

County

This instrument was filed for Record on the 10 day of Feb. 1919 at 4 o'clock P. M. and is recorded in Book page Fees

PORTALES JOURNAL

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY AND THE CITY OF PORTALES

VOLUME II

PORTALES, ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1919

NUMBER 85

The Misses Elizabeth and Maurina Priddy entertained last Friday evening in honor of Miss Edith Turner. There were games music and lunch and all enjoyed themselves. Those present were, besides the hostesses, the Misses Mardell Morrison, Grace McConnell, Roma Stone, Maidee Maxwell, Hortense Bomar, Lorenz Bomar, Beatrice Hubbard. The guest of honor received many nice presents.

The town has under advisement the proposition of taking out the poles around the square and putting in metal posts, running the wires in under ground conduits. This is a good scheme and is worthy the support of all. Should this be done it is more than probable that the telephone poles would also be barred from the streets and confined to the alleys.

The town board at its last meeting instructed for an audit of the books of the town and the taking of an inventory of all town property. This is preliminary to putting the public utilities on a sound business basis and the segregating of the funds of the various departments.

W. H. Garrett arrived Monday from the oilfields near Wichita Falls, Texas. He says that the country there is sure on a boom and that money is as plentiful as flowers in May. He will return about next Tuesday to look after his interests in some wells he has holdings in.

Raymond B. Stamm, representing the Daily Democrat Publishing company, of Albuquerque, was in Portales this week soliciting stock subscriptions and subscriptions to the paper that is to be started in Albuquerque soon. He met with considerable success.

County Highway Superintendent D. W. Jones arrived Wednesday from road inspection work in Curry and De Baca counties. He reports that state highways in that section are in almost perfect condition, considering the time of the year.

Jim Burton, of Elida, was in Portales Monday closing a deal he made with J. W. French whereby Jim sold him 1920 acres of land and ranch property. The price paid was six dollars per acre.

Deputy Sheriff Milton Kornegay was in the city Monday. Milton says that he recently served papers on Lute Scott which charged him with the larceny of a calf belonging to Ross Kimbel.

Mrs. C. J. Whitcomb left this week for the Kansas City and Chicago markets to buy the fall stock of millinery and ladies ready-to-wear for the Whitcomb-Williamson millinery.

John Langston arrived Wednesday from Fort Riley, Kansas, for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Langston. "Big" John says that he likes army life.

Captain T. J. Molinari arrived home Monday for a few days visit with home folks. He is engaged in government business.

Baled hay sorghum and salt grass at the Priddy-Fooshee grocery.

Council Proceedings

Portales, New Mexico, Feb. 4th, 1919.

The town council met in regular session and, upon roll call, the following members were present: Mayor E. B. Hawkins, Trustees S. A. Morrison, Geo. M. Williamson, C. J. Whitcomb, and Jack Wilcox.

Minutes of previous meeting was read and approved. The following claims were presented and, after having been examined and audited, were ordered paid, as follows, to-wit: Fairbanks Morse & Co.,

payment on engine	\$3,714 28
Bob Adams, drayage and express	1 39
A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co., demurrage	6 18
Bob Adams, express	8 44
Bob Adams, express and drayage	3 82
Jack Norris, salary	100 00
Geo. Williams, salary	75 00
H. M. Livingston, salary	75 00
W. H. Braley, salary	25 00
Jess McCormack, salary	30 00
S. A. Morrison, salary	25 00
Portales Lumber Co., supplies	10 25
Geo. Williams, labor	10 00
Braley's Service Station supplies and telegram	4 80
Mountain States T & T Co., telephones	4 45
Joyce Fruit Co.	19 70
Tom Baker, hauling dog	50
J. B. Sledge, supplies	15 50
J. L. Gilliam, drayage	1 00
Continental Oil Co.	38 68
Tete Bramlett, labor	2 50
Elvon Nelson, labor	12 30
J. A. Sproles, labor	20 10
Tom Baker, labor	3 00
Portales Publishing Co. printing	5 00

Motion was made by Williamson and seconded by Morrison that the above claims be paid.

Those voting "Aye," Williamson, Morrison, Whitcomb and Wilcox.

The council instructed the city attorney to prepare a notice to be posted on all closets in town that are not fly proof to be made fly proof and comply with the Fly Proof ordinance.

The council also instructed the city attorney to draw proper notice to have all hogs removed from the limits of original town-site by April 1st, 1919.

The council instructed the mayor and clerk to contract with the Gulf Refining Company for Universal gas engine oil for lubricating, at a price of forty and one-half cents per gallon, F. O. B. Portales.

There being no further business the council adjourned.

E. B. HAWKINS, Mayor.
Attest: W. H. BRALEY, Clerk.

Harry Buchanan is making use of our county agricultural agent in getting his orchard trimmed according to hoyle. Harry has one of the most promising orchards in tee valley and is taking the proper kind of care of it.

Mrs. Mudgett and Mrs. Fosmark, and two children, arrived Wednesday from Carlsbad to visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. C. Smith.

Leon Jones is still after that hide and you might just as well come across. He pays the high dollar.

At the State Capitol

Democratic members of the legislature are seeking the solution of the problem now confronting the cities of New Mexico in which the latter are struggling without avail against a constant tendency to exceed their budgets. The law now covering the city budget proposition are not elastic in the least, nor is it felt by Democratic members that they are adequate. Nearly every city in the state is running into financial straits, and municipal operation is being badly crippled by the fact that cities are not accorded enough money for the maintenance of affairs. The problem will no doubt be solved at this session of the legislature.

Frank Veseley, Democratic floor leader in the lower house, won a place in the hearts of all exponents of the filthy weed this week when he sought by crafty diversion to circumvent a ruling of Speaker Sedillo which brought into play the house rule prohibiting smoking during the session. Veseley called the attention of the house members to the fact that the rule prohibiting smoking was suspended during the last session of the legislature, and since the house was operating under the old rules, pending the adoption of the new, Frank thought he saw the way out. However, Speaker Sedillo put the question to a test vote, and amid the confusion which followed, declared the "nays" had it and smoking was barred. Now the discourse of the house is rather liquid and spitoons have been doubled in number on the House floor.

T. J. Robertson, Democratic representative from Union county, has introduced a bill in the house which will greatly facilitate rural school operation and aid in the solution of their financial problems. The bill provides that where two or more districts of adjoining counties see fit they may consolidate their school districts under one management. The plan will aid many districts of counties that are hard pressed for school funds by permitting two or three such impoverished districts to consolidate under one corps of teachers.

Laudation for President Wilson was drawn from both houses of the legislature this week by a joint resolution offered in the senate by Senator L. C. Mersfelder, Democratic solon from Curry county, wherein the President was invited to the Sunshine state on his tour of western states. The measure though savoring of party tendencies and eliciting many grave expressions from the Republican members of both houses, passed without undue friction, and goes down in the history of this session as a Democratic stroke for the world's greatest leader.

A. A. Rogers and Attorneys G. L. Reese and James A. Hall will leave Saturday morning for Santa Fe where the case of A. A. Rogers vs. Carl Heim will be heard in the federal court. This is a suit growing out of the dismantling of the old irrigation plant and the disposition of the property belonging thereto.

Commissioners' Proceedings

(Continued from Last Week)

J. T. Watkins, judge of election and delivering ballot box Prec. 12	\$ 3 70
D. L. Harding, judge of election and delivering ballot box precinct 13	4 51
J. W. Wilmore, clerk election, precinct 14	2 00
L. E. Forbes, register and judge of election, precinct 14	5 00
A. R. Self, register of election and delivering box, 14 and 17	10 00
Jerry Wilson, register, precinct 14	3 00
W. E. Finley, clerk of election, precinct 14	2 00
Lewis A. Little, clerk of election, precinct 15	2 00
J. H. Johnson, register and judge of election and deliverin ballot box, precinct 15	8 70
S. E. Johnson, register and clerk election, Prec. 17	5 00
W. G. Upton, judge of election, precinct 18	2 40
A. B. Crane, clerk of election, precinct 18	2 00
John W. Russell, judge of election, precinct 18	2 00
H. A. McCall, register and judge of election and delivering box, Prec. 19	6 70
G. L. Hatcher, register and clerk of election and delivering box, Prec. 18	7 06
Rhea Robbins, clerk of election, precinct 19	2 00
L. L. Peach, clerk of election, precinct 20	2 00
L. L. Mason, judge of election, precinct 20	2 00
L. J. Deatherage, judge of election, precinct 21	2 00
P. G. Hudson, register and clerk of election and delivering box, precinct 21	7 80
J. B. Hamlett, judge of election, precinct 21	2 00
J. M. Price, judge election and delivering box, precinct 23	4 80
T. A. Higgins, Reg. and judge of election, precinct 25	5 00
Baker Cummings, delivering ballot box, Prec 25	1 20
Doc Herndon, Reg. and judge of election, precinct 25	5 00
W. C. Thornton, Reg. and judge of election, precinct 25	5 00
E. C. Cummings, Reg. and judge election and postage, precinct 25	5 30
John Cox, judge of election and postage, precinct 27	2 40
C. L. Beard, Reg. and clerk of election and delivering box, precinct 26	6 10
Will A. Palmer, judge of election, 28, and Ret. box 16 and 28	8 70
G. W. Pruitt, register and judge of election, precinct 28	5 00
J. A. Fairly, judge of election, precinct 1	2 00
P. T. Bell, register of election, precinct 29	3 00
J. A. Cooper, register of election precinct 29	3 00
J. A. Cooper, judge of election, precinct 29	2 00
A. J. DeBord, register of election, precinct 30	3 00

Add Hobbs, register and judge election and delivering box, precinct 30 8
Frank Williamson, clerk of election, precinct 30 2
A. J. Vick, clerk election precinct 30 2
John Stroud, judge election, precinct 30 2
John McBeath, judge election, precinct 30 2
Rex Borough, register election, precinct 17 3
The following official bonds were examined and approved to form and sufficiency of sureties:

John W. Ballow, as county treasurer, in the sum of	\$67,500
A. L. Gregg, ex-officio collector of license	5,000
A. L. Gregg, sheriff of Roosevelt County	5,000
Samuel J. Stinnett, county Supt. of schools	2,000
Burl Johnson, county assessor	2,000
C. S. Toler, county commissioner	5,000
Seth A. Morrison, county clerk and ex-officio probate clerk	5,000
Seth A. Morrison, county clerk and ex-officio district clerk	5,000

It is now ordered that court adjourn until Monday, January 6th, 1919.

J. S. PEARCE, Chairman.
Attest: SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk.

Portales, New Mexico, January 6, 1919.
At a regular term of commissioners court of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, held at the court house in the town of Portales, the county seat of said county, on the above date the following were present, to-wit: John S. Pearce, chairman, C. Toler, commissioner, and Seth Morrison, clerk.

