Treasurer—John W. Ballow, Portales, N. M.
For Superintendent of Schools—Sam J. Stinnett, Portales, N. M.

SOCIALIST TICKET

For U. S. Senator—W. P. Metcalf, Albuquerque.
For Representative in Congress—Walter B. Dillon, Albuquerque.
For Governor—Allan H. Moulton, Mogollon.
For Lieutenant Governor—Augustin Lucero, Nolan.
For Secretary of State—S. Parks, Las Cruces.
For State Auditor—Larkin L. Daniels, Guy.
For State Treasurer—Walter Cook, Magdalena.
For Attorney General—E. R. Frost, Kenna.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. L. M. D. O'Neil, Corona.
For Commissioner of Public Lands—Tomas A. Modina, Hurley.

ARE YOU THINKING AND LIVING IN TERMS OF WAR?

The United States Food Administration says:

WAR NEEDS Govern Exports—America is giving up wheat to ship it to maintain the Allied and American armies in prime fighting condition.

WAR NEEDS Govern Imports—America is limiting her luxuries and getting down to plain living to release shipping for war.

WAR NEEDS Govern Business—Non-essential industries are cut out, war-profits forbidden, the whole machinery of business is fighting for America.

WAR NEEDS Govern Living—As a military necessity—a War Measure Americans are eating potatoes instead of wheat, wearing their old clothes, saving their incomes, investing in war securities, setting the clocks an hour earlier raising home gardens, canning and drying, eliminating waste and working like beavers.

ARE YOU EATING, LIVING, WORKING IN TERMS OF WAR?

JOYCE-PRUIT COMPANY

- Precinct No. 15—Causey store.
- Precinct No. 16—Inez store.
- Precinct No. 17—Redlake store.
- Precinct No. 18—Upton school house.
- Precinct No. 19—Macy school house.
- Precinct No. 20—Emmet Gore residence.
- Precinct No. 21—Benson school house.
- Precinct No. 22—J. E. Sparks residence.
- Precinct No. 23—J. L. Williams residence.
- Precinct No. 24—New Hope store.
- Precinct No. 25—Cummings store.
- Precinct No. 26—School house, school district No. 18.
- Precinct No. 27—Cox store.
- Precinct No. 28—Pruett's store.
- Precinct No. 29—Denton's store.
- Precinct No. 30—Hobbs store.

And now the court appoints the following named persons to serve as judges in the various precincts of Roosevelt County, at the General election to be held in said county, on Tuesday, November 5th, 1918.

- Precinct No. 1—J. A. Fairly, Clyde Moon and Monroe Honea.
- Precinct No. 2—Adolphus Burbridge, L. W. Drake and Cal Moore.
- Precinct No. 3—S. A. Elliott, A. M. Wyatt and D. W. Haga.
- Precinct No. 4—E. C. Price, George E. Scott and Hugh King.
- Precinct No. 5—F. G. Forrest, O. Q. Sewell and E. Eastwood.
- Precinct No. 6—Hance Arnold, R. F. Long and R. C. Marshall.
- Precinct No. 7—H. P. Townsend, Hamlin Hill and E. M. Trammell.
- Precinct No. 8—M. S. Gresham, N. R. Blackard and J. R. Dutton.
- Precinct No. 9—L. L. Bow, T. M. Parkinson and John Reeves.
- Precinct No. 10—Lee Smith, J. H. Hathecock and A. W. Stanford.
- Precinct No. 11—S. F. Anderson, W. W. VanWinkle and C. C. Maxwell.
- Precinct No. 12—J. W. Thompson, J. G. Smith and J. T. Watkins.
- Precinct No. 13—J. F. Vaughan, Polk Williams and J. A. Moss.
- Precinct No. 14—A. B. Self, Ed Nelson Jr. and L. E. Forbes.
- Precinct No. 15—J. H. Johnson, B. J. Gates and Will Croft.
- Precinct No. 16—Shannon Clark, B. B. Greathouse and J. B. Vernon.
- Precinct No. 17—C. C. Price, J. W. Franse and Jim Stinson.
- Precinct No. 18—Bert Gore, John V. Miller and John W. Russell.
- Precinct No. 19—H. A. McCall, W. C. Thornton and J. F. Morgan.
- Precinct No. 20—L. L. Mason, Ted Wilmes and A. M. Stephens.
- Precinct No. 21—J. B. Hamlett, J. O. Benson and L. J. Ellis.
- Precinct No. 22—J. E. Sparks, W. J. Morgan and T. Black.
- Precinct No. 23—J. M. Price, J. L. Williams and Will Beck.
- Precinct No. 24—J. W. Ballew, John Creek and Cas Lyons.
- Precinct No. 25—Ell C. Cummings, T. A. Higgins and Doc Herndon.
- Precinct No. 26—E. G. Holmes, A.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I am opening the Portales French dry cleaning and steam pressing shop, on the north side of the square, where I would be glad to have you call, get acquainted and inspect some of my work, or if handy bring a few garments to be cleaned and pressed. Same will be greatly appreciated.

I am a practical cleaner and make a specialty of cleaning for those who care. Respectfully,

E. L. LEDDY
The Tailor

Leach Coal Co.

DEALERS IN

Coal, Grain

SOME ICE ALSO SPECIALIZES IN COAL

Chandler Lump, Nigger Head and Smithing Coal

Telephone 3, Portales, New Mexico

- W. Miller and C. L. Beard.
- Precinct No. 27—R. K. Chilton, O. Q. Hawk and Lloyd Horney.
- Precinct No. 28—G. W. Prnett, Henry Rudder and Will A. Palmer.
- Precinct No. 29—W. A. Fry, Frank Good and Joe Cooper.
- Precinct No. 30—Add Hobbs, John Stigall and C. J. Partin.

The best tube at any price but they are cheaper—The No. 1 walk Red Tube, at Braley's.

FOR SALE—Some choice Jersey cows, giving milk; some good yearling registered and grade bulls; also good Duroc Jersey pigs. J.A. Fairly, phone 4, Portales, New Mexico.

Land Loans—See W. O. or W. B. Oldham.

ASTHMA

INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH
ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST



Chemical analysis shows no significant changes in fish held 27 months in frozen condition.

A CROSS, FEVERISH CHILD IS BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED

LOOK, MOTHER! SEE IF TONGUE IS COATED, BREATH HOT OR STOMACH SOUR.

"CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS" CAN'T HARM TENDER STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.



Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs," that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When the little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child to-morrow. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here, so don't be fooled. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company."—Adv.

Yellow pine and oak are the best woods to resist the action of steam with the least amount of warping.

When Baby is Teething GROVER'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

New Orleans is closing many schools for military reasons.

Why Dread Old Age?

It doesn't matter how old you are, if you keep well and active. Lots of folks are younger at 70 than others are at 60. Lame, bent backs; stiff, aching, rheumatic joints; bad eyesight and deafness are too often due to neglected kidney trouble and not to advancing years. Don't let weak kidneys age you. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have made life more comfortable for thousands of elderly folks.

An Oklahoma Case

Mrs. J. W. Randolph, 512 E. Broadway, Enid, Okla. says: "I suffered from gravel and used all kinds of remedies without benefit. I was down for several weeks and the misery and pain I underwent was simply awful. A friend advised me getting Doan's Kidney Pills and I used eight boxes. The gravel stones were dissolved and passed off. The cure Doan's Kidney Pills gave me has been lasting."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

EAGLE SERUM

The only SERUM made in Oklahoma will protect your hogs Write for our FREE BOOKLET THE EAGLE SERUM CO., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

FEED STATIONS ATTRACT BIRDS

Feathered Songsters Help Protect City Parks From Insects That Destroy Foliage.

ARE PLEASING TO CHILDREN

Add to Pleasure and Interest of Thousands of Lovers of Nature—Minneapolis Superintendent Gives Experience.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Besides the enjoyment of having birds present in parks, there is the economic value of having them as enemies of plant pests. They help to police the parks by reducing the insects that feed on foliage and are peculiarly important, because the beauty and utility of parks largely depends on preserving the vegetation.

Birds' Place in Parks.

Such changes as may be made to attract birds to parks may also enhance the beauty or interest of the park itself, as in fountains and martin houses and other artistic nest boxes. Feeding stations may have slight designs and be worked in as part of other park structures, and their presence adds not alone to the benefit of the birds, but to the interest of thousands of lovers of nature. They are particularly pleasing to children and instill



Birds Collected in Tree Tops.

the lessons of bird protection as opposed to the practices of bird destruction sometimes indulged in.

Experience in Minneapolis.