The following business was taken up, to-wit:
The tax rolls for the year 1918 received, examined and signed and said roll delivered to John Ballow, county treasurer, collection.

It is further ordered by the board that no penalty be charged on said taxes for the year 1918 paid on or before February 28, 1919.

It is ordered by the board that Dr. N. F. Wollard be, and he is hereby appointed health officer in and for Roosevelt County.

It is ordered by the board that Joe Boren, be engaged at a salary of seventy (\$70.00) dollars per month as custodian of court house and court house lawn, the year 1919.

It appearing to the board that the fees earned and turned in by the county clerk for the past calendar year exceed the amount required by law for the employment of additional deputy.

Therefore be it resolved by the board that the county clerk be empowered to employ an additional deputy county and probate clerk, at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month for the year 1919.

It is further ordered that

Continued on last page.

M.D. Bank No.

some ham.

1919

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfil the promises of the manufacturer.

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that so many people claim, it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

Some men work hard, while others only work soft marks.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment.

No man ever thinks a woman talks too much—for a woman.



Those of us who are past middle age are prone to eat too much meat and in consequence deposit lime-salts in the arteries, veins and joints.

Send to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a 10c. trial package.



Those who are weak and reduced from an attack of Influenza or Pneumonia will experience wonderful recuperative effects from the use of Lyko.

Coughing is annoying and harmful. Relieves throat irritation, tickling and get rid of coughs, colds and hoarseness at once by taking PISO'S.

POULTRY HOUSE NOT EXPENSIVE

Flock Can Be Made Comfortable at Very Low Cost.

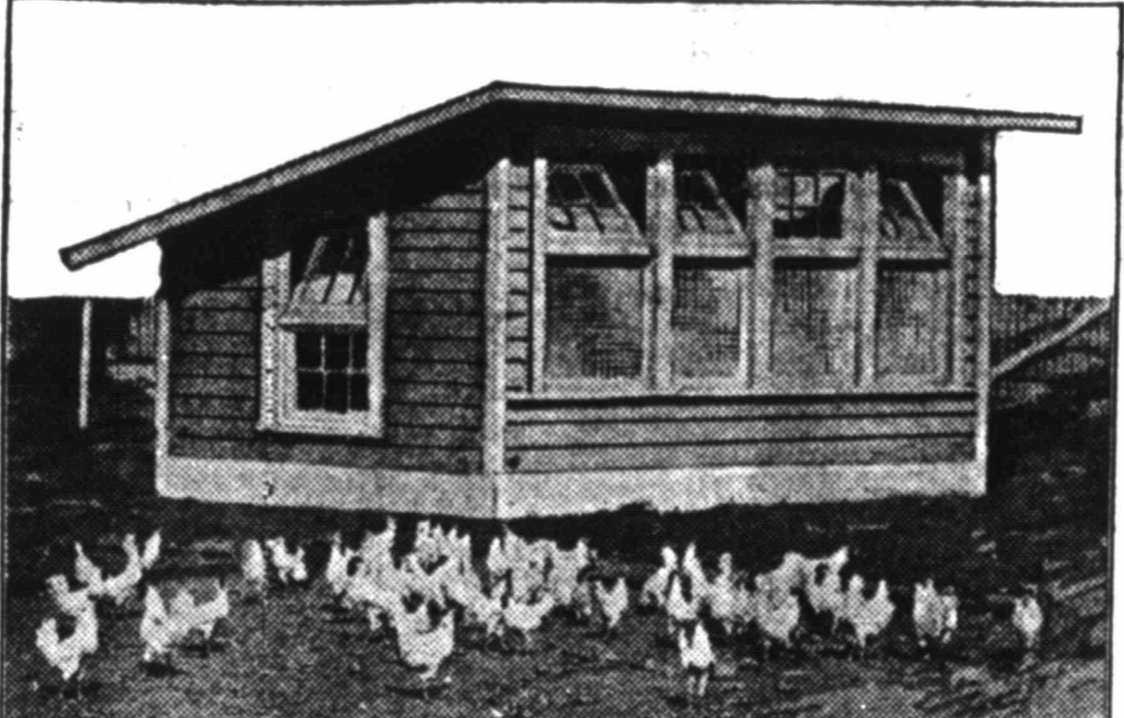
OLD SHED MAY BE UTILIZED

Design Shows Cheap Building Built on Curtain Front Plan Which Supplies the Best Ventilation.

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 work on the farm.

In these days of high egg prices every family is a likely addition to the already vast army of back-yard poultry keepers.

The keeping of a small flock of laying hens on a town or village lot or in a city back yard is an important branch of poultry keeping.



year, except during the molting period of the fall and early winter. By the preservation of surplus eggs produced during the spring and early summer this period of scarcity can be provided for.

Where conditions render it feasible and cheap, small flocks of poultry should be kept to a greater extent than at present by families in villages and towns, and especially in the suburbs of large cities.

The flock must be kept confined; otherwise the hens will stray into neighbors' yards and gardens, where they may cause damage and are almost always sure to cause ill feeling.

and make it wind-proof. A portion of the door should be left open or covered with a piece of muslin, so as to allow ventilation.

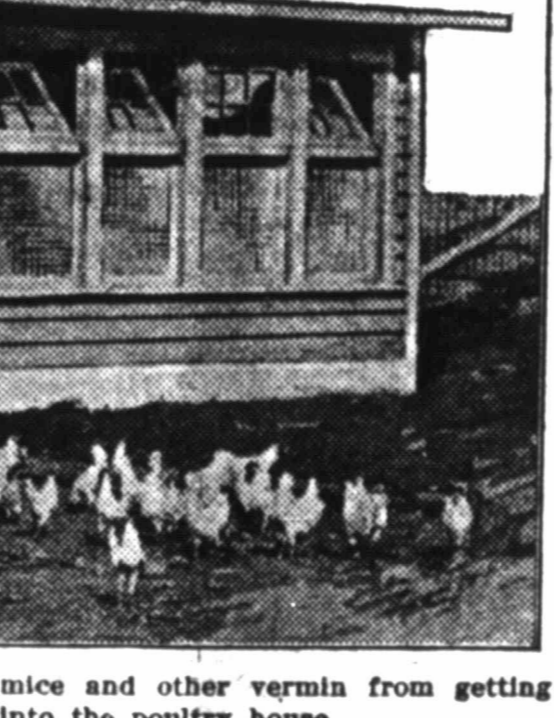
A cheap house 12 by 16 feet can be made of two by four inch pieces and 12-inch boards. Plans for such a house are given. It is constructed on the curtain front plan, which supplies the most satisfactory ventilating system ever adopted in a poultry house.

Ventilation Through Curtains. In very cold sections of the country a mesh may be fitted into the lower part of the window frames, but always one must be left open for ventilation through the curtain.

The most approved ventilating windows have the muslin stretched over an inner frame, which fits into a heavier frame in such a way as to stretch the muslin tight and to permit easy removal for washing.

As the season advances the upper windows are left open, as shown in the illustration.

The foundation is made of concrete for warmth and to prevent rats and mice and other vermin from getting into the poultry house.



All the hen furniture is made easily removable for cleaning. The droppings board supports the nest boxes. The boxes may be detached from the under side of the droppings board; the droppings board may be unhinged, and the roosts lifted off.

For Farm or Village. This plan makes a convenient little poultry house for either farm or village where good poultry is kept for eggs in the winter time.

This poultry house is large enough to hold 25 or 30 laying hens. It needs about that many together in the winter time to keep them warm.

In making this house warm for a cold climate, it is necessary to make the walls double. A light two by four sill is placed on top of the concrete wall and it should be bolted down; two by four studding is covered both outside and inside with building paper.

The roof is made warm the same as the sides, and in very much the same manner. Kilo-dried lining is very much preferred and should be thoroughly well nailed to prevent the joints from opening.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Leaching loss of nitrogen is enormous. It can be checked by cover crop.

Save leaves from the shade and fruit trees. Never burn them. They are an excellent and cheap fertilizer for the garden.

Many soils not naturally rich enough to grow alfalfa may be enriched by judicious use of fertilizers and by other methods of building up soils.

In order to avoid joints in making a concrete water tank, it is best to pour the concrete continuously from start to finish without a break in the work.

In these days of rapidly advancing prices in farm machinery it is well to remember that a fence corner or a tree is not sufficient protection from rain and rust.

Infantile Genius. "Mayme's baby must be the smartest child, to hear her talk, on the block."

"Yes, I was fully prepared to hear her say when the child swallowed a tack it was because he heard the doctor say he needed more iron in his system."

The use of soft coal will make laundry work heavier this winter. Red Cross Ball Blue will help to remove that grimy look.

Comparison. "The devil is not as black as painted."

"No, compared with the kaiser he is positively green."

When Baby is Teething. GROVER BABY POWDER MEDICINE will soothe the Stomach and Bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

When a girl is in love she is hungry only between meals.

When there is nothing left to fight for we may hope for universal peace.

Save every particle of manure and put it on the land.

Never put the whetstone away greasy. Spoils it. Use hot-water in washing it.

Clean up the garden trash and burn it to get rid of insects and the spores of fungous diseases.

Some farmers do not succeed with alfalfa because they use seed which is mixed with grass and weed seed.

Make a list of all machinery repairs that need attention before next spring and attend to them when most convenient.

The manure crop of the average farm is worth from \$300 to \$700. The problem is to harvest it with the minimum of waste and expense.

Manure is valuable aside from the fertilizing elements which it contains. Its application has a tendency to loosen the soil and to start in the soil the action of beneficial bacteria.

Her Method. "Does Mildred talk when she plays golf?" "No, only when you play."—Life.

How's This? We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

Some men have a mania for shutting doors in summer and leaving them open in winter.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of J. C. Fletchings.

Whitewash the cellar walls two or three times a year if you would keep them clean.

Guaranteed Fur Price List, January 1919, Oklahoma.

Table listing fur prices for various species like Opossum, Raccoon, Fox, Mink, Muskrat, Otter, Wild Cat, Civet, Skunk, etc., with columns for different sizes and grades.

OTHER FURS AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICES — QUALITY CONSIDERED. BEEF HIDES AT GOVERNMENT MAXIMUM PRICES. CRAMER-MANN FUR COMPANY.

White bread has more than four times the food value of potatoes per pound, and

HELIOTROPE FLOUR

"The Always Reliable" makes the best white bread — a superior product from the sun-kissed fields of wheat. TRY IT!

Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City

Wholesale Work. "James, you must not eat so many apples," commanded mother. "Mother, didn't you say an apple a day would keep the doctor away?" countered the child.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy. The wings of thought bear us on to action.

Itching Rashes Soothed With Cuticura

FROST PROOF Cabbage Plants

NOTICE TO HOG OWNERS

The ordinances of the Town of Portales prohibit the keeping of hogs within the original townsite of the Town of Portales. The stress of the war caused the Board of Trustees to be lenient during the past year and hogs were countenanced in the resident sections of the town. The Board of Trustees has decided that it is not longer necessary to relax the anti-hog ordinance, and after the first day of April, 1919, this ordinance will be strictly enforced.

W. H. BRALEY, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO:

John A. McGee, plaintiff, vs. William D. Mayben and Minnie N. O. Mayben, Defendants. No. 1456

NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF SUIT

The State of New Mexico to William D. Mayben and his wife, Minnie N. O. Mayben, defendants, greeting:

You will take notice that a suit has been filed against you in the district court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of New Mexico, in and for the County of Roosevelt, wherein, John A. McGee is plaintiff and William D. Mayben and Minnie N. O. Mayben are defendants, said cause being numbered 1456 on the civil docket of said court.

The general objects of said action are as follows: The plaintiff seeks to foreclose a mortgage deed executed and delivered by the defendants to plaintiff herein, on the 22nd day of November, 1917, securing notes for the sum of \$1150.00, and to obtain judgment for said amount with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date of said note, Nov. 22nd, 1917, with 10 per cent additional on said amount for attorney fees, together with all cost of suit, said mortgage being upon and conveying unto the said John A. McGee, the following described real estate, lying and being in the County of Roosevelt and State of New Mexico, to-wit: West half section 28, township six south of range thirty-six east, New Mexico principal meridian, New Mexico, to have said premises sold subject to a prior and first mortgage against said land in favor of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Kans., for \$1000.00, dated March 12th, 1918, and recorded in book 5, page 136, of the records of mortgage deeds of said county, and the proceeds arising from said sale of said land applied to the satisfaction of plaintiff's said demands. Plaintiff's said mortgage herein sued on, made directly between plaintiff and defendants Nov. 22nd, 1917, and re-

corded May 18, 1918, in book U page 205, of the records of mortgages of said Roosevelt county. You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 30th day of March, 1919, judgment by default will be rendered against you for the sum of \$1150.00 in said cause, and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

You are further notified that Compton and Compton are attorneys for plaintiff herein and their business address is Portales, New Mexico. Witness my hand and the seal of said court this the 3rd day of February, 1919.

SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk.
By A. J. GOODWIN, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO:

Harry A. McGee, plaintiff, vs. William D. Mayben and Minnie N. O. Mayben, defendants. No. 1457

NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF SUIT

The State of New Mexico to William D. Mayben and his wife, Minnie N. O. Mayben, defendants, Greeting:

You will take notice that a suit has been filed against you in the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of New Mexico, in and for the County of Roosevelt, wherein, Harry A. McGee is plaintiff and William D. Mayben and his wife, Minnie N. O. Mayben, are defendants, said cause being numbered 1457 on the civil docket

McDonald & Ison GROCERIES

Provisions, Confections, Farm Produce, Etc

A few prices follow:

Clean Easy Soap	5c	Good Coffe, pound	20c
Labor Saver Soap	5c	Flour, 100 pounds	\$5.50
3 Pounds Starch	25c	Gallon Kraut, glass jar	\$1.10
Syrup	75c	1 Quart Bluing only	25c
Dill Pickles, can	20c	Everything else priced right.	

Telephone 27. WE DELIVER IN THE CITY

A Bank of Service

Our Bank is distinctly "A Bank of Service." By a bank of service we mean a bank that can and does fill the wants of the community, and it can fill your wants, also. Come in, let's talk it over.

SECURITY STATE BANK

UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

Joyce-Pruit Company

Grocery Specials

Week Ending February 12

35c Luxury Lemon Cling Peaches	28c
20c Can Pie Peaches	16c
35c Can "Glass Jar" Pears	30c
1 Pint Spiced Sweet Pickles	18c

1 lb Can Tomatoes	9c
Ivory Starch, 1 lb, 3 for	25c
1 lb Can Hominy	8c
2 lb can Brown Beauty Beans	12c

Watch the table in the center of our grocery department each week for specials. We are receiving plenty of vegetables and fresh oysters weekly and are making all day deliveries.

Telephone Us for Anything in Groceries

JOYCE-PRUIT COMPANY

Telephone Us for Anything in Groceries

TELEPHONE NUMBER 13

of said court.

That the general objects of said action are as follows: The plaintiff seeks to foreclose a mortgage deed executed and delivered by the defendants to plaintiff herein, on the 22nd of November, 1917, securing notes for the sum of \$1150.00 and to obtain judgment for said amount with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date of said notes, November 22, 1917, with ten per cent additional on said amount for attorney fees, together with all cost of suit, said mortgage being upon and conveying unto the said Harry A. McGee, the following described real estate, lying and being in the county of Roosevelt, and state of New Mexico, to-wit: southeast quarter section 19, and southwest quarter section 20, township six south, range thirty six east, New Mexico principal meridian, to have said premises sold subject to a prior and first mortgage against said land in favor of the Federal Land bank of Wichita Kansas; for \$1000.00,

dated March 12th, 1918, and recorded in book 8 page 126 of the records of mortgage deeds of said county, and the proceeds arising from sale of said land applied to the satisfaction of plaintiff's said demands. Plaintiff's said mortgage herein sued on, being made directly between plaintiff and defendants herein Nov. 22, 1917, and recorded May 10th 1918, in book 8, page 204, of the records of mortgages of said Roosevelt county, New Mexico.

You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 20th day of March, 1919, judgment by default will be rendered against you for the sum of \$1150.00, in said cause, and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

You are further notified that Compton and Compton are attorneys for plaintiff herein and their business address is Portales, New Mexico.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this the 5th day of February, 1919. (SEAL) SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk. By A. J. GOODWIN, Deputy.

A large assortment of all ties arrived too late for the day trade, regular price \$1.50 50 cents. C. V. Harris.

The grocery department of Priddy-Foosee store wants produce, hides and beans. the top price.

Fancy sox for men, cotton lisle and silk, all to go for half price. C. V. Harris.

DR. M. BYRNE,
DENTIST

SUCCESSOR TO DR. HOUGH
Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Office in building over Dobb's confectionery. Portales, New Mexico.

COMPTON & COMPTON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Practices in all courts. Office over Humphreys Hardware store, Portales, N. M.

GEORGE L. REESE

Attorney at Law

Office up stairs, Reese Building

Liberty Bonds, Baby Bonds

or stock in Central West Petroleum Company for credit or merchandise

J. B. Sledge Hardware Co.

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

MONUMENTS

For anything in the toombstone line see me; am agent for Rapp Monument Company, formerly represented here by J. W. George.

JOHN W. GEORGE

The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"And then," the kaiser went on, "when their great offensive was within a week of being launched we broke through their lines on a slope 3,000 feet high, covered with snow, where they couldn't bring up their reserves or new guns, and we surrounded them!"

"We took practically everything they possessed—food enough to feed our entire army without calling upon our own supplies at all. Never before had our armies seen such an accumulation of ammunition. I must certainly go down to see it."

"We cut off their northern retreat and, as they swung their army to the south, we captured 60,000 of them up to their knees in the rice fields. One of the great mistakes they made was in carrying their civilian refugees with them—clogging their narrow roads and impeding the retreat of their soldiers. We had taken possession of their most productive regions, and their retreat was through territory which yielded them nothing. Just think of that retreating army thrown upon the already impoverished inhabitants of that section. Why, they'll starve to death!"

"Everywhere we went we found their big guns abandoned. In one small village we came upon a gun decorated with flowers and surmounted with a portrait of Emperor Frans Josef. It had been put there by the Italian inhabitants of the village to show their happiness at being released at last from the yoke of the intolerable Italian lawyer government! How terribly the Italians must have treated them! Italy will never get over this defeat. This was real help from God! Now, we've got the allies!" and he struck his left hand with his right with great force to emphasize his apparent conviction that the turning point in the war had been reached with Italy's collapse.

That the kaiser now regarded himself and his armies as invincible I felt, and I feared that the success in Italy would be followed at the first favorable opportunity by a gigantic offensive on the western front.

Indeed, on a subsequent occasion, when he called at my office for further treatment, and again referred to the Italian triumph, he remarked: "If our armies could capture 800,000 Italians—and those 800,000 might just as well be dead as far as Italy is concerned—we can do the same thing against our enemies on the west!"

This was one of the interviews I was so anxious to report to the representatives of the American intelligence department at our legation in Copenhagen and, later on, when I finally arrived in that city, I related it in great detail to them. I remained in Copenhagen eleven days and during the greater part of that time I was being interviewed by one or another of the representatives of our intelligence department. Exactly two months later, on March 21, the western offensive broke out as I had feared.

I called at Potsdam a day or two later to attend the kaiser again, and found him still in the same triumphant mood, and so anxious was he to get down to Italy that he called at my office three times that week to enable me to complete my work on his affected tooth.

On November 26 the kaiser called at my office for what proved to be his last sitting. I had received word on the 20th that my pass for America had been granted and that I could leave on the 30th, and I accordingly told the kaiser that it was my intention to leave for Copenhagen on that day.

I explained that I was completely run down—and I certainly looked it—and that it was necessary for me to get to Copenhagen anyway, so that I could get in touch with America regarding a porcelain tooth patent which had been granted to me in July, 1915, but which a large dental company was seeking to wrest from me. The patent authorities had delayed action because of the fact that I resided in an enemy country.

On the 28th I received a letter from the court chamberlain stating that the president of police had made it known to the kaiser that I had applied for a pass to America and demanding an explanation as to why I had told the kaiser that I had planned to go to Copenhagen and had not mentioned America.

I at once replied that it was indeed my intention, as I had told the kaiser, to go to Copenhagen, but that I had applied for the pass to America because I wanted to be in a position to go there if my patent affairs demanded it and I expressed the hope that

nothing would be done to interfere with the pass which had been promised me for the 30th.

Nevertheless, the 30th came around and the pass didn't, and the boat which sailed from Copenhagen on December 7, which I had planned to take, sailed without me.

Again the weary weeks followed each other without the slightest intimation from anyone that I would ever be allowed to leave. Indeed, I had fully made up my mind that the authorities had decided to keep me in Berlin for reasons of their own and that nothing I could do could mend the situation, when, early in January, I received the joyous tidings that I could leave January 21-23. I left on the 22d, and as far as I have since been able to ascertain I was the last American male to leave Germany with the consent of the officials.

CHAPTER III.

The Kaiser's Dual Personality.

If I had come away from Germany in January, 1914, instead of in January, 1918, and had written the impression I had gained of the kaiser in the ten years I had known him, what a false picture I would have painted of the man as he really is!

It would have been a picture of a man who in general appearance and bearing was every inch an emperor and yet who could exhibit all the courtesy, affability and gentleness of the most democratic gentleman, a man soft of eye and kindly in expression, a man of wide reading and attainments—perhaps the most versatile man in the world, a man who possessed a most alert mind, a remarkable memory and the keenest observation; a man who was not generous in nature and yet was at times considerate of others; a man of charming personality and amiability. It would have shown a man of unparalleled egotism, a man who was impatient of correction and who would brook no opposition. There might have been in the picture a suggestion of the dire lengths to which the man would go to have his way, but it would have been only a suggestion.