The value of such stations is attested by Theodore Wirth, superintendent of parks in the city of Minneapolis. He says:

"For the past five or six years we have maintained a number of feeding stations in various parts of our park system, with very satisfactory results. I give a list of the birds which stay with us over winter. The permanent winter birds found in the vicinity of our parks are the chickadee, blue jay, white-breasted nuthatch, downy and hairy woodpeckers and screech owl; winter visitors, the redpoll, tree spar-

CORN BINDER IS TIME SAVER

Machine Delivers Crop in Bundles Which Make It Considerably Easier to Handle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With a corn binder and three horses in corn that is standing well, three men, one to drive and two to shock, can harvest about twice as much as when cutting by hand. From seven to nine acres can be cut in a ten-hour day with a binder. The same three men could scarcely cover more than four acres in the same length of time when cutting by hand. With the binder they can cut and shock a 40-acre field of corn in a week or less, effecting a big saving in time, though perhaps none in expense. The binder delivers the corn in bundles, which makes it considerably easier to handle both in loading on wagons and at the ensilage cutter. If your acreage in corn is not large enough to justify an investment in a modern corn harvester, join with one or two of your neighbors and purchase one co-operatively. If this can-

row and junco; irregular winter visitors, the evening grosbeak, Bohemian waxwing and snow bunting. It is safe to say that a large number of these species are staying in the park on account of the food supplied them. The feeding of the wild birds in the parks is a great success and will be continued."

Summer food should also be supplied in the form of berry-bearing shrubs and the fall planting of these should be arranged for. Those interested should send to Washington for Department of Agriculture Bulletin 715, "Attracting Birds to Public and Semipublic Reservations."

INCREASE YIELD OF WHEAT NEXT SEASON

Early and Proper Preparation of Seed Bed Is Urged.

Thorough Tillage is Important to Conserve Necessary Moisture—Soil Should Be Harrowed Immediately After Plowing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Big wheat yields, the object of every member of the American land army who is planning to take part in the 1919 Liberty wheat harvest, begin with the preparation of the seed bed. It must be firm, moist and well compacted beneath with a mellow, finely divided upper three inches of soil, and earliness in its preparation is important.

If the importance of thorough tillage were more generally recognized and proper methods of seed-bed preparation were employed more commonly throughout the so-called humid areas, there would be less frequent losses from drought and better wheat crops would result. In this area the mistake is often made of thinking that there will always be moisture enough present for maximum crop growth, and the result is short crops where more attention to moisture preservation would have assured good yields.

If wheat is grown in rotation with oats or after wheat, the stubble should be plowed to a depth of at least seven inches immediately after harvesting the crop of grain. The ground should be harrowed within a few hours after plowing, and cultivation with harrow, disk, drag, or roller should be given as necessary thereafter until planting time, to kill weeds, to settle and make firm the subsoil, and to maintain a soil mulch above. Late plowing does not allow time for these necessary operations.

If a cultivated crop precedes wheat, frequent cultivation given to this crop will preserve moisture and maintain a soil mulch. If level cultivation has been practiced, a good seed bed can usually be prepared by disking and harrowing after removing the crop. If weeds are present, however, it may be advisable to plow shallow, the disk preceding and following the plow.

Early plowing and thorough tillage of the plowed soil aid in catching the water falls and in storing this and the water already in the soil for use by the wheat plants. The firm seed bed under this mulch enables the young wheat plants to make use of the subsoil waters which rise by capillarity when there is a perfect union between the plowed soil and the subsoil. Sufficient water is thus assured for the germination of the seed when sown and for the early fall growth of the seedlings, a very important consideration. Plant food is also likely to be more abundant in the soil when such methods are employed.

To Establish Dairy Herd.

The proper way for a new dairyman to establish a herd is to get the best cows he can buy and use a purebred sire in building up his herd.

BEST PLACE TO STORE SEED

Dry, Well-Ventilated Room is Preferable—Cellars Too Moist and Attics Too Hot.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Store seed in a dry, well-ventilated room. Cellars are too moist, attics usually are too hot, but a second-story room furnishes the ideal location. Seed can be protected against mice by storing in tin boxes or mouse-proof wooden boxes, or by suspending in cloth bags.

Three Men Cutting Corn.

Three men with a corn binder, one operating the machine and two gathering and shocking the bundles, will cut from seven to ten acres a day, while four or five acres would be a fair day's work for the same three men cutting corn by hand.

Calomel Users! Listen To Me!

I Guarantee Dodson's Liver Tone

Your druggist gives back your money if it doesn't liven your liver and bowels and straighten you up without making you sick.

Ugh! Calomel makes you sick. It's horrible! Take a dose of the dangerous drug tonight and tomorrow you may lose a day's work.

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel, when it comes into contact with sour bile, crashes into it, breaking it up. This is when you feel that awful nausea and cramping. If you are sluggish and "all knocked out," if your liver is torpid and bowels constipated or you have headache, dizziness, coated tongue, if breath is bad or stomach sour, just try a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone tonight.

Here's my guarantee—Go to any drug store and get a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone for a few cents. Take a

spoonful and if it doesn't straighten you right up and make you feel fine and vigorous I want you to go back to the store and get your money. Dodson's Liver Tone is destroying the sale of calomel because it is real liver medicine; entirely vegetable, therefore it cannot salivate or make you sick.

I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will put your sluggish liver to work and clean your bowels of that sour bile and constipated waste which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable. I guarantee that a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone will keep your entire family feeling fine for months. Give it to your children. It is harmless; doesn't gripe and they like its pleasant taste.

Don't Get Hung Up With an Acid Stomach

125,000 People Commit Suicide Every Year
A great food scientist says: "The cause of the most of them started in a bad stomach."

It's Just Acidity That Makes Millions Sick and Suffer

It's true. There are millions of people all over the land who are weak, nervous, all tired and dragged out, who are trying to build up their jaded nerves and weakened bodies with drugs and stimulants; and many of them also EAT and EAT—but fail to get anywhere near the full amount of strength and nourishment out of their food. Why? Simply because of too much acid in the stomach—superacidity.

Get rid of the excess acid. Your stomach is all right—just give it a chance to work easily and naturally. Then see how good you will feel—your pep comes back, and your blood warms up!

A new method—truly a wonderful discovery called

EATONIC

(FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE)

is positively guaranteed to clear the excess acid out of your stomach and bowels.

It is made in the form of pleasant-tasting tablets—handy to carry around with you.

Get a big box of EATONIC at any drug store and see how quickly it banishes the immediate effects of acid-stomach. Away with heartburn, belching, food repeating, indigestion, etc.—and then see how your general health improves.

So again we tell you—insist upon it—if you are ailing get a big box EATONIC from your druggist today. The cost is a trifle—only 50c.

You have faith in your druggist. We authorize him to absolutely guarantee EATONIC to you and you can trust your own druggist to make this guarantee good. If EATONIC fails in any way, take it back—he will refund your money. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, drop us a postal card and we will send it to you at once; you can send us the 50c after you get it. Address: H. L. Kramer, Pres., Eatonic Remedy Company, 1018 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



How Strong Are You?
A Man Is No Stronger Than His Stomach

To save wheat the housewife should use the flour that produces the most and finest, lightest bread and biscuit. Most housewives prefer

HELIOTROPE FLOUR

"The Always Reliable"



—because it goes farther; because of its uniform goodness; because the one flour HELIOTROPE, serves them perfectly for every household purpose.

He may not know it, but when he offers you another flour, your grocer innotes a bake day failure.

OKLAHOMA CITY MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Oklahoma City

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Sheep reproduce comparatively fast and next to hogs make gains on a small amount of feed.

Every horse and mule while at work should have about ten pounds of grain a day and 15 pounds of hay. When not at work less grain and more hay will be required.

Clean, fresh water and salt should be before the sheep at all times. By mixing some sulphur with the salt an excellent tonic may be made.

The gaddy, or grub-in-the-head, the sheep mange mite, and the sheep tick, are the three most important insect pests of sheep.

A little while before weaning it is a good plan to teach the lambs to eat some food that will take the place of the mother's milk better than the grass of the pasture.

A contented hog does best. Keep him happy.

Keep the horses' shoulders clean. This goes a long way towards preventing shoulder trouble.

Good silage is one of the best and most economical feeds for sheep and goats.

Hogs will harvest peas and soy beans with comparatively little waste under favorable conditions.

Silage is a succulent feed, and tends to keep the digestive organs of the sheep and goats in trim, and insures good health.

Breeding ewes should not be starved on thin, brushy or weedy pasture. They will clean up many weeds, but they are not scavengers.

Calves when being fed upon dry feed will consume more or less water aside from the milk diet they may be receiving, and good water must be given regularly.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."

—Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 20 Years. FOR MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. At All Drug Stores.

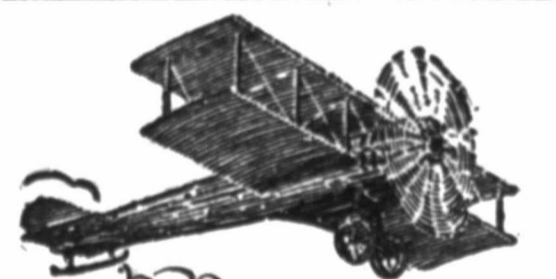
AVIATORS ARE ALWAYS BUSY

Americans on the Italian Front Take Advantage of Every Moment of Good Flying Days.