As far as it went, the picture would have been accurate, but it would have been sadly incomplete—with all the lights worked in but lacking all the shadows.

It took the war and its attendant horrors to reveal the kaiser in his true colors. The war did not change his character; it uncovered it.

Early in my practice I happened to mention to the kaiser that I appreciated the friendliness he showed me in invariably waving his hand at me as he passed my window when walking along the Tiergarten.

"It's a good advertisement for you, Davis," he said. "The people see me waving to you and they know you must be a good dentist or I wouldn't come to you. It will help your business!" In every act, he was conscious of the public.

During that period of my career in Berlin, he showed the utmost interest in my progress and frequently inquired how my practice was developing.

The first bill I rendered him, as I have mentioned, he doubled. On a number of subsequent occasions, he paid me more than my bill called for. These overpayments never amounted to very much, but they impressed me because they were so out of keeping with the stinginess the kaiser displayed in other directions.

From time to time the kaiser sent or brought me autographed pictures of himself or others. At the time of the one hundredth anniversary of Frederick the Great, he gave me a picture of that monarch. On another occasion, he presented me with a group picture of himself surrounded by his family and dogs. I remember his bringing to me a large unframed picture in celebration of his silver wedding. It was about twenty-four by eighteen inches in size. It showed the kaiser and himself in a sort of cloud-floating above a birdseye view of Berlin, with the palace and the cathedral dimly seen below.

"I don't know just what this masterpiece was meant to signify, but I had it framed and placed it in my office. It evoked from a little boy who entered the room with his mother the following astonished remark: "Oh, mother, look at the kaiser in heaven!"

A post-card picture of the kaiser, signed by his own hand, was in his own estimation one of the most priceless gifts he could bestow. I remember his donating one of them to an American charity bazaar in Berlin to be auctioned off. He thought that the

fact that the card came from his imperial majesty gave it a value which could not be measured in dollars and cents. A piece of jewelry or a sum of money might have been duplicated or even excelled by a gift of similar character from any American millionaire—for whose wealth the kaiser frequently expressed the utmost contempt—but what could surpass the value of an autograph of the kaiser!

No doubt the royal banquets were prepared much upon the same principle, for it was a common saying among the German aristocracy that one had better feel well before going to a banquet at the palace.

I happened to mention to the kaiser the reputation his banquets held among his people. He was not at all taken aback.

"That's good!" he commented. "The Germans are too fat, anyway. The majority of the people eat too much."

Long after automobilism became more or less general, the kaiser still employed a horse and carriage for ordinary travel, relying upon his free use of the railways for longer distances. When, however, the reichstag passed a law compelling royalty to pay for their railroad travel, the kaiser took to automobiles. They charged him 11,000 marks, he told me, for the use of a train on one of his shooting trips, and that apparently was more than he could stand.

"Autos are expensive," he declared, "but they don't cost me that much!"

The kaiser speaks English with but the slightest trace of a foreign accent. His diction is perfect. He speaks French, too, very fluently, and, I believe, Italian. He is widely read on almost all subjects and knows the literature of England, France and America as well as that of Germany. Mark Twain was one of his favorite American authors and Longfellow his choice of American poets.

He prides himself on his acquaintance with history and has little respect for the political opinions of others whose knowledge of history is less complete.

Shortly after Carnegie had donated five million marks to Germany to further world-peace, I happened to be talking to the kaiser of American millionaires and the steelmaster was mentioned.

"Of course, Carnegie is a nice old man and means well," remarked the kaiser, condescendingly, "but he is totally ignorant of world history. He's just advanced us five million for world-peace. We accepted it naturally, but, of course, we intend to continue our policy of maintaining our army and navy in full strength."

Indeed, there is hardly any subject to which the kaiser has devoted any considerable attention in which he doesn't regard himself as the final authority.

As an art collector and antiquarian he claims first place and he is rather inclined to feel that second place should be left vacant. He always resented very much the acquisition by American millionaires of art treasures and antiquities which their wealth enabled them to buy, but which their limited acquaintance with history and their lack of culture and refinement made them unable to appreciate—in the kaiser's estimation.

Of his own taste in art little need be said. The monuments which he caused to be erected to his ancestors and their advisors and which adorn the Sieges Allee, the street he had opened through the Tiergarten especially for them, are at the same time a monument to the kaiser's ideas of art. They are the laughing-stock of the artistic world. They have been so frequently defaced by vandals whose artistic taste they offended that it was necessary to station policemen in the Sieges Allee to guard them. Not long ago a burglary occurred in the vicinity. The burglars were observed while at work and a startled civilian rushed to the Sieges Allee to summon one of the officers who were known to be on guard there.

"If you hurry," exclaimed the civilian, excitedly, "you can catch these burglars red-handed!"

"I'm sorry," replied the policeman, "but I cannot leave the statues."

Realism is the kaiser's idea of what is most desirable in dramatic art. When he put on "Sardanapal," a Greek tragedy in pantomime, at the Berlin opera house, he sent professors to the British museum to secure the most detailed information available regarding the costumes of the period. Every utensil, every article of wearing apparel, every button, every weapon, in fact, every property used in the play were to be faithfully reproduced, particular pains being taken to produce a most realistic effect in a funeral pyre scene in which a king ended his life. The kaiser sent me tickets to see it.

King Edward attended the performance at the Berlin Royal opera and I asked the kaiser how the king of England enjoyed it.

"My gracious," the kaiser replied, unable to repress his satisfaction at the effect the pantomime had had on his royal uncle, "why, the king was very much alarmed when the funeral pyre scene came on. He thought the whole opera house was on fire!"

Perhaps the kaiser's love for details might be attributed to his keen observation. Nothing, no matter how trivial, escaped his attention.

A couple of years before the war I had the empire furniture in my waiting room reupholstered. On the very first occasion of the kaiser's calling at my office after the change he noticed it.

"My, my, how beautiful the chairs look!" he exclaimed. "Good enough for Napoleon himself!"

On another occasion, between two of the kaiser's visits, I had had put up in the waiting room a new portrait of Mrs. Davis. The kaiser noticed it the moment he came into the room and made some complimentary remark about it.

The kaiser frequently accused the Americans of being dollar-worshippers and the English of being ruled by Mammon, but that he himself was not totally unmindful of the value and power of money was clearly revealed by the manner in which he catered to people of wealth in recent years.

The richest man in Berlin and one of the richest in Germany was a Hebrew coal magnate named Friedlander. The kaiser ennobled him and made him Von Friedlander-Fuld. Another wealthy Hebrew to whom the kaiser catered was Schwabach, head of the Bleichroeder bank, one of the strongest private banks in Germany, and he, too, was ennobled, becoming Von Schwabach.

A number of other wealthy Hebrews in Germany were also honored by the kaiser in another way. Although he was averse to visiting the homes of private individuals who lacked social standing, he departed from his rule in their favor and visited their mansions ostensibly to view their art collections, but actually to tickle their vanity.

Shortly after Leishman became ambassador to Germany, the kaiser called on me.

"Your new ambassador's daughter is the best looking young lady who has attended our court in many a day," he declared. "Half a dozen of my young staff officers are very anxious to marry her. Can you tell me, Davis, whether these Leishmans have money?"

If the kaiser despised the American propensity for money-making, he was certainly not averse to acquiring American dollars.

He told me once that every trip the Hamburg-American liner Amerika made from New York to Hamburg resulted in transferring \$150,000 from American to German pockets, and added: "We're mighty glad to get some of your American money, I can tell you."

Of the kaiser's versatility I had convincing evidence. In his conversations with me we usually wandered from subject to subject in the most haphazard manner, and he invariably displayed a surprising store of information on every topic we touched, and I am not vain enough to believe that he was so anxious to make a favorable impression upon me that he prepared for these discussions in advance.

Indeed, the kaiser discussed so freely almost every subject that suggested itself that I often wondered what his advisors would have said had they overheard our conversations. His readiness to talk to me was undoubtedly due to a tendency he had to trust every one with whom he came in intimate contact. For a man who was apt to have so many enemies, he was less suspicious than anyone I had ever met. He seemed to trust every one, and his sense of security unloosened his tongue and made him more talkative, perhaps, than was always discreet.

The kaiser was very fond of listening to and telling stories with a point and would frequently invite me to tell him any new one that I might have heard. Some of the stories we exchanged were more or less risqué and would be out of place in these pages, but I do not mean to intimate that there was anything very much amiss with them. They always amused him very much and he was quick to catch the point.

The kaiser's sense of humor frequently exhibited itself. He told me of a conference between representatives of all the powers regarding the selection of a king for Albania after the Balkan war. Some of those present thought the incumbent ought to be a Catholic, others insisted that a Greek Catholic was essential, still others maintained that a Mohammedan would be most logical.

It seemed quite impossible to come to any agreement as to just what religion the king of Albania should profess, and the kaiser had ended the discussion, he said, with the suggestion: "Well, gentlemen, if a Protestant won't do, and a Roman Catholic won't do, and a Buddhist is out of the question, why not select a Jew and call him Jacob the First? He'll have his throat cut, anyway, in three months!"

The powers did not select a Jew, but the prince of Wied, the kaiser's nominee, was put on the throne, and within a month or two afterwards had to flee for his life.

In referring to Roosevelt's patriotic offer to lead an army in France, the kaiser declared that he admired him for his courage and zeal.

"I hear," he said, "that he is now on his way to Italy. It is too bad we did not postpone our offensive there. Perhaps we might have captured him. Wouldn't Teddy look funny in a gas mask?"

Shortly after the U-boat Deutschland made its successful trip to Amer-

ica, the kaiser called on me, and he was in a very jocular frame of mind.

I happened to mention to him that I planned to go to America the following summer in connection with the porcelain tooth I had patented.

"Well, it won't be necessary now, Davis," he commented. "We can send the Deutschland over and bring back a boatload of teeth!"

"Fix my teeth well, Davis," he declared on another occasion, "so that I can bite. There are lots of people I would like to bite!" and he snapped his jaws together in a way that would have boded ill for the victims he had in mind, although his remark was evidently more facetious than vicious.

The courtesy and affability which the kaiser almost invariably displayed in his relations with me did not prevent him on one occasion from showing his indignation when I touched him upon what was evidently a very sore point—the part that America was going to play in the war, although he always claimed to be unperturbed about the American situation.

He had pointed out that America at that time had only 80,000 men in France and he believed that the U-boats would effectively prevent any great addition to our forces abroad, if, indeed, they ever left our shores.