On good flying days, every moment of the day is utilized by American aviators in Italy. The men are up at five o'clock, and by six flying is in operation. Men go to breakfast in relays so as to economize time, and sundown finds them grudgingly giving up for the day. One time-saving device I observed, says James H. Hare in Leslie's Weekly, was to make landings some 200 meters from the beach, and to have the next student ready in a boat to take his place, equipped with his life preserver and helmet. The exchange took usually less than two minutes from the time the engine was stopped until the propeller was in action again, and the flight started. This also eliminated the liability of damaging the hydroplane in beaching it, as sometimes the keel is grounded, or one of the wings strikes an object, putting the machine out of commission for a time, to say nothing of the engine overheating as it "taxi" (to use the technical term) to its landing place.

Movable Abode.

"Home is where the heart is." "What if you have your heart in an automobile."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



A Feeling of Confidence
always goes with health, and health making is the big reason for **Grape-Nuts**

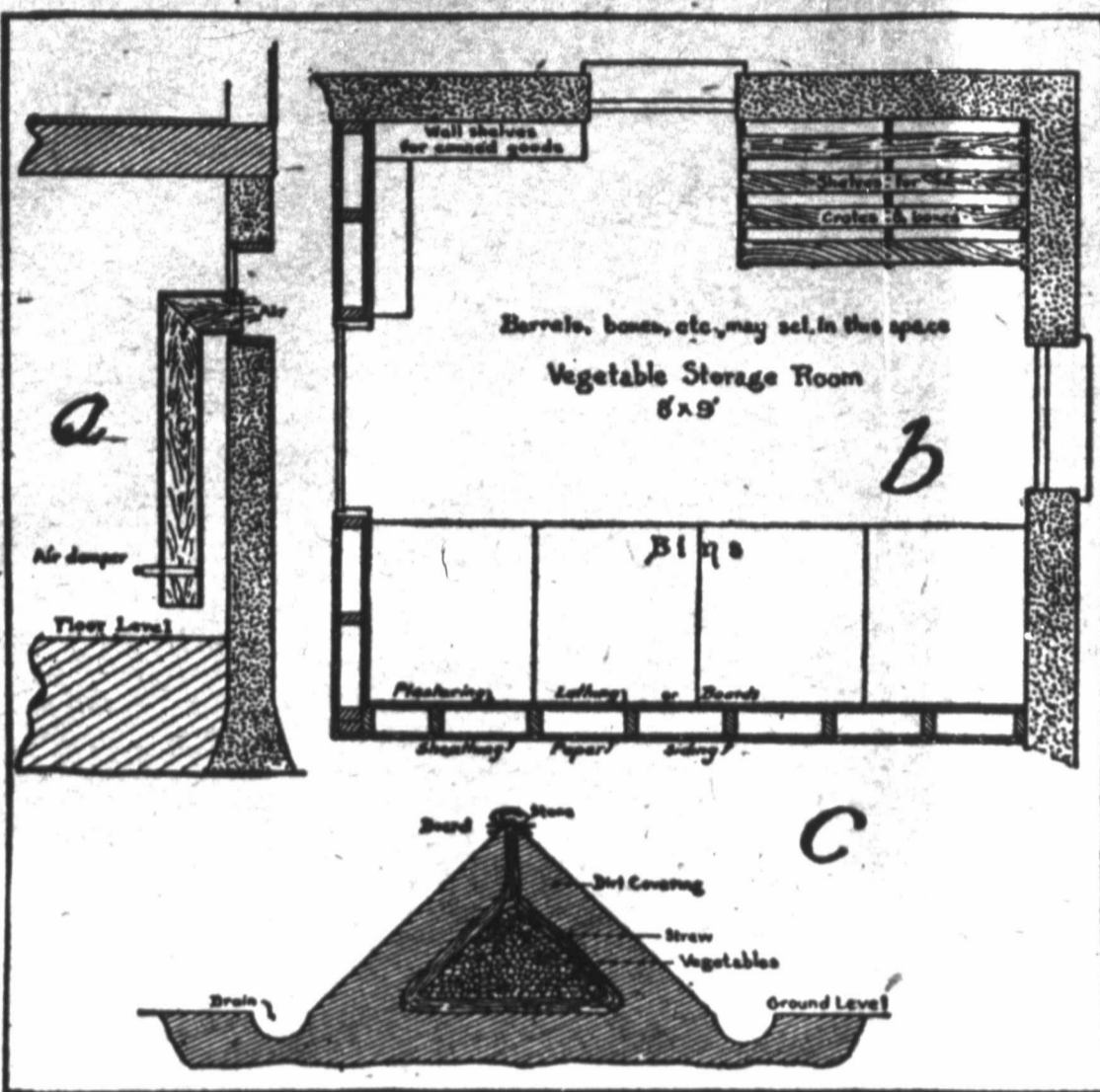
A delicious food, rich in the vital phosphates. No Waste. You eat and enjoy it to the last atom. Health making, nourishing, economical.