"As a matter of fact, however," he added, "your countrymen would be very willing, no doubt, to fight for their country to protect it from invasion, but I don't believe you'll ever get many of them to leave home to fight abroad. America will really be a very small factor in the war, Davis!"

"Your majesty is underestimating the power of America!" I replied.

He turned to me indignantly, and in his most imperious manner exclaimed: "We underestimate no one! We know exactly what we are doing!"

How seriously he was mistaken in this respect has since been sufficiently proved.

No matter how gloomy the outlook for Germany, the kaiser seldom showed concern. It is true that whenever things were going wrong, as when the Russians in the early part of the war were sweeping everything before them in their advance on the Carpathians, he and the rest of the royal family kept as far in the background as possible, whereas when the German cause was triumphant, as in the case of the offensive against Italy, he could not make himself too conspicuous at the front.

But even when Germany's adversity was greatest, the kaiser always put on a brave front. At such times I have seen him stop in the street, after leaving my office, and before the hundreds of people waiting outside to greet him, ostentatiously put a cigarette in his mouth and light it, that everyone might notice how steady his hand was and how little he was worried by the turn things were taking.

At the same time, on one or two occasions after the war started, I noticed that he acted differently when in the dental chair than had been his custom when everything was serene.

The kaiser once boasted to me that not a building was erected in Germany, not a bridge built, not a street opened, not a park laid out, but what the project was first submitted to him. He kept posted on everything that was going on, not only in Germany, but in the world at large, and, as far as he was able, he endeavored to have his finger in every development of world-wide importance. I cannot imagine that he was less interested in what his countrymen were doing in connection with the war than he was in their achievements in time of peace.

If he did not actually order the sinking of the Lusitania, therefore, I am convinced that he was thoroughly aware of the plan to blow it up and sanctioned it. That he could have averted it if he had been prompted to do so is clearly indicated by another incident which left a very deep impression upon me.

I was informed by one of the German aviators that plans had been made to drop gas bombs on London which contained a deadly gas which would penetrate the cellars of houses in which civilians were in the habit of hiding during air raids.

Shortly before this hideous idea was to be put into effect the papers announced that bombs of this character had been dropped by the allies on Baden-Baden, but that, fortunately, they had fallen in a clump of woods in the center of the town and had failed to explode, which had given the Germans an opportunity to take them apart and ascertain their nature.

The kaiser for many years lost no opportunity to curry favor with Americans in the hope, declares Doctor Davis, that he would reap his reward when the great war which he was then anticipating broke out. When war came and America did not rush to his aid he was grievously disappointed and took no pains to conceal his bitterness toward this country. Doctor Davis tells some interesting facts about this situation in the next installment of his story.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



STOCKING'S STORY.

"I am a stocking."
 "So are we," said some of the other stockings in the bureau drawer.
 "But I am—well I am a stocking," said the first stocking.
 "So you said before."
 "It's worth saying again," the first stocking answered.
 "We don't see why you're so proud," the other stockings said. "You're rather useless. You haven't any mate. And you're white. You're not made of a nice material. You're very coarse and strong."
 "That is just what I like," said the stocking.
 "You don't mind not having a mate?" the others asked.
 "I don't mind in the least," said the stocking.
 "And you don't mind it because you lie in the drawer doing nothing, while we are taken out and worn and washed and darned and put back again? We start in the shops, we then go into packages and arrive at different homes.
 "Next we are worn, then we are washed, mended and put with our mates back in the bureau drawer."
 "You said all that before," said the white stocking.
 "Well," said the other stockings, "you said the same thing twice."
 "I'm important," said the white one.
 "Important!" said the others.
 "You're important doing nothing. Why we have the same interesting rounds—from—"
 But the white stocking interrupted. "Yes, I've heard how you're worn, washed, mended and worn again. I've heard that enough times."
 "Then why did you say it yourself?" the stockings asked.
 "So as not to hear all of you saying it again," the white stocking answered.
 "Poor excuse," the stockings said.
 "You're not years old as I am," said the white stocking.
 "We wouldn't want to be," the others said. "There comes a time in the life of every stocking when it has had enough of darning and when, in fact, there are more darnings upon it than stocking. That is the time when



"And I Am Filled for Christmas."

we're old. We're not proud of being old, for it means that younger and newer stockings are taking our places. They're being called 'Best stockings,' and 'Good stockings,' while we're known as the 'Old stockings.'
 "But we've had some fun in our lives whereas you, poor old stocking, you don't do anything."
 "We walk and go over the earth—not all of it but a great deal of it. We sometimes are very idle when we go a-driving or a-motoring. We sometimes fall down and have a fight with the earth and we come off with a good old rip."
 "Now," said the white stocking, "I've listened politely to your story, though none of it was new to me. I know all about the life of the average stocking. You say I am old. You say I am useless. You say I am coarse and entirely too strong to be a nice stocking. You would rather be beautiful for a while even if other stockings took your place than you would be good and strong and last for years and years."
 "But you don't understand. I am a Christmas stocking. I am big and strong so I can hold things—not ordinary things such as feet which any stocking could hold—but I hold toys. Yes, I have nuts and raisins and oranges and a bright penny and a doll and a game and a number of other things put in me every year. For once a year I am taken out—and that time will come soon now."
 "Yes, I leave this bureau drawer and I am hung up by a mantlepiece. There I hang for several hours when there is a strange noise in the chimney, near where I am. Then there is a stamping of feet on the roof and more sounds in the chimney. Next a little soot falls down—all the family are asleep. And then appears Santa Claus, the children's great friend, and I am filled for Christmas by him. Yes, I am an honored Christmas stocking."

TALES FROM BIG CITIES

Bert and Bertha Spring a Surprise on the Police

ST. LOUIS.—Somebody became suspicious of Bert Schmidt. He was reported to the police as a probable German spy. The police looked him up and found that he was a young fellow of twenty-three, living with a wife to whom he was married October 12 by a justice of the peace. The Schmidt establishment looked all right to the police, but they put Schmidt under arrest.
 The police were in for a surprise. At the police station Bert stoutly maintained that he was all right. He produced a registration card. He said he was a Hungarian by birth, but a good American and willing to do his bit. About this time it was discovered that though Bert might be a good American he was an American woman, not an American man. Thereupon the police became more interested in the woman phase of the case than in the spy business. They arrested the "wife" and then held an informal court to clear up the mystery. Policemen are just as curious as anybody else—in St. Louis as elsewhere.
 It was all very simple. There was no deep, dark mystery about it. Bert wasn't a German spy. The informal court finally came to these conclusions: Bert's name is Bertha Schmidt. His wife's name is Mary Ashate. They are natives of Hungary and cousins. Bertha dressed as a man in order to get a man's wages. The upshot of it was that Mary was released. Bertha, however, was held to the federal authorities on a charge of false registration.



"I Tried to Do My Duty as a Boy Scout, Mother"

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The Boy Scouts of America are pledged to "do a good turn daily." This "good turn" is done both to man and beast. It ranges from filling mother's wood box to feeding a hungry dog. There is no limit to its scope. Gordon Seyfried, a boy scout twelve years old, ran up against something new in the way of doing his daily good turn. He found his mother's maid in the act of shooting herself.



Gordon saw his chance to do a good turn. It was not only his chance but his duty, as he saw it. So he tried to tear the revolver from the maid's hand.
 The revolver was discharged. The bullet passed through the maid's body, inflicting a wound that will probably prove fatal. Then it struck the young boy scout in the throat.
 Just before Gordon died in his mother's arms he whispered to her: "I saw Pauline with the pistol and I tried to do my duty as a boy scout." This is the spirit that has raised a vast army of Boy Scouts of America and has broken down every barrier of race and caste and creed. Of course there is more to the boy scout movement than just doing a good turn daily. Boy scouts camp out and explore and wigwag and extend first aid to the injured and help in municipal and national movements and make themselves useful members of the community. The boy scout is loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty and brave—or at least he tries to be. He stands for clean speech, clean habits, clean sport.
 Yet the boy scout is in no danger of being made into an angelic boy. If he were, nobody would have any use for him and the movement would have died long ago.
 "I tried to do my duty as a boy scout" should be carved on the tombstone of Gordon Seyfried.

HUGGINS GETS HIS RELEASE

Manager of New York Yankees Free to Return to Civil Life—Was in Naval Service.

They are gradually sifting back to baseball. Miller Huggins, who managed the Yankees last season, has been released to civil life and has retired to Cincinnati, where he expects to spend a quiet winter. Huggins, because of age, had no chance to get into active war work, but gave his services to the training camp activities commission and was assigned to the naval training station at Pelham Bay.



Miller Huggins.

Huggins is an attorney by profession, and practices law off and on during the winter months. His Yankees last season did not flourish like the green bay tree, but he had a lot of success in St. Louis with the Cardinals when they were owned by Mrs. Helena Hathaway Robison Britton.

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY
CLEANSSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.
 Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

They are not a "patent medicine," nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they

WINTERSMITH'S
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SOLD FOR 50 YEARS. ALSO A FINE GENERAL STRENGTHENING TONIC. Sold by All Drug Stores.

SAVING LIGHT THIS WINTER

Much Can Be Accomplished if Each Will Determine to Do His or Her Part.

Several million Americans, great and small, will be members of a light-saving crew this winter. Long nights require more lights, and more lights require more fuel in the plants where coal is used to produce electricity and artificial gas. The more fuel we use over here, the less can be used to bunker the ships to bring the boys home. The light-saving crew must observe these rules:

- Turn off every light as soon as it is no longer needed.
- Do not go from room to room leaving a trail of light behind you.
- Replace all the poor, fuel wasting lights by efficient ones.
- Use every bit of daylight to work by as late as possible.
- Never sacrifice light at a cost to the eyes.
- Did you ever realize that there is great difference in electric lights? A carbon filament light burns with a red glow, while a tungsten yields a white, intense light. A 10-watt tungsten filament burning four hours a day, uses about 272.6 pounds of coal in a year. A carbon filament uses twice this amount.

Held at a Distance.
 "Father," said the ex-crown prince, "why do you keep the title of 'count'?"
 "As a sort of compromise. I feel that very few people are going to like me well enough to want to call me by my first name."

Wise.
 "Would he sooner be right than president?"
 "Oh, no; he's a wise guy and would sooner be about fifty-fifty."

Highly Important One.
 "This country has some important problems before it."
 "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "the question of whether I am to be re-elected is coming up right now."
 A man's reputation for wisdom depends less on what he really knows than it does on what he doesn't say.

Good Guess.
 "That fellow with the prognathous jaw gets things done."
 "I presume you pose as a student of anthropology?"
 "I do, sir."
 "Well, I guess you are right in saying that fellow gets things done. I happen to know he's a baker."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

By treating them with certain gases a Frenchman has succeeded in keeping eggs fresh for ten months.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic: restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. Price 60c.

Procrastination is a banana peel which has caused the downfall of many a man.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets put an end to sick and bilious headaches, constipation, dizziness and indigestion. "Clean house."—Adv.

No young man can write a sensible letter to the girl he loves.

Influenza and kindred diseases start with a cold. Don't trifle with it. At the first shiver or sneeze, take



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red Top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 1-1918

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CRUMLING, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HELM, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

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H. B. RYTHER, Manager

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A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER



\$10,000,000.00 BOND ISSUE

There is to be a proposition of a ten million dollar bond issue submitted to the voters of New Mexico, the money to be expended on the highway of the state. The Journal believes that under proper safeguards and with the proper parties in charge of the expenditure of this money, it might be a good business proposition to put it across, but not otherwise. If the public was given proof that the present state engineer would be retained, and that the money would be equitably divided among the different counties of the state the opposition to the scheme would not be pronounced, but the memory of the previous bond issue for road work is still comparatively fresh in the public mind. We still remember the nice talk that was given us as to the division of the funds to be realized from that former bond issue, and we still remember that the Camino Real, in the western part of the state received the bulk of that money. Eastern New Mexico is not rearing to vote money and taxes for the sole purpose of building roads in western New Mexico, nor for erecting unnecessary buildings in Santa Fe. The present administration has not shown that it can break away from partisan politics, nor from Spaniomapiacal environment sufficiently to be entrusted with the expenditure of so vast a sum as ten million dollars. There has been no evidence of capacity for business shown by the present administration, neither has the Republican majority in the legislature impressed the public with any degree of confidence in its ability to safeguard the rights of the public from the depredations of those who would exploit the state treasury for local enterprises. The Journal is for good roads, but it is likewise for good men to build these roads. The men are to be selected for this work, and gubernatorial appointments to date fail to give that confidence that should exist before the voters of the state would be willing to take down the bars and open the way for ten million dollars to flow through the hands of those who might have control of it. If such men as State Engineer French and our Mr. D. W. Jones were to be retained in their present capacities, much of this fear of unfair treatment from the west side would be overcome, but so long as these positions are to be awarded to politicians, re-

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Portales, New Mexico

Capital and Surplus

\$100,000.00

The Oldest National Bank in the County
Established 1902

As in all National Banks, under strict Government control, Government methods of Safety First for the protection of Depositors.

If You Are Not a Customer, Think It Over

Ed J. Neer, Undertaker
Embalmer

LICENSED BY STATE BOARD

Calls answered day or night. Office phone, 67 two rings, residence, 67 three rings. Agent for Roswell and Arriilo Greenhouses. Portales, New Mexico.

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

Braley's Insurance Agency

EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE
EXCEPT LIFE

"We Know How"

PORTALES,

NEW MEXICO

regardless of fitness or merit, of ability or knowledge of the work to be performed, just so long will the public stand aloof from bond issues for any purpose. New Mexico could much better afford to wait a more favorable opportunity for road construction than the present, unless some iron clad guarantees were given that the money so raised would not be given over to a bunch of politicians to squander in the payment of political debts.

"The Republican majority in the state legislature holds that the voters of the state were not competent to pass on the matter

of that \$200,000.00 bond issue for the purpose of building an addition to the state house at Santa Fe, and have decided to annul the voice of ignorance and to put the scheme across regardless of the expressed wish of the voters. Go to it, there will be a hereafter, and that hereafter is only two years away.

One way the present legislature might prove their desire to economize in public expenditures would be cut off the thirty-eight or forty thousand dollars annually given away to Catholic institutions of the state, but that would peeve a large bunch of Republican voters and must not be mentioned.

Notice of Trustee's Sale

Whereas, James H. Fletcher and Ruth Fletcher, his wife, and R. T. Fletcher and Leapha Fletcher, his wife, of the County of Jefferson, State of Oklahoma, did execute and deliver a certain deed of trust bearing date the 20th day of September, 1915, to James A. Hall as trustee, for the benefit and security of Max Buchmann of Alamogosa, in the State of Colorado, which deed of trust was recorded in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Roosevelt, State of New Mexico, on the 6th day of October, 1915, in book one of trust deeds, at page seven thereof; and

Whereas, default has been made by the said James H. Fletcher and Ruth Fletcher, his wife, and R. T. Fletcher and Leapha Fletcher, his wife, and by their assigns as well, in the payment of the promissory note and interest coupons secured by said deed of trust, and the said Max Buchmann, the legal holder of said note and interest coupons did, on the 11th day of October, 1918, demand that said trustee, James A. Hall, should forthwith proceed to sell the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said deed of trust described;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the said request, and in accordance with the terms and under the authority of the said deed of trust, the said James A. Hall, as such trustee, does hereby give notice that on the third day of February, 1919, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the northeast front door of the court house in the town of Portales, County of Roosevelt, State of New Mexico, he will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for current lawful money of the United States of America, all that certain piece, parcel, tract, and lot of land, with the appurtenances, situated, lying and being in the County of Roosevelt, State of New Mexico, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The northeast quarter (NE 1-4) of northwest quarter (NW 1-4); northwest quarter (NW 1-4) of northeast quarter (NE 1-4); south half (S 1-2) of northeast quarter (NE 1-4); southeast quarter (SE 1-4); and southeast quarter (SE 1-4) of southwest quarter (SW 1-4), all in section twelve (12); and the northeast quarter (NE 1-4) of the northwest quarter (NW 1-4); and north half (N 1-2) of the northeast quarter (NE 1-4), all in section thirteen (13), all being in township two (2) south of range thirty four (34) east of New Mexico Meridian, containing four hundred eighty (480) acres.

Dated the second day of January, 1919.

JAMES A. HALL, Trustee,
Portales, New Mexico.

Ranch for Sale

I have a good ranch to sell—plenty of water and good grass, about twenty miles from R. R.; about a section of land heavy timber around headquarters, the rest prairie land. Will sell so as a man can run from five hundred to a thousand head of cattle and sell it at a bargain, and give five per cent commission to the man who sells this ranch first. Write or see. Address,

W. O. DUNLAP,
Dunlap, New Mexico.

For Sale

or will trade for 3d or 4th Liberty Loan Bonds, 80A of land, the east half of the Remus E. Ruby homestead near the old Causey P. O. Face value for bonds. Price \$450.

J. B. HATCHETT, Owner.
Hamilton, Conn.

For Sale

Kafir corn bundles, good heads, 15c per bundle at my place, 8 miles southeast. Also have three good young Jersey cows, all with young calves, will sell at a bargain.—B. W. Miller. 2t

FOR SALE—My home place one mile southwest of the court house, five room house, outbuildings, pumping plant, about seventeen acres of land. Come and see me for price. E. P. Kuhl.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

013288
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., January 11th, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Bolten, of Inez, N. M., who, on Dec. 1st, 1915, made homestead entry No. 013288, for southwest quarter, section 20, township 3 south, range 37 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Portales, N. M., on the 27th day of Feb., 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Feno Watson, of Clovis, N. M.; Cleve Wilson, of Clovis; J. M. Polk Williams, of Inez, N. M.; Arlone Givens, of Arch, N. M.
W. R. McGILL, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

011137
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., Jan. 25, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that Charles O. Bickham, of Portales, N. M., who, on Jan. 5th, 1914, made homestead entry No. 011137, for east half east half, section 9, and west half west half section 10, township 1 south, range 35 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, in his office at Portales, N. M., on the 12th day of March, 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Monroe Honea, Joe Beasley, John W. George, Frank Warnica, all of Portales, N. M.
W. R. McGILL, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

043919
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, Dec. 21, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that Matthew R. Rolston, of Minesand, N. M., who, on June 15, 1918, made homestead entry No. 043919, for west half section 29, township 8 south, range 36 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Portales, N. M., on the 3rd day of February, 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Arch L. Gregg, Portales, N. M.; Jess M. McCormack, of Portales, N. M.; Sam Rogers, Minesand, N. M.; Richard O. Rogers, of Minesand, N. M.
EMMETT PATTON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

MK 033563
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, Dec. 30, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that William S. Moore, of Richland, N. M., who, on Dec. 20, 1915, made homestead entry, No. 033563, for south half north half, north half south half, section 8, township 7 south, range 36 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before R. H. Grissom, U. S. Commissioner, at Elida, N. M., on the 14th day of February, 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses:
John W. Sugall, James W. Jewell, James H. Henderson, Tony C. Jewell, all of Richland, N. M.
EMMETT PATTON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

012384
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, January 17, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that Arch E. Merrick, of Causey, New Mexico, who, on June 8th, 1915, made homestead entry No. 012384 for southeast quarter, section 33, township 4 south, range 37 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Portales, N. M., on the 28th day of Feb., 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Walter Stone, of Causey, N. M.; Benjamin J. Gates, of Inez, N. M.; Benjamin N. Hill, of Causey, N. M.; William Croft, of Causey, N. M.
W. R. McGILL, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

013123
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., Jan. 16th, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that Charles F. Marshall, of Longs, N. M., who, on Sept. 15th, 1916, made homestead entry, number, 013123, for northeast quarter, section 21, township 4 south, range 34 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, in his office at Portales, N. M., on the 1st day of March, 1919.
Claimant names as witnesses: Charles T. Battle, of Redlake, N. M.; Albert J. Burkett, of Redlake, N. M.; George L. Reese, of Redlake, N. M.; Robert C. Marshall, of Rogers, N. M.
W. R. McGILL, Register.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Lois Bow, Deceased } No. 165.

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Lois Bow, deceased, has been filed for probate in the probate court of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, and that by order of said court the fourth day of March, 1919, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m., at the office of said probate court, at the courthouse, in the Town of Portales, New Mexico, is the day, time and place set for hearing proof in support of said last will and testament. Therefore any person or persons wishing to enter objections to the probating of said last will and testament are hereby notified to file their objections in the office of the County Clerk of said County of Roosevelt, on or before the time set for said hearing.

Dated at Portales, New Mexico, this 8th day of January, 1919.

(SEAL) BETH A. MORRISON, County Clerk,
By A. J. GOODWIN, Deputy.

WINTER HATS AT YOUR OWN PRICE,

also a few coats. Call at Whitcomb-Williamson Millinery and Ready-to-Wear house, in building with Whitcomb jewelry store.

Wanted to buy—2500 yards of

second hand barb wire or woven wire fencing. Wilhelm Drautz, half mile east of Portales.

UTILIZATION OF SOY BEAN CROP

Climatic Adaptations Are About Same as Corn—Is More Drought Resistant.

FERTILE SANDY LOAMS BEST

Furnishes Well Balanced Ration in Combination With Many Systems of Rotation—Straw Makes Most Valuable Feed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The extensive utilization of the soy bean for forage and the increased use of the beans for oil and for human food have resulted in an enormous increase in the acreage of the crop.

The climatic adaptations of the soy bean are about the same as those of corn. It is more drought resistant and less sensitive to an excess of moisture than cowpeas and corn. The soy bean succeeds best on fertile sandy loams and clay loams.