Try it. "There's a Reason."

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

GET FULL BENEFIT FROM YOUR HOME GARDEN



The Illustrations Show (B) a Suggested Plan of Arrangement for a Vegetable Storage Room in the Corner of a Basement; (A) Construction of an Air Duct for Ventilation; and (C) Cross Section of a Storage Pit Containing Irish Potatoes.

FACILITIES FOR PROPER STORAGE

Many Cellars Are Suitable, but Care Must Be Given to Light and Heat.

AVOID FROST AND MOISTURE

Attention Must Be Given in Fall to Storing Surplus Vegetables So That Grocery Bills May Be Materially Reduced.

In the fall the wise home gardener, whether in city or country, plans and works for his garden next year, and stores the surplus products of his summer work. He plows hard or stiff clay soils, as the action of the frost during the winter will break the soil into fine particles and render it suitable for planting. He clears away the weeds and rubbish and gets ready for an early start in the spring. Plowed ground dries out more quickly than unplowed and by plowing in the fall it is possible to get such crops as peas, beets and early potatoes planted much earlier than otherwise would be the case.

If the gardener has planned his crop so that fall finds him with a large surplus of storable vegetables, much of his attention will be given to placing them away, safe from moisture and heat, so that through the winter they will help to reduce grocery bills and vary the diet without regard to market conditions or winter temperature.

Home storage of vegetables, important at times, is especially valuable if canning or drying containers are high in price. Furthermore, crops of suitable sorts that mature at a season when they can be preserved by storing should be kept in their natural condition instead of being canned or dried.

Beets, late cabbage, carrots, celery, onions, parsnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes, salsify and turnips may be stored in their natural condition. Beans of various kinds, including the limas, may be stored dry. Successful storage is not at all difficult. In fact, good facilities already exist in many homes, it being necessary only to make use of the cellar, the attic, a large closet, or other parts of the dwelling, depending upon the character of the product to be stored.

Storing in House Cellars.

A cool, well-ventilated cellar offers good conditions for vegetable storage, but many cellars are not well suited because of poor insulation or lack of ventilation. Cellars containing furnaces are usually too warm or too dry for storage of root crops. Often it is possible, however, to partition off a room, either in one corner or at one end of the cellar, where the temperature may be controlled by means of outside windows. At least one window is necessary, and two or more are desirable for light and ventilation. Natural earth makes a better floor than concrete or brick, as a certain

amount of moisture is desirable. Walls of the storage room should be parallel to the walls of the cellar. Ventilation may be secured by opening windows, but an air duct, made of wood, metal or terra cotta, and permitting cool air to enter near the floor level, is desirable. A piece of board with a hole the size of the air pipe is fitted in the window in place of one of the panes of glass. Another pane of glass may be removed from the sash and a small hinged door fitted in its place, which when open allows the heated air to escape. In cold weather both the hinged door and the damper in the air pipe must be closed. The windows in the storage room should be darkened in order to protect the vegetables from too much light.

Barrels, crates, boxes or bins may be used as containers for the various vegetables, but movable containers are preferable to built-in bins, as it is possible to remove them for cleaning.

Using Outside Cellars.

Outdoor storage cellars or caves are particularly good for the storage of many vegetables. They are especially desirable on the farm, as they afford convenient and inexpensive storage facilities for surplus vegetables that otherwise might be lost. They possess all the advantages of the basement storage room and are superior in many respects. It is possible to keep the cellar cool and to reduce temperature quickly by opening the door during the night, and closing it in the morning before the air becomes warm.

As the root cellar must be proof against frost and moisture, its types and construction vary with the geographical location. In the southern portion of this country the structure usually is entirely above ground and protected by only a few inches of sod and straw or leaves. In northern sections outdoor cellars are made almost entirely below ground and are covered with a foot or two of earth.

Full directions for the construction of storage rooms and cellars and for the storage of vegetables are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 879, "Home Storage of Vegetables," which will be sent free on request to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Pastures Save Grain Feeds.

From the results of many feeding trials with hogs ten pounds of gain for each bushel of corn fed, or one pound of gain for every 5.6 pounds of corn, is all that should be expected from feeding corn alone in a dry lot. A mixture of one part tankage and nine parts corn gives much better results, usually producing one pound of gain for every 4.5 pounds of the mixture fed.

The quantity of grain needed to produce a pound of gain is considerably lessened if the hogs have access to green forage. Corn fed to growing hogs on rape should produce one pound of gain for every 3.87 pounds of grain fed. The addition of some highly concentrated feed, such as tankage, meat meal, shorts or linseed meal should reduce by one-half to three-fourths of a pound the quantity of grain necessary to produce a pound of gain.