When sown on land not previously planted to this crop, it is advisable to inoculate it.

The best time for planting soy beans is about that for planting corn.

The variety to plant is of prime importance and should be one adapted to local conditions. About 20 varieties are now handled by growers and seedsmen.

Combined in Rotation.

Soy beans may be combined in many systems of crop rotations, their cash value being sufficient to encourage the growing of the beans as one of the main crops.

In combination with other crops, such as corn, cowpeas, and Sudan grass, the soy bean furnishes a well-balanced ration, a large yield, and a great variety of forage.

The large yield of seed, the ease of harvesting it, and the increasing demand for the beans for planting purposes, for food, and for the production of oil and meal recommend the soy bean for seed production.

The feeding value of soy bean seed compares favorably with that of other concentrated feeds. The growing of seed for feeding will produce, at a



Soy Beans Are Well Adapted to Cultivation in Rows.

moderate cost, at least part of the high protein concentrates necessary for stock feeding and milk production.

Straw is Valuable.

The straw obtained from thrashing soy beans for seed is a valuable feed for all kinds of stock.

The variety and palatability of the forms in which the soy bean can be served make it a very desirable article of human food, and its use as such is gradually increasing.

The soy bean makes an excellent hay for high feeding value which is greatly relished by all farm animals. From 1 to 3 tons of hay to the acre,

BOYS GROW MUCH WHEAT

Fifteen Thousand Respond to Call to Produce Much Needed Bread-Making Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Reports coming to the states relations service of the United States department of agriculture warrant the estimate—considered quite conservative—of at least a 15,000 enrollment in boys' wheat growing clubs in the 15 southern states. These clubs in the South took up wheat growing only a year ago, at which time there was an enrollment of only 2,839 members who were growing this crop.

Clean Up the Garden.

Clean up the garden as early as possible and plow or spade it this fall. Many insects will be destroyed by doing this.

Keep Pigs Confined.

It is not necessary that the pigs run over the whole farm. You had better keep them confined to a small lot.

and occasionally 4 tons.

As a pasture crop the soy bean can be used to advantage for all kinds of stock. The most profitable method is to pasture with hogs, supplementing the corn ration. Mixed with corn, the soy bean is excellent for ensilage.

No insect or fungous pest has assumed any great economic importance in the culture of the crop. The soy bean, however, is subject to root-knot, a disease caused by an eelworm, or nematode, which occurs in many of the lighter soils of the South. To plant soy beans on such infested soil is a dangerous practice.

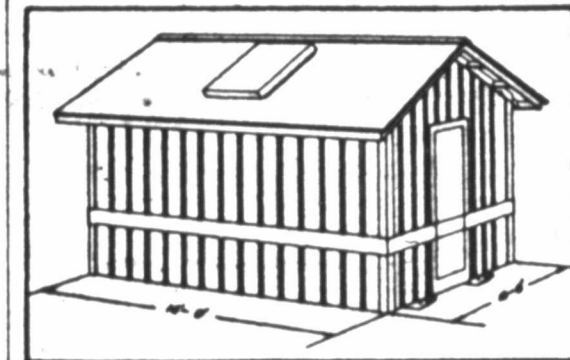
HOMEMADE PORTABLE GRANARY IS USEFUL

Handy for Storage Products Other Than Grain Crops.

Wooden Structure, 10 by 14 Feet, Has Capacity of 660 Bushels of Grain—Easily Moved From One Place to Another.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Prohibitive prices due to a scarcity of galvanized material have vastly restricted the farm use of the standard commercial types of portable granaries. But the division of rural engi-



Practicable Portable Granary.

neering of the bureau of public roads, United States department of agriculture, has come to the farmers' relief with work plans, specifications and bills of material of a practicable portable granary which the individual farmer can build himself or can have built by a local carpenter. These plans will be sent free on request to any farmer in the United States.

This portable wooden granary is 10 by 14 feet in floor dimensions and 94 inches to the eaves, with a capacity for 660 bushels of grain. It is built on skids or runners which permit of moving it from place to place by tractor or horse power. It is of such a height that it can be set near the separator during the thrashing operation, so that the grain can be deposited directly into storage. This eliminates the services of one or two wagons and their crews which otherwise would be necessary in transferring the grain from the machine to the storage bins. In addition, the portable granary is available for the storage of other farm produce or supplies when it is not needed as a grain container.

OUTLET OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Minnesota Expert Urges That It Be Protected With Concrete Abutment and Screened.

(By H. B. Roe, Assistant Professor in Agricultural Engineering, University Farm, St. Paul.)

The outlet is of the first importance in tile drainage. There must be a clear fall away from it. Submerged outlets, so-called, are not outlets. They still leave that land undrained where the tile lies below the level of the water at the outlet.

An outlet right, purchased, through another man's land is usually worth what it costs. Protect your outlet with a concrete abutment. Screen it against the entrance of birds and animals.

Remove Diseased Fowls.

When disease appears among poultry the fowls should be removed from the poultry yard and a good coating of freshly slaked lime should be applied to the entire surface of the ground.

Most Profitable Cows.

In dairying, large production and profit go hand in hand. Breeding furnishes the most economical way to obtain large producing cows.

Disk Harrow is Best.

Of all the really modern farm implements, the disk harrow is the best thing that has happened along the pike for 40 years.

Good Ration for Ewes.

Silage, with a little alfalfa hay and cottonseed-meal, makes a good, cheap ration for ewes that are suckling lambs.

Beginning With Sheep.

The beginner can learn more about the types and habits of sheep from a small flock than he can from a large one.

TUNIC IS TO BE GIVEN A TRYOUT

New York.—Some historians may know when the tunic started its career as a fundamental fashion in the clothing of the human race, but no one has stated the exact date with an attempt at accuracy, according to a prominent fashion authority.

There are many who believe that it was the first garment worn by Adam and Eve, when they realized that clothing was to be a necessity to their species. The tunic really followed the mantle, and from Elijah to William I of England is a long, long spell in history, but we know that the former wore a mantle and the latter a tunic. Julius Caesar occupied a place in the sun between these two, but he wore a toga. Beau Brummel brought in coats and George IV, picturesque as he was in his costumery, blazed the path for the ugliest clothes that the men on this planet have ever worn.

The tunic was a masculine fashion, as most garments are that women think are their own. The critics of this generation fall upon women and smite them hard for their fripperies and frivolities, the whims and caprices of their clothing, and yet these critics are men who do not seem to realize that all the centuries of progress of the male part of the human race were given over to caprice and brilliancy in apparel, as well as to defeat and victory in arms.

War and the Primitive Tunic. No doubt the clash of arms in France brought back to the minds of the designers the long centuries of

til late this autumn. After steady persistence, a trick she has in the making of all her forms of art, the least of which is fashion, she found that America had suddenly awakened to the comfort and beauty of this garment.

It is difficult to persuade American women to go without shirtwaists. They borrowed the idea of a wash shirt from man, as they have borrowed all their fashions, and they felt, and rightly so, that there is an element of cleanliness in putting next to the skin throughout the day hours a garment that can go to the tub. The tunic does not go to the tub, and the only way to keep it entirely fresh is to wear it over a long-sleeved muslin lining, which many women do.

Practical and Ornate Blouses.

The tunic and the outside blouse are one and the same thing. You may call it a cuirass, or a blouse with a peplum, or a Chinese sacque, or whatever name suits your fancy. The elemental fact is that the fashionable blouse of today hangs from shoulders to hips. It may be girdled; it may not. Its sleeves may be cut according to the fashion of William I or they may be after the manner of Dagobert of France—long and wrinkled to the wrist.

Building on this foundation, the designers in America and Paris have thrown caution and economy to the winds and accepted this new blouse in such an extravagant manner that they seem to be making up for that time when they let it rest neglected in the dark corners.

The cables from Paris insist that coat suits are much smarter than one-piece frocks for the woman of fashion and her followers, but here in America, even with the impetus given to tailored suits in the early autumn, the pendulum appears to have swung back to one-piece frocks and luxurious wraps of fur and velvet. Probably with the advent of early spring, with the southward bound tourist, the coat suit will regain the prestige of October. If it does, these extravagant, short, medieval tunics will have a high chance for development. In the interim, they are worn not only with heavy tailored suits, but as tops to separate skirts.

Can Be Made at Home.

It is in this department of dress that they are most brilliant. There are some dressmakers who feel that smart women will no longer order entire frocks if the enthusiasm for these brilliant accessories grow in strength. However, there is no reason for despair in that, for the tunic blouse, as it is displayed at this hour, is no mean thing to make and no poor thing to purchase. Its fabric and the ornamentation put upon it bring the cost well up beyond the average purse. But the best part of it is that the amateur can make these things at home, for they have nothing but straight lines and are built from loosely hanging widths of the material.

And yet there is danger in the work of the amateur, especially if she is guided by this hasty description, for it is the tunic of the Conqueror that is in fashion, not the smock of the Russian moujik or the gorgeous coat of the Arabian potentate. The widths must outline the figure, and they must cling to the hips, and the armholes must be cut with precision and perfection. The whole attempt of fashion today is to throw the figure into a sharp outline, and we must watch that tendency if we would keep abreast of what is happening and cultivate our vision to look ahead.

There is no reason for women to cry aloud over the extravagance of some of the new tunics that are offered, for these may be copied in simple fabrics.

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



Outside blouse of gray velvet embroidered in black and trimmed with bands of fur. It is worn with a skirt of black velvet embroidered in gray.

warfare that had preceded the peace since 1870. The tunic was the fundamental part of the British warrior's costume, and the cuirass—that glittering breastplate of steel and highly polished metal—was the symbol of all fighters. So France introduced the tunic of that other and primitive warfare which she thought had gone forever, and suddenly found one August morning that it had come to her with all the cruelty of the early centuries.

She did her best to enforce this tunic into the fashions of other countries, but with small measure of success un-

STOLES OF FUR ARE FAVORED

Spring Styles Now Beginning to Receive Attention; Leather Blouses Another New Feature.

Paris hints that it may exploit the Alsatian modes in the spring and begins with the smartest of hats trimmed with a huge Alsatian bow just to get into the swing. In the meantime, every woman who lays claim to style appears in a swathing of fur. Fisher is the new fur which has been brought out as a surprise, and every woman who can afford to indulge in the fad of the moment is wearing a small stole or separate scarf of this pelt. The long, very long, stole scarf is seen, and also the single skin, which is exceedingly chic with a very snugly fitting suit or tailored street dress.

A long gray squirrel scarf is about eight inches wide and is worn so that it crosses on one shoulder, one end falling at the back and the other at the front. The ends are finished with gray leather fringe and reach to about the waistline.

Leather blouses are another new

feature which tends to make the suit popular. One of pink buckskin has a short tunic and is embroidered in black and white braid.

"Princess Pat" Lamp-Shades.