Usually when cabbage plants wilt it will be found that small maggots are feeding on their roots.

Philadelphia convicts want to be sent to France to fight.

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets and Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic. You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. "Grove's Chill Tonic Tablets" contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 50c.

Salt Lake City believes Great Salt Lake is becoming saltier.

A New Way to Shave. Tender skins twice a day without irritation by using Cuticura Soap the "Cuticura Way." No slimy mug, germs, waste of time or money. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Philadelphia entertains a dozen conventions this year.

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarhal 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 Catarhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All Druggists 75c. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Milwaukee is demanding home rule by legislative enactment.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. Price 50c.

He who boasts much does little.

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 80 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Boston barbers now charge 50 cents for a haircut.

Memphis, Tenn., now has woman barbers.

The Hospital Angle. "It costs \$3,000 to kill a man in battle." "Heavens! One would think they all died from appendicitis operations."

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve

those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the bodily organs, allied with the bladder and kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires

occasional slight stimulation.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
correct
CONSTIPATION

Genuine bears signature *Brent Good*

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills

Jerusalem has an English newspaper.

Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try It!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whitener, at very, very small cost. Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how freckles, sunburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

United States has 160,400 army officers.

Your Eyes
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Beak of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Make The Laundress Happy



by making it possible for her to turn out beautiful, snowy white, clothes like new.

Red Cross Ball Blue
will enable the laundress to produce fine, fresh-looking pure white clothes instead of the greenish yellow usually obtained. RED CROSS BALL BLUE always pleases.

5 cents. At all up-to-date grocers.

Protect Your Stock

by using The EAGLE Vaccines and Serums Blackhead Filtrate Blackhead Absorption Somerhagto Septicemia Swine Plague Write for particulars THE EAGLE SERUM CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.

W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 39-1918.



D. J. FINEGAN

Mr. Finegan is the Democratic candidate for corporation commissioner. He is qualified for the duties that will devolve upon him as such commissioner. His record is without a blemish. He

is an American in the very best sense of the word. His election will guarantee to the people of New Mexico a clean and honest official. See that he gets your vote on election day.

Over the Top

Captain Jack Wilcox, chairman of the Liberty Loan drive in Roosevelt county, gives out that we have gone over the top by the snug sum of twenty thousand dollars. In this connection he wants to thank the various precinct chairmen for the earnest and patriotic co-operation in this work. He says that but for their efforts the movement would have been a failure. He also wants to thank the Boy Scouts for their invaluable assistance. While Jack worked like a warhorse, himself, he is very modest as to his part of the labor performed. He says that there was not a precinct in the county that failed to go over the top handsomely. Also that this showing was only made possible by the active and vigorous work of the precinct chairmen. He wants them to know that their efforts are appreciated and to know also that he has, in his report to headquarters, seen to it that they have full credit. In sending in the subscriptions from the various precincts, the name of the precinct chairman has been given and a resume of his work. Jack says that he did this that all might get the full credit for their labor, and that they were entitled to it. He now requests that, in the event, that another drive becomes necessary, that these same precinct chairmen will serve and co-operate with him just as loyally and patriotically as they did in the one just closed.

Mud chains for safe driving on slippery roads. Get them at Braley's.

Republicans Put Out Ticket

The Republicans met last week in county convention and nominated a complete county ticket. The resignation of Captain Jack Wilcox, county chairman, was read, accepted and Captain T. J. Molinari unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. The following committees were appointed by the chair: On credentials, Captain T. J. Molinari; on rules and order of business, Captain T. J. Molinari; on resolutions, Captain T. J. Molinari; on permanent organization, Captain T. J. Molinari. The committee on credentials reported that it found that Captain T. J. Molinari was present and entitled to sit as a delegate. After the report of the various committees, the convention proceeded to nominate and elect a complete county ticket. At the close of the busi-

ness the chairman made a ringing speech and urged that all get out and make a vigorous campaign for the election at the polls of the entire ticket. This speech was well received and much enthusiasm prevailed. The ticket nominated was a strong one and will, no doubt, poll the entire half dozen Republican votes that are scattered throughout the county.

Benjamin F. Pankey, candidate for lieutenant governor, and Nelson A. Field, candidate for commissioner of the land office, both attempting to run on the Republican ticket, were here Thursday enroute for Roswell. Both are very agreeable gentlemen but, of course, neither has any chance of election.

Mrs. Leon Pursley Dead

Wichita Falls, Texas, 10-16-'18. Mr. H. B. Ryther, Portales, N. M.