"Princess Pat" has inspired the convalescent Canadian soldiers in making lamp-shades that are charming and give play to much imagination and originality. They are quite simple and may easily be made at home. The essentials consist of heavy white paper, a wire frame, and gay chintzes or colored prints. The idea is to cut out the designs in the chintz and paste them on the paper shade. It is remarkable the variety of designs that may be obtained in this way. In such shades geometrical figures make a more formal decoration than do dancing girls, garlands of flowers, bands of butterflies, or birds on the wing but they are all equally attractive and in their arrangement and color lie their charm. These shades are finished at the top and bottom with bands of the same color as the decoration, or bands of plain material in the predominating color or in black.

PUBLIC ROADS

GOOD ROADS FOR MILITARY

Smooth Highways Imperative in Proper Movement of Army Equipment Along Coasts.

It is generally recognized by government officials, especially those of the army, that one of the most important phases of real military preparedness that can possibly be undertaken in this country is that which is going on under the impetus of the good roads movement. The federal aid road act which was signed by President Wilson last summer will probably play an important part in this same interest. An appropriation of \$75,000,000 has been provided for in this act for use in constructing rural post-roads, while the various states are to co-operate in providing a like fund.

It is planned thus for an expenditure of \$150,000,000 on such roads within the next five years. Although the roads are intended primarily for the purpose of developing the resources of the national forests, and in the interest of agriculture and other peaceful enterprises, some study is now being made of their practical use in the interest of military preparedness.

A good road, well built, well surfaced and well drained may be, it is pointed out, of immense value from a military point of view. In the location of roads, particularly along the shore, special attention to military requirements in the laying out and planning of a highway may prove of inestimable value at some time in the future when that highway becomes a military road.

From an economic standpoint it is estimated that it costs 23 cents to haul a ton a mile on the average country road under present conditions, while under proper conditions the cost would be but 13 cents. While these figures measure a direct cost, there is an even greater indirect cost to consider with bad roads when the farmer must plan his operations according to the weather.

It is a matter of special interest that at the present time roads on the Pacific coast and those in some of the important Atlantic states which



Traffic on Courthouse Road, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

would be of particular use for effective military purposes in defending our coasts are already in very good condition. There is one trunk road which runs all the way from southern California up through Oregon, with many smaller roads branching from it, that is said to be in the best of condition.

Yet it is a matter of regret that the unsurfaced roads of the United States if laid out in a straight line would, it is estimated, girdle the earth at the equator more than eighty times, while the surfaced roads would reach but one-fourth that distance. However, there has been greatly increased expenditures for road building and maintenance in the last decade and there is now a more hopeful outlook with the five-year construction program provided under the federal aid act.

Roads an Indispensable Asset.

The time has come when we must consider the roads an asset, indispensable to the well-being of the farmer and his family. This being true, is it not every man's duty to do all he can to keep the roads in good condition? The individual as well as the county is responsible.

Commissioners' Proceedings

Continued from first page
 sheriff of said Roosevelt County be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a deputy at a salary of not to exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

It appearing to the board that the county agricultural agent is without an office, it is ordered by the board that he be allowed to occupy the grand jury room as an office for the year 1919.

It is ordered by the board that the following rentals be charged each of the two abstract companies now occupying office in the court house; for the months of October, November, December, January, February and March, five dollars each, and for the months of April, May, June, July, August and September, three dollars and seventy-five cents each.

The following claims were presented, examined and approved and the clerk instructed to draw warrants in payment of same.

Sam J. Stinnett, salary 4th quarter, 1918.....	\$375 00
Emmett Gore, salary and expense 4th Qr. 1918.....	116 80
Sam J. Stinnett, office expense 4th Qr. 1918.....	17 70
Portales Publishing Co., printing, Treas.....	16 00
Portales Publishing Co., printing, assessor.....	2 75
Portales Publishing Co., election proclamation and Certif.....	28 60
Burl Johnson, office expense and 2 maps.....	42 20
Burl Johnson, office expense and 1 map.....	20 00
A. L. Gregg, mileage and board, Exp. J. P. court.....	22 75
A. L. Gregg, delivering ballot boxes, general election.....	41 75
A. L. Gregg, expense serving grand and petit jurors, Oct., 1918, term election, precinct 25.....	170 40
R. E. McAlister, clerk of election, precinct 25.....	2 00
M. A. Goldston, register election, Prec. 20.....	3 00

J. M. McCormack, sheriff office expense 4th Qr.....	11 00
J. B. Sledge, supplies.....	19 40
A. L. Gregg, office expense 2nd quarter 1918.....	14 00
The Portales Valley News printing.....	14 17
The Portales Valley News, printing, school Supt.....	9 50
W. P. Young, work at court house.....	5 50
J. P. Henderson, fees earned, 4th quarter.....	26 75
M. S. T. & T. Co., phones and calls.....	11 55
Report of J. P. Henderson, justice of the peace, precinct 1, received, examined and approved.	
Monthly reports of D. W. Jones, county highway superintendent, for months of October and November, received, examined and approved.	
Annual report of D. W. Jones, county highway superintendent, for year ending Nov. 30, 1918, received, examined and approved.	
Account of J. W. Cunningham, express agent, for \$5.22 on account of road 17, section 1 and 2, received and referred to county highway superintendent for payment.	
Estimate of D. W. Jones, county highway superintendent, for funds required for county roads for month of January, 1919, received and clerk instructed to draw warrant on county road fund for \$1000.00 as per estimate.	
Be it resolved by the board of county commissioners of Roosevelt County, that the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of county road fund for maintenance and betterment of road 60, section 1, and the county clerk is hereby instructed to mail warrant for said amount to the state highway engineer at Santa Fe, N. M., and the county highway superintendent is hereby instructed to make application for a like amount of state aid.	
It is now ordered that court adjourn until tomorrow morning	

at 9 o'clock.
 J. S. PEARCE, Chairman.
 Attest: SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk.

Portales, New Mexico,
 January 7, 1919

Court convened pursuant to adjournment of yesterday, present as then.

The following claims were presented, examined and approved and the clerk instructed to issue warrants in payment of same.

Bascom Howard, register and clerk election precinct 1.....	8 00
C. M. Dobbs, supplies.....	11 25
Treas. of Board Regent, N. M. C. of A., county agent's salary Dec. 1918.....	100 00
W. H. Braley, register election, No. 1.....	5 00
Kemp Lumber Co., Elida, material, Redlake bridge.....	69 15
Portales Publishing Co., printing, Co. highway Supt.....	6 20
Portales Publishing Co., official blanks.....	11 20
J. S. Pearce, salary and supplies, 4th Qr. 1918.....	126 90
The following wild animal bounty claims were presented and the clerk instructed to draw warrants in the sums of fifty cents on the dollar in full settlement of said claims.	
George E. Chavers, 12 coyotes.....	\$12 00
C. L. Lillard, 5 coyotes.....	5 00
J. Cox, 2 coyotes.....	2 00
Wiley Todd, Jr., 1 coyote.....	1 00
Carlos Townsend, 3 coyotes.....	3 00
F. J. Hodges, 1 coyote.....	1 00
H. B. Ford, 1 coyote.....	1 00
C. L. Lillard, 1 coyote.....	1 00
W. H. Lawrence.....	1 00

Official bond of J. S. Pearce, commissioner, in the sum of \$5000.00 received and approved as to form and sufficiency of sureties

Official bond of J. C. Compton, probate judge, in the sum of \$5000.00 received and approved as to form and sufficiency of sureties.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

The board of county commissioners of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, hereby order and proclaim an election to be held in every precinct of said county, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace and one constable in each of said precincts as provided by law: That said election shall be held on the second Monday in January of the year 1919, the same being the 13th day thereof: That said election shall be held in all respects as general elections are held, except that no registration of voters shall be required and no ballots shall be furnished at the expense of the county of Roosevelt

It is further ordered by the board that the following named persons be, and they hereby are named as judges for holding said election:

- Precinct No. 1; George Henderson, Jack Wilcox and J. A. Fair y.
- Precinct No. 2; J. W. Sexton, F. C. Ruckman and E. L. McBryde.
- Precinct No. 3; B. L. Blackman, D. W. Haga and Will Laxton.
- Precinct No. 4; C. T. Gregory, E. C. Price and W. B. Bingham.
- Precinct No. 5; F. G. Forrest, H. C. Scruggs and R. S. Gaddy.
- Precinct No. 6; T. H. Long, Hance Arnold and R. C. Marshall.
- Precinct No. 7; L. B. Thornton, W. W. Hassell and L. W. Whitfield.
- Precinct No. 8; M. S. Gresham, H. E. Dutton and T. I. Park.
- Precinct No. 9; A. E. Williamson, R. L. Selman and J. F. Albright.
- Precinct No. 10; J. D. Slack, Lee E. Collins and M. T. Hill.
- Precinct No. 11; Lem A. Miller, W. B. Hensley and Ezra Watts.
- Precinct No. 12; G. W. Lackey, A. Littlejohn and D. B. Borough.
- Precinct No. 13; D. L. Harding, J. P. Williams and T. A. Boone.
- Precinct No. 14; A. R. Self, W. E. Finley and E. S. Nelson.
- Precinct No. 15; J. W. Slone, J. G. Cox and B. Gates.
- Precinct No. 16; S. A. Corbin, S.

H. Thomas and S. A. Clark.
 Precinct No. 17; J. W. Franse, C. C. Price and James Stinson.
 Precinct No. 18; L. G. Scott, J. W. Russell and A. B. Crane.
 Precinct No. 19; E. A. Aston, J. F. Morgan and W. C. Thornton.
 Precinct No. 20; L. L. Peach, T. A. Wilmes and M. A. Goldston.
 Precinct No. 21; P. G. Hudson, J. O. Benson and G. C. Fowler.
 Precinct No. 22; J. E. Sparks, H. P. Coleman and G. U. Maberry.
 Precinct No. 23; T. E. Feland, G. H. Clarey and J. M. Price.
 Precinct No. 24; S. A. Moreman, E. Rhodes and Cas Lyons.
 Precinct No. 25; T. A. Higgins, R. E. McAlister and E. C. Cummins.
 Precinct No. 26; C. L. Beard, E. G. Holmes and A. W. Miller.
 Precinct No. 27; Arthur Bird, John Cox and Paul Horney.
 Precinct No. 28; G. W. Fruit, R. O. Rogers and V. V. Greer.
 Precinct No. 29; C. E. McClellan, W. A. Fry, and A. G. Pirtle.
 Precinct No. 30; J. A. Vick, Add Hobbs and J. H. Stroud.

That the first named parties in each of said precincts be, and are hereby designated to receive and return the election returns.

J. S. PEARCE,
 ED L. WALL,
 C. S. TOLER,
 Commissioners.

Attest: SETH A. MORRISON, Clerk.

Continued next week

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