Dear Sir: Through your paper kindly advise the good people of Portales of the death of my sister Lillian, which occurred on Sunday, Oct. 13, '18, 10 o'clock A. M., at Graham, Texas. While sick with influenza and pneumonia she gave birth to a girl baby on the 9th; the baby died the morning of the 11th.

Since leaving your community she married Mr. Leon Pursley at Graham, Texas, Oct. 12, 1917.

Sincerely,
MRS. M. F. JABARA.

E. L. Leddy has leased the tailor shop formerly owned by Jimmy Warnica and has commenced business. Mr. Leddy for several years operated an institution of like character at Norman, Oklahoma. He is an experienced tailor and will do your work right.

Card of Thanks

We take this method of thanking the many neighbors and friends for their kind assistance and help during the illness and death of our daughter and sister. For these deeds of kindness we thank each and every one.

J. R. WEBB AND CHILDREN.

There has been two hundred and forty-three cases of influenza in the vicinity of Portales and several deaths. The epidemic appears to be at an ebb.

Honor Flag Here

The honor flag for Roosevelt county has arrived and will be flung to the breeze today. Captain Jack Wilcox received Friday morning.

J. B. SLEDGE HARDWARE CO.

Great Oven Improvement

Saves Time—Saves Food—Saves Fuel

Note that heat travels completely around our high oven on 4 sides, while with common type ranges heat travels on 3 sides only. Anyone can quickly see that this big improvement in oven construction gives a much quicker and more even baking oven and that it would prove a source of big fuel economy. There is no need to turn baking—biscuits steaming on the table in half the time of the ordinary range—Pastry—Roasts—Baking—all browned perfectly with a big saving in time, food and fuel with—

Cole's High Oven Range

(Patented)



Large Baking Oven 18 in. Wide 12 in. High

Oven flues connect firebox with oven—flues triple walled.

Polished top—note the fuel saving Hot Blast Draft.

Heavy boiler iron body. Heavy inside castings.

Large handy ash pan.

Heat Rises

This simple fact has been taken advantage of in Cole's High Oven Range.

It Saves

the "waste or chimney heat" of the ordinary range.

Don't Delay

Come in and let us show you this great range.

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Card of Thanks

A. G. Kenyon and family wish to express to the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted during the sickness of their son, George, their undying appreciation and thanks.

A. T. Monroe, formerly manager for the Joyce-Pruitt company at this place, was a visitor here Monday of this week.

Ben Nash returned this week from Roswell where he had been attending the bedside of sick relatives.

Lost—The discharge papers of J. B. Kilgore, of Redlake, New Mexico, finder please leave at this office.

NOTICE OF SUIT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

N. B. Chatelle, Plaintiff, vs. Charles W. Bence and Mary H. Bence, and all unknown heirs of the said Charles W. Bence and Mary H. Bence, or of either of them, Defendants.

The State of New Mexico to Charles W. Bence and Mary H. Bence, and all unknown heirs of the said Charles W. Bence and Mary H. Bence, or of either of them, GREETING: You are notified that suit has been commenced in the District Court of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, numbered and entitled as above, wherein N. B. Chatelle is the plaintiff, and you are the defendants; that the general objects of said suit are to foreclose a mortgage deed against the southwest quarter of section

twenty-nine in township three south of range thirty east of the New Mexico Meridian, New Mexico, and for judgment on the promissory note given to secure the same, it being alleged that there is now due on said note the principal sum of \$650.00 with interest at six per cent per annum from April 14, 1916, and ten per cent on the amount thus due as attorney's fees; that unless you appear, plead or answer in said cause on or before the 25th day of November, 1918, you will be adjudged in default and plaintiff will be granted the relief prayed.

The attorney for plaintiff is James A. Hall and his business address is Portales, New Mexico. Witness my hand and the seal of court at Portales, New Mexico, this 9th day of October, 1918.

SETH A. MORRISON, County Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

non coal 016458 Department of the Interior, U. S. land office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., October 19, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Volney F. Newman, of Upton, New Mexico, who, on May 17, 1918, made additional homestead No. 016458, for southeast quarter section 2, township 2 south, range 30 east, New Mexico Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Portales, N. M., on the 7th day of December, 1918. Claimant names as witness: Alexander S. Ford, Jesse Dodgin, George W. Leasure, James G. A. Ford, all of Upton, N. M., W. R. McGill, Register.

ECONOMY

The world, today, faces a problem in economy, in saving, in conserving, in putting our resources and our energy into things that are worth while. Avoid ALL extravagance and unnecessary waste. Put your surplus money in the bank, get away from its jingle, the temptation to spend will not be near so great, and you'll have it when the pinch comes.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"The Bank Where You Feel at Home